

**NOTICE AND AGENDA**

Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees

**SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO.1**

will be held at **3:00 P.M., Tuesday, April 19, 2022**

**In-Person - 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez, CA - Conference Room**

OR

VIA TELECONFERENCE

TELECONFERENCE PHONE NUMBER: 1-669-900-9128

MEETING ID: 929 0039 9487#

PARTICIPANT ID No.: 180175#

MEETING PASSCODE: 180175#

**Important Notice Regarding Public Participation in This Meeting:** For those who may not attend the meeting in person or teleconference but wish to provide public comment on an Agenda Item, please submit any and all comments and written materials to the District via electronic mail at [general@syrwd.org](mailto:general@syrwd.org). All submittals should indicate “**April 19, 2022 Board Meeting**” in the subject line. Public comments and materials received by the District will become part of the post-meeting Board packet materials available to the public and posted on the District’s website. In the interest of clear reception and efficient administration of the meeting, all persons participating via teleconference are respectfully requested to mute their voices after dialing-in and at all times unless speaking.

1. **CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL**
2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
3. **REPORT BY THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR POSTING OF THE NOTICE AND AGENDA**
4. **CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION NO. 818 – A Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1 Authorizing Remote Teleconference Meetings Under the Ralph M. Brown Act in Accordance with AB 361**
5. **ADDITIONS OR CORRECTIONS, IF ANY, TO THE AGENDA**
6. **PUBLIC COMMENT** - Any member of the public may address the Board relating to any non-agenda matter within the District’s jurisdiction. The total time for all public participation shall not exceed fifteen (15) minutes and the time allotted for each individual shall not exceed three (3) minutes. The District is not responsible for the content or accuracy of statements made by members of the public. No action will be taken by the Board on any public comment item.
7. **CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) UPDATE**
  - A. General Manager’s Report
8. **CONSIDERATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF MARCH 15, 2022**
9. **CONSENT AGENDA** - All items listed on the Consent Agenda are considered to be routine and will be approved or rejected in a single motion without separate discussion. Any item placed on the Consent Agenda can be removed and placed on the Regular Agenda for discussion and possible action upon the request of any Trustee.
  - CA-1. Water Supply and Production Report
  - CA-2. Central Coast Water Authority Update
10. **MANAGER REPORTS - STATUS, DISCUSSION, AND POSSIBLE BOARD ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:**
  - A. **DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION**
    1. Financial Report on Administrative Matters
      - a) Presentation of Monthly Financial Statements – Revenues and Expenses
      - b) Approval of Accounts Payable

11. **REPORT, DISCUSSION, AND POSSIBLE BOARD ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:**
  - A. **SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT**
    1. Eastern Management Area Update
  - B. **CALIFORNIA DROUGHT CONDITIONS**
    1. Update Regarding Statewide Drought Conditions
  - C. **CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY 2022 SUPPLEMENTAL WATER PURCHASE PROGRAM**
    1. Update Regarding District Involvement in CCWA's 2022 Supplemental Water Purchase Program on Behalf of the City of Solvang
  - D. **HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL**
    1. Update Regarding State Water Resources Control Board Proposed Hexavalent Chromium MCL of 10 Parts Per Billion
  - E. **2022 WATER RATES STUDY**
    1. Update Regarding District's 2022 5-Year Water Rates Study
12. **CLAIM AGAINST DISTRICT BY SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT PURSUANT TO GOVT. CODE SECTION 905**
  1. Consideration and Action on Claim Against the District
13. **REPORTS BY THE BOARD MEMBERS OR STAFF, QUESTIONS OF STAFF, STATUS REPORTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, COMMITTEE REPORTS, AND OTHER MATTERS AND/OR COMMUNICATIONS NOT REQUIRING BOARD ACTION**
14. **CORRESPONDENCE: GENERAL MANAGER RECOMMENDS FILING OF VARIOUS ITEMS**
15. **REQUESTS FOR ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED ON THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING AGENDA:** Any member of the Board of Trustees may place an item on the meeting Agenda for the next regular meeting. Any member of the public may submit a written request to the General Manager of the District to place an item on a future meeting Agenda, provided that the General Manager and the Board of Trustees retain sole discretion to determine which items to include on meeting Agendas.
16. **NEXT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:** The next Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees is scheduled for May 17, 2022 at 3:00 p.m.
17. **CLOSED SESSION:**

To accommodate the teleconferencing component of this meeting, the public access line will be closed for up to forty-five (45) minutes while the Board of Trustees convenes into closed session. Upon the conclusion of the closed session, the public participation teleconference access will be reopened for the remaining Agenda Items.

The Board will hold a closed session to discuss the following items:

- A. **CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - EXISTING LITIGATION**

[Subdivision (d)(1) of Section 54956.9 of the Government Code – 2 Cases]

  1. Name of Case: Adjudicatory proceedings pending before the State Water Resources Control Board regarding Permit 15878 issued on Application 22423 to the City of Solvang, Petitions for Change, and Related Protests
  2. Name of Case: Central Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, et al., Santa Barbara County Superior Court Case No. 21CV02432

Public teleconference access to the meeting (Dial-In Number and Passcode above) will be reopened when the Board of Trustees concludes closed session.

**18. RECONVENE INTO OPEN SESSION**

[Sections 54957.1 and 54957.7 of the Government Code]

**19. ADJOURNMENT**

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This Agenda was posted at 3622 Sagunto Street, Santa Ynez, California, and notice was delivered in accordance with Government Code Section 54950, specifically Section 54956. This Agenda contains a brief general description of each item to be considered. The Board reserves the right to change the order in which items are heard. Copies of the staff reports or other written documentation relating to each item of business on the Agenda are on file with the District and available for public inspection during normal business hours. A person who has a question concerning any of the Agenda items may call the District's General Manager at (805) 688-6015. Written materials relating to an item on this Agenda that are distributed to the Board of Trustees within 72 hours (for Regular meetings) or 24 hours (for Special meetings) before it is to consider the item at its regularly or special scheduled meeting(s) will be made available for public inspection at 3622 Sagunto Street, during normal business hours. Such written materials will also be made available on the District's website, subject to staff's ability to post the documents before the regularly scheduled meeting. If you challenge any of the Board's decisions related to the Agenda items above in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice or in written correspondence to the Board prior to the public hearing. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to review Agenda materials or participate in this meeting, please contact the District Secretary at (805) 688-6015. Notification 72 hours prior to the meeting will enable the District to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.

**RESOLUTION NO. 818**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER  
CONSERVATION DISTRICT, IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO.1  
AUTHORIZING REMOTE TELECONFERENCE MEETINGS UNDER THE RALPH M.  
BROWN ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH AB 361**

**WHEREAS**, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1 (District) is committed to promoting and preserving complete public access and participation in meetings of the District's Board of Trustees, as required and set forth by the Ralph M. Brown Act (Gov. Code § 54950 et seq.) (Brown Act); and

**WHEREAS**, the Brown Act contains special provisions for remote teleconference participation in meetings when the Governor of the State of California has declared a state of emergency pursuant to Government Code section 8625 and either state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, or where in-person meetings would present imminent risks to the health and safety of attendees; and

**WHEREAS**, on March 4, 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom issued a Proclamation of a State of Emergency for the COVID-19 pandemic, which state of emergency has not been rescinded; the County Health Officer for the County of Santa Barbara has issued numerous Health Orders regarding health and safety requirements and protocols since the beginning of and throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, including recent Health Officer Order No. 2022-10.1, effective February 16, 2022, which incorporates guidance issued on February 7, 2022 by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) requiring unvaccinated persons to wear masks in all indoor public settings, requires universal masking in only specified settings, and recommends continued indoor masking when the risk of COVID-19 transmission is high; and

**WHEREAS**, on February 28, 2022, CDPH issued updated Guidance for the Use of Face Masks which provides, among other things, that effective March 1, 2022, the requirement that unvaccinated individuals mask in indoor public settings will move to a strong recommendation that all persons, regardless of vaccination status, continue indoor masking, and that universal making shall remain required in specified high-risk settings, and that after March 11, 2022, the universal masking requirement for K-12 and Childcare settings will terminate, and that CDPH strongly recommends that individuals in these settings continue to mask in indoor settings when the universal making requirement lifts; and

**WHEREAS**, on September 28, 2021 the County Health Officer and County Public Health Director issued a Health Official AB 361 Social Distance Recommendation which states, among other things, that utilizing teleconferencing options for public meetings is an effective and recommended social distancing measure to facilitate participation in public affairs and encourage participants to protect themselves and others from COVID-19, and that such recommendation is further intended to satisfy the requirements of the Brown Act which allows local legislative bodies in the County of Santa Barbara to use certain available teleconferencing options set forth in the Brown Act, where such recommendation is also based in part on the increased case rate of the highly transmissible Delta variant of COVID-19 within the nation and the County; and



**WHEREAS**, the District finds that the current circumstances relating to COVID-19 and variants thereof can cause, and can continue to cause, risks to the health and safety of persons within the County, and therefore the District may conduct its meetings to allow remote teleconference participation in the manner authorized by AB 361, specifically including Government Code section 54953(e); and

**WHEREAS**, this Resolution is exempt from review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to the exemption set forth under Section 15061(b)(3) of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CEQA Guidelines) because remote teleconference meetings during a declared state of emergency do not have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1, as follows:

1. The Recitals set forth above are true and correct and are incorporated into this Resolution by this reference.
2. The District may conduct its meeting to allow remote teleconference participation in the manner authorized by AB 361, specifically including Government Code Section 54953(e).
3. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption and shall remain in effect for up to thirty (30) days as provided in Government Code section 54953(e)(3).

**WE, THE UNDERSIGNED**, being the duly qualified President and Secretary, respectively, of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Resolution was duly and regularly adopted and passed by the Board of Trustees of said District at a Regular meeting held on April 19, 2022 by the following roll call vote:



1 It was **MOVED** by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Burchardi, to adopt Resolution No. 816, a  
2 Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District,  
3 Improvement No.1 Authorizing Remote Teleconference Meetings Under the Ralph M. Brown Act  
4 in Accordance with AB 361.  
5

6 The Resolution was adopted and carried by the following 5-0-0 roll call vote:  
7

8 **AYES, Trustees:** Michael Burchardi  
9 Jeff Clay  
10 Jeff Holzer  
11 Brad Joos  
12 Lori Parker  
13

14 **NOES, Trustees:** None

15 **ABSTAIN, Trustees:** None

16 **ABSENT, Trustees:** None  
17

18 5. **ADDITIONS OR CORRECTIONS, IF ANY, TO THE AGENDA:**

19 There were no additions or corrections to the Agenda.  
20

21 6. **PUBLIC COMMENT:**

22 President Clay welcomed any members of the public participating remotely and offered time for  
23 members of the public to speak and address the Board on matters not on the agenda. There was  
24 no public comment. Mr. Garcia reported that no written comments were submitted to the District  
25 for the meeting.  
26

27 7. **CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) UPDATE:**

28 A. General Manager's Report

29 Mr. Garcia reported on current information related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the  
30 District's actions. He explained that effective March 1, 2022, the State and County  
31 requirements that unvaccinated individuals wear masks in all indoor public settings moved  
32 to a strong recommendation that all persons, regardless of vaccination status, continue indoor  
33 masking, while universal masking will remain required in specified high-risk settings. Mr.  
34 Garcia reported that the District has removed the indoor mask requirement for individuals  
35 entering the District office to conduct business. He reviewed the Board packet materials  
36 which included Santa Barbara County Health Officer Order No. 2022-10.1.  
37

38 8. **CONSIDERATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF FEBRUARY 22, 2022:**

39 The Special Meeting Minutes from February 22, 2022 were presented for consideration.  
40

41 President Clay asked if there were any changes or additions to the Special Meeting Minutes of  
42 February 22, 2022 as presented. Two minor corrections were requested.  
43

44 It was **MOVED** by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Parker, and carried by a 5-0-0 roll call vote,  
45 to approve the February 22, 2022 Minutes as amended.  
46

47 9. **CONSENT AGENDA:**

48 The Consent Agenda Report was provided in the Board packet.  
49

50 Mr. Garcia reviewed the Consent Agenda materials for the month of March.  
51

52 It was **MOVED** by Trustee Burchardi, seconded by Trustee Joos, and carried by a 5-0-0 roll call  
53 vote to approve the Consent Agenda.

1 10. MANAGER REPORTS - STATUS, DISCUSSION, AND POSSIBLE BOARD ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING  
2 SUBJECTS:

3 A. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

4 1. Financial Report on Administrative Matters

5 a) Presentation of Monthly Financial Statements – Revenues and Expenses

6 Ms. Martone announced that the Financial Statements were emailed to the Board  
7 members earlier that afternoon and posted on the District’s website in the Board  
8 packet materials for any members of the public wishing to follow along or receive a  
9 copy.

10  
11 Ms. Martone reviewed the Statement of Revenues and Expenses for the month of  
12 March. She highlighted various line-items related to revenue and expense  
13 transactions that occurred during the month and also referenced the Fiscal Year to  
14 Date Statement of Revenues & Expenses that provided a budget to actual snapshot  
15 from July to February. Ms. Martone reported that the District revenues exceeded the  
16 expenses by \$52,329.01 and the year-to-date net income is \$2,029,314.62.

17  
18 b) Approval of Accounts Payable

19 Ms. Martone announced that the Warrant List was emailed to the Board members this  
20 afternoon and posted on the District’s website in the Board packet materials for any  
21 member of the public wishing to follow along or receive a copy.

22  
23 The Board reviewed the Warrant List which covered warrants 23454 through 24404 in  
24 the amount of \$579,107.62.

25  
26 It was MOVED by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Holzer, and carried by a 5-0-0 roll  
27 call vote, to approve the Warrant List for February 23, 2022 through March 15, 2022.

28  
29 2. Public Hearing: Proposed Adjustments to Boundaries of District Divisions Pursuant to  
30 California Elections Code and 2020 U.S. Census Bureau Population Results

31  
32 The Board packet included a 2022 Redistricting Overview, memorandum prepared by  
33 JDL Mapping, Notice of Public Hearing, several maps depicting existing and proposed  
34 adjustments to the boundaries of the District divisions, and Resolution No. 817 with  
35 Exhibit “A”.

36  
37 Mr. Garcia explained that the District is required by statute to hold two public hearings  
38 on the re-districting process. He stated that the first public hearing was held at the  
39 February 22<sup>nd</sup> Special Meeting. Mr. Garcia briefly recapped what occurred at that  
40 meeting, where Mr. Dennis Loyst of JDL Mapping provided an overview of the process,  
41 proposed adjustments to the District’s divisions, and related maps. Mr. Garcia explained  
42 that the second public hearing will be conducted under this agenda item, and he provided  
43 an overview of the hearing process. President Clay opened the public hearing at 3:32 p.m.

44  
45 Mr. Garcia stated that according to California Elections Code section 22000, following each  
46 federal decennial census (every 10 years) special districts are required to use the updated  
47 census data to adjust the boundaries of their divisions so that as far as practicable the  
48 divisions are equal in population. Section 22000 provides that as part of the process in  
49 adjusting division boundaries, a district may also consider factors such as: topography;  
50 geography; cohesiveness, contiguity, integrity, and compactness of territory; and  
51 community of interests within the divisions. He stated that the redistricting process must  
52 be completed by April 17, 2022.  
53



1 Mr. Garcia stated that a Notice of Public Hearing was published in the local newspaper  
2 on March 5<sup>th</sup> and March 11<sup>th</sup> and posted on the District website.  
3

4 Mr. Garcia reviewed the draft maps detailing the proposed adjustments to the boundaries  
5 of divisions within the District and the draft legal descriptions of the proposed  
6 adjustments. Mr. Garcia noted that the proposed adjustments achieve a population  
7 variance of less than three percent between the divisions, which easily satisfies the  
8 Elections Code objective of equalizing populations within each division.  
9

10 Discussion ensued and the Board members favored the proposed adjustments to the  
11 division boundaries as presented.  
12

13 President Clay opened public comment and no public comment was provided. Public  
14 comment was closed, and no further discussion or comment was provided by the Board.  
15 The public hearing was closed at approximately 3:47 p.m.  
16

- 17 a) Resolution No. 817 - A Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River  
18 Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1 Adjusting the Boundaries of  
19 District Divisions  
20

21 Mr. Garcia reviewed the contents of Resolution No. 817 and Appendix "A" and  
22 recommended approval of Resolution No. 817.  
23

24 No public comment was provided.  
25

26 It was **MOVED** by Trustee Burchardi, seconded by Trustee Joos, to adopt Resolution  
27 No. 817, a Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water  
28 Conservation District, Improvement No.1 Adjusting the Boundaries of District  
29 Divisions.  
30

31 The Resolution was adopted and carried by the following 5-0-0 roll call vote:  
32

33 **AYES, Trustees:** Michael Burchardi  
34 Jeff Clay  
35 Jeff Holzer  
36 Brad Joos  
37 Lori Parker  
38

39 **NOES, Trustees:** None

40 **ABSTAIN, Trustees:** None

41 **ABSENT, Trustees:** None  
42

43 3. Office Pavement Replacement Project

- 44 a) Bid Results Summary

- 45 b) Award of Contract and Authorization to Execute Contract Documents  
46 Agenda items 10.A.3.a and 10.A.3.b were discussed together.  
47

48 The Board packet included the Bid Summary for the Office Pavement Replacement  
49 Project.  
50

51 Mr. Garcia stated the District requested formal bids for the Office Pavement  
52 Replacement Project. He stated that the District received four bids by the response  
53 deadline of February 25, 2022. He informed the Board that based on the bid results,

1 Ramsey Asphalt Construction was the lowest responsive and responsible bidder at  
2 \$52,880.00.  
3

4 Mr. Garcia recommended acceptance of the bid from Ramsey Asphalt Construction  
5 and requested that the Board authorize him to sign the Notice of Award and contract  
6 documents.  
7

8 It was **MOVED** by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Burchardi, and carried by a 5-0-  
9 0 roll call vote, to accept the lowest responsive and responsible bid of \$52,880.00 from  
10 Ramsey Asphalt Construction, and authorize the General Manager to sign the Notice  
11 of Award and execute the contract documents.  
12

13 4. Appoint Ad Hoc Committee Members – Los Olivos Community Services District

14 Mr. Garcia reported that at the February 22, 2022 Special Meeting the Board considered  
15 and approved the establishment of an Ad Hoc Committee for the Los Olivos Community  
16 Services District. He reported that the consensus of the Board was to establish the Ad Hoc  
17 Committee; however, the Board chose to table appointments to the Ad Hoc Committee  
18 until a full Board was present.  
19

20 Discussion ensued regarding appointees for the Ad Hoc Committee. Trustee Burchardi  
21 and Trustee Parker volunteered to be on the Ad Hoc Committee for the Los Olivos  
22 Community Services District.  
23

24 It was **MOVED** by Trustee Clay, seconded by Trustee Joos, and carried by a 5-0-0 roll call  
25 vote to appoint Trustees Burchardi and Parker to the Los Olivos Community Services  
26 District Ad Hoc Committee.  
27

28 5. District Cybersecurity Update

29 The Board packet included a January 25, 2022 letter from ACWA/JPIA regarding the  
30 2022/2023 Cyber Liability Program Renewal.  
31

32 Ms. Martone reported on the District's fiscal and preventative actions related to  
33 cybersecurity. She explained that in the past the District's cybersecurity insurance has  
34 been included in our liability insurance premium through ACWA JPIA; however, due to  
35 increasing occurrences of cyber-attacks and related market conditions, cybersecurity costs  
36 are anticipated to rise by 40% to 70% over the next year, resulting in the need for separate  
37 coverage. Ms. Martone reported that as part of the 2022/23 insurance renewal process,  
38 the District was required to complete and submit a comprehensive cybersecurity  
39 insurance application to ACWA JPIA for review and approval. She noted that staff  
40 coordinated with CIO Solutions, the District's information technology vendor, to assist  
41 with the cybersecurity application, which was submitted in early March.  
42

43 Ms. Martone also reported that staff has been working with CIO Solutions on a  
44 cybersecurity plan for the District. She indicated that while the District's baseline security  
45 is good, additional security measures are being proposed and reviewed which will further  
46 strengthen and protect the District from cyberattacks. She indicated that the District has  
47 already implemented some cost-neutral processes and will be reviewing and  
48 recommending additional preventative measures within the next budget cycle. Ms.  
49 Martone reiterated to the Board that cybersecurity remains a top priority for the District.  
50

51 The Board was provided time for questions and comments, which included current  
52 coverage, the cybersecurity insurance application process, current insurance costs vs.

1 potential increased costs, and obtaining a third-party insurance agency quote for  
2 cybersecurity coverage.  
3

4 **11. REPORT, DISCUSSION, AND POSSIBLE BOARD ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:**  
5

6 **A. SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT**

7 1. Eastern Management Area Update

8 The Board packet included a February 24, 2022 Notice and Agenda for the Regular  
9 Meeting of the Eastern Management Area (EMA) Groundwater Sustainability Agency  
10 (GSA).  
11

12 Mr. Garcia reported on the topics discussed at the February 24, 2022 meeting of the EMA  
13 GSA. He referenced the completion of the First Annual Report for the EMA, prepared by  
14 GSI Solutions, which is scheduled to be adopted by the GSA Committee next Thursday.  
15 Mr. Garcia also discussed certain key issues that the EMA will be addressing in relation  
16 to future governance, projects and management actions, and funding. Mr. Garcia stated  
17 that the three GSAs in the Basin along with staff and legal counsel for the participating  
18 agencies have been cooperatively discussing the pros and cons of forming one or more  
19 new Joint Powers Authority (JPA) agencies to implement the GSPs that have been  
20 adopted. He stated that the next Regular Meeting of the EMA GSA will be held on March  
21 24, 2022.  
22

23 **B. CALIFORNIA DROUGHT CONDITIONS**

24 1. Update Regarding Statewide Drought Conditions

25 The Board packet included the Department of Water Resources (DWR) Current Reservoir  
26 Conditions; excerpts from CCWA Operating Committee Meeting Water Supply Situation  
27 Report; recent news articles relating to current drought conditions; and a February 2022  
28 Cloudseeding Report prepared by North American Weather Consultants, Inc.  
29

30 Mr. Garcia reviewed the Board packet materials, including updated conditions of major  
31 reservoirs in California as published by DWR. He also discussed the March 10, 2022  
32 CCWA PowerPoint presentation which contained an overview of the current water  
33 supply situation for the State Water Project, temperature data, and a precipitation outlook.  
34 Mr. Garcia reminded the Board that in January 2022, the Department of Water Resources  
35 issued a Notice to State Water Project Contractors that the 2022 SWP Table A allocation  
36 was increased from 0% to 15%; however, due to current conditions there is a good chance  
37 that the 15% allocation could be reduced. Mr. Garcia referred to the recent news articles  
38 included in the packet and reviewed the February 2022 Cloud Seeding Report.  
39

40 **C. CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY 2022 SUPPLEMENTAL WATER PURCHASE PROGRAM**

41 1. Update Regarding District Involvement in CCWA's 2022 Supplemental Water Purchase  
42 Program on Behalf of the City of Solvang  
43

44 Mr. Garcia reported that due to the recent drought conditions and the current State Water  
45 Project Allocation of 15%, the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) has announced its  
46 2022 Supplemental Water Purchase Program (SWPP) that allows CCWA participants to  
47 acquire additional imported water supplies. He explained that he has been working with  
48 the City of Solvang regarding the City's desire to participate in the SWPP. He explained  
49 that because the City is not a direct member agency of CCWA, ID No.1 is willing to  
50 execute the required documentation on behalf of the City, as we have done in the past.  
51 Mr. Garcia stated that ID No.1 and the City are working cooperatively to enable the City  
52 to pursue supplemental water to meet its needs. He reported that the Board packet



1 included the executed 2022 Supplemental Water Purchase Program Participation  
2 Agreement between CCWA and ID No.1 and that all financial obligations will be assumed  
3 by the City of Solvang for their purchase of supplemental water.  
4

5 **D. 2022 WATER RATES STUDY**

6 1. Update Regarding District's 2022 5-Year Water Rate Study  
7

8 Mr. Garcia reported that District management has been working with Bartle Wells &  
9 Associates, the District's water rate consultant, to begin the process of developing a new  
10 5-year water rate study. He stated that the last water rate study was adopted by the Board  
11 in 2016 and that the District implemented the last rate adjustment of the 2016 study in July  
12 2021. Mr. Garcia indicated that management has scheduled a meeting with the District's  
13 Water Rates Ad Hoc Committee on March 25<sup>th</sup> to provide an initial overview of the  
14 current water rates analysis and to seek input from the Ad Hoc Committee members.  
15

16 12. **REPORTS BY THE BOARD MEMBERS OR STAFF, QUESTIONS OF STAFF, STATUS REPORTS,**  
17 **ANNOUNCEMENTS, COMMITTEE REPORTS, AND OTHER MATTERS AND/OR COMMUNICATIONS**  
18 **NOT REQUIRING BOARD ACTION:**

19 The Board packet included the March 2022 Family Farm Alliance Monthly Briefing.  
20

21 13. **CORRESPONDENCE: GENERAL MANAGER RECOMMENDS FILING OF VARIOUS ITEMS:**

22 The Correspondence List was received by the Board.  
23

24 14. **REQUESTS FOR ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED ON THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING AGENDA:**

25 There were no requests from the Board.  
26

27 15. **NEXT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:**

28 President Clay stated that the next Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees is scheduled for  
29 April 19, 2022 at 3:00 p.m.  
30

31 16. **CLOSED SESSION:**

32 The Board adjourned to closed session at 4:48 p.m.  
33

34 **A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - EXISTING LITIGATION**

35 [Subdivision (d)(1) of Section 54956.9 of the Government Code - 2 Cases]

- 36 1. Name of Case: Adjudicatory proceedings pending before the State Water Resources  
37 Control Board regarding Permit 15878 issued on Application 22423 to the City of  
38 Solvang, Petitions for Change, and Related Protests  
39
- 40 2. Name of Case: Central Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County Flood  
41 Control and Water Conservation District, et al., Santa Barbara County Superior Court  
42 Case No. 21CV02432  
43

44 17. **RECONVENE INTO OPEN SESSION:**

45 [Sections 54957.1 and 54957.7 of the Government Code]  
46

47 The public participation phone line was re-opened, and the Board reconvened to open session  
48 at approximately 5:48 p.m.  
49

50 Mr. Garcia announced that the Board met in closed session concerning Agenda Items 16.A.1  
51 and 16.A.2 and that there was no reportable action from the closed session.  
52

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18. **ADJOURNMENT:**

Being no further business, it was **MOVED** by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Burchardi, and carried by a 4-0-0 roll call vote, with Trustee Holzer absent, to adjourn the meeting at approximately 5:50 p.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

*DRAFT*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mary Martone, Secretary to the Board

ATTEST:

*DRAFT*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jeff Clay, President

MINUTES PREPARED BY:

*DRAFT*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Karen King, Board Administrative Assistant

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT,  
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO.1  
April 19, 2022**

**Consent Agenda Report**

CA-1. Water Supply and Production Report. Total water production in **March 2022 (285 AF)** was 92 AF greater than total production in February (193 AF), substantially higher than the most recent 3-year running average (2019-2021) for the month of **March (153 AF)**, and notably higher than the most recent 10-year running average (2012-2021) for the month of **March (222 AF)**. As previously reported, the District's overall demands and total production generally have been trending well below historic levels for domestic, rural residential, and agricultural water deliveries due to water conservation, changing water use patterns, and private well installations. **However, exceptionally dry conditions (record-setting) in January through March have caused demands and total production to be higher than the most recent 3-year and 10-year running averages for the month.**

For the month of **March**, approximately **81 AF** was produced from the Santa Ynez Upland wells, and approximately **204 AF** was produced from the 4.0 cfs and 6.0 cfs Santa Ynez River well fields. As reflected in the Monthly Water Deliveries Report from the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA), the District did not request or take delivery of any SWP supplies for the month. Direct diversions to the County Park and USBR were **1.40 AF**.

The USBR Daily Operations Report for Lake Cachuma in **March** (ending March 31, 2022) recorded the end of month lake elevation at **710.26'** with the end of month storage of **89,684 AF**. USBR recorded total precipitation at the lake of **2.10 inches in March (following 0.44 inches in January and 0.08 inches in February)**. For the month, reservoir storage was supplemented with **383.5 AF** of SWP deliveries for South Coast entities. Reservoir evaporation in **March** was **523.2 AF**.

Based on the maximum storage of 193,305 AF, Cachuma reservoir currently (as of **April 11, 2022**) is at approximately **45.6%** of capacity, with current storage of **88,094 AF** (Santa Barbara County Flood Control District, Rainfall and Reservoir Summary). At a point when reservoir storage exceeds 100,000 AF, the Cachuma Member Units typically have received a full allocation. Conversely, a 20% pro-rata reduction from the full allocation is scheduled to occur in Water Years beginning at less than 100,000 AF, where incremental reductions may occur (and previously have occurred) at other lower storage levels. **For the federal WY 2021-2022 (October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2022), the Cachuma Member Units jointly requested an allocation of approximately 83% of the Project's annual operational yield of 25,714 AF. By letter dated September 24, 2021, USBR issued a 70% allocation decision for WY 2021-2022, which equates to 18,000. ID No.1's 10.31% share of this allocation amounts to 1,855 AF (current water year balance is 1,727 AF). In addition to its 2021-2022 allocation, ID No.1 currently holds approximately 2,301 AF of previous years carryover water in the reservoir, subject to evaporation.**

Water releases for the protection of fish and aquatic habitat are made from Cachuma reservoir to the lower Santa Ynez River pursuant to the 2000 Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the 2019 Water Rights Order (WR 2019-0148) issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). These releases are made to Hilton Creek and to the stilling basin portion of the outlet works at the base of Bradbury Dam. The water releases required under the NMFS 2000 Biological Opinion to avoid jeopardy to steelhead and adverse impacts to its critical habitat are summarized as follows:

NMFS 2000 Biological Opinion

- *When Reservoir Spills and the Spill Amount Exceeds 20,000 AF:*
  - 10 cfs at Hwy 154 Bridge during spill year(s) exceeding 20,000 AF
  - 1.5 cfs at Alisal Bridge when spill amount exceeds 20,000 AF and if steelhead are present at Alisal Reach
  - 1.5 cfs at Alisal Bridge in the year immediately following a spill that exceeded 20,000 AF and if steelhead are present at Alisal Reach
- *When Reservoir Does Not Spill or When Reservoir Spills Less Than 20,000 AF:*
  - 5 cfs at Hwy 154 when Reservoir does not spill and Reservoir storage is above 120,000 AF, or when Reservoir spill is less than 20,000 AF
  - 2.5 cfs at Hwy 154 in all years when Reservoir storage is below 120,000 AF but greater than 30,000 AF
  - 1.5 cfs at Alisal Bridge if the Reservoir spilled in the preceding year and the spill amount exceeded 20,000 AF and if steelhead are present at Alisal Reach
  - 30 AF per month to "refresh the stilling basin and long pool" when Reservoir storage is less than 30,000 AF

The water releases required under the SWRCB Water Rights Order 2019-0148 for the protection of fish and other public trust resources in the lower Santa Ynez River and to prevent the waste and unreasonable use of water are summarized as follows:

SWRCB Order WR 2019-0148

- *During Below Normal, Dry, and Critical Dry water years (October 1 – September 30), releases shall be made in accordance with the requirements of the NMFS 2000 Biological Opinion as set forth above.*
- *During Above Normal and Wet water years, the following minimum flow requirements must be maintained at Hwy 154 and Alisal Bridges:*
  - 48 cfs from February 15 to April 14 for spawning
  - 20 cfs from February 15 to June 1 for incubation and rearing
  - 25 cfs from June 2 to June 9 for emigration, with ramping to 10 cfs by June 30
  - 10 cfs from June 30 to October 1 for rearing and maintenance of resident fish
  - 5 cfs from October 1 to February 15 for resident fish
- *For purposes of SWRCB Order WR 2019-0148, water year classifications are as follows:*
  - Wet is when Cachuma Reservoir inflow is greater than 117,842 AF;
  - Above Normal is when Reservoir inflow is less than or equal to 117,842 AF or greater than 33,707 AF;
  - Below Normal is when Reservoir inflow is less than or equal to 33,707 AF or greater than 15,366 AF;
  - Dry is when Reservoir inflow is less than or equal to 15,366 AF or greater than 4,550 AF
  - Critical Dry is when Reservoir inflow is less than or equal to 4,550 AF

**For the month of March, water releases for fish were approximately 70.4 AF to Hilton Creek and approximately 478.0 AF to the outlet works for a total of 548.4 AF. As of the end of March 2022, a total of approximately 45,571.4 AF of Cachuma Project water has been released under regulatory requirements for the protection of fish and fish habitat below Bradbury Dam since the year after the last spill in 2011.**

CA-2. State Water Project (SWP) and Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) Updates.

As previously reported, on January 20, 2022, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) issued a Notice to SWP Contractors that the 2022 SWP Table A allocation has been increased from 0 percent to 15 percent.<sup>1</sup> That increased allocation translated to 105 AF for ID No.1's 2022 share of Table A supplies through CCWA. **However, by Notice to SWP Contractors dated March 18, 2022, DWR has reduced the Table A allocation from 15 percent down to 5 percent. This decreased allocation equates to 35 AF for ID No.1's share of Table A supplies through CCWA.** The District also holds approximately 181 AF of prior years' carryover in San Luis Reservoir.

As indicated in the March 24, 2022 meeting agenda for the CCWA Board of Directors (attached), CCWA is currently addressing a variety of matters relating to the SWP, including but not limited to: SWP supplies and ongoing drought conditions; SWP operations; the 2022 Supplemental Water Purchase Program; Coastal Branch water management strategies; preparation of the CCWA fiscal year 2022-2023 budget; renewal of the CCWA Warren Act Contract for Cachuma Reservoir; and pending litigation against the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. The next meeting of the CCWA Board of Directors is scheduled for April 28, 2022.

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<sup>1</sup> By way of background, on December 1, 2021, DWR issued an Initial 2022 SWP Table A allocation stating that DWR would be allocating 2022 SWP available supplies on a basis that ensures the SWP Contractors can meet their outstanding minimum human health and safety demands for water. According to DWR, that initial "Health and Safety" allocation was to be based on minimum unmet water demands for domestic supply, fire protection, and sanitation needs during the year, which the SWRCB has established as not more than 55 gallons per capita per day. Because no CCWA agencies identified unmet health and safety demands, DWR's December 2021 Notice translated to an Initial 0 percent Table A allocation for CCWA and its participants.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION-CACHUMA PROJECT-CALIFORNIA

MARCH 2022

LAKE CACHUMA DAILY OPERATIONS

RUN DATE: April 1, 2022

DAY	ELEV	STORAGE ACRE-FEET		COMPUTED* INFLOW AF.	CCWA INFLOW AF.	PRECIP ON RES. SURF. AF.	RELEASE - AF.			EVAP AF.	PRECIP INCH	PRECIP INCHES	
		IN LAKE	CHANGE				TUNNEL	HILTON CREEK	OUTLET SPILLWAY				
1	711.32	91,642											
1	711.30	91,605	-37	34.4	34.2	.0	72.2	2.4	11.0	.0	20.0	.170	.00
2	711.25	91,512	-93	11.3	12.0	.0	83.1	2.4	12.0	.0	18.8	.160	.00
3	711.21	91,438	-74	24.8	12.3	.0	81.2	2.4	11.0	.0	16.5	.140	.00
4	711.17	91,364	-74	11.3	12.3	.0	73.6	2.4	11.0	.0	10.6	.090	.00
5	711.13	91,289	-75	7.6	12.3	1.5	63.1	2.3	11.0	.0	20.0	.170	.01
6	711.08	91,178	-111	-33.1	12.3	.0	66.2	2.4	11.0	.0	10.6	.090	.00
7	711.05	91,141	-37	46.9	12.3	.0	64.0	2.3	17.0	.0	12.9	.110	.00
8	711.03	91,104	-37	44.1	12.3	.0	59.8	2.4	16.0	.0	15.2	.130	.00
9	710.99	91,030	-74	6.8	12.3	.0	57.4	2.3	17.0	.0	16.4	.140	.00
10	710.94	90,937	-93	-8.1	12.3	.0	61.4	2.4	17.0	.0	16.4	.140	.00
11	710.90	90,863	-74	14.7	12.3	.0	65.3	2.3	17.0	.0	16.4	.140	.00
12	710.87	90,807	-56	44.6	12.3	.0	71.4	2.3	17.0	.0	22.2	.190	.00
13	710.83	90,733	-74	9.5	11.9	.0	58.5	2.2	16.0	.0	18.7	.160	.00
14	710.78	90,640	-93	-6.3	12.4	.0	65.6	2.3	16.0	.0	15.2	.130	.00
15	710.73	90,547	-93	5.9	3.6	.0	63.4	2.2	17.0	.0	19.9	.170	.00
16	710.71	90,510	-37	54.7	8.0	.0	66.5	2.4	18.0	.0	12.8	.110	.00
17	710.65	90,399	-111	-8.7	12.7	.0	73.6	2.2	17.0	.0	22.2	.190	.00
18	710.61	90,325	-74	26.4	12.7	.0	78.6	2.3	17.0	.0	15.2	.130	.00
19	710.57	90,252	-73	32.2	12.7	.0	78.9	2.2	17.0	.0	19.8	.170	.00
20	710.51	90,142	-110	-19.2	12.8	9.2	79.5	2.3	17.0	.0	14.0	.120	.06
21	710.49	90,105	-37	44.0	12.7	.0	52.4	2.2	17.0	.0	22.1	.190	.00
22	710.44	90,014	-91	-0.7	12.7	.0	53.5	2.2	17.0	.0	30.3	.260	.00
23	710.41	89,959	-55	44.1	12.7	.0	69.5	2.2	18.0	.0	22.1	.190	.00
24	710.35	89,849	-110	-0.3	12.7	.0	75.3	2.2	17.0	.0	27.9	.240	.00
25	710.32	89,794	-55	49.1	12.7	.0	71.9	2.2	16.0	.0	26.7	.230	.00
26	710.28	89,721	-73	18.7	10.6	.0	73.5	2.2	15.0	.0	11.6	.100	.00
27	710.24	89,648	-73	29.6	10.7	.0	74.1	2.2	15.0	.0	22.0	.190	.00
28	710.29	89,739	+91	-76.6	10.7	245.9	71.9	2.1	15.0	.0	.0	.000	1.61
29	710.28	89,721	-18	-33.5	10.7	62.6	40.6	2.2	15.0	.0	.0	.000	.41
30	710.27	89,703	-18	37.5	10.7	1.5	31.9	2.2	15.0	.0	18.6	.160	.01
31	710.26	89,684	-19	24.3	10.6	.0	28.7	2.1	15.0	.0	8.1	.070	.00
<b>TOTAL (AF)</b>			<b>-1,958</b>	<b>436.0</b>	<b>383.5</b>	<b>320.7</b>	<b>2,026.6</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>478.0</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>523.2</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>2.10</b>
<b>(AVG)</b>		<b>90,508</b>											

COMMENTS:

\* COMPUTED INFLOW IS THE SUM OF CHANGE IN STORAGE, RELEASES, AND EVAPORATION MINUS PRECIP ON THE RESERVOIR SURFACE AND CCWA INFLOW.

DATA BASED ON 24-HOUR PERIOD ENDING 0800.

INDICATED OUTLETS RELEASE INCLUDE ANY LEAKAGE AROUND GATES.



# Santa Barbara County - Flood Control District

130 East Victoria Street, Santa Barbara CA 93101 - 805.568.3440 - [www.countyofsb.org/pwd](http://www.countyofsb.org/pwd)

## Rainfall and Reservoir Summary

Updated 8am: 4/11/2022

Water Year: 2022

Storm Number: NA

Notes: Daily rainfall amounts are recorded as of 8am for the previous 24 hours. Rainfall units are expressed in inches.

All data on this page are from automated sensors, are preliminary, and subject to verification.

\*Each Water Year (WY) runs from Sept 1 through Aug 31 and is designated by the calendar year in which it ends

County Real-Time Rainfall and Reservoir Website link: <http://www.countyofsb.org/hydrology>

Rainfall	ID	24 hrs	Storm 0day(s)	Month	Year*	% to Date	% of Year*	AI
Buellton (Fire Stn)	233	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.80	57%	53%	
Cachuma Dam (USBR)	332	0.00	0.00	0.01	12.68	69%	64%	
Carpinteria (Fire Stn)	208	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.67	61%	56%	
Cuyama (Fire Stn)	436	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.28	62%	56%	
Figueroa Mtn. (USFS Stn)	421	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.69	64%	59%	8.0
Gibraltar Dam (City Facility)	230	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.32	70%	66%	6.8
Goleta (Fire Stn-Los Cameros)	440	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.44	67%	62%	
Lompoc (City Hall)	439	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.83	73%	68%	8.0
Los Alamos (Fire Stn)	204	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.93	63%	58%	
San Marcos Pass (USFS Stn)	212	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.41	83%	78%	
Santa Barbara (County Bldg)	234	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.03	76%	71%	
Santa Maria (City Pub.Works)	380	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.43	60%	56%	
Santa Ynez (Fire Stn /Airport)	218	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.94	68%	63%	
Sisquoc (Fire Stn)	256	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.28	52%	48%	

County-wide percentage of "Normal-to-Date" rainfall : **66%**

County-wide percentage of "Normal Water-Year" rainfall : **61%**

County-wide percentage of "Normal Water-Year" rainfall calculated assuming no more rain through Aug. 31, 2022 (End of WY2022).

**AI (Antecedent Index / Soil Wetness)**

6.0 and below = Wet (min. = 2.5)

6.1 - 9.0 = Moderate

9.1 and above = Dry (max. = 12.5)

### Reservoirs

Reservoir Elevations referenced to NGVD-29.

\*\*Cachuma is full and subject to spilling at elevation 750 ft.

However, the lake is surcharged to 753 ft. for fish release water.

(Cachuma water storage is based on Dec 2013 capacity revision)

Click on Site for Real-Time Readings	Spillway	Current	Max.	Current	Current	Storage	Storage
	Elev. (ft)	Elev. (ft)	Storage (ac-ft)	Storage (ac-ft)	Capacity (%)	Change Mo.(ac-ft)	Change Year*(ac-ft)
<b><u>Gibraltar Reservoir</u></b>	1,400.00	1,390.19	4,693	2,689	57.3%	-87	2,415
<b><u>Cachuma Reservoir</u></b>	753.**	709.95	192,978	88,094	45.6%	-529	-11,176
<b><u>Jameson Reservoir</u></b>	2,224.00	2,210.08	4,848	3,270	67.5%	-15	185
<b><u>Twitchell Reservoir</u></b>	651.50	NA	194,971	NA		NA	NA

[Previous Rainfall and Reservoir Summaries](#)





CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ray Stokes, Executive Director  
Dessi Mladenova, Controller

April 4, 2022

FROM: Lacey Adam, Senior Accountant

SUBJECT: Monthly Water Deliveries

According to the CCWA revenue meters at each turnout, the following deliveries were made during the month of March 2022:

<u>Project Participant</u>	<u>Delivery Amount (acre-feet)</u>
Chorro .....	175.49
López.....	166.83
Shandon .....	0.00
Guadalupe.....	1.21
Santa Maria.....	0.00
Golden State Water Co.....	0.42
Vandenberg.....	0.00
Buellton .....	0.04
Solvang .....	44.19
Santa Ynez ID#1 .....	0.00
Bradbury.....	<u>368.09</u>
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>756.27</b>

In order to reconcile these deliveries with the DWR revenue meter, which read 784 acre-feet, the following delivery amounts should be used for billing purposes:

<u>Project Participant</u>	<u>Delivery Amount (acre-feet)</u>
Chorro .....	188
López .....	179
Shandon .....	0
Guadalupe.....	1
Santa Maria .....	0*
Golden State Water Co .....	1*
Vandenberg .....	0
Buellton .....	0
Solvang .....	47
Santa Ynez ID#1 .....	0
Bradbury .....	<u>368</u>
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>784</b>

\*Golden State Water Company delivered 0 acre-feet into its system through the Santa Maria turnout. This delivery is recorded by providing a credit of 0 acre-feet to the City of Santa Maria and a charge in the same amount, to the Golden State Water Company.

Notes: Santa Ynez ID#1 water usage is divided into 0 acre-feet of Table A water and 0 acre-feet of exchange water.

The exchange water is allocated as follows

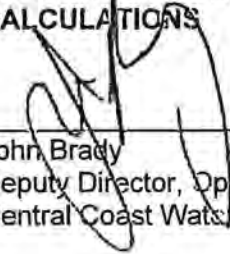
<u>Project Participant</u>	<u>Exchange Amount (acre-feet)</u>
Goleta	0
Santa Barbara	0
Montecito	0
Carpinteria	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Bradbury Deliveries into Lake Cachuma are allocated as follows:

<u>Project Participant</u>	<u>Delivery Amount (acre-feet)</u>
Carpinteria	0
Goleta	338
La Cumbre	20
Montecito	0
Morehart	10
Santa Barbara	0
Raytheon	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>368</b>

cc: Tom Bunosky, GWD  
Mike Babb, Golden State WC  
Rebecca Bjork, City of Santa Barbara  
Janet Gingras, COMB  
Craig Kesler, San Luis Obispo County  
Paeter Garcia, Santa Ynez RWCD ID#1  
Shad Springer, City of Santa Maria  
Shannon Sweeney, City of Guadalupe  
Robert MacDonald, Carpinteria Valley WD  
Mike Alvarado, La Cumbre Mutual WC  
Pernell Rush, Vandenberg AFB  
Nick Turner, Montecito WD  
Jose Acosta, City of Solvang  
Rose Hess, City of Buellton

**REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF  
DELIVERY RECORDS AND ASSOCIATED  
CALCULATIONS**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John Brady  
Deputy Director, Operations and Engineering  
Central Coast Water Authority

## Paeter Garcia

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**From:** Lisa F. Watkins <lfr@ccwa.com>  
**Sent:** Friday, March 18, 2022 9:45 AM  
**To:** Lisa F. Watkins  
**Cc:** Ray Stokes; Stephanie Hastings; John L. Brady  
**Subject:** 2022 State Water Project Table A Allocation Decrease from 15 to 5 Percent  
**Attachments:** NTC\_22-03\_SWP\_Allocation\_20220318.pdf

**WARNING:** This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

To CCWA Project Participants (via bcc)

Ray Stokes requested distribution of the attached to CCWA project participants.

To State Water Project Contractors:

On behalf of Ted Craddock, Deputy Director of the State Water Project, attached is the Notice to State Water Project Contractors No. 22-03.

The subject of the Notice is “**2022 State Water Project Table A Allocation Decrease from 15 to 5 Percent**”.



Lisa Watkins  
Office Manager  
Office: 805-697-5219  
Email: lfr@ccwa.com  
www.ccwa.com

**NOTICE TO STATE WATER PROJECT CONTRACTORS****Date:** March 18, 2022**Number:** 22-03**Subject:** 2022 State Water Project Table A Allocation Decrease from 15 to 5 Percent**From:** Ted Craddock  
**Ted Craddock**  
**Deputy Director, State Water Project**  
**Department of Water Resources**

Based on the driest January and February in more than 100 years and other aspects of current water supply conditions, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) is decreasing the State Water Project (SWP) Table A Allocation from 15 percent to 5 percent of most SWP long-term contractors' 2022 requested Table A amounts. Attached is the revised 2022 SWP allocation table.

In addition, DWR will continue to allocate water to meet the human health and safety (HH&S) needs as defined in NTC 21-07 issued on December 1, 2021. Please note that this revised Table A Allocation will continue to reduce, on a 1:1 basis, any HH&S need volumes that were previously identified in the SWP contractors' submittals to DWR.

This Table A Allocation decrease is made consistent with the long-term water supply contracts, legal requirements, and public policy. In determining available SWP supplies, DWR has considered several factors including SWP contractors' 2022 demand, existing storage in SWP conservation reservoirs, estimates of future runoff under very dry conditions, SWP operational and regulatory constraints such as, federal Endangered Species Act, California Endangered Species Act requirements, and water rights obligations under the State Water Resources Control Board's authority. DWR may revise this and any subsequent allocations if warranted by the year's developing hydrologic conditions and available SWP water supplies.

To develop the 5 percent water delivery schedule, DWR will utilize the SWP Contractors' 5 percent schedules that were submitted in October 2021 (as part of initial requests), including any subsequent updates that may have been provided to DWR. If a Contractor foresees significant changes to previously submitted schedules (including HH&S needs), they are requested to communicate such changes to DWR at the earliest possible time. DWR will provide approved monthly water delivery schedules to the SWP Contractors.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact John Leahigh, Water Operations Executive Manager, at (916) 902-9876.

Attachment

Attachment  
2022 STATE WATER PROJECT ALLOCATION  
March 18, 2022

SWP CONTRACTORS	TABLE A (Acre-Feet)	INITIAL REQUEST (Acre-Feet)	APPROVED ALLOCATION (Acre-Feet)	PERCENT INITIAL REQUEST APPROVED
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (3)/(2)
<b><u>FEATHER RIVER</u></b>				
County of Butte	27,500	27,500	3,000	11%
Plumas County FC&WCD	2,700	2,700	135	5%
City of Yuba City	9,600	9,600	1,440	15%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>4,575</b>	
<b><u>NORTH BAY</u></b>				
Napa County FC&WCD	29,025	29,025	4,354	15%
Solano County WA	47,756	47,756	7,164	15%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>76,781</b>	<b>76,781</b>	<b>11,518</b>	
<b><u>SOUTH BAY</u></b>				
Alameda County FC&WCD, Zone 7	80,619	80,619	4,031	5%
Alameda County WD	42,000	42,000	2,100	5%
Santa Clara Valley WD	100,000	100,000	5,000	5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>222,619</b>	<b>222,619</b>	<b>11,131</b>	
<b><u>SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY</u></b>				
Oak Flat WD	5,700	5,700	285	5%
County of Kings	9,305	9,305	466	5%
Dudley Ridge WD	41,350	41,350	2,068	5%
Empire West Side ID	3,000	3,000	150	5%
Kern County WA	982,730	982,730	49,137	5%
Tulare Lake Basin WSD	87,471	87,471	4,374	5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,129,556</b>	<b>1,129,556</b>	<b>56,480</b>	
<b><u>CENTRAL COASTAL</u></b>				
San Luis Obispo County FC&WCD	25,000	25,000	1,250	5%
Santa Barbara County FC&WCD	45,486	45,486	2,275	5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>70,486</b>	<b>70,486</b>	<b>3,525</b>	
<b><u>SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA</u></b>				
Antelope Valley-East Kern WA	144,844	144,844	7,243	5%
Santa Clarita Valley WA	95,200	95,200	4,760	5%
Coachella Valley WD	138,350	138,350	6,918	5%
Crestline-Lake Arrowhead WA	5,800	5,800	290	5%
Desert WA	55,750	55,750	2,788	5%
Littlerock Creek ID	2,300	2,300	115	5%
Metropolitan WDSC	1,911,500	1,911,500	95,575	5%
Mojave WA	89,800	89,800	4,490	5%
Palmdale WD	21,300	21,300	1,065	5%
San Bernardino Valley MWD	102,600	102,600	5,130	5%
San Gabriel Valley MWD	28,800	28,800	1,440	5%
San Geronio Pass WA	17,300	17,300	865	5%
Ventura County WPD	20,000	20,000	1,000	5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,633,544</b>	<b>2,633,544</b>	<b>131,679</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,172,786</b>	<b>4,172,786</b>	<b>218,908</b>	<b>5%</b>



A Meeting of the  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY**

will be held at 9:00 a.m., on Thursday, March 24, 2022  
at 255 Industrial Way, Buellton, California

Pursuant to Government Code section 54957.5, non-exempt public records that relate to open session agenda items and are distributed to a majority of the Board less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting will be available on the CCWA internet web site, accessible at <https://www.ccwa.com>.

Eric Friedman  
Chairman

Ed Andrisek  
Vice Chairman

Ray A. Stokes  
Executive Director

Brownstein Hyatt  
Farber Schreck  
General Counsel

*Member Agencies*

City of Buellton

Carpinteria Valley  
Water District

City of Guadalupe

City of Santa Barbara

City of Santa Maria

Goleta Water District

Montecito Water District

Santa Ynez River Water  
Conservation District,  
Improvement District #1

*Associate Member*

La Cumbre Mutual  
Water Company

**I. Call to Order and Roll Call**

**II. CLOSED SESSION**

**A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION**

Government Code section 54956.9(d) (1)

Name of case: Central Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County  
Flood Control and Water Conservation District, et al. (Case No. 21CV02432)

**B. CLOSED SESSION: CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATORS**

Government Code section 54956.8

Property: *Warren Act Contract*

Agency negotiator: *Ray Stokes*

*Agenda Item II, the Closed Session, is anticipated to take 20 minutes. The remainder of the Meeting will start no sooner than 9:20 am.*

**III. Return to Open Session**

**IV. Public Comment – (Any member of the public may address the Board relating to any matter within the Board's jurisdiction. Individual Speakers may be limited to five minutes; all speakers to a total of fifteen minutes.)**

**V. Consent Calendar – For Approval**

- \* A. Minutes of the February 24, 2022 Regular Meeting
- \* B. Bills
- \* C. Controller's Report
- \* D. Operations Report

**VI. Executive Director's Report**

- \* A. State Water Contractor Activities and Objectives – *For Information Only*
- B. Water Supply Situation Report – *Update Only*
- C. CCWA 2022 Supplemental Water Purchase Program Update – *Update Only*
- \* 1. Approval for SWPP Participation in the State Water Contractors Dry Year Transfer Program – *For Approval*
- \* D. Proposal for Water Management Consulting Services – *For Approval*
- \* E. Procurement of WTP Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning System Installation, Budget \$105,000 – *For Approval*
- \* F. Procurement of Distribution Sample Truck and Crew Truck, Budget \$73,500–*For Approval*
- G. Update on the CCWA Warren Act Contract Renewal – *For Information Only*
- \* H. CCWA FY 2022/23 Preliminary Budget – *For Information Only*
- \* I. Legislative Report - *For Information Only*

**VII. Reports from Board Members for Information Only**

**VIII. Items for Next Regular Meeting Agenda**

- A. CCWA FY 22/23 Budget

**IX. Date of Next Regular Meeting: April 28, 2022**

**X. Adjournment**

- \* Indicates attachment of document to original agenda packet.
- ★ The Preliminary Budget has been included for Board members only with this mailing. The Preliminary Budget document is available on-line at [www.ccwa.com](http://www.ccwa.com), or by contacting Lisa Watkins at [lfw@ccwa.com](mailto:lfw@ccwa.com) to request a hard copy.

255 Industrial Way  
Buellton, CA 93427  
(805) 688-2292  
Fax (805) 686-4700  
[www.ccwa.com](http://www.ccwa.com)



**NOTICE AND AGENDA OF SPECIAL MEETING**

**GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY  
FOR THE EASTERN MANAGEMENT AREA  
IN THE SANTA YNEZ RIVER GROUNDWATER BASIN**

**WILL BE HELD  
REMOTELY VIA ZOOM  
AT 06:30 P.M., THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 2022**

**Remote participation via ZOOM**

*You do NOT need to create a ZOOM account or login with email for meeting participation.*

**ZOOM.us - "Join a Meeting"**

**Meeting ID: 814 7612 4171 Meeting Passcode: 498891**

**DIRECT LINK:** <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81476124171?pwd=OSYXjXU2lLUDkyYkZnVXVERUVtUT09>

**DIAL-IN NUMBER: 1-669-900-9128**

**PHONE MEETING ID: 814 7612 4171# Meeting Passcode: 498891#**

*If your device does not have a microphone or speakers, you can call in for audio to the phone number and use the Meeting ID and Passcode listed above to listen and participate while viewing the live presentation online.*

In the interest of clear reception and efficient administration of the meeting, all persons participating remotely are respectfully requested to mute their line after logging or dialing-in and at all times unless speaking.

**Teleconference Meeting During Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic:** As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, this meeting will be available via teleconference as recommended by Santa Barbara County Public Health, authorized by State Assembly Bill 361, and Resolution EMA-2021-001 (passed 10/21/2021, reaffirmed 2/24/2022).

**Important Notice Regarding Public Participation in Teleconference Meeting:** Those who wish to provide public comment on an Agenda Item, or who otherwise are making a presentation to the GSA Committee, may participate in the meeting using the remote access referenced above. **Those wishing to submit written comments instead, please submit any and all comments and materials to the GSA via electronic mail at [hbuelow@syrwcd.com](mailto:hbuelow@syrwcd.com).** All submittals of written comments must be received by the GSA no later than **Wednesday, March 23, 2022**, and should indicate **"March 24, 2022 GSA Meeting"** in the subject line. To the extent practicable, public comments and materials received in advance pursuant to this timeframe will be read into the public record during the meeting. Public comments and materials not read into the record will become part of the post-meeting materials available to the public and posted on the SGMA website.

**AGENDA ON NEXT PAGE**



GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY  
FOR THE EASTERN MANAGEMENT AREA  
IN THE SANTA YNEZ RIVER GROUNDWATER BASIN

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 2022, 06:30 P.M.

**AGENDA OF SPECIAL MEETING**

- I. Call to Order and Roll Call
- II. Consider findings under Government Code section 54953(e)(3) to authorize continuing teleconference meetings under Resolution EMA-2021-001
- III. Additions or Deletions to the Agenda
- IV. Public Comment (Any member of the public may address the Committee relating to any non-agenda matter within the Committee's jurisdiction. The total time for all public participation shall not exceed fifteen minutes and the time allotted for each individual shall not exceed five minutes. No action will be taken by the Committee at this meeting on any public item.) *Staff recommends any potential new agenda items based on issues raised be held for discussion under Agenda Item "EMA GSA Committee requests and comments" for items to be included on the next Agenda.*
- V. Receive Draft First Annual Report for the Eastern Management Area of the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin (EMA AR)
- VI. Discuss and consider requesting staff to develop well registration and metering program for EMA
- VII. Update and discussion on future governance
- VIII. Next Regular EMA GSA Meeting, Thursday May 26, 2022 at 6:30 P.M.
- IX. EMA GSA Committee requests and comments
- X. Adjournment

[This agenda was posted 48 hours prior to the scheduled special meeting at 3669 Sagunto Street, Suite 101, Santa Ynez, California, and <https://www.santaynezwater.org> in accordance with Government Code Section 54954. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to review agenda materials or participate in this meeting, please contact the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District at (805) 693-1156. Notification 24 hours prior to the meeting will enable the GSA to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.]

# Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin

(<https://www.santaynezwater.org/>)

[Contact Us \(/contact-us\)](/contact-us)

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Go!

## THIS ITEM APPEARS ON

[EMA GSA COMMITTEE MEETINGS \(/EMA-GSA-COMMITTEE-MEETINGS\)](/EMA-GSA-COMMITTEE-MEETINGS)

MAY  
**26**  
2022

## EMA GSA Committee Regular Meeting, 6:30 pm

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3669 SAGUNTO ST, SUITE 101, SANTA YNEZ CA 93460

TELEPHONE (805) 693-1156

[PRIVACY POLICY \(/PRIVACY-POLICY\)](/PRIVACY-POLICY)

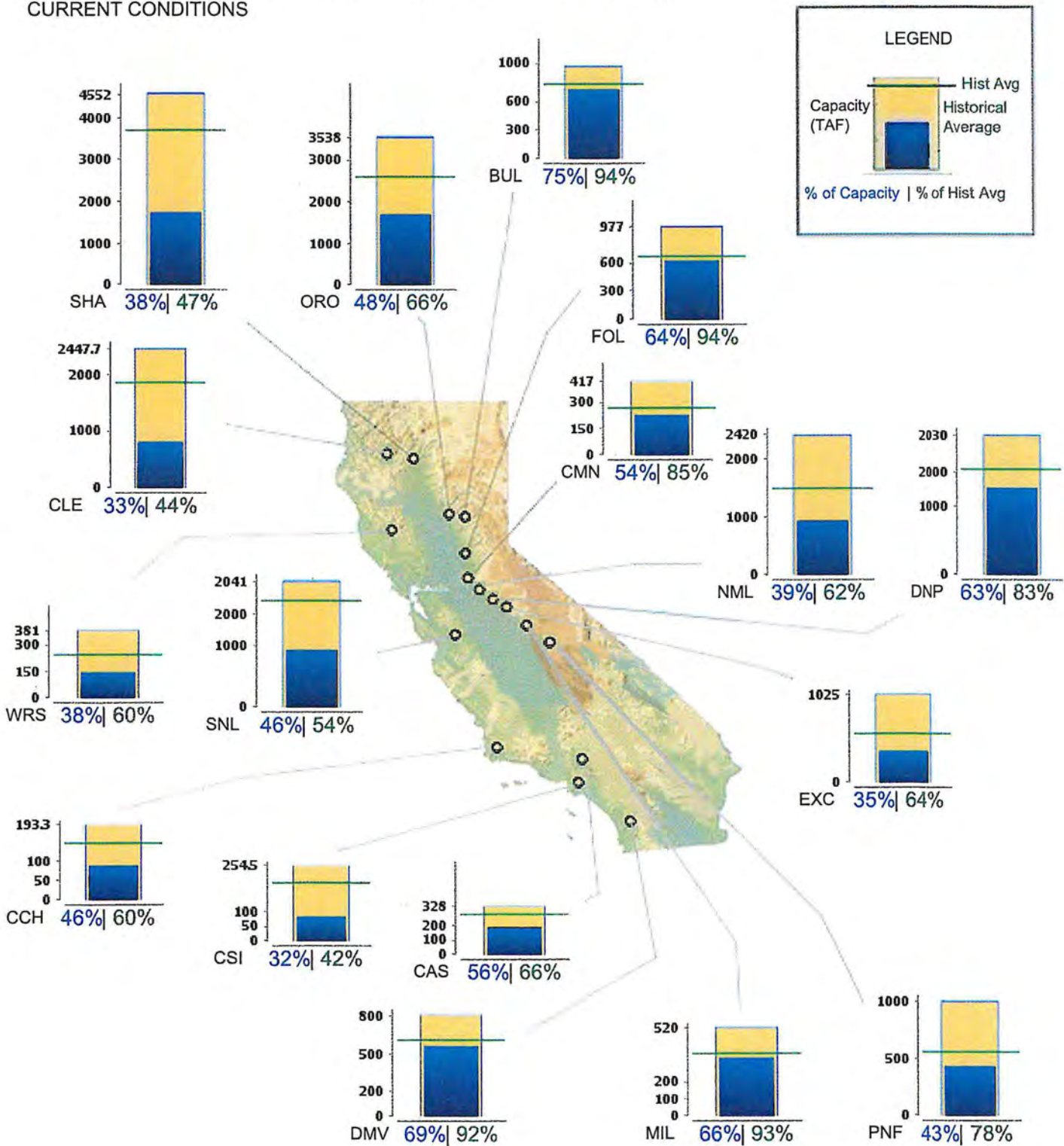
POWERED BY STREAMLINE ([HTTP://WWW.GETSTREAMLINE.COM/](http://www.getstreamline.com/)) | SIGN IN ([HTTPS://WWW.SANTAYNEZWATER.ORG/USERS/SIGN\\_IN?DESTINATION=%2F2022-05-26-EMA-GSA-COMMITTEE-REGULAR-MEETING-6-30-PM](https://www.santaynezwater.org/users/sign_in?destination=%2F2022-05-26-EMA-GSA-COMMITTEE-REGULAR-MEETING-6-30-PM))



# CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

## CALIFORNIA MAJOR WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS CURRENT CONDITIONS

Midnight - April 12, 2022



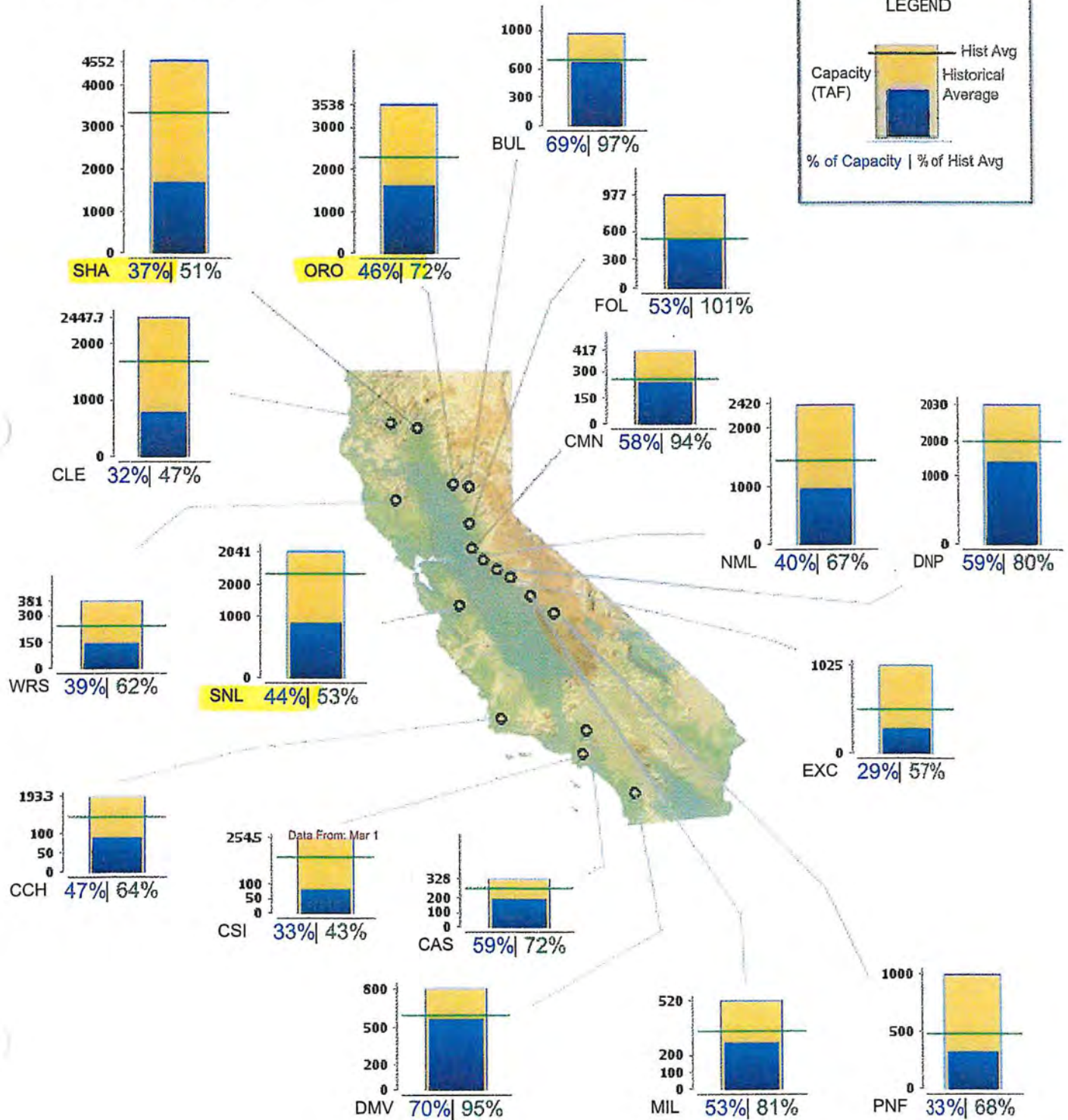
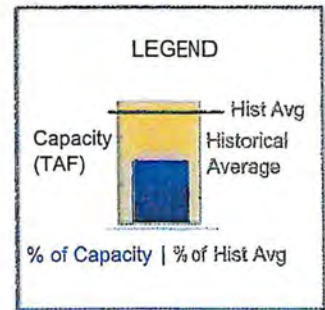




# CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

## CALIFORNIA MAJOR WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS CURRENT CONDITIONS

Midnight - March 7, 2022



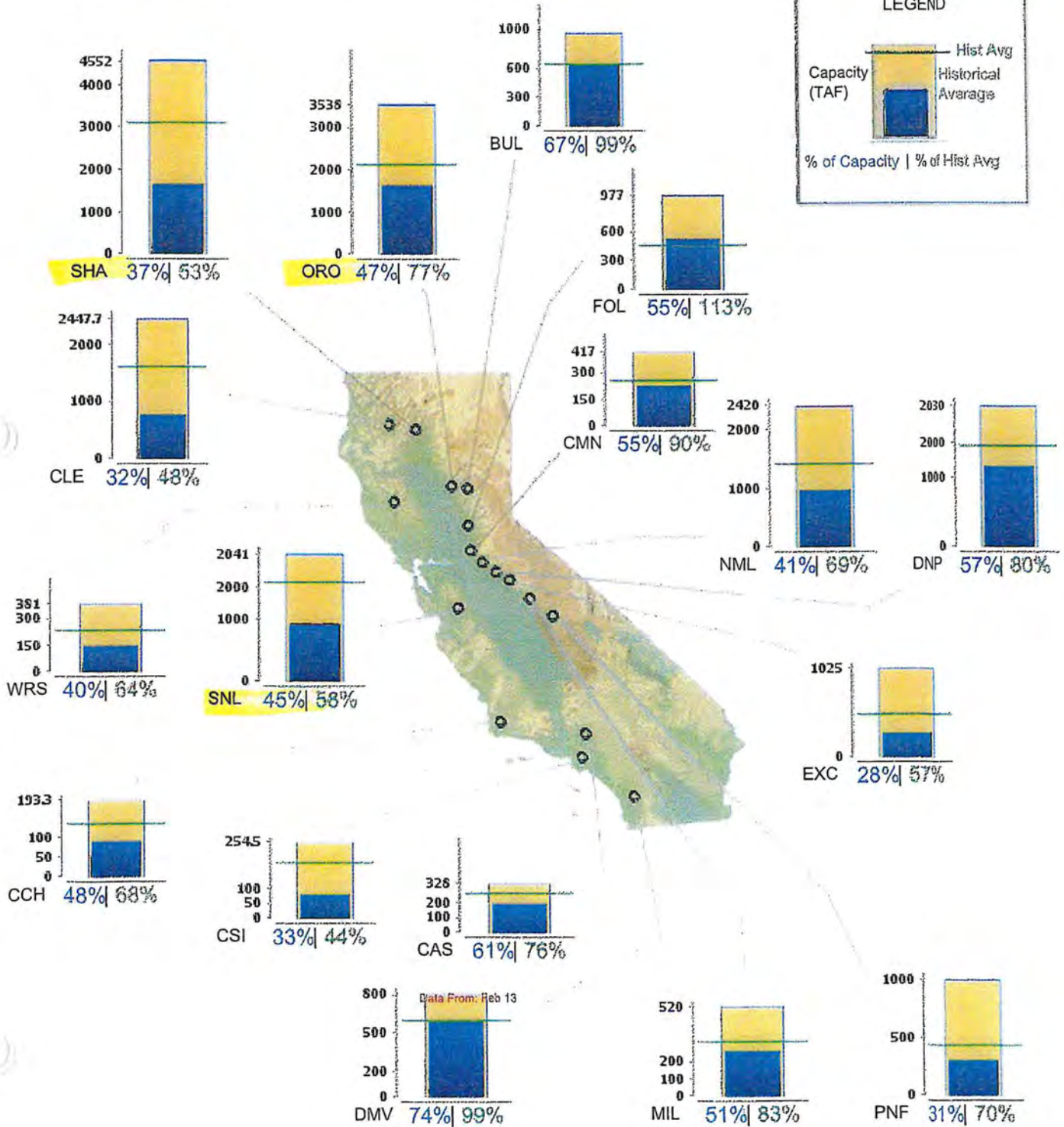
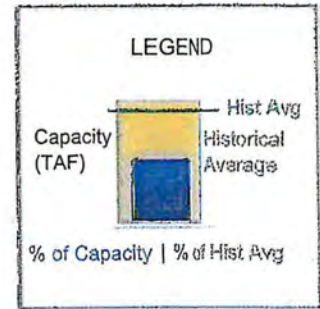




# CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

## CALIFORNIA MAJOR WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS CURRENT CONDITIONS

Midnight - February 15, 2022



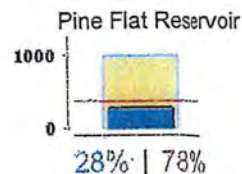
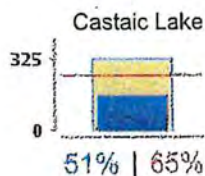
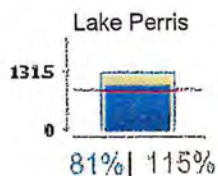
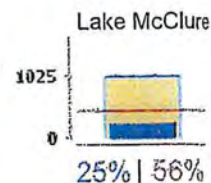
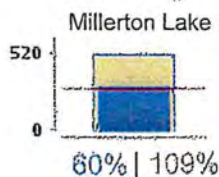
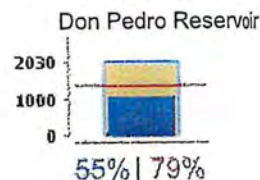
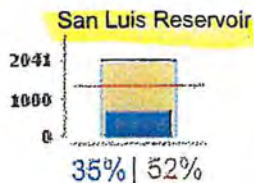
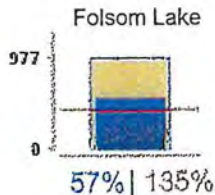
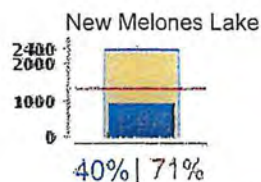
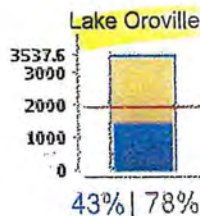
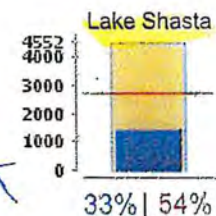
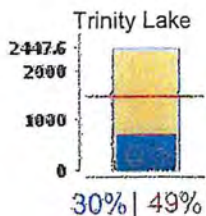




# CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

## SELECTED WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS

Midnight: January 11, 2022



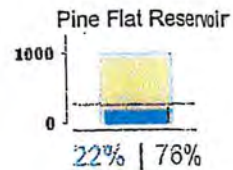
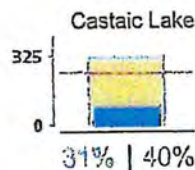
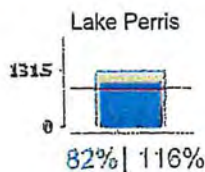
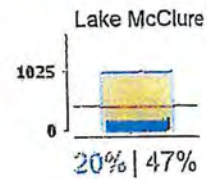
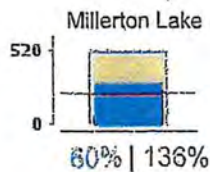
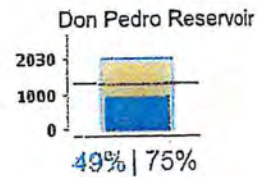
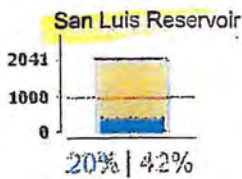
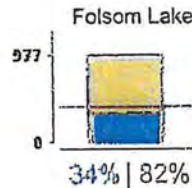
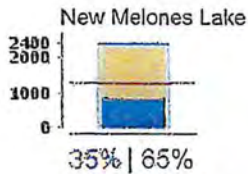
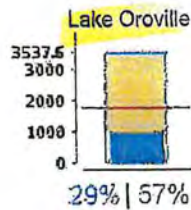
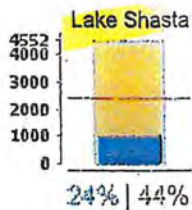
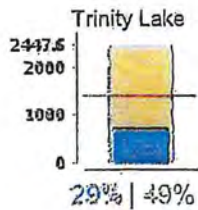
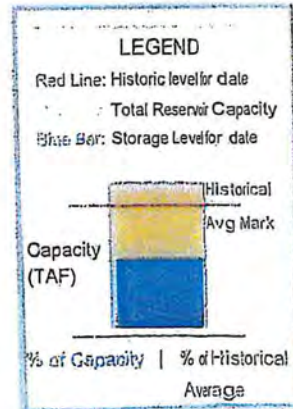




# CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

## SELECTED WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS

Midnight: November 11, 2021







# STATE REDUCES SWP ALLOCATION

BY ACWA STAFF MAR 18, 2022 WATER NEWS

SACRAMENTO – The Department of Water Resources (DWR) today announced it will reduce the State Water Project (SWP) allocation to 5% of requested supplies for 2022. DWR previously set the allocation at 15%, but a historically dry January and February, with no significant storms forecast for March, requires a reduction in the allocation to conserve available water supply.

In addition to the 5% allocation, DWR will also provide any unmet critical health and safety needs of the 29 water agencies that contract to receive State Water Project supplies.

“As California enters our third consecutive dry year, today’s allocation announcement is a clear call for the need to immediately conserve more water and get serious about updating our infrastructure to accommodate our changed hydrology,” stated Jennifer Pierre, General Manager of the State Water Contractors, in a news release. “This year is on track to be the most difficult for Central Valley agriculture since the water projects were built. We must be able to capture and store water when it’s wet for use when it’s dry. Our communities, food supply, and environment cannot be sustained without these investments and actions.”

In a statement, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California General Manager Adel Hagekhalil stressed the need for both more conservation and investment in water supply infrastructure. On average, 30% of water used in Southern California comes from the SWP.

“While Metropolitan and its member agencies are making new supply investment that will help in future droughts, we need greater conservation now to get through these historic conditions,” Hagekhalil stated in a news release. “We also need the partnership of the state and the federal government to create climate resilient local water supplies and storage to adapt to the changing climate.”

In a letter to the State Water Contractors earlier this month, DWR Director Nemeth stressed the need for proactive conservation measures now to prepare for ongoing extreme dry conditions.

“We are experiencing climate change whiplash in real time with extreme swings between wet and dry conditions. That means adjusting quickly based on the data and the science,” stated DWR Director Karla Nemeth in a news release announcing the reduction. “While we had hoped for more rain and snow, DWR has been preparing for a third consecutive year of drought since October. We are continuing with a series of actions to balance the needs of endangered species, water supply conservation, and water deliveries for millions of Californians.”

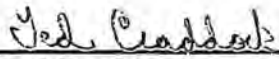
DWR will make its next assessment of the State Water Project allocation following its fourth snow survey on April 1. A final allocation for the water year is typically announced in May or June.

The lack of significant precipitation in January and February has resulted in falling reservoir levels and reduced snowpack. As of today, statewide reservoir levels are about 70% of average. The statewide Sierra snowpack has fallen to 55% of average for this date, most of that snow coming from heavy snowstorms in December.

Also today, DWR, along with its federal partners at the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, will submit a revised application for a Temporary Urgency Change Petition (TUCP) for operations from April 1 to June 30. The petition will seek flexibility for the State Water Project and the Central Valley Project to release less water into the Delta through June 2022 to conserve limited stored water in Shasta, Oroville and Folsom reservoirs. DWR and Reclamation had previously submitted a TUCP application for earlier in the year. However, December storms made that application unnecessary, and it was withdrawn. This new application is necessary due to dramatically changing conditions and covers modified dates and operational requests.

Additionally, DWR is planning to refill the notch in the Emergency Drought Salinity Barrier in the Delta. Crews created a notch in the barrier in January to allow for fish passage and boat traffic during the winter. Work will begin on April 1 to fill in the notch, with completion by April 15. The barrier reduces the amount of saltwater intrusion into the Delta, allowing for reduced flows from upstream reservoirs to conserve water supply. The barrier is expected to remain in place until November 30, 2022.

Californians can now access current water conditions in real time at California Water Watch, a new website launched by DWR. This website will help Californians see their local hydrological conditions, forecasts, and water conditions down to their address or their local watershed. The site presents data from a variety of sources and allows the public to obtain a quick snapshot of local and statewide water conditions.

**NOTICE TO STATE WATER PROJECT CONTRACTORS****Date:** March 18, 2022**Number:** 22-03**Subject:** 2022 State Water Project Table A Allocation Decrease from 15 to 5 Percent**From:**   
**Ted Craddock**  
**Deputy Director, State Water Project**  
**Department of Water Resources**

Based on the driest January and February in more than 100 years and other aspects of current water supply conditions, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) is decreasing the State Water Project (SWP) Table A Allocation from 15 percent to 5 percent of most SWP long-term contractors' 2022 requested Table A amounts. Attached is the revised 2022 SWP allocation table.

In addition, DWR will continue to allocate water to meet the human health and safety (HH&S) needs as defined in NTC 21-07 issued on December 1, 2021. Please note that this revised Table A Allocation will continue to reduce, on a 1:1 basis, any HH&S need volumes that were previously identified in the SWP contractors' submittals to DWR.

This Table A Allocation decrease is made consistent with the long-term water supply contracts, legal requirements, and public policy. In determining available SWP supplies, DWR has considered several factors including SWP contractors' 2022 demand, existing storage in SWP conservation reservoirs, estimates of future runoff under very dry conditions, SWP operational and regulatory constraints such as, federal Endangered Species Act, California Endangered Species Act requirements, and water rights obligations under the State Water Resources Control Board's authority. DWR may revise this and any subsequent allocations if warranted by the year's developing hydrologic conditions and available SWP water supplies.

To develop the 5 percent water delivery schedule, DWR will utilize the SWP Contractors' 5 percent schedules that were submitted in October 2021 (as part of initial requests), including any subsequent updates that may have been provided to DWR. If a Contractor foresees significant changes to previously submitted schedules (including HH&S needs), they are requested to communicate such changes to DWR at the earliest possible time. DWR will provide approved monthly water delivery schedules to the SWP Contractors.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact John Leahigh, Water Operations Executive Manager, at (916) 902-9876.

Attachment

Attachment  
2022 STATE WATER PROJECT ALLOCATION  
March 18, 2022

SWP CONTRACTORS	TABLE A (Acre-Feet)	INITIAL REQUEST (Acre-Feet)	APPROVED ALLOCATION (Acre-Feet)	PERCENT INITIAL REQUEST APPROVED
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (3)/(2)
<b><u>FEATHER RIVER</u></b>				
County of Butte	27,500	27,500	3,000	11%
Plumas County FC&WCD	2,700	2,700	135	5%
City of Yuba City	9,600	9,600	1,440	15%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>4,575</b>	
<b><u>NORTH BAY</u></b>				
Napa County FC&WCD	29,025	29,025	4,354	15%
Solano County WA	47,756	47,756	7,164	15%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>76,781</b>	<b>76,781</b>	<b>11,518</b>	
<b><u>SOUTH BAY</u></b>				
Alameda County FC&WCD, Zone 7	80,619	80,619	4,031	5%
Alameda County WD	42,000	42,000	2,100	5%
Santa Clara Valley WD	100,000	100,000	5,000	5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>222,619</b>	<b>222,619</b>	<b>11,131</b>	
<b><u>SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY</u></b>				
Oak Flat WD	5,700	5,700	285	5%
County of Kings	9,305	9,305	466	5%
Dudley Ridge WD	41,350	41,350	2,068	5%
Empire West Side ID	3,000	3,000	150	5%
Kern County WA	982,730	982,730	49,137	5%
Tulare Lake Basin WSD	87,471	87,471	4,374	5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,129,556</b>	<b>1,129,556</b>	<b>56,480</b>	
<b><u>CENTRAL COASTAL</u></b>				
San Luis Obispo County FC&WCD	25,000	25,000	1,250	5%
Santa Barbara County FC&WCD	45,486	45,486	2,275	5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>70,486</b>	<b>70,486</b>	<b>3,525</b>	
<b><u>SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA</u></b>				
Antelope Valley-East Kern WA	144,844	144,844	7,243	5%
Santa Clarita Valley WA	95,200	95,200	4,760	5%
Coachella Valley WD	138,350	138,350	6,918	5%
Crestline-Lake Arrowhead WA	5,800	5,800	290	5%
Desert WA	55,750	55,750	2,788	5%
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Metropolitan WDSC	1,911,500	1,911,500	95,575	5%
Mojave WA	89,800	89,800	4,490	5%
Palmdale WD	21,300	21,300	1,065	5%
San Bernardino Valley MWD	102,600	102,600	5,130	5%
San Gabriel Valley MWD	28,800	28,800	1,440	5%
San Geronio Pass WA	17,300	17,300	865	5%
Ventura County WPD	20,000	20,000	1,000	5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,633,544</b>	<b>2,633,544</b>	<b>131,679</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,172,786</b>	<b>4,172,786</b>	<b>218,908</b>	<b>5%</b>



**Paeter Garcia**

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**From:** Governor's Press Office <govpressoffice@gov.ca.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, March 28, 2022 1:57 PM  
**To:** Setoudeh, Gianna C.  
**Subject:** As Western Drought Worsens, Governor Newsom Moves to Bolster Regional Conservation Efforts



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Monday, March 28, 2022

Governor's Press Office: (916) 445-4571

## **As Western Drought Worsens, Governor Newsom Moves to Bolster Regional Conservation Efforts**

*Executive order calls on local water suppliers to activate drought contingency plans*

*Governor orders Water Board to consider ban on watering of decorative grass around commercial, industrial and institutional buildings*

SACRAMENTO – Following the driest first three months of a year in the state's recorded history, Governor Gavin Newsom today took steps to drive water conservation at the local level, calling on local water suppliers to move to Level 2 of their Water Shortage Contingency Plans, which require locally-appropriate actions that will conserve water across all sectors, and directing the State



Water Resources Control Board to consider a ban on the watering of decorative grass at businesses and institutions.

In an executive order signed today, the Governor ordered the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to evaluate the adoption of regulations banning irrigation of “non-functional” turf (or grass), such as decorative grass adjacent to large industrial and commercial buildings. The ban would not include residential lawns or grass used for recreation, such as school fields, sports fields and parks. The Department of Water Resources estimates this ban alone will result in potential water savings of several hundred thousand acre-feet. An acre-foot of water serves the needs of approximately three households for a year.

“While we have made historic investments to protect our communities, economy and ecosystems from the worsening drought across the West, it is clear we need to do more,” said Governor Newsom. “Today, I am calling on local water agencies to implement more aggressive water conservation measures, including having the Water Board evaluate a ban on watering ornamental grass on commercial properties, which will drive water use savings at this critical time. Amid climate-driven extremes in weather, we must all continue to do our part and make water conservation a way of life.”

A copy of the executive order can be found [here](#).

As the drought persists into a third year and conditions worsen amidst dry, hot weather, today’s order called on the SWRCB to consider requiring urban water suppliers to activate, at a minimum, Level 2 of their customized Water Shortage Contingency Plans. These plans, required by state law, are developed by local water agencies to navigate drought and each plan is customized based on an agency’s unique infrastructure and management. Triggering Level 2 of these plans involves implementing water conservation actions to prepare for a water shortage level of up to 20 percent. For example, in many communities, this would mean reducing the number of days that residents can water outdoors, among other measures.

To further conserve water and strengthen drought resiliency in this critically dry year, the Governor is encouraging suppliers, where appropriate, to consider going above and beyond the Level 2 of their water shortage contingency plans,

activating more ambitious measures. The Governor has also ordered state agencies to submit funding proposals to support the state's short- and long-term drought response, including emergency assistance to communities and households facing drought-related water shortages, facilitating groundwater recharge and wastewater recycling, improvements in water use efficiency, protecting fish and wildlife, and minimizing drought-related economic disruption.

Today's executive order includes several other provisions that will protect all water users:

- **Ensuring Vulnerable Communities Have Drinking Water**
  - Cuts red tape so communities that need access to emergency hauled or bottled water can get it immediately
- **Safeguarding Groundwater Supplies**
  - Requires local permitting authorities to coordinate with Groundwater Sustainability Agencies to ensure new proposed wells do not compromise existing wells or infrastructure, as 85 percent of public water systems rely heavily on groundwater during drought
  - Streamlines permitting for groundwater recharge projects that help to refill aquifers when rains come
- **Protecting Vulnerable Fish And Wildlife**
  - Expedites state agency approvals for necessary actions to protect fish and wildlife where drought conditions threaten their health and survival
- **Preventing Illegal Water Diversions**
  - Directs the Water Board to expand site inspections in order to determine whether illegal diversions are occurring

The Governor's California Comeback Plan invests \$5.2 billion over three years to support the immediate drought response and build water resilience, including funding to secure and expand water supplies; bolster drought contingency planning and multi-benefit land repurposing projects; support drinking water and wastewater infrastructure, with a focus on small and disadvantaged communities; advance Sustainable Groundwater Management Act implementation to improve water supply security and quality; and support wildlife and habitat restoration efforts, among other nature-based solutions.

Earlier this month, Governor Newsom advanced an additional \$22.5 million to

bolster the state's drought response. Of this funding, \$8.25 million will be used to increase educational and outreach efforts, including through the Save Our Water campaign, which is providing Californians with water-saving tips via social media and other digital advertising. The Governor's California Blueprint proposal includes \$750 million in additional drought funding, \$250 million of which was set aside as a drought reserve to be allocated in the spring, based on conditions and need.

More information on the state's response to the drought and informational resources available to the public are available at <https://drought.ca.gov/>.

###

Governor Gavin Newsom  
1021 O Street, Suite 9000  
Sacramento, CA 95814

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

**EXECUTIVE ORDER N-7-22**

**WHEREAS** on April 12, 2021, May 10, 2021, July 8, 2021, and October 19, 2021, I proclaimed states of emergency that continue today and exist across all the counties of California, due to extreme and expanding drought conditions; and

**WHEREAS** climate change continues to intensify the impacts of droughts on our communities, environment, and economy, and California is in a third consecutive year of dry conditions, resulting in continuing drought in all parts of the State; and

**WHEREAS** the 21st century to date has been characterized by record warmth and predominantly dry conditions, and the 2021 meteorological summer in California and the rest of the western United States was the hottest on record; and

**WHEREAS** since my October 19, 2021 Proclamation, early rains in October and December 2021 gave way to the driest January and February in recorded history for the watersheds that provide much of California's water supply; and

**WHEREAS** the ongoing drought will have significant, immediate impacts on communities with vulnerable water supplies, farms that rely on irrigation to grow food and fiber, and fish and wildlife that rely on stream flows and cool water; and

**WHEREAS** the two largest reservoirs of the Central Valley Project, which supplies water to farms and communities in the Central Valley and the Santa Clara Valley and provides critical cold-water habitat for salmon and other anadromous fish, have water storage levels that are approximately 1.1 million acre-feet below last year's low levels on this date; and

**WHEREAS** the record-breaking dry period in January and February and the absence of significant rains in March have required the Department of Water Resources to reduce anticipated deliveries from the State Water Project to 5 percent of requested supplies; and

**WHEREAS** delivery of water by bottle or truck is necessary to protect human safety and public health in those places where water supplies are disrupted; and

**WHEREAS** groundwater use accounts for 41 percent of the State's total water supply on an average annual basis but as much as 58 percent in a critically dry year, and approximately 85 percent of public water systems rely on groundwater as their primary supply; and

**WHEREAS** coordination between local entities that approve permits for new groundwater wells and local groundwater sustainability agencies is important to achieving sustainable levels of groundwater in critically overdrafted basins; and

**WHEREAS** the duration of the drought, especially following a multiyear drought that abated only five years ago, underscores the need for California to redouble near-, medium-, and long-term efforts to adapt its water management and delivery systems to a changing climate, shifting precipitation patterns, and water scarcity; and

**WHEREAS** the most consequential, immediate action Californians can take to extend available supplies is to voluntarily reduce their water use by 15 percent from their 2020 levels by implementing the commonsense measures identified in operative paragraph 1 of Executive Order N-10-21 (July 8, 2021); and

**WHEREAS** to protect public health and safety, it is critical the State take certain immediate actions without undue delay to prepare for and mitigate the effects of the drought conditions, and under Government Code section 8571, I find that strict compliance with various statutes and regulations specified in this Proclamation would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the drought conditions.

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, GAVIN NEWSOM**, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the State Constitution and statutes, including the California Emergency Services Act, and in particular, Government Code sections 8567, 8571, and 8627, do hereby issue the following Order to become effective immediately:

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:**

1. The orders and provisions contained in my April 21, 2021, May 10, 2021, July 8, 2021, and October 19, 2021 Proclamations remain in full force and effect, except as modified by those Proclamations and herein. State agencies shall continue to implement all directions from those Proclamations and accelerate implementation where feasible.
2. To help the State achieve its conservation goals and ensure sufficient water for essential indoor and outdoor use, I call on all Californians to strive to limit summertime water use and to use water more efficiently indoors and out. The statewide Save Our Water conservation campaign at [SaveOurWater.com](http://SaveOurWater.com) provides simple ways for Californians to reduce water use in their everyday lives. Furthermore, I encourage Californians to understand and track the amount of water they use and measure their progress toward their conservation goals.
3. By May 25, 2022, the State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) shall consider adopting emergency regulations that include all of the following:
  - a. A requirement that each urban water supplier, as defined in section 10617 of the Water Code, shall submit to the Department of Water Resources a preliminary annual water supply and demand assessment consistent with section 10632.1 of the Water Code no later than June 1, 2022, and submit a final annual water



supply and demand assessment to the Department of Water Resources no later than the deadline set by section 10632.1 of the Water Code;

- b. A requirement that each urban water supplier that has submitted a water shortage contingency plan to the Department of Water Resources implement, at a minimum, the shortage response actions adopted under section 10632 of the Water Code for a shortage level of up to twenty percent (Level 2), by a date to be set by the Water Board; and
- c. A requirement that each urban water supplier that has not submitted a water shortage contingency plan to the Department of Water Resources implement, at a minimum, shortage response actions established by the Water Board, which shall take into consideration model actions that the Department of Water Resources shall develop for urban water supplier water shortage contingency planning for Level 2, by a date to be set by the Water Board.

To further conserve water and improve drought resiliency if the drought lasts beyond this year, I encourage urban water suppliers to conserve more than required by the emergency regulations described in this paragraph and to voluntarily activate more stringent local requirements based on a shortage level of up to thirty percent (Level 3).

- 4. To promote water conservation, the Department of Water Resources shall consult with leaders in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors to develop strategies for improving water conservation, including direct technical assistance, financial assistance, and other approaches. By May 25, 2022, the Water Board shall consider adopting emergency regulations defining "non-functional turf" (that is, a definition of turf that is ornamental and not otherwise used for human recreation purposes such as school fields, sports fields, and parks) and banning irrigation of non-functional turf in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors except as it may be required to ensure the health of trees and other perennial non-turf plantings.
- 5. In order to maximize the efficient use of water and to preserve water supplies critical to human health and safety and the environment, Public Resources Code, Division 13 (commencing with section 21000) and regulations adopted pursuant to that Division are hereby suspended, with respect to the directives in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Order and any other projects and activities for the purpose of water conservation to the extent necessary to address the impacts of the drought, and any permits necessary to carry out such projects or activities. Entities that desire to conduct activities under this suspension, other than the directives in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Order, shall first request that the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency make a determination that the proposed activities are eligible to be conducted under this suspension. The Secretary shall use sound discretion in applying this Executive Order to ensure that the suspension serves the purpose of accelerating conservation projects that are necessary to address impacts of the drought, while at the same time

protecting public health and the environment. The entities implementing these directives or conducting activities under this suspension shall maintain on their websites a list of all activities or approvals for which these provisions are suspended.

6. To support voluntary approaches to improve fish habitat that would require change petitions under Water Code section 1707 and either Water Code sections 1425 through 1432 or Water Code sections 1725 through 1732, and where the primary purpose is to improve conditions for fish, the Water Board shall expeditiously consider petitions that add a fish and wildlife beneficial use or point of diversion and place of storage to improve conditions for anadromous fish. California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 1064, subdivisions (a)(1)(A)(i)-(ii) are suspended with respect to any petition that is subject to this paragraph.
7. To facilitate the hauling of water for domestic use by local communities and domestic water users threatened with the loss of water supply or degraded water quality resulting from drought, any ordinance, regulation, prohibition, policy, or requirement of any kind adopted by a public agency that prohibits the hauling of water out of the water's basin of origin or a public agency's jurisdiction is hereby suspended. The suspension authorized pursuant to this paragraph shall be limited to the hauling of water by truck or bottle to be used for human consumption, cooking, or sanitation in communities or residences threatened with the loss of affordable safe drinking water. Nothing in this paragraph limits any public health or safety requirement to ensure the safety of hauled water.
8. The Water Board shall expand inspections to determine whether illegal diversions or wasteful or unreasonable use of water are occurring and bring enforcement actions against illegal diverters and those engaging in the wasteful and unreasonable use of water. When access is not granted by a property owner, the Water Board may obtain an inspection warrant pursuant to the procedures set forth in Title 13 (commencing with section 1822.50) of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the purposes of conducting an inspection pursuant to this directive.
9. To protect health, safety, and the environment during this drought emergency, a county, city, or other public agency shall not:
  - a. Approve a permit for a new groundwater well or for alteration of an existing well in a basin subject to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act and classified as medium- or high-priority without first obtaining written verification from a Groundwater Sustainability Agency managing the basin or area of the basin where the well is proposed to be located that groundwater extraction by the proposed well would not be inconsistent with any sustainable groundwater management program established in any applicable Groundwater Sustainability Plan adopted by that Groundwater Sustainability

Agency and would not decrease the likelihood of achieving a sustainability goal for the basin covered by such a plan; or

- b. Issue a permit for a new groundwater well or for alteration of an existing well without first determining that extraction of groundwater from the proposed well is (1) not likely to interfere with the production and functioning of existing nearby wells, and (2) not likely to cause subsidence that would adversely impact or damage nearby infrastructure.

This paragraph shall not apply to permits for wells that will provide less than two acre-feet per year of groundwater for individual domestic users, or that will exclusively provide groundwater to public water supply systems as defined in section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.

10. To address household or small community drinking water shortages dependent upon groundwater wells that have failed due to drought conditions, the Department of Water Resources shall work with other state agencies to investigate expedited regulatory pathways to modify, repair, or reconstruct failed household or small community or public supply wells, while recognizing the need to ensure the sustainability of such wells as provided for in paragraph 9.
11. State agencies shall collaborate with tribes and federal, regional, and local agencies on actions related to promoting groundwater recharge and increasing storage.
12. To help advance groundwater recharge projects, and to demonstrate the feasibility of projects that can use available high water flows to recharge local groundwater while minimizing flood risks, the Water Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards shall prioritize water right permits, water quality certifications, waste discharge requirements, and conditional waivers of waste discharge requirements to accelerate approvals for projects that enhance the ability of a local or state agency to capture high precipitation events for local storage or recharge, consistent with water right priorities and protections for fish and wildlife. For the purposes of carrying out this paragraph, Division 13 (commencing with section 21000) of the Public Resources Code and regulations adopted pursuant to that Division, and Chapter 3 (commencing with section 85225) of Part 3 of Division 35 of the Water Code and regulations adopted pursuant thereto are hereby suspended to the extent necessary to address the impacts of the drought. This suspension applies to (a) any actions taken by state agencies, (b) any actions taken by local agencies where the state agency with primary responsibility for the implementation of the directives concurs that local action is required, and (c) permits necessary to carry out actions under (a) or (b). The entities implementing these directives shall maintain on their websites a list of all activities or approvals for which these provisions are suspended.
13. With respect to recharge projects under either Flood-Managed Aquifer Recharge or the Department of Water Resources Sustainable

Groundwater Management Grant Program occurring on open and working lands to replenish and store water in groundwater basins that will help mitigate groundwater conditions impacted by drought, for any (a) actions taken by state agencies, (b) actions taken by a local agency where the Department of Water Resources concurs that local action is required, and (c) permits necessary to carry out actions under (a) or (b), Public Resources Code, Division 13 (commencing with section 21000) and regulations adopted pursuant to that Division are hereby suspended to the extent necessary to address the impacts of the drought. The entities implementing these directives shall maintain on their websites a list of all activities or approvals for which these provisions are suspended.

14. To increase resilience of state water supplies during prolonged drought conditions, the Department of Water Resources shall prepare for the potential creation and implementation of a multi-year transfer program pilot project for the purpose of acquiring water from willing partners and storing and conveying water to areas of need.
15. By April 15, 2022, state agencies shall submit to the Department of Finance for my consideration proposals to mitigate the worsening effects of severe drought, including emergency assistance to communities and households and others facing water shortages as a result of the drought, facilitation of groundwater recharge and wastewater recycling, improvements in water use efficiency, protection of fish and wildlife, mitigation of drought-related economic or water-supply disruption, and other potential investments to support short- and long-term drought response.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that as soon as hereafter possible, this Order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this Order.

This Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 28th day of March 2022.



GAVIN NEWSOM  
Governor of California

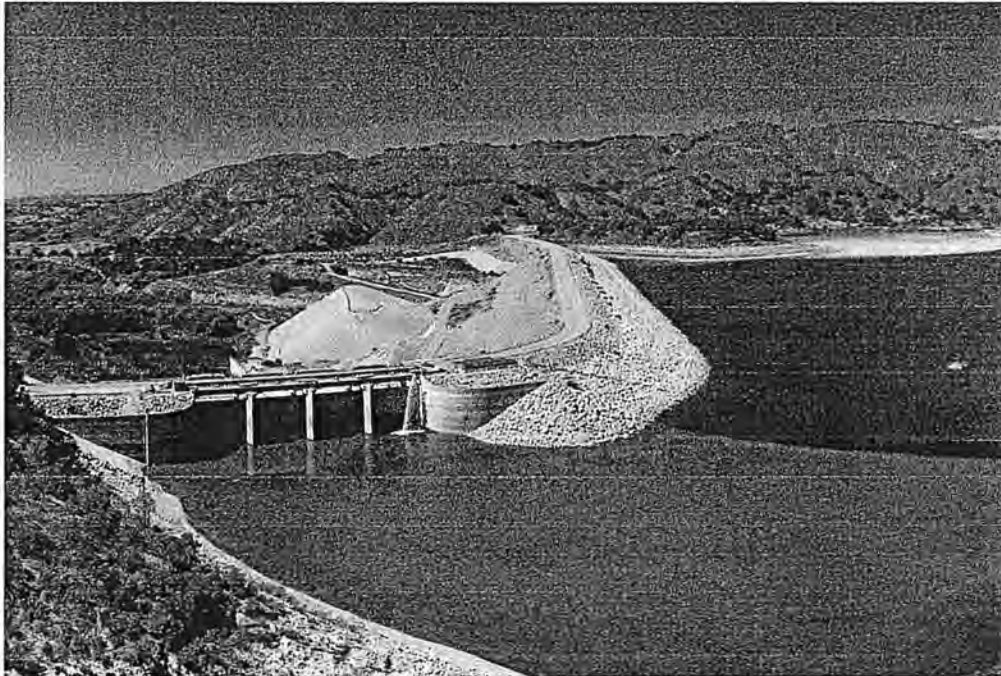
**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
SHIRLEY N. WEBER, PH.D.  
Secretary of State



# City of Santa Barbara Prepared to Weather Drought

Years of Planning Will Help Get Us Through 2024



*Lake Cachuma | Credit: Lael Wageneck/County of Santa Barbara Public Works*

By **Nick Welsh**

Mon Mar 28, 2022 | 3:17pm

**[UPDATE: Mar. 29, 9:30 a.m.]** Councilmembers and city water planners are breathing a huge sigh of relief that Governor Gavin's new drought-inspired executive order did not impose conservation mandates of 15 percent — as was both feared and rumored — but instead opted for a more urgent call to action for water agencies throughout the state to ramp up plans to use 20 percent less water. Later, should the drought persist, the governor stated water agencies might need to draft plans to cut water consumption by 30 percent.

In his executive order, Newsom called on water agencies to ban irrigation of “non-functional turf,” fields and lawns that serve strictly ornamental purposes. Recreational fields, for example, would not be included. New well



drilling, likewise, should not be allowed.

Newsom also raised the always controversial possibility of dispatching “water cops” to crack down on excessive water users.

Newsom’s executive comes on the heels of news that state water consumers have used 2.6 percent more water this January than they did before the drought emergency was first declared. Along the Central Coast, the figure was 3.7 percent. By contrast, city water officials point out, Santa Barbara water users have cut back water use by 25 percent since the 2013 drought and have kept use rates at 2013 levels. A 15 percent conservation mandate, they have claimed, would be tantamount to a 37 percent cut in water use.

The proposed actions in the governor’s latest executive order applies only to urban and institutional water users, not agriculture. Agriculture uses roughly 80 percent of the water consumed in California.

**[Original Story]** The pounding rain that arrived early Monday morning may have been strong enough to rattle a few windows, but it won’t be enough to extricate the South Coast from the drought. Thus far, slightly more than two inches were reported on San Marcos Pass — enough to temporarily raise concerns about the possibility of debris flow in the scar area of last summer’s Alisal Fire. The cities of Santa Barbara and Goleta got even less. Undoubtedly it will help some, but given that California is now in the 776th day of one of the most prolonged droughts in recorded state history, it will not be enough.

This Tuesday, the Santa Barbara City Council will review its water supply portfolio. The early indications are somewhat reassuring: If California is on the deck of the Titanic, at least Santa Barbara is in a very nice deck chair. In part, that’s because city water planners have been preparing for the worst by allowing groundwater basins to recharge over the past three years with water from the city’s desalination plant.

While it came as big news last week that the state water project would only be delivering 5 percent of the water to which subscriber agencies are contractually entitled — down from 15 percent — city water planners had already been assuming that we’d be getting nothing at all. That being said, city water planners had been hoping to secure an additional 2,000 acre-feet of water this year from ag interests north of the Delta using the state water pipeline infrastructure to transport it here. That hope now seems more of a dream.



City water customers have been tightening their belts considerably – by 25 percent – since the last major drought beginning in 2013. “Community usage still remains on par with what the city used in the 1950s, when the population was half of what it is today,” said Councilmember Kristen Sneddon. She represents the city on the Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board, the body that manages Lake Cachuma, the reservoir that supplies roughly half the water for the South Coast. Cachuma is roughly half full right now; one quarter of the water in the lake is owned by the City of Santa Barbara. Translated, that’s 23,000 acre-feet worth of water in the lake, slightly more than twice as much water as the city uses a year. “No one knows when this drought will be over,” Sneddon stated. Accordingly, this May, the council and the city’s water commission will begin discussing what serious conservation steps may be necessary to avoid a water shortage beyond 2024.

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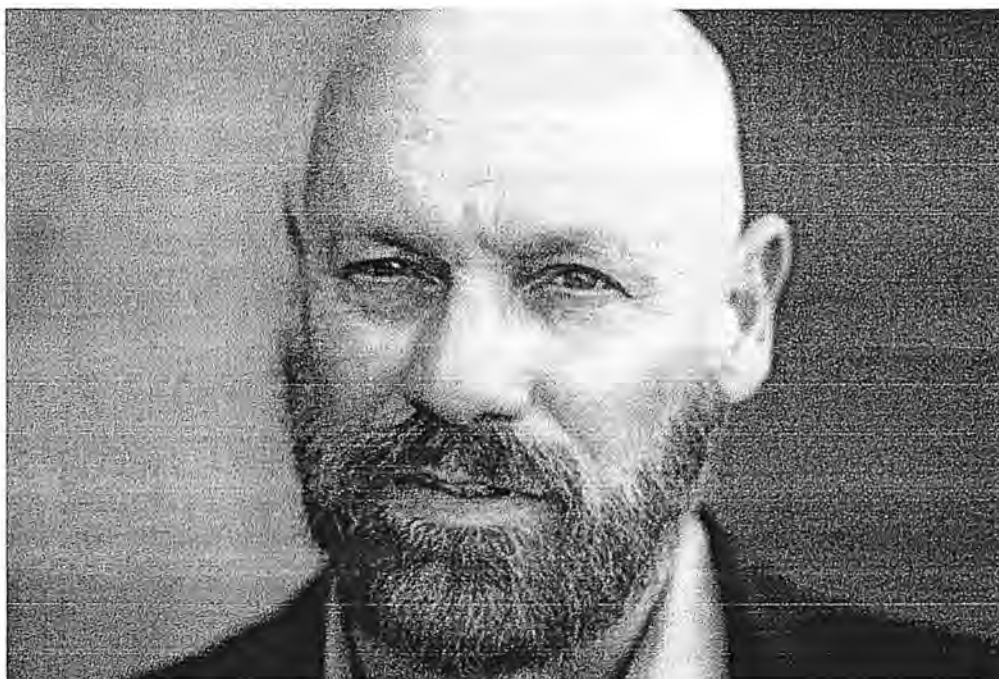
Tue Mar 29, 2022 | 17:42pm

<https://www.independent.com/2022/03/28/city-of-santa-barbara-prepared-to-weather-drought/>



## Santa Barbara to Get Only 5 Percent of State Water

Racing to Find New Sources as California Faces a Mega-Drought



*Ray Stokes | Credit: Courtesy*

By **Nick Welsh**

Wed Mar 23, 2022 | 2:07pm

Ray Stokes has never been one for hair-on-fire histrionics. After serving 26 years as the resident Wizard of Oz running the Central Coast Water Authority — which conveys roughly 25,000 acre-feet of water a year from the rivers of Northern California to the spigots of Santa Barbara County — Stokes knows a thing or two about droughts. The one California now finds itself caught in might be the worst. “It’s very drastic,” stated the usually understated Stokes.

Stokes was referring to last week’s decision by the State Water Resources Control Board to limit deliveries to no more than 5 percent of entitled allotments. That means the Central Coast Water Agency (CCWA) will be allowed to take only 2,275 acre-feet this year. If the eight-member water

agencies that make up CCWA were to get 100 percent of their entitled allotments, they'd get 45,000 acre-feet. Most years, however, they get about half that.

This latest cut will affect even the water agencies and big farming operations north of the Delta from which Stokes has purchased "supplemental" water during past droughts. Those supplemental water supplies – which were shipped south through the vast spiderweb of pipes and pumps that have made the State Water system invaluable even when it had little water to spare – saved Santa Barbara's bacon during the last drought. Now it appears the last drought and the current drought are part of what meteorologists describe as one big "mega-drought."

Every other week, Stokes flies to Sacramento looking for deals. He relies on a network of personal relationships he's developed and cultivated over a lifetime working in the water trenches. This week, CCWA voted to spend \$30,000 to hire a special consultant to help Stokes seek out new sources. The City of Santa Barbara, he said, is looking for 2,000 additional acre-feet; Montecito, another 1,000. "I would say this is worse than the drought of 2013," Stokes said. "It's a much more precarious situation."

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Statewide, the drought is changing the face of California agriculture. *The Washington Post* reported that 400,000 acres of California ag-land are now lying fallow because of the drought, resulting in an estimated loss of \$1.1 billion and 9,000 jobs.

Little wonder Governor Gavin Newsom authorized the expenditure of \$22.8 million on drought emergency measures, mostly to preach the gospel of conservation. In Santa Barbara, however, city residents are already using about 25 percent less water today than they were in 2013.

In southern Santa Barbara County, the direness of the situation has yet to sink in. The City of Santa Barbara has a desalination plant, with which it now also supplies the Montecito Water District. And Lake Cachuma is nearly half full and holding 90,000 acre-feet. But that sounds rosier than it actually is. Of that, 11,000 acre-feet will be lost to evaporation, and 8,200 acre-feet needs to be set aside to create habitat for the federally endangered steelhead trout. Thousands more acre-feet must be released to replenish the aquifers of downstream users. The remaining water is so grimy and muddy that it can't be treated to a drinkable state.



In the long term, Stokes believes CCWA will need to manage its State Water deliveries as if though they're a "wet-year project." Translated, that means that the state water project will deliver the most – as its critics long contended – in wet years when it was needed least. Agencies like CCWA will need to find places – underground aquifers – where they can park state water deliveries in wet years and then pump them when times get dry. That sounds simple, but figuring out how to make it work will be anything but. In the meantime, Stokes said he's still looking for new water supplies. "I'm not giving up hope," he said.

Support the *Santa Barbara Independent* through a long-term or a single contribution.

Tue Mar 29, 2022 | 17:41pm

<https://www.independent.com/2022/03/23/santa-barbara-to-get-only-5-percent-of-state-water/>





## Paeter Garcia

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**From:** Scrudato, Matthew <mscruda@countyofsb.org>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 5, 2022 8:44 AM  
**To:** Casey Conrad; 'Catherine Taylor'; Daryl Souza (dsouza@smvwcd.org); 'districtoffice@smvwcd.org'; Greg Flores; jbarget@vvcasd.org; Jerry Mahoney; 'JHaggmark@SantaBarbaraCA.gov'; 'jmcinnes@goletawater.com'; Jose Acosta (jacosta@cityofsolvang.com); Keith Hadick; 'mattv@cityofsolvang.com'; Nicholas Turner (nturner@montecitowater.com); Paeter Garcia; Pete Leffler; 'Randy Sharer'; Robert McDonald; Rubalcava, Walter; Ryan Drake; Shaun Ryan (s\_ryan@ci.lompoc.ca.us); 'sspringer@cityofsantamaria.org'; TMA@cityofsantamaria.org; 'TobyMoore@gswater.com'; Tom Gibbons; Young, Matthew  
**Subject:** March 2022 Cloud Seeding Report  
**Attachments:** Santa Barbara March 2022 Report.pdf

**WARNING:** This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good morning Cloud Seeding Partners,

Attached please find the *Monthly Cloud Seeding Report* for March operations from North American Weather Consultants. There was one storm available for seeding.

March was yet another exceptionally dry month with 47% of normal countywide precipitation. Current stats are as follows:

- Countywide, (as of today 4/5) we are currently at 67% of our normal yearly rainfall to date (runs Sept 1-Aug 31). <http://www.countyofsb.org/pwd/water/downloads/hydro/rainfallreports/rainfallreport.pdf>
- Normal-to-date (for entire water year) countywide precipitation is 61%

Please let me know if you have any questions.

<b>Monthly Percent-of-Normal Rainfall (March 2022)</b>						
Rainfall Location	March 2022 Accum	March Mean	Water Year Accum (Sept-March)	Water Year Mean (Sept-March)	% of Normal March	% of Normal Water Year To Date
Buellton	1.35	2.87	8.80	14.99	47%	59%
Cachuma Dam	2.14	3.52	12.67	17.78	61%	71%
Carpinteria	1.29	2.87	9.66	15.37	45%	63%
Cuyama	0.76	1.30	4.28	6.60	58%	65%
Figueras Mtn	1.63	3.89	12.68	18.92	42%	67%
Gibraltar Dam	1.93	4.56	17.31	23.61	42%	73%
Goleta	1.13	3.12	11.42	16.54	36%	69%
Lompoc	1.46	2.50	9.83	13.04	58%	75%
Los Alamos	1.73	2.83	8.93	13.62	61%	66%
San Marcos Pass	2.54	5.76	26.40	30.84	44%	86%
Santa Barbara	1.70	3.13	13.03	16.56	54%	79%
Santa Maria	0.76	2.41	7.42	11.90	32%	62%
Santa Ynez	1.46	2.85	9.94	14.12	51%	70%
Sisueloc	0.74	2.73	7.27	13.34	27%	54%
<b>Monthly Percent-of-Normal Rain (County-Wide, March 2022)</b>					<b>47%</b>	
<b>County-wide Percent of Normal-to-Date Precipitation</b>					<b>69%</b>	
<i>Each Water Year runs from September 1 through August 31.</i>						

**Matthew C. Scudato**  
Senior Hydrologist

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY WATER AGENCY  
620 West Foster Road  
Santa Maria, CA 93455  
(805) 803-8781





April 1, 2022

Matthew Scrudato  
Santa Barbara County Water Agency  
130 E. Victoria St, Suite 200  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Dear Matt:

This report covers storm periods and seeding operations for the Santa Barbara County cloud seeding program during March 2022. The weather pattern in March remained fairly dry, with the exception of a significant storm event on March 28. Precipitation totals for the month (mainly from this one event) ranged from about 27% to 54% of normal values at sites in and near the target areas. Water year totals as of the end of March ranged from about 54% to 86% of normal at these sites. Table 1 summarizes seeding flare usage during March to affect target areas in Santa Barbara County.

**Table 1**  
**March 2022 Seeding Operations**

Seeding Period	Mt. Lospe	Harris Grade	Berros Peak	Dos Vistas	W Camino	Gibraltar	Storm Total
March 28		7		2		5	14
March Total		7		2		5	14

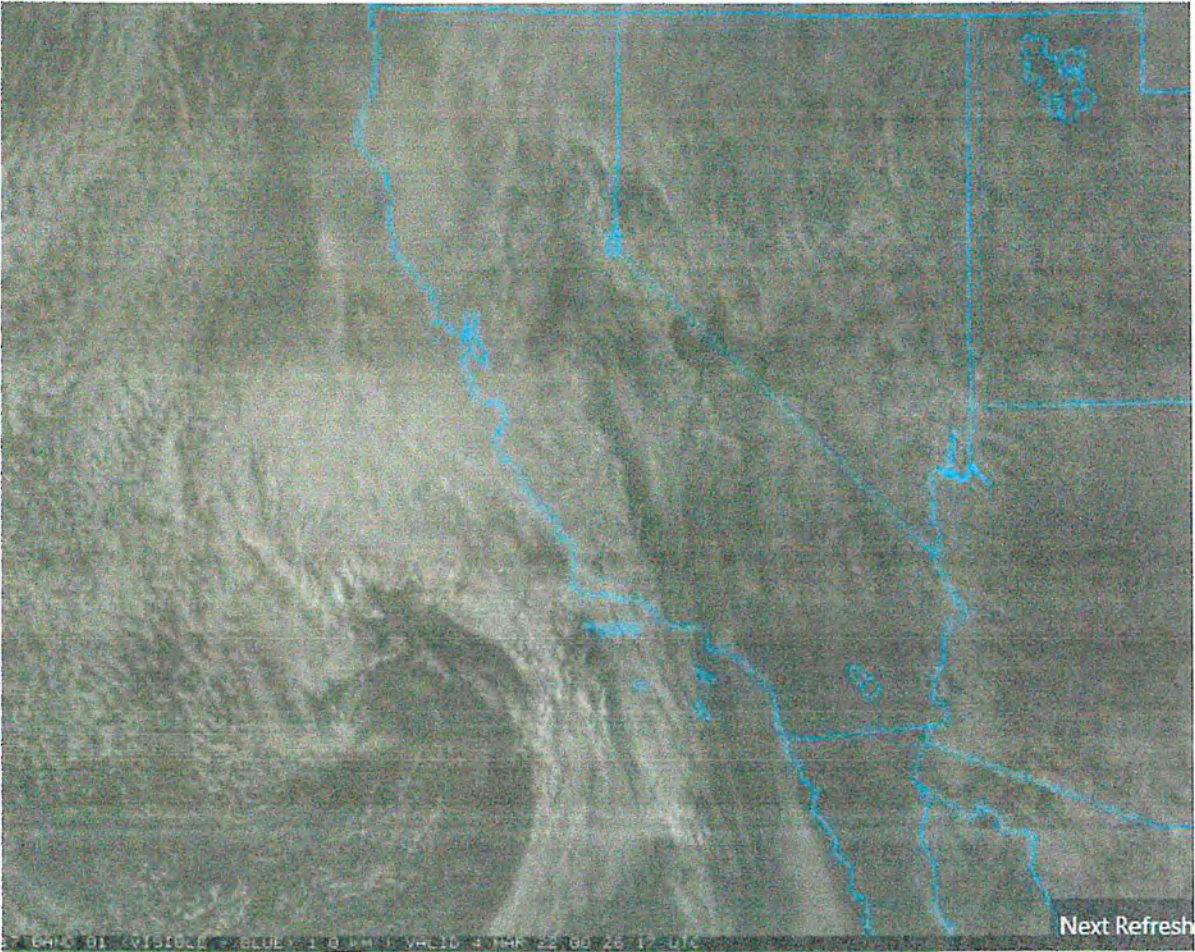
The following sections summarize storm events and seeding operations during March.

### **March 3, 2022**

A closed low developed offshore on March 3, centered west-southwest of the Central Coast area. Extensive mid and high clouds developed with some high-based weather radar echoes by late afternoon, and low-level winds becoming westerly with a shallow onshore flow. By 2200 PST, bands of light showers existed aloft with high bases and precipitation evaporating above the surface. By early on March 4, the closed low moved onshore in far southern California with some light rainfall there. Rainfall maps indicated zero totals or only trace amounts for the central coast area with this event.

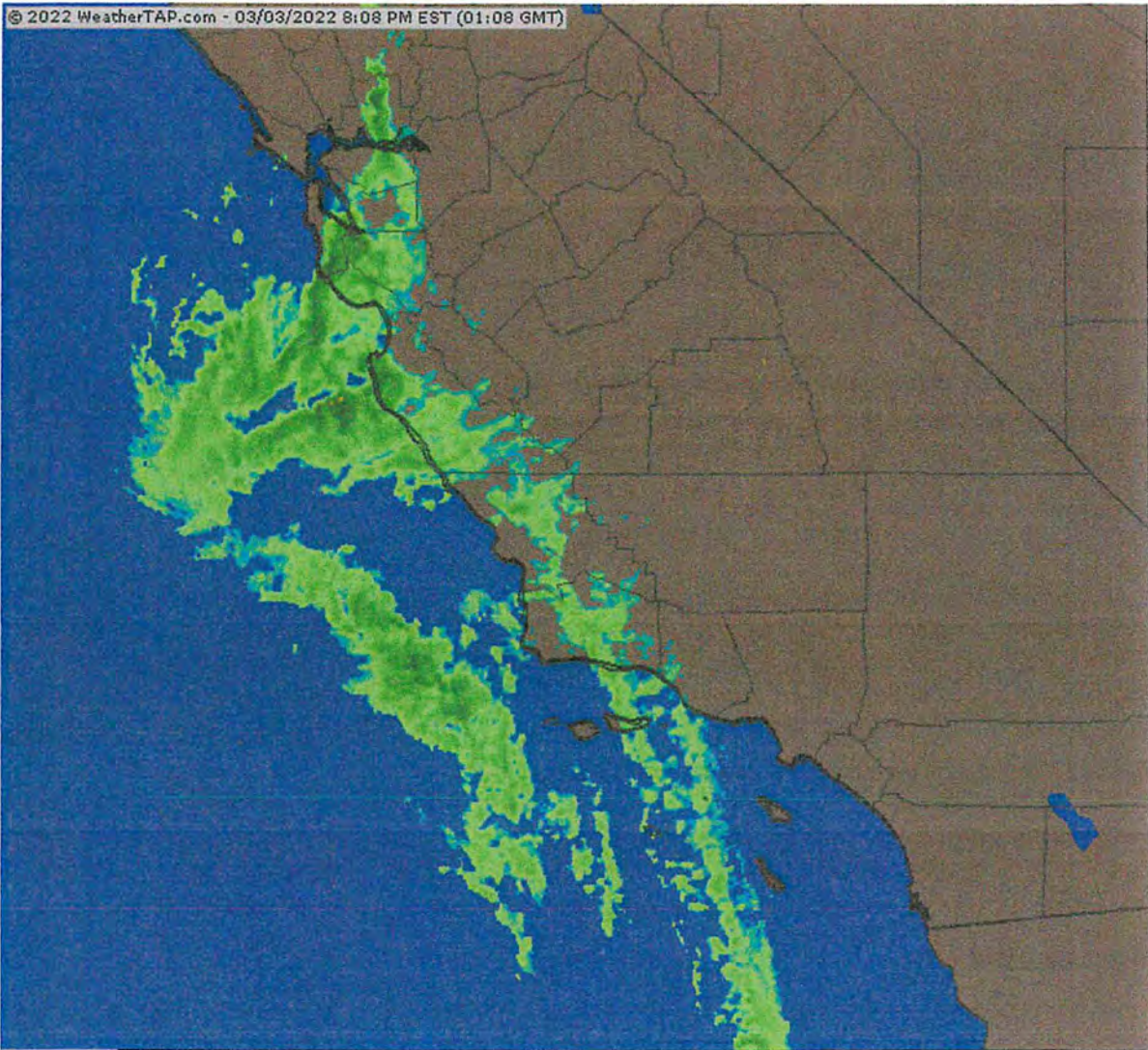


Figures 1 and 2 are satellite and radar images, respectively, from the afternoon/evening of March 3 as this closed low was located well offshore.



**Figure 1 Visible spectrum satellite image at 1626 PST March 3**



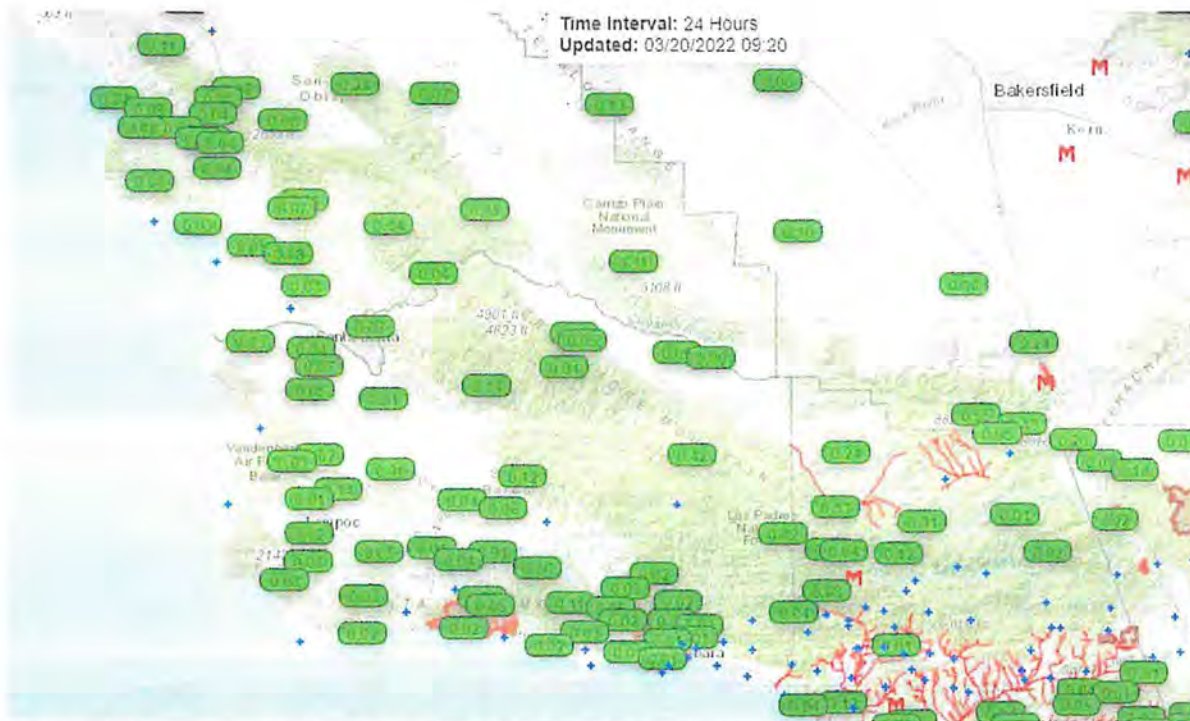


**Figure 2** Regional radar image at 1708 PST March 3

### **March 20, 2022**

A trough moved onshore late on the 19<sup>th</sup> mostly affecting the Pacific Northwest and northern California. The tail end of a frontal band moved across the central coast area after about 1900 PDT Mar 19, with winds abruptly shifting to the northwest with its arrival. The Vandenberg radar was in clear air mode at the time. Precipitation amounts were mostly under 0.10" in the target areas with some higher totals in mountainous areas further inland, favoring the northern slope areas. Based on the light amounts (unfortunately not significant enough to contribute to runoff) and northwesterly wind pattern, no seeding flares were used. Skies cleared by early on March 20. Figure 3 shows storm totals during this very brief event.



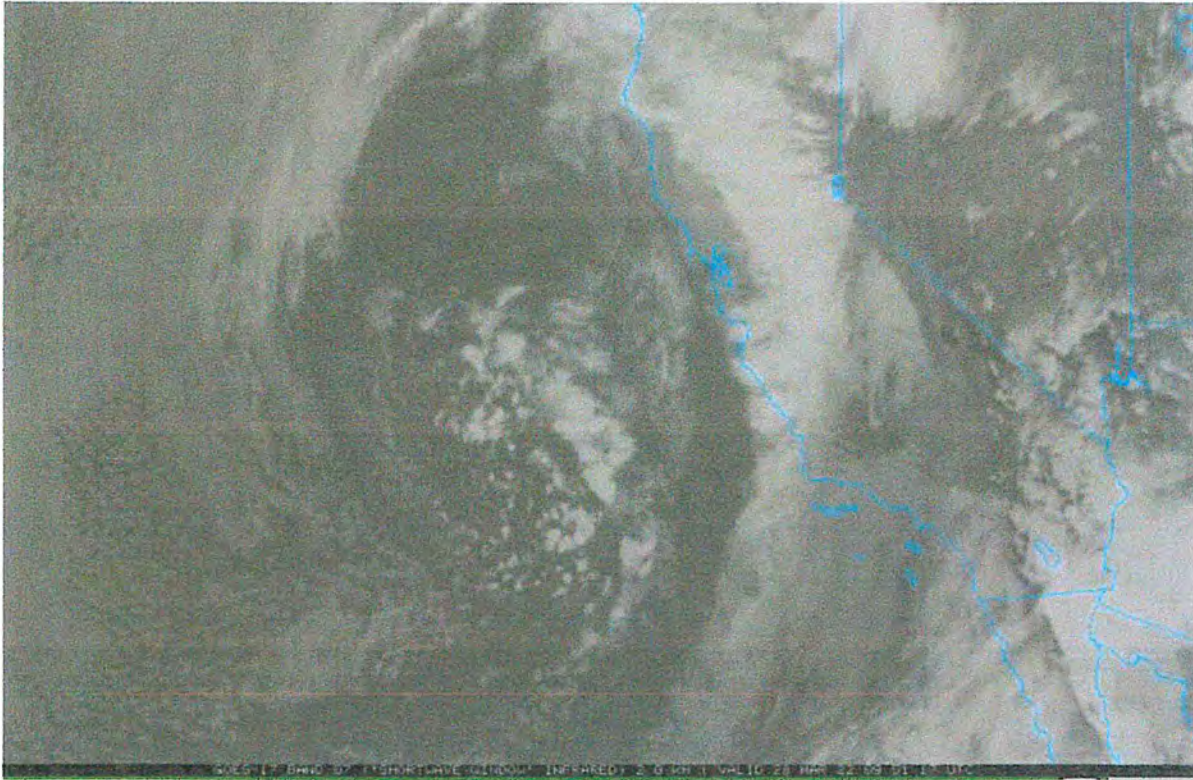


**Figure 3 Precipitation totals on the night of March 19-20**

### March 28, 2022

A deep and vigorous closed trough was centered off the central California coast early on the morning of March 28, with an initial precipitation band beginning to move onshore by 0200 PDT. This first band brought moderate precipitation and strong southerly winds, around 40-50 knots at 700 mb with the temperature at that level falling from about -3 to -5 C in the band. Given the strong winds and relatively warm temperatures, seeding parameters were poor initially. The primary band of rainfall early on the 28<sup>th</sup> contained hints of convective elements, and otherwise appeared basically stratiform. This band was quite broad (roughly 70 miles wide) and contained rainfall rates of 0.25"/hour to as much as 0.50"/hour at times with southeasterly winds near the surface, and strong southerly winds aloft. Based on these wind speeds and a high -5 C level, seeding would not likely be effective in this initial band. There were possible flooding concerns initially given the size of this band and sustained moderate to heavy rainfall over a few hours, and the NWS issued a flash flood warning for the Alisal burn scar in south-central SB County (to the southwest of the Santa Ynez target area) at 0554 PDT. This warning expired after the passage of this initial band. Rainfall totals with this first band (generally during a 4-hour period) were approximately 0.50 – 1.00" in most areas with some totals to 1.50" in southwestern SB County. Hourly rates varied up to locally 0.50" or more in southern SB County. Figure 4 is a satellite

image of this storm system off the coast early on March 28. Figure 5 is a radar image of the initial precipitation band crossing SB County, and Figure 6 a corresponding vertical wind profile in that band.



**Figure 4 Infrared satellite image at 0251 PDT March 28**



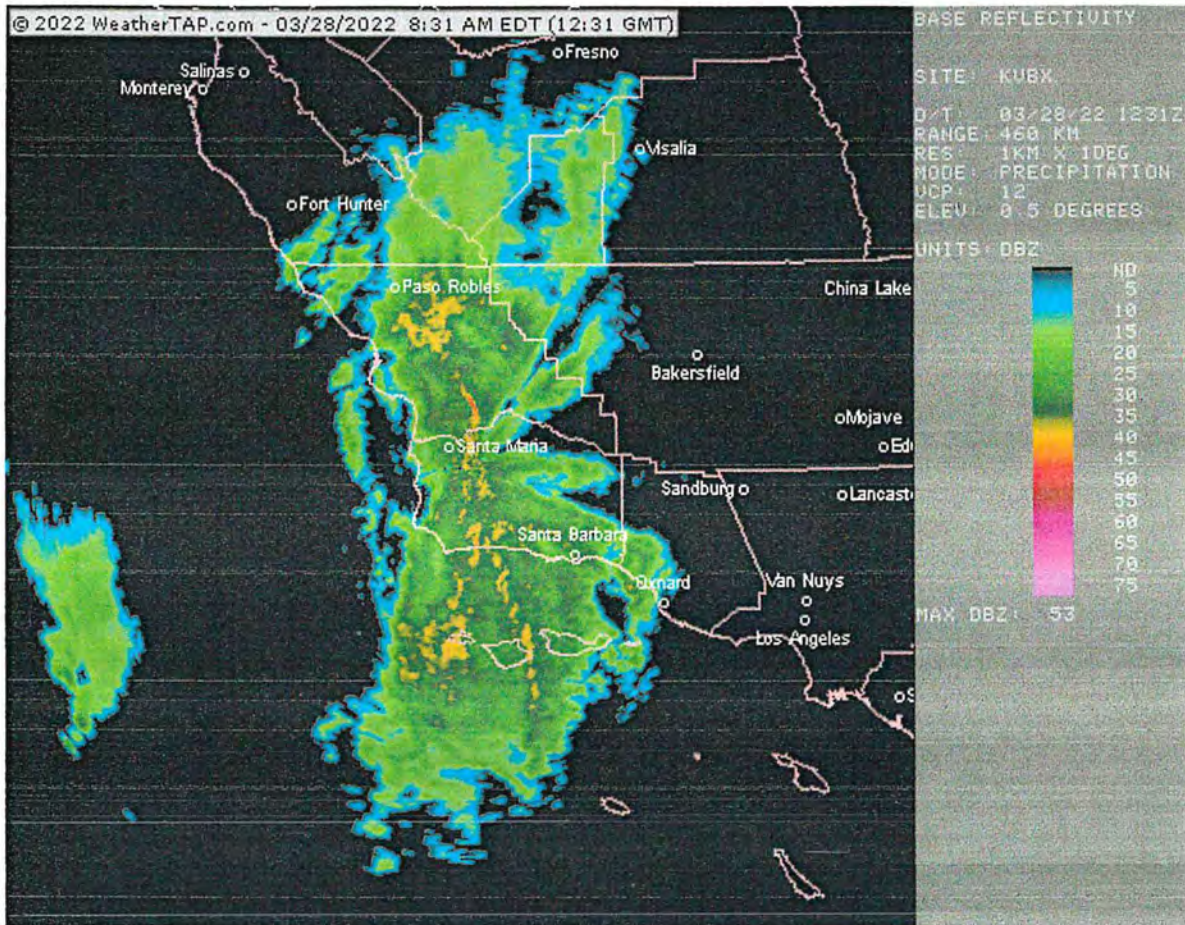


Figure 5 Vandenberg radar image at 0531 PDT March 28



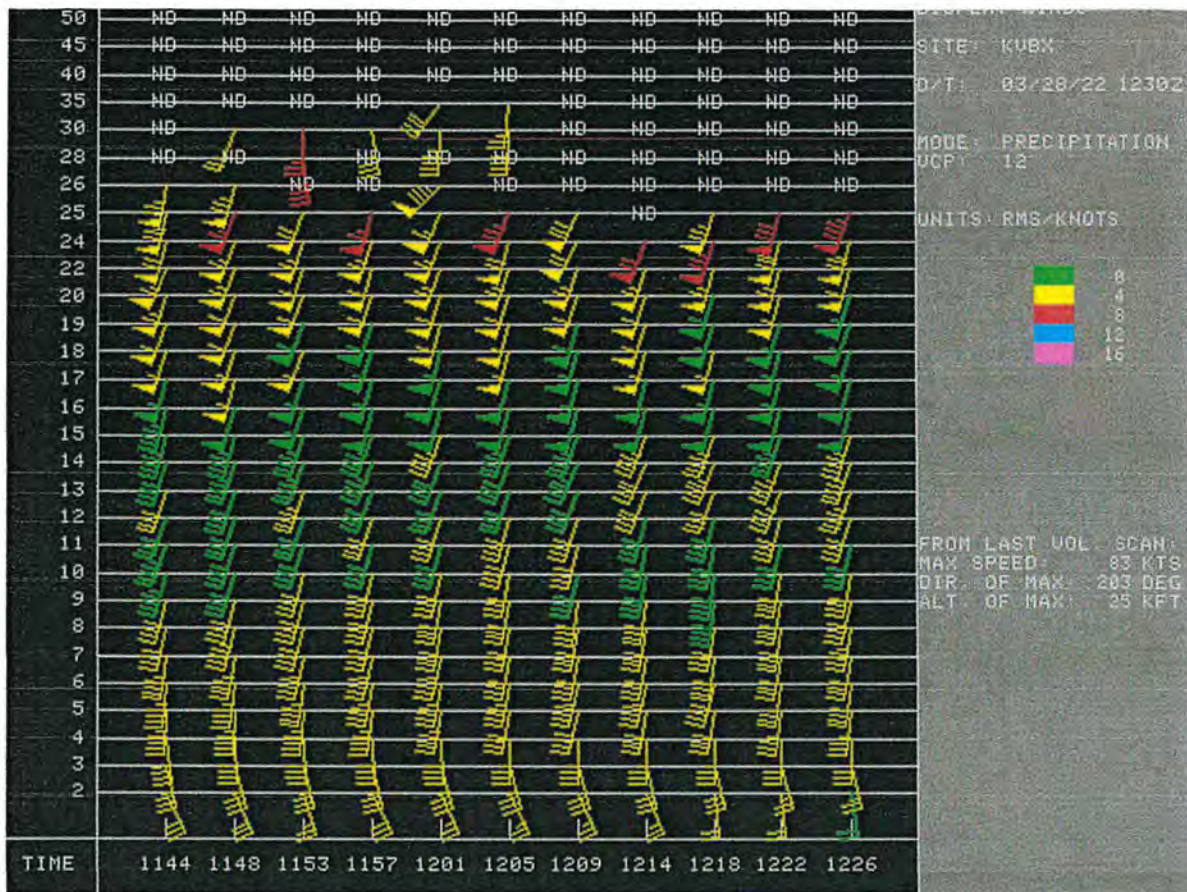
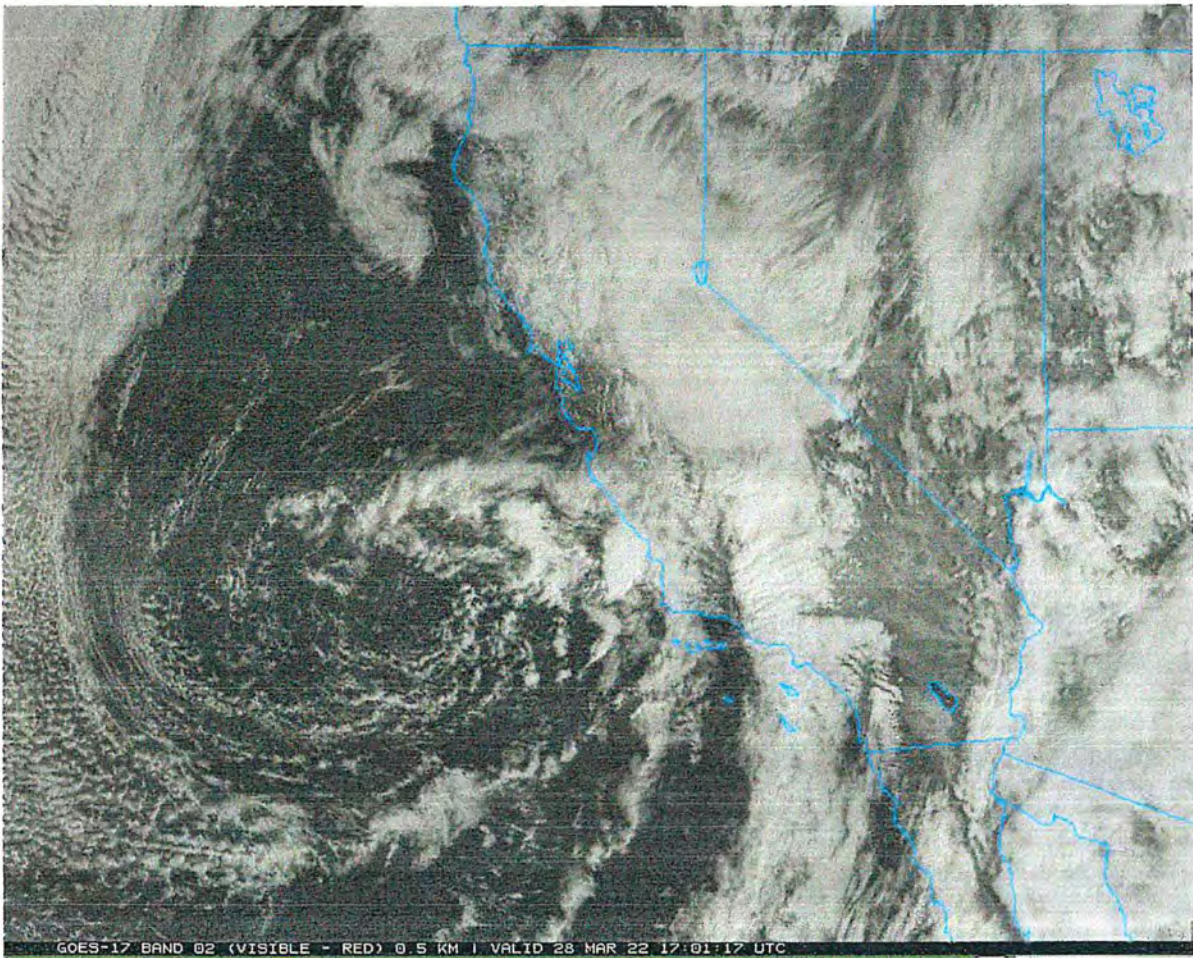


Figure 6 Radar vertical wind profile ending 0526 PDT March 28

By 1000 PDT, a much weaker precipitation band approached from the southwest with nearly due southerly winds through the lower several thousand feet of the atmosphere, as the core region of the trough approached the coast. The 700 mb temperature dropped to about -7 C in this area of the trough per model data, with winds south-southwest at that level. Winds were quite southerly initially, such that the Harris Grade site was most favorable for the Twitchell target area. Even a couple flares at Dos Vistas were used for the Twitchell target (a distance of just over 30 miles) considering that winds were due southerly and fairly strong at that point. Figure 7 is a satellite image near the time this second band arrived, and Figure 8 a corresponding radar image near that time.





**Figure 7** Visible spectrum satellite image at 1001 PDT March 28



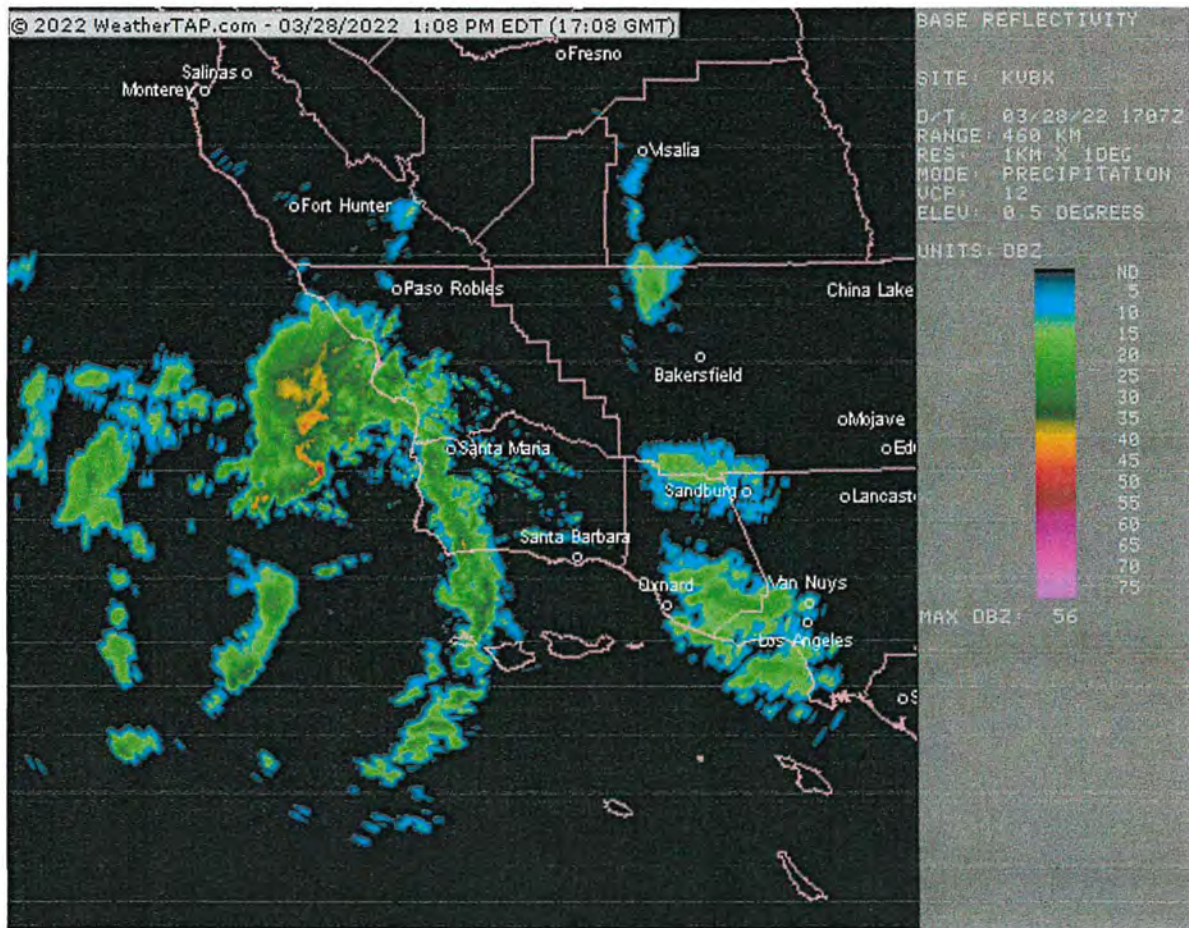


Figure 8 Vandenberg radar image at 1008 PDT March 28

By 1140, another band was moving into southern portions of SB County from the south. Both the Santa Ynez and Twitchell areas were targeted with seeding in this band. Figure 9 is a radar image around midday as some areas of rainfall affected southeastern portions of the County.



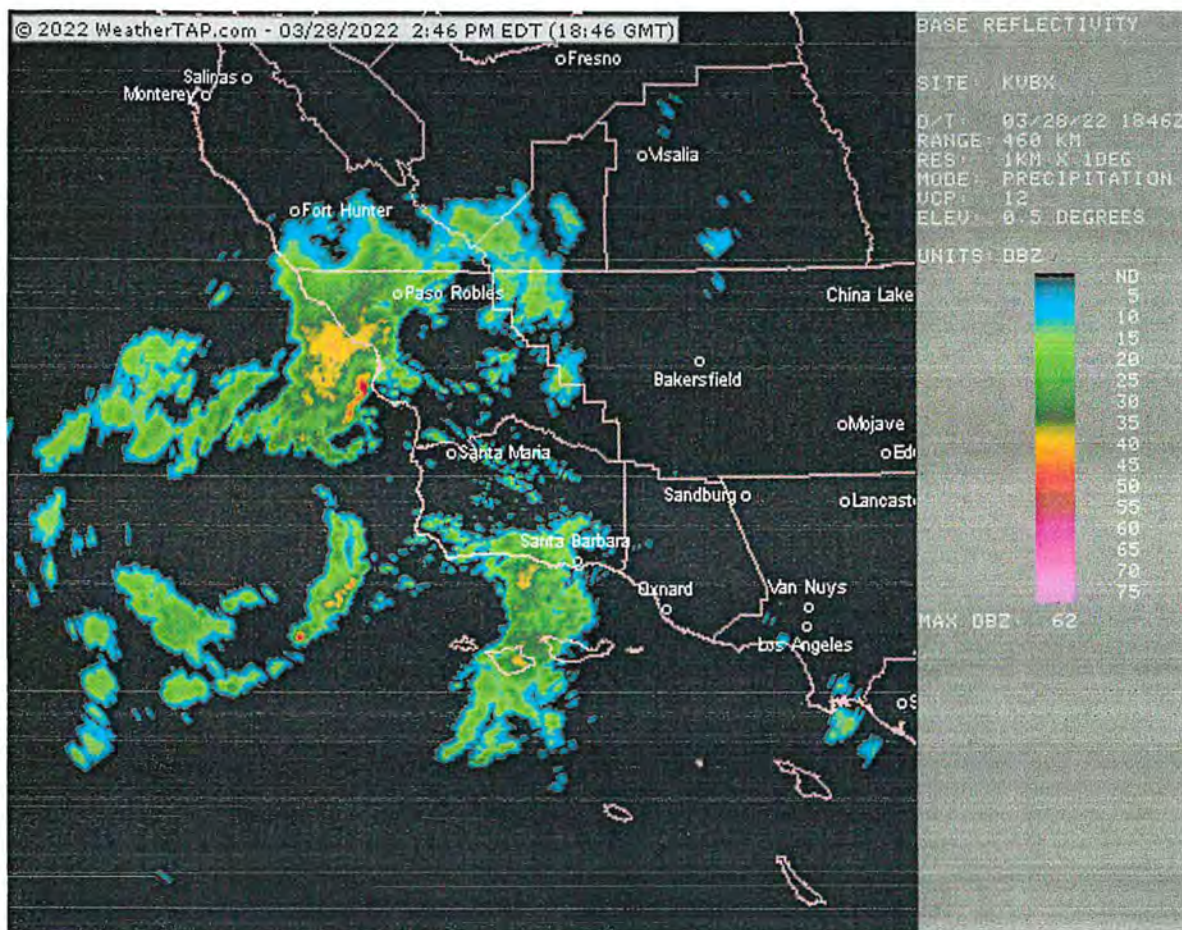
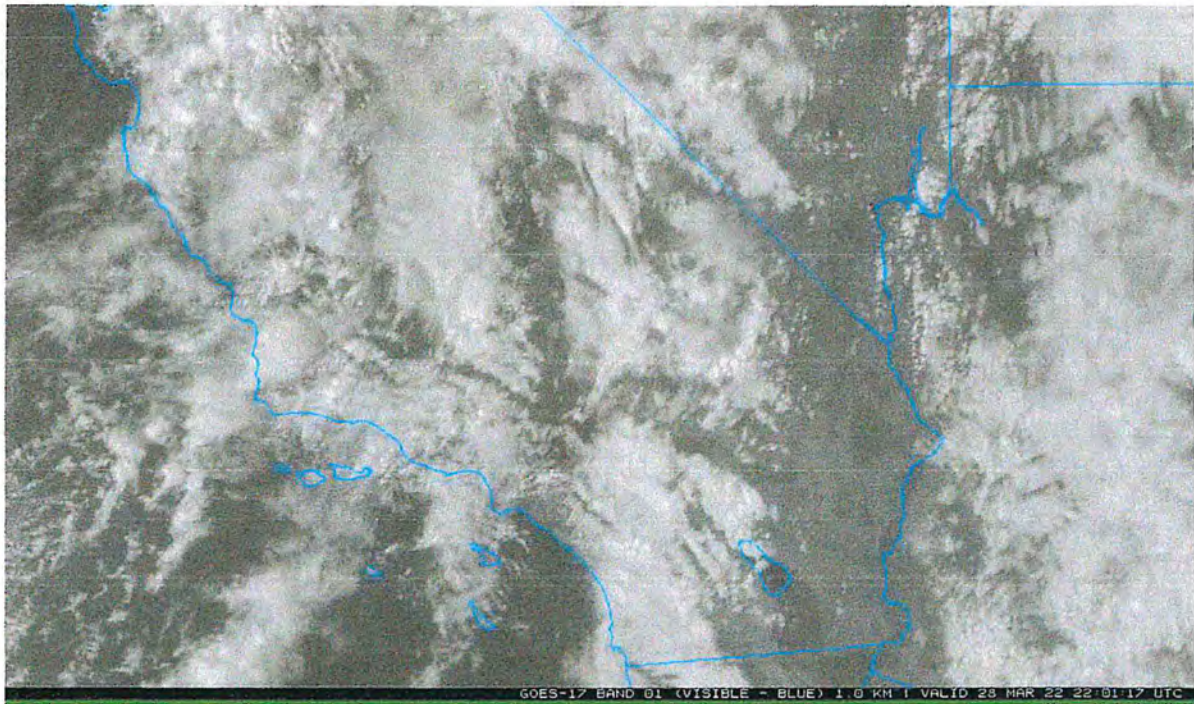


Figure 9 Radar image around midday (1146 PDT) March 28

By 1230, scattered small convective showers develop in northwest SB and southwest SLO counties, moving north. Clouds looked good on the camera feed from the seeding sites, with fairly low bases. Rainfall rates during the midday period were generally 0.1 – 0.2” per hour in eastern SB County and lower elsewhere.

At 1300 PDT, a developing northeast-southwest oriented band of showers was moving into the western part of SB County. This band remained near to just offshore through the afternoon hours, with some fairly strong convective cells in an area just off the west coast of SB County. The northeastern portion of the band intersected the northwestern portion of SB County into southwestern SLO County. Seeding was conducted using the Harris Grade site intermittently for the Twitchell area during the afternoon, although the main band was stalled to the north and west of this site and was not in a very favorable position for targeting the Twitchell area. Figure 10 is a satellite image during the afternoon as a precipitation band was located near the coast. Figure 11 is a corresponding radar image.



**Figure 10** Visible spectrum satellite image at 1501 PDT March 28



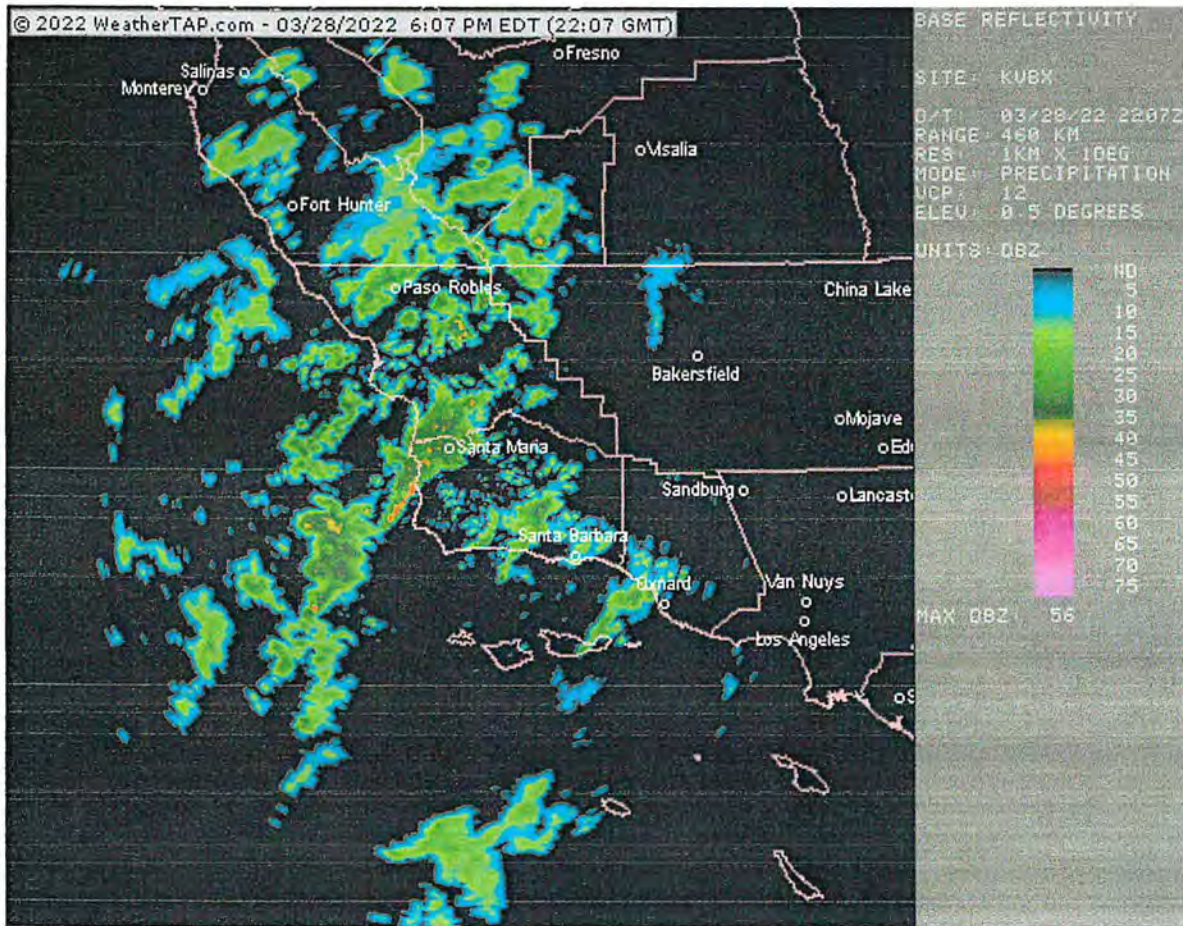


Figure 11 Radar image at 1507 PDT March 28

By 1700, showers became much more disorganized (Figure 12) with southerly flow near the surface and southwesterly flow aloft, with main upper low center just west of Santa Barbara County and slowly drifting eastward. An additional couple of flares were burned at Harris Grade to affect the Twitchell area, and an additional flare was used at the Gibraltar site with some localized showers in that area. Average rainfall rates in most areas remained under 0.10"/hour, although with some locally heavier showers in the vicinity of the main convective bands. 700 mb temperatures remained near -7 C.

By 1800 PDT, convection had become shallower in most areas, with a VAD vertical wind profile comparison to the radar loop at that time showing the majority of showers appeared to be below about 9,000 feet in elevation with only scattered elements in the more westerly flow above this. Light showers were widespread over SB County in particular but generally small and disorganized. Meanwhile, a new upper level low center was developing inland over central California with the original center offshore weakening significantly. Winds became light and variable and then shifted to northwesterly late in the evening and overnight. A few light showers lingered through the evening particularly in southwestern SB County away from the seeding target areas.



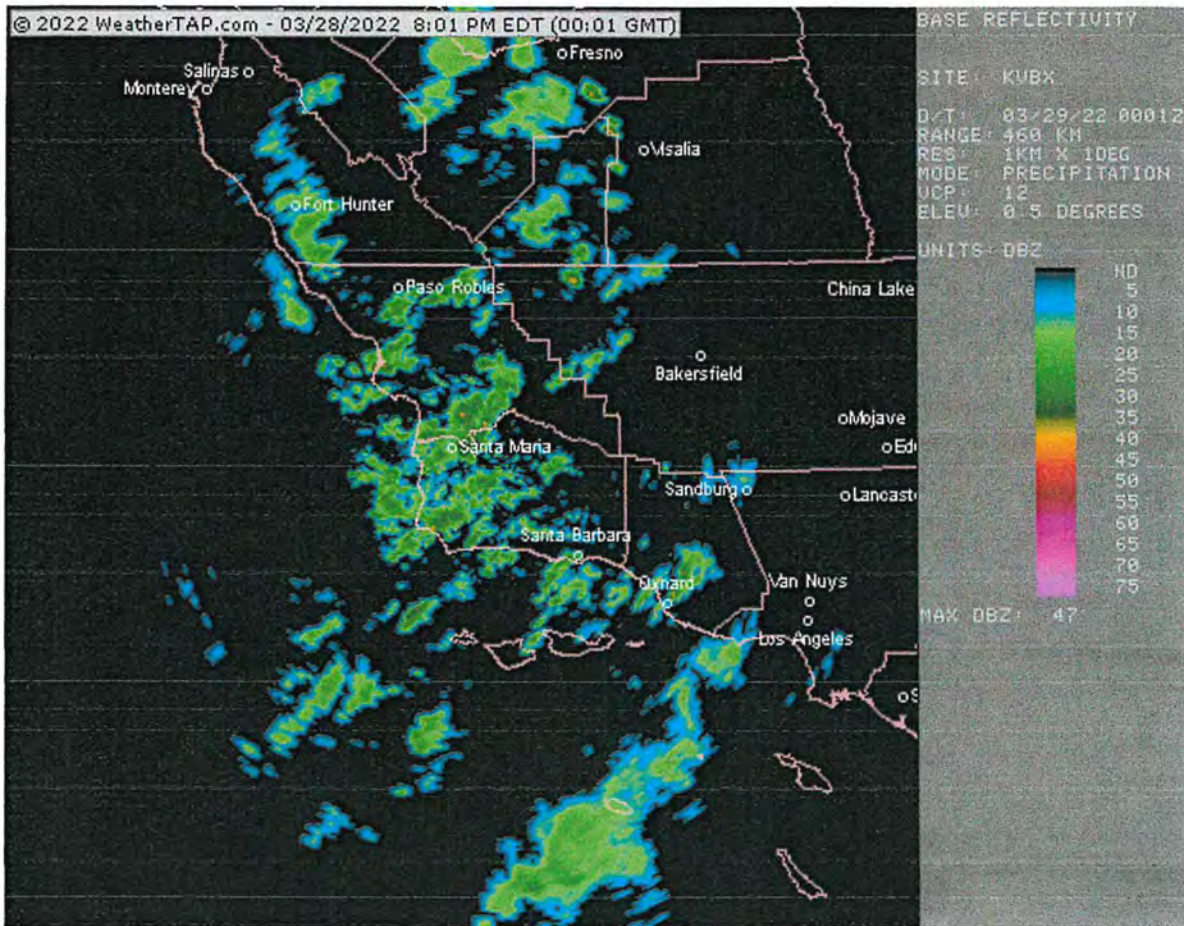


Figure 12 Radar image at 1701 PDT March 28

A summary of flare times for the SB County target areas during this event is shown below (PDT):

Harris Grade (for Twitchell area): 1319, 1339, 1500, 1646, 1712, 1727, 1809

Dos Vistas (for Twitchell target) 1029, 1147

Gibraltar (for Santa Ynez) 1142, 1207, 1224, 1311, 1709

Table 2 summarizes precipitation in March and for the water year to date.

**Table 2**  
**March 2022, and Water Year 2022 Precipitation as of March 30**

<b>Station</b>	<b>March Precipitation (inches)</b>	<b>Water Year Precipitation (inches)</b>	<b>% of Normal March 2022</b>	<b>% of Normal Water Year 2022 to date</b>
<b>Twitchell Area</b>				
<b>Santa Maria</b>	0.76	7.42	32%	62%
<b>Sisquoc</b>	0.74	7.27	27%	54%
<b>Santa Ynez Area</b>				
<b>Gibraltar Dam</b>	1.93	17.31	42%	73%
<b>San Marcos Pass</b>	2.54	26.40	44%	86%
<b>Santa Barbara</b>	1.70	13.03	54%	79%
<b>Santa Ynez</b>	1.46	9.94	51%	70%

(Data for this table received from Santa Barbara County)

The program has ended for the season as of April 1, 2022. Please contact us with any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

David Yorty  
 Program Manager/Meteorologist

**Paeter Garcia**

---

**From:** ACWA <acwabox@acwa.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, March 22, 2022 3:17 PM  
**To:** Paeter Garcia  
**Subject:** Regulatory Advisory: State Water Board Releases Draft MCL for Chromium-6

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# ACWA ADVISORY

REGULATORY | CHROMIUM-6  
March 22, 2022

## State Water Board Releases Draft MCL for Chromium-6

The State Water Resources Control Board today released a draft drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium (chromium-6), proposing a maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 parts per billion (ppb).

The proposal is an administrative draft only – the MCL will be considered for final adoption by the State Water Board after an extended public comment period and once recommended changes are considered. The proposed standard was released as part of a regulatory package that also includes monitoring requirements and information regarding approved treatment technologies. The package is available on the State Water Board’s website.

Virtual public workshops will be held on April 5 and April 7, with written comments on the draft due April 29. Once the standard is finalized, California will become the first state in the nation to specifically regulate chromium-6 in drinking water. The federal MCL for total chromium is 100 ppb.

A new MCL is expected to go into effect sometime in 2023, if adopted by the State Water Board. For the last several years, ACWA has advocated for a compliance period for MCLs that would allow water agencies to take the steps necessary to comply with the new standard. The draft chromium-6 MCL proposes giving systems, depending on their size, a compliance period that ranges from two to four years. During that extended implementation period, smaller systems could benefit from the research and development led by larger systems that would be required to meet the standard first.

**Background**



Chromium is a heavy metal that occurs naturally throughout the environment. The trivalent form of chromium, known as chromium-3, is a required nutrient and has very low toxicity. The hexavalent form, known as chromium-6, may pose a risk of cancer when ingested.

Since the 1970s, California has enforced a drinking water standard for total chromium, which includes chromium-3 and chromium-6.

In 2014, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), which at the time was responsible for regulating drinking water in California, adopted an MCL for Hexavalent Chromium of 10 parts per billion (ppb), which resulted in legal challenges.

In 2017, the Superior Court of Sacramento County issued a judgment invalidating the MCL on the basis that CDPH did not properly consider the economic feasibility of complying with the MCL.

The State Water Board's proposed MCL represents the latest attempt to establish a primary drinking water standard for chromium-6. ACWA submitted a comment letter on Dec. 6, 2021 regarding the adoption of an MCL, and will convene the ACWA Chromium Workgroup to discuss the proposed MCL and develop comments in advance of the April 29 comment deadline.

### Questions

For questions regarding the draft MCL, please contact ACWA Regulatory Advocate Nick Blair or Director of State Relations Adam Quiñonez.

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# Media Release

## **Proposed standard for Hexavalent chromium prioritizes public health, achievable path to water treatment**

***Board seeks public input on new maximum contaminant level***

**March 21, 2022**

**Contact:** Blair Robertson  
[Blair.Robertson@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Blair.Robertson@waterboards.ca.gov)

**SACRAMENTO** – The State Water Resources Control Board today announced a proposed maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium that prioritizes protecting public health while considering the varying abilities of the state’s 7,000 public water systems, large and small, to invest in water treatment technologies to meet the new standard.

The proposal is an administrative draft only – the MCL will be considered for final adoption by the board after an extended public comment period and once recommended changes are considered. The proposal is a major milestone toward developing a new MCL for hexavalent chromium after the prior MCL was invalidated by a court that ruled the state did not adequately document if it was economically feasible for water systems to implement.

“We restarted the MCL analysis process from scratch, using updated data, and conducted a rigorous economic feasibility analysis, paying special attention to the range of possible impacts on water systems,” said Darrin Polhemus, deputy director of the State Water Board’s Division of Drinking Water. “Ultimately, a standard is a balancing of risks to public health and what is achievable for systems to implement successfully. The MCL for hexavalent chromium we are proposing – 10 parts per billion (ppb) – is a level that improves public health while providing water systems with a reasonable target and timeline to come into compliance.”

The State Water Board’s recent analysis shows that an MCL for hexavalent chromium of 10 ppb should be achievable for systems serving 95% of Californians. The analysis also shows that the remaining systems, which are mostly small and sometimes in low-income communities, may struggle with the financial and technical challenges of installing new treatment technology for hexavalent chromium. To aid these systems, board staff propose giving smaller systems a longer implementation period during which

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY



STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD  
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## Media Release

they can benefit from the research and development led by larger systems that must meet the standard first. Depending on the size of the system, the implementation period ranges from two to four years.

Hexavalent chromium, commonly called chromium-6, is an odorless and tasteless heavy metal that occurs throughout the environment and may occur in groundwater naturally or as a result of industrial sites that fail to follow proper disposal methods for contaminated waste. Studies have linked long-term exposure to a risk of cancer when ingested. At an MCL of 10 ppb, it is estimated that a person who ingests it daily for 70 years could have a one-in-2,000 chance of developing cancer.

The new MCL is expected to go into effect in early 2024, if adopted by the board.

*The State Water Board's mission is to preserve, enhance and restore the quality of California's water resources and drinking water for the protection of the environment, public health, and all beneficial uses, and to ensure proper resource allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations.*





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## State Water Resources Control Board

# NOTICE OF PUBLIC WORKSHOP AND OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC COMMENT ON ADMINISTRATIVE DRAFT

## Hexavalent Chromium Maximum Contaminant Level

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) will hold two public workshops to present information and solicit public input regarding the proposed administrative draft of the hexavalent chromium maximum contaminant level (MCL). These workshops are not part of the formal rulemaking under the Administrative Procedure Act. The formal rulemaking process for the hexavalent chromium regulations will begin later this year after receipt and consideration of comments on the administrative draft.

State Water Board staff will conduct two public workshops at the time and place described below. At the workshops, any person may present comments orally or in writing relevant to the subject described in this notice. The workshops will begin with a staff presentation summarizing the proposed administrative draft MCL, followed by an opportunity for public comment. During the comment period, members of the public will be allowed three minutes to provide oral comments, unless additional time is approved.

**Tuesday, April 5, 2022 – 5:30 p.m. PDT**  
**Thursday, April 7, 2022 – 9:00 a.m. PDT**

**Video and Teleconference Participation Only**  
**No Physical Meeting Location**

If you would like to watch the workshops without making oral comment, join at <https://video.calepa.ca.gov/>. This link will work for both workshop dates.

If you would like to make oral comments during the workshop, join via Zoom using the link below:

**Tuesday, April 5, 2022**  
Join at [bit.ly/HexChrome\\_040522](https://bit.ly/HexChrome_040522)

**Thursday, April 7, 2022**  
Join at [bit.ly/HexChrome\\_040722](https://bit.ly/HexChrome_040722)

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E. JOAQUIN ESQUIVEL, CHAIR | EILEEN SOBECK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

While a quorum of the State Water Board may be present, these workshops are for the public to provide comments. The Board will not take formal action. Additional information regarding State Water Board meetings, hearings, and workshops is available on the Board's website at

[https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board\\_info/calendar/](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_info/calendar/).

### **SPECIAL ACCOMODATION REQUEST**

Spanish language interpretation services will be available for these workshops. Consistent with California Government Code section 7296.2, special accommodation or additional language needs may be provided for any of the following:

- An interpreter to be available at the workshops;
- Documents made available in an alternate format or another language; or
- A disability-related reasonable accommodation.

To request these special accommodations or language needs, please contact the Office of Public Participation at (916) 322-4265 as soon as possible, but no later than March 30, 2022. TTY/TDD/Speech to Speech users may dial 711 for the California Relay Service.

### **SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS**

Any interested person, or their representative, may submit written comments relevant to the subject described in this notice to the Clerk to the State Water Board. To facilitate timely identification and review of written comments, please use the subject line: "**Comment Letter – Hexavalent Chromium Workshop**".

The formal procedure for adopting regulation under the Administrative Procedure Act has not yet begun, and these workshops are not part of that process. However, input provided on the proposed administrative draft of the MCL may be used to inform the development of the regulation. In order for those comments to be considered during the development of the formal regulations package, written comments, regardless of the method of transmittal, must be received by the Clerk by **12:00 p.m. noon, Friday, April 29, 2022**. Additional opportunities to comment on the administrative draft of the proposed drinking water standard will be available once the formal rulemaking process is initiated later this year.

Written comments may be submitted as follows:

By email to: [commentletters@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:commentletters@waterboards.ca.gov);

By fax transmission to: (916) 341-5620;

By mail to: Clerk to the Board, Ms. Jeanine Townsend, State Water Resources Control Board, P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, CA 95812-0100; or

Hand-delivered to: Clerk to the Board, Ms. Jeanine Townsend, State Water Resources Control Board, 1001 I Street, 24<sup>th</sup> Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814.

The State Water Board requests, but does not require, that written comments sent by mail or hand-delivered be submitted in triplicate.

The State Water Board requests, but does not require, that, if reports or articles in excess of 25 pages are submitted in conjunction with the comments, the commenter provide a summary of the report or article and describe the reason for which the report or article is being submitted or its relevance to the proposed regulation.

All comments, including email or fax transmissions, should include the author's name and U.S. Postal Service mailing address in order for the State Water Board to provide copies of any notices on the proposed regulation.

Please note that under the California Public Records Act (Gov. Code, §6250 *et seq.*), your written and oral comments, attachments, and associated contact information (e.g., your address, phone, email, etc.) become part of the public record and can be released to the public upon request.

## **BACKGROUND**

California Health and Safety Code section 116365(a) requires the State Water Board to establish an MCL at a level as close to the public health goal (PHG) as is technologically and economically feasible. The PHG is the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water that is not anticipated to cause or contribute to adverse health effects.

Hexavalent chromium has been detected in numerous drinking water sources in California. In 2011, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessments (OEHHA) established a hexavalent chromium PHG of 0.02 parts per billion (ppb) based on cancer risk. In 2014, the California Department of Public Health established an MCL of 10 ppb (0.010 mg/L) for hexavalent chromium. In 2017, the Superior Court of California, Sacramento County, invalidated that MCL and directed the State Water Board to withdraw the current MCL and establish a new MCL.

As part of the development of the MCL, State Water Board staff have developed a draft proposal, which includes the regulation text, a staff report, and tables with cost estimates and occurrence information. The primary regulatory information contained in these documents is summarized below:

- The proposed hexavalent chromium MCL is 10 ppb.
- The proposed hexavalent chromium detection limit for purposes of reporting (DLR) is 0.05 ppb.
- The proposed compliance schedule based on water system size is as follows:
  - Systems with 10,000 or more service connections will have a 2-year compliance schedule;



- o System with 1,000 to 10,000 service connections will have a 3-year compliance schedule;
- o Systems with less than 1,000 service connections will have 4-year compliance schedule.

The release of preliminary information on hexavalent chromium occurrence and costs of treatment at potential MCLs in advance of the formal rulemaking process will allow for additional public input prior to the development of the proposed regulation.

#### **DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY**

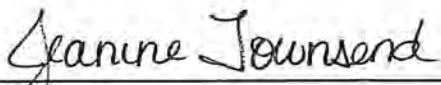
Draft determinations of hexavalent chromium occurrence and estimates of costs, along with the draft regulation text and a summary staff report are available for review on the Division of Drinking Water's Hexavalent Chromium MCL webpage at:  
[https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Regulations.html](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Regulations.html).

Requests for copies of the administrative draft regulation text, summary staff report, and supporting figures, or other inquiries concerning development of the hexavalent chromium MCL may be directed to:

Melissa Hall, P.E.  
Senior Water Resource Control Engineer  
State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water  
1001 I Street, 17<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
Email: [Melissa.Hall@Waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Melissa.Hall@Waterboards.ca.gov)

**Please identify the correspondence by using the State Water Board identifier, "Comment Letter – Hexavalent Chromium Workshop" in any inquiries or written comments.**

March 21, 2022  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jeanine Townsend  
Clerk to the Board



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## State Water Resources Control Board

### Proposed Hexavalent Chromium MCL

### Staff Report

In 2001, the California Legislature required the Department of Health Services to develop a primary drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium by 2003.<sup>1</sup> Health and Safety Code (HSC) sections 116365(a) and 116365(b)<sup>2</sup> require the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to adopt primary drinking water standards at a level as close as feasible to the corresponding public health goal (PHG), placing primary emphasis on the protection of public health, and avoiding, to the extent technologically and economically feasible, any significant risk to public health. In 2011, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) published the hexavalent chromium PHG at 0.02 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ).<sup>3</sup>

State Water Board staff is considering a hexavalent chromium maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10  $\mu\text{g/L}$  or 0.010 milligrams per liter (mg/L), and an associated detection limit for purposes of reporting (DLR) of 0.05  $\mu\text{g/L}$  or 0.00005 mg/L.<sup>4</sup> In addition, State Water Board staff proposes a compliance schedule based on system size:

- Systems with more than 10,000 service connections would be required to comply with the MCL within two years of rule adoption.
- Systems with 1,000 to 10,000 service connections would be required to comply with the MCL within three years of rule adoption.
- Systems with less than 1,000 service connections would be required to comply with the MCL within four years of rule adoption.

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<sup>1</sup> Health and Saf. Code, § 116365.5. The Department of Health Services became the Department of Public Health (CDPH) in 2007, and its Drinking Water Program was transferred to the State Water Board in 2014. Prior to the transfer, CDPH issued a primary drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium, which was overturned by the Sacramento Superior Court in 2017.

<sup>2</sup>All references are to the Health and Safety Code, unless otherwise indicated.

<sup>3</sup> Pursuant to HSC section 116365(c), OEHHA prepares and publishes an assessment of public health risks posed by each contaminant for which the State Water Board proposes a primary drinking water standard. The risk assessment includes an estimate, the PHG, of the drinking water contaminant level that is not anticipated to cause or contribute to adverse health effects, or that does not pose any significant health risk.

<sup>4</sup> DLRs are the designated minimum levels at or above which any analytical finding of a contaminant in drinking water resulting from monitoring must be reported to the State Water Board.

E. JOAQUIN ESQUIVEL, CHAIR | EILEEN SOBECK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Consistent with HSC section 116370, State Water Board staff is proposing findings of reduction/coagulation/filtration, ion exchange, and reverse osmosis as best available technologies (BAT) for the removal of hexavalent chromium from drinking water to concentrations at or below the proposed MCL.

### **Proposal Background**

State Water Board staff reviewed analytical method availability, evaluated efficacy of various treatment technologies, and prepared cost estimates using water quality monitoring data in the State Water Board's Water Quality Information Replacement (WQIR) database to evaluate 17 possible MCLs (1 to 15, 20, and 25 µg/L). It was assumed laboratories would use United States Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) Methods 218.6 or 218.7 for sample analysis and that public water systems (PWS) would rely on centralized treatment using strong base anion exchange to meet the MCL.

### **Technological Feasibility**

A primary drinking water standard must be set at a level that is technologically feasible. (Health & Saf. Code, § 116365, subd. (a).) Technological feasibility requires an analytical method capable of detecting hexavalent chromium at or below the proposed level and a method of treatment that can produce water at or below that level.

#### **Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting**

Two analytical methods, U.S. EPA Methods 218.6 and 218.7, are capable of reporting concentrations at or below the proposed DLR of 0.05 µg/L. Establishing a DLR of 0.05 µg/L will maximize current technological feasibility.

#### **Treatment Techniques**

The following three treatment technologies are proposed as best available technologies for the removal of hexavalent chromium from drinking water to concentrations at or below the proposed MCL of 10 µg/L:

- Reduction coagulation filtration (RCF) treatment reduces hexavalent chromium to trivalent chromium. Trivalent chromium has a very low solubility, which results in the formation of a precipitate that can be removed by filtration to result in hexavalent chromium concentrations less than 5 µg/L in finished water.
- Ion exchange uses strong base resins to which the hexavalent chromium anion can adsorb, decreasing hexavalent chromium concentrations to less than 1 µg/L in finished water.
- Reverse osmosis can filter hexavalent chromium through membranes to less than 1 µg/L.

Treatment technology capabilities may differ in non-ideal circumstances. While RCF has been shown to treat hexavalent chromium down to 5 µg/L, the data is limited to one treatment plant. Source water quality impacts the treatment efficacy of ion exchange and RCF. High sulfates can reduce the efficiency of strong base ion exchange



treatment, and pH has a significant impact on RCF's reduction efficiencies. State Water Board staff considers the proposed MCL of 10 µg/L to be technologically feasible because multiple mature, full-scale treatment technologies have been demonstrated capable of treating to concentrations at or below this level.

## Estimated Costs

### Statutory Requirements

A primary drinking water standard must be set at a level that is economically feasible. (Health & Saf. Code, § 116365, subd. (a).) HSC section 116365(b) requires the State Water Board to consider as part of its economic feasibility determination "the costs of compliance to public water systems, customers, and other affected parties with the proposed primary drinking water standard, including the cost per customer and aggregate cost of compliance, using best available technology."

### Estimated Costs

PWS cost estimates were evaluated using the following service connection categories:

- 1) systems with less than 100 connections<sup>5</sup>;
- 2) systems with at least 100 connections, but less than 200 connections;
- 3) systems with at least 200 connections, but less than 1,000 connections;
- 4) systems with at least 1,000 connections, but less than 5,000 connections;
- 5) systems with at least 5,000 connections, but less than 10,000 connections; and
- 6) systems with over 10,000 connections.<sup>6</sup>

Estimated costs include statewide costs and not actual cost to a particular water system. Actual costs for any particular water system will vary depending on many site-specific parameters, such as the concentration of hexavalent chromium in the source, the physical and chemical characteristics of the water to be treated, the need to provide treatment for other contaminants, the type and method of resin and brine disposal, the availability of land, the future cost of construction, and the cost of water treatment plant operating staff.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> The general lack of information regarding very small, centralized treatment system costs (less than 10 gpm) makes estimating treatment costs for the small water systems difficult. Therefore, alternate cost estimates for systems with less than 100 connections are included in the form of POU cost estimates in the following section.

<sup>6</sup> Although half of California's community water systems serve fewer than 100 connections, these small systems serve only 6.6% of consumers served by public water systems. By contrast, systems with more than 10,000 service connections serve more than 74.5% of the population served by public water systems.

<sup>7</sup> Although PWS may select from various means of compliance, State Water Board staff is basing costs on strong base anion ion exchange because it is anticipated that this will be the most commonly used treatment for hexavalent chromium.

### 1. Estimated Total Costs of Monitoring and Treatment

The estimated total annualized monitoring and treatment costs for water sources with concentrations of hexavalent chromium greater than the proposed MCL of 10 µg/L, by water system size, are shown in Tables 6A and 6B in Attachment 1 for community water systems (CWS) and nontransient noncommunity water systems (NTNCWS), respectively. For the proposed MCL of 10 µg/L, the total annualized costs are approximately \$157,406,603 and \$5,528,796 for CWS and NTNCWS, respectively. Tables 17C and 17D show the total and annualized monitoring and treatment costs for transient noncommunity water systems (TNCWS) and wholesalers, respectively. For the proposed MCL of 10 µg/L, the total annualized costs are approximately \$555,166 and \$47,596,797 for TNCWS and wholesalers, respectively.

### 2. Estimated Total Costs Per System

The estimated number of systems requiring treatment can be found in Tables 7.1A and 7.1B for CWS and NTNCWS, respectively. The average estimated annual cost per system, by water system size, is shown in Tables 7.2A and 7.2B for CWS and NTNCWS, respectively. For the proposed MCL of 10 µg/L, the average annual cost per system for CWS ranges from \$104,738 (systems with less than 100 service connections) to \$4,984,385 (systems with more than 10,000 service connections) depending on the system size. The average annual costs per system for NTNCWS are generally smaller due to their sizes, ranging from \$82,711 to \$174,941. Larger water system costs are generally greater due to the need to treat greater flows to serve more people.

For the proposed MCL of 10 µg/L, the average annual cost per system is \$92,528 for TNCWS and \$15,865,599 for wholesalers. The cost is much higher for wholesaler systems than other system types because wholesalers usually produce very large amounts of water.

Note that for systems with less than 200 connections, State Water Board staff looked at the capital and O&M costs for point-of-use (POU) treatment, instead of costs of centralized treatment. Costs were estimated using U.S. EPA's POU cost estimating tool.<sup>8</sup> Costs for residential reverse osmosis (RO) devices registered for sale in California were collected from manufacturer or online retail websites and averaged to determine the RO device, replacement filter, and membrane cartridge costs based on the device's ability to treat hexavalent chromium. As of June 2021, no POU device using RO and registered for sale in California could treat to below 3 µg/L.<sup>9</sup> Based on U.S. EPA case

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<sup>8</sup> U.S. EPA. (2007). Cost Evaluation of Point-of-Use and Point-of-Entry Treatment Units for Small Systems: Cost Estimating Tool and User Guide (EPA 815-B-07-001). United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water.

<sup>9</sup> SWRCB. (2021d). Residential Water Treatment Devices. State Water Resources Control Boards. Accessed June 2021.  
[https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/device/watertreatmentdevices.html](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/device/watertreatmentdevices.html)

studies and vendor information, given regular maintenance (e.g., filter cartridge replacement), the POU devices are expected to continue functioning for 10 years before the entire device needs to be replaced. The estimated POU monthly costs per connection based on MCL level and water system size are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1. Monthly cost per connection of POU treatment based on MCL and system size. (Attachment 1, Table 14).**

MCL ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	Less than 100 service connections	Between 101 and 200 service connections
4, 5	\$52	\$51
6, 7	\$47	\$47
8	\$46	\$44
9	\$41	\$40
10 to 25	\$38	\$37

### 3. Estimated Annual Costs per Source

The estimated average annual cost per source, by water system size, is shown in Tables 8A and 8B for CWS and NTNCWS, respectively. For the proposed MCL of 10  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , the average cost per source for CWS ranges from \$88,625 (systems with less than 100 service connections) to \$842,431 (systems with more than 10,000 service connections). The average annual cost per source for NTNCWS ranges from \$81,618 to \$147,613. On average, systems with fewer than 100 service connections treat much less water per source (6 million gallons per year) than systems with more than 10,000 service connections (451 million gallons per year), which accounts for the large range of costs. Again, larger water system costs are generally greater due to need to treat greater flows.

For the proposed MCL of 10  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , the average annual cost per source is \$92,528 for TNCWS and \$3,966,400 for wholesalers. The per source wholesaler costs are higher than other system types because on average, each source produces more water.

### 4. Estimated Costs per Service Connection

The estimated number of service connections in each water system size category can be found in Tables 9.1A and 9.1B for CWS and NTNCWS, respectively. The estimated average annual cost per service connection, by system size, is shown in Tables 9.2A and 9.2B for CWS and NTNCWS, respectively. For the proposed MCL of 10  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , the average annual cost per service connection for CWS ranges from \$133 (systems with more than 10,000 service connections) to \$2,440 (for systems with less than 100 service connections). These costs are higher for smaller water systems due to a lack of economies of scale – meaning that there are fewer households (service connections) among which the cost of the treatment can be shared. However, these are cost estimates for centralized treatment, and systems with less than 100 service connections are expected to use POU treatment, which would have annual costs of \$456 per service connection.



For the proposed MCL of 10 µg/L, the average annual cost per service connection for NTNCWS ranges from \$3,482 (systems with at least 100 but less than 200 people) to \$47,610 (systems with less than 50 people). While these costs are large, they are not reflective of costs a family would be asked to pay because NTNCWS do not serve yearlong residents. Instead, these systems consist of agricultural and industrial facilities, schools, churches, prisons, recreational areas, restaurants, and any other public water system that regularly serves 25 or more of the same persons more than 6 months per year. NTNCWS also have very few service connections on average; one third of all NTNCWS in the state have only one service connection. For these reasons, NTNCWS costs are better understood on a per person basis, as discussed in the next section.

For the proposed MCL of 10 µg/L, the average annual cost per service connection is \$1,934 for TNCWS. Wholesaler costs cannot be broken down to the service connection level because wholesalers do not directly serve residents and do not consistently report service connections in the SDWIS database (some report the number of connections through which water is delivered to other systems, some report an estimate of the number of service connections that will eventually be served by their water, and some report the total number of service connections of all the systems to which they sell).

#### 5. Estimated Costs Per Person

The estimated number of people served by the systems in each water system size category can be found in Tables 10.1A and 10.1B for CWS and NTNCWS, respectively. The estimated average annual cost per person, by system size, is shown in Tables 10.2A and 10.2B for CWS and NTNCWS, respectively. For the proposed MCL of 10 µg/L, the average annual cost per person for CWS ranges from \$34 (systems with more than 10,000 service connections) to \$686 (systems with less than 100 service connections) for centralized treatment. For comparison, the annual POU costs are approximately \$128 per person. For the proposed MCL of 10 µg/L, the annual average cost per person for NTNCWS ranges from \$131 (systems with 1,000 or more people) to \$2,657 (systems with less than 51 people). However, NTNCWS are not community systems and do not directly charge households or individuals for the cost of water. Instead, the 51 NTNCWS that were identified as potentially exceeding the MCL of 10 µg/L consist of 29 industrial/agricultural businesses (packing companies, farms, etc.), 10 schools, three restaurants, three "other transit areas" (Christian center, wedding event property, and county hauling), one medical facility, one church, one winery, one regional park, one Cal Fire conservation camp, and one migrant center.

For the proposed MCL of 10 µg/L, the average annual cost per person is approximately \$622 for TNCWS and \$257 for wholesalers.<sup>10</sup> The six TNCWS are a raceway, a campground, two churches, a spa, and a packing company, none of which charge households or individuals for the cost of water.

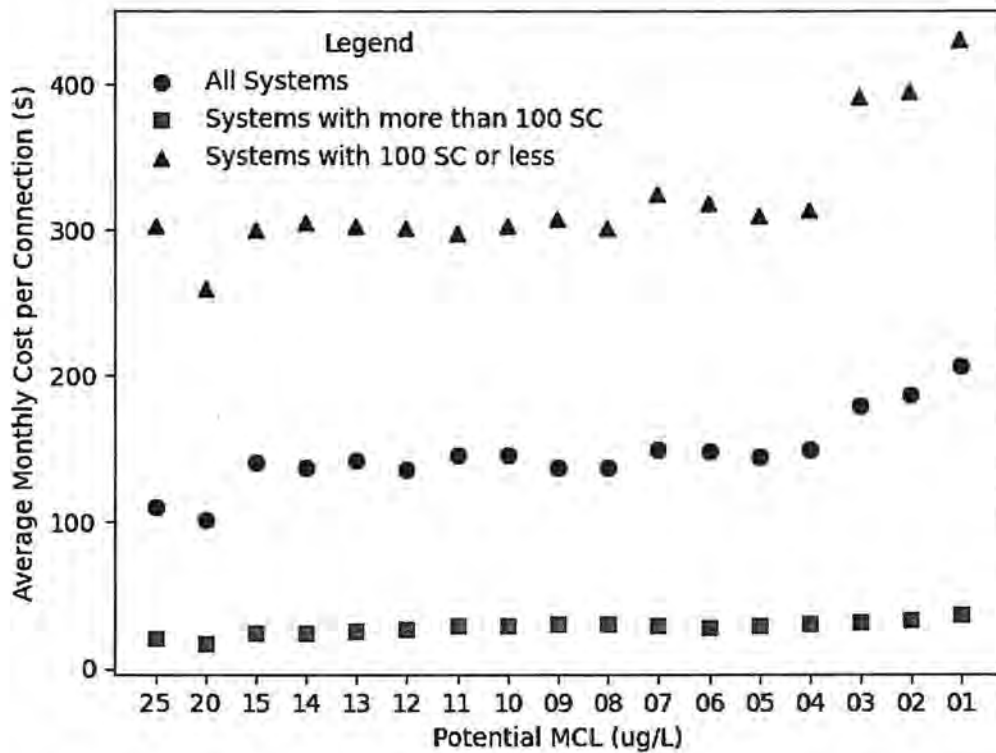
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<sup>10</sup> The number of people served by each system is available in the DDW SDWIS data. This information can be accessed at this webpage:  
[https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/data\\_databases/drinking\\_water.html](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/data_databases/drinking_water.html).

6. Understanding Cost Trends

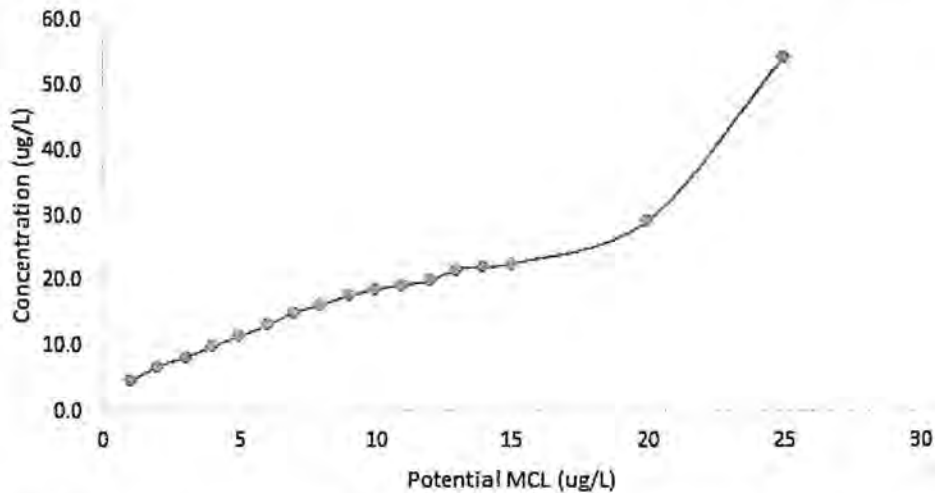
Some cost tables in Attachment 1, such as the estimated annual cost per service connection (Tables 9.2A and 9.2B) and the estimated annual cost per person (Tables 10.2A and 10.2B), show costs decreasing for lower potential MCLs or increasing for higher potential MCLs. The purpose of this section is to explain those cost trends.

The average monthly costs per household are shown below in Figure 1 in black for all systems, red for systems with less than 100 service connections, and in green for systems with more than 100 service connections. Treatment costs are very expensive for systems with less than 100 service connections because they have fewer customers to pay for centralized treatment (lack of economies of scale, as previously discussed).



**Figure 1. The average monthly cost per service connection**

The average monthly costs for systems with more than 100 service connections in Figure 1 do not grow much as the potential MCL decreases (becomes more stringent), and in some cases the average monthly costs even decrease. This phenomenon is a result of new, much less contaminated sources being added at each MCL, such that the average contamination of all water being treated decreases as the potential MCL decreases. Therefore, the average costs stay the same or decrease even as costs are increasing for each individual system that has already been treating.



**Figure 2. Average Hexavalent Chromium Concentration in Treating Sources**

Figure 2 shows the extent to which the average concentration of hexavalent chromium in water sources to be treated changes with each potential MCL. The source concentration of all sources to be treated decreases with decreasing MCLs because added sources are much less contaminated than the previously included sources. These less contaminated sources cost less to treat, which lowers the average cost of treatment, even as individual costs increase for each source already treating.

### **Economic Feasibility**

HSC section 116365 sets forth criteria to consider in determining the economic feasibility of a proposed MCL. State Water Board staff took a multi-faceted approach, considering a number of factors, including the household affordability of the rates public water systems may need to establish to fund compliance and meet ongoing operation and maintenance costs.

To determine economic feasibility, the State Water Board took a conservative approach by estimating centralized treatment costs for all PWS.<sup>11</sup> However, due to the high centralized treatment costs for CWS with less than 100 service connections, it is assumed that this subset of PWS will use POU treatment to comply with the MCL.

As noted above, at the proposed MCL of 10  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , the majority of Californians would pay less than an additional \$20 per month. Some of the smallest systems, however, would have rate increases closer to \$40 per month.<sup>12</sup> The minimum and maximum monthly household costs for each system size category are shown in Table 16A in Attachment 1. A large cost jump in the maximum costs occurs at MCLs lower than 10  $\mu\text{g/L}$  for

<sup>11</sup> There are additional and likely less expensive ways many systems may use to comply with the MCL, such as blending, drilling new wells, and purchasing uncontaminated water from other system(s).

<sup>12</sup> Note that for systems with fewer than 100 connections, costs are based on installation of POU treatment, as set out in Table 1 above, rather than the costs for centralized treatment set out in Table 9.2, attached.



systems between 100 and 200 service connections. Water systems with less than 100 service connections using POU devices in lieu of centralized treatment would have cost increases of \$38 per household per month instead of the costs shown in this table.

Some categories in Table 16A show that the minimum cost decreases with lower MCLs. This is because less contaminated sources are more likely to be included at lower MCLs, some of which would require minimal hexavalent chromium removal, leading to very low minimum costs. It will, however, always cost more for any given system to treat its water to a lower MCL.

Considering water affordability principles from U.S. EPA<sup>13</sup>, State Water Board staff estimated the number of customers required to spend more than 2.5% of median household income (MHI) on their water bills. Each of these estimates excludes potential financial and technical assistance that the State Water Board might provide to small systems serving disadvantaged communities through various funding programs. At the proposed MCL of 10 µg/L, 16 systems with more than 100 service connections would potentially have total water bills that exceed that threshold. Fourteen of these systems are severely disadvantaged communities with MHIs below \$45,000 (three systems have water bills that already exceed the 2.5% threshold, even before estimated compliance costs for hexavalent chromium are added to their water bill).

Although the State Water Board cannot guarantee funding for any one system, as the individual circumstances of each system would have to be analyzed, the State Water Board has funding programs available to alleviate financial strain experienced by small PWS customers.

### **As Close as Feasible to PHG, and Avoiding Significant Risk to Public Health**

With respect to carcinogens, such as hexavalent chromium, HSC section 116365 requires that to the extent technologically and economically feasible the MCL be set at a level that is not only as close to the PHG as feasible, but also avoids any significant risk to public health.

Ingesting hexavalent chromium has been shown to cause both cancer and kidney toxicity. Although this regulation is expected to reduce the number of cancer and kidney toxicity cases, at the proposed MCL of 10 µg/L, the cancer risk is 500 times greater than at the PHG.<sup>14</sup> This equates to a lifetime risk for individuals that 1 person out of 2,000 exposed to drinking water at 10 µg/L for 70 years may experience cancer. Of the 69 MCLs adopted in California, the proposed MCL of 10 µg/L would place hexavalent chromium as the seventh least protective MCL, with 6 current MCLs less protective and 63 more protective of human health.

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<sup>13</sup> U.S. EPA (1998). Variance Technology Findings for Contaminants Regulated Before 1996. (EPA 815-R-98-003). United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water.

<sup>14</sup> The PHG of 0.02 µg/L represents a risk that is considered negligible (e.g., one excess cancer case in one million people).

## Community Water Systems (CWS)

**Legend:** SC = Service Connections

**Table 2A Number of Sources by Water System Size**

Source Type	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 and less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000
Groundwater	2,081	592	938	1256	513	2,981
Surface Water	225	71	157	141	46	181
Total	2,306	663	1,095	1,397	559	3,162

**Table 3.1A Number of Sources Affected by Monitoring Type -- Routine Monitoring**

*Groundwater: 1 sample every 3 years*

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000
1	1,585	450	725	753	269	1,375
2	1,740	504	802	895	356	1,913
3	1,824	529	836	964	390	2,197
4	1,872	547	870	1,021	422	2,409
5	1,917	558	886	1,067	443	2,564
6	1,944	565	895	1,096	458	2,661
7	1,967	566	905	1,132	467	2,718
8	1,994	568	915	1,160	474	2,767
9	2,006	570	918	1,179	479	2,800
10	2,016	579	922	1,195	483	2,840
11	2,022	581	926	1,204	485	2,862
12	2,032	583	930	1,210	489	2,878
13	2,037	586	931	1,216	493	2,899
14	2,045	587	932	1,220	496	2,909
15	2,047	587	934	1,225	498	2,920

20	2,066	590	936	1,242	510	2,954
25	2,074	590	937	1,252	513	2,964

**Surface Water: 1 sample every year**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000
1	219	68	154	138	44	174
2	222	70	154	141	45	180
3	224	70	157	141	45	180
4	224	70	157	141	46	180
5	224	70	157	141	46	180
6	224	71	157	141	46	180
7	224	71	157	141	46	180
8	224	71	157	141	46	180
9	224	71	157	141	46	180
10	225	71	157	141	46	180
11	225	71	157	141	46	180
12	225	71	157	141	46	180
13	225	71	157	141	46	180
14	225	71	157	141	46	180
15	225	71	157	141	46	180
20	225	71	157	141	46	180
25	225	71	157	141	46	180

**Table 3.2A Number of Sources Affected by Monitoring Type -- Increased and Treated Monitoring**  
*Groundwater: 4 samples per year (increased) and 1 sample per month (treated)*

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000
1	496	142	213	503	244	1,606
2	341	88	136	361	157	1,068
3	257	63	102	292	123	784



4	209	45	68	235	91	572
5	164	34	52	189	70	417
6	137	27	43	160	55	320
7	114	26	33	124	46	263
8	87	24	23	96	39	214
9	75	22	20	77	34	181
10	65	13	16	61	30	141
11	59	11	12	52	28	119
12	49	9	8	46	24	103
13	44	6	7	40	20	82
14	36	5	6	36	17	72
15	34	5	4	31	15	61
20	15	2	2	14	3	27
25	7	2	1	4	0	17

**Surface Water: 4 samples per year (increased) and 1 sample per month (treated)**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000
1	6	3	3	3	2	7
2	3	1	3	0	1	1
3	1	1	0	0	1	1
4	1	1	0	0	0	1
5	1	1	0	0	0	1
6	1	0	0	0	0	1
7	1	0	0	0	0	1
8	1	0	0	0	0	1
9	1	0	0	0	0	1
10	0	0	0	0	0	1
11	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	0	0	0	0	0	1
15	0	0	0	0	0	1
20	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	0	0	0	0	0	1

**Table 4.1A Estimated Source Monitoring Costs by Water System Size -- Routine Monitoring**

**Groundwater: 1 sample every 3 years**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000
1	\$41,543	\$11,795	\$19,002	\$19,736	\$7,050	\$36,039
2	\$45,605	\$13,210	\$21,020	\$23,458	\$9,331	\$50,140
3	\$47,807	\$13,865	\$21,912	\$25,266	\$10,222	\$57,583
4	\$49,065	\$14,337	\$22,803	\$26,760	\$11,061	\$63,140
5	\$50,245	\$14,625	\$23,222	\$27,966	\$11,611	\$67,202

6	\$50,952	\$14,809	\$23,458	\$28,726	\$12,004	\$69,745
7	\$51,555	\$14,835	\$23,720	\$29,670	\$12,240	\$71,239
8	\$52,263	\$14,887	\$23,982	\$30,404	\$12,424	\$72,523
9	\$52,577	\$14,940	\$24,061	\$30,902	\$12,555	\$73,388
10	\$52,839	\$15,176	\$24,166	\$31,321	\$12,659	\$74,436
11	\$52,997	\$15,228	\$24,270	\$31,557	\$12,712	\$75,013
12	\$53,259	\$15,280	\$24,375	\$31,714	\$12,817	\$75,432
13	\$53,390	\$15,359	\$24,402	\$31,871	\$12,922	\$75,983
14	\$53,599	\$15,385	\$24,428	\$31,976	\$13,000	\$76,245
15	\$53,652	\$15,385	\$24,480	\$32,107	\$13,053	\$76,533
20	\$54,150	\$15,464	\$24,533	\$32,553	\$13,367	\$77,424
25	\$54,360	\$15,464	\$24,559	\$32,815	\$13,446	\$77,686

**Surface Water: 1 sample per year**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000
1	\$17,220	\$5,347	\$12,109	\$10,851	\$3,460	\$13,682
2	\$17,456	\$5,504	\$12,109	\$11,087	\$3,538	\$14,153
3	\$17,613	\$5,504	\$12,345	\$11,087	\$3,538	\$14,153
4	\$17,613	\$5,504	\$12,345	\$11,087	\$3,617	\$14,153
5	\$17,613	\$5,504	\$12,345	\$11,087	\$3,617	\$14,153
6	\$17,613	\$5,583	\$12,345	\$11,087	\$3,617	\$14,153
7	\$17,613	\$5,583	\$12,345	\$11,087	\$3,617	\$14,153
8	\$17,613	\$5,583	\$12,345	\$11,087	\$3,617	\$14,153
9	\$17,613	\$5,583	\$12,345	\$11,087	\$3,617	\$14,153
10	\$17,692	\$5,583	\$12,345	\$11,087	\$3,617	\$14,153
11	\$17,692	\$5,583	\$12,345	\$11,087	\$3,617	\$14,153
12	\$17,692	\$5,583	\$12,345	\$11,087	\$3,617	\$14,153
13	\$17,692	\$5,583	\$12,345	\$11,087	\$3,617	\$14,153
14	\$17,692	\$5,583	\$12,345	\$11,087	\$3,617	\$14,153
15	\$17,692	\$5,583	\$12,345	\$11,087	\$3,617	\$14,153
20	\$17,692	\$5,583	\$12,345	\$11,087	\$3,617	\$14,153
25	\$17,692	\$5,583	\$12,345	\$11,087	\$3,617	\$14,153



**Table 4.2A Estimated Source Monitoring Costs by Water System Size -- Increased Monitoring**  
**Groundwater: 4 samples per year (increased)**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000
1	\$156,002	\$44,662	\$66,993	\$158,204	\$76,743	\$505,119
2	\$107,251	\$27,678	\$42,775	\$113,542	\$49,380	\$335,907
3	\$80,832	\$19,815	\$32,081	\$91,840	\$38,686	\$246,584
4	\$65,735	\$14,153	\$21,387	\$73,912	\$28,621	\$179,905
5	\$51,581	\$10,694	\$16,355	\$59,444	\$22,016	\$131,155
6	\$43,089	\$8,492	\$13,524	\$50,323	\$17,299	\$100,646
7	\$35,855	\$8,178	\$10,379	\$39,000	\$14,468	\$82,719
8	\$27,363	\$7,548	\$7,234	\$30,194	\$12,266	\$67,307
9	\$23,589	\$6,919	\$6,290	\$24,218	\$10,694	\$56,928
10	\$20,444	\$4,089	\$5,032	\$19,186	\$9,436	\$44,347
11	\$18,557	\$3,460	\$3,774	\$16,355	\$8,807	\$37,428
12	\$15,411	\$2,831	\$2,516	\$14,468	\$7,548	\$32,396
13	\$13,839	\$1,887	\$2,202	\$12,581	\$6,290	\$25,791
14	\$11,323	\$1,573	\$1,887	\$11,323	\$5,347	\$22,645
15	\$10,694	\$1,573	\$1,258	\$9,750	\$4,718	\$19,186
20	\$4,718	\$629	\$629	\$4,403	\$944	\$8,492
25	\$2,202	\$629	\$315	\$1,258	\$0	\$5,347

**Surface Water: 4 samples per year (increased)**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000
1	\$1,887	\$944	\$944	\$944	\$629	\$2,202
2	\$944	\$315	\$944	\$0	\$315	\$315
3	\$315	\$315	\$0	\$0	\$315	\$315
4	\$315	\$315	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315
5	\$315	\$315	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315

6	\$315	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315
7	\$315	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315
8	\$315	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315
9	\$315	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315
10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315
11	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315
12	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315
13	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315
14	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315
15	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315
20	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315
25	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315

**Table 4.3A Estimated Source Monitoring Costs by Water System Size -- Treated Monitoring**  
*Groundwater: 1 sample per month (treated)*

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000
1	\$468,006	\$133,986	\$200,978	\$474,611	\$230,229	\$1,515,357
2	\$321,754	\$83,033	\$128,324	\$340,625	\$148,139	\$1,007,722
3	\$242,495	\$59,444	\$96,243	\$275,520	\$116,058	\$739,751
4	\$197,204	\$42,460	\$64,162	\$221,737	\$85,864	\$539,716
5	\$154,744	\$32,081	\$49,065	\$178,333	\$66,049	\$393,465
6	\$129,268	\$25,476	\$40,573	\$150,970	\$51,896	\$301,939
7	\$107,566	\$24,533	\$31,137	\$117,001	\$43,404	\$248,156
8	\$82,090	\$22,645	\$21,702	\$90,582	\$36,799	\$201,922
9	\$70,767	\$20,758	\$18,871	\$72,654	\$32,081	\$170,784
10	\$61,331	\$12,266	\$15,097	\$57,557	\$28,307	\$133,042
11	\$55,670	\$10,379	\$11,323	\$49,065	\$26,420	\$112,284
12	\$46,234	\$8,492	\$7,548	\$43,404	\$22,645	\$97,187
13	\$41,517	\$5,661	\$6,605	\$37,742	\$18,871	\$77,372
14	\$33,968	\$4,718	\$5,661	\$33,968	\$16,041	\$67,936
15	\$32,081	\$4,718	\$3,774	\$29,250	\$14,153	\$57,557
20	\$14,153	\$1,887	\$1,887	\$13,210	\$2,831	\$25,476

25	\$6,605	\$1,887	\$944	\$3,774	\$0	\$16,041
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**Surface Water: 1 sample per month (treated)**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000
1	\$5,661	\$2,831	\$2,831	\$2,831	\$1,887	\$6,605
2	\$2,831	\$944	\$2,831	\$0	\$944	\$944
3	\$944	\$944	\$0	\$0	\$944	\$944
4	\$944	\$944	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$944
5	\$944	\$944	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$944
6	\$944	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$944
7	\$944	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$944
8	\$944	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$944
9	\$944	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$944
10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$944
11	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$944
12	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$944
13	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$944
14	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$944
15	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$944
20	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$944
25	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$944

**Table 5.1A Estimated Total Capital Costs by Water System Size**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000
1	\$103,374,220	\$36,686,488	\$59,178,781	\$223,778,822	\$205,322,229	\$1,995,385,676
2	\$70,559,629	\$19,873,172	\$36,735,370	\$152,404,769	\$141,456,772	\$1,236,132,135
3	\$52,150,918	\$14,558,920	\$27,080,635	\$126,619,090	\$112,730,091	\$919,857,482
4	\$42,464,196	\$10,473,267	\$18,214,628	\$100,820,174	\$77,738,651	\$674,809,617
5	\$33,324,952	\$7,898,184	\$13,803,987	\$81,391,513	\$61,442,553	\$487,462,491



6	\$27,912,583	\$5,973,926	\$11,610,872	\$67,666,312	\$46,554,865	\$365,018,119
7	\$23,308,721	\$5,711,067	\$9,025,576	\$51,165,450	\$36,839,477	\$293,397,741
8	\$17,844,314	\$5,283,495	\$6,283,819	\$38,715,580	\$32,875,274	\$241,467,664
9	\$15,408,866	\$4,851,912	\$5,412,969	\$31,881,958	\$29,339,959	\$202,277,722
10	\$13,219,483	\$2,913,275	\$4,295,880	\$25,371,791	\$26,957,291	\$168,651,555
11	\$11,934,188	\$2,458,799	\$3,247,671	\$20,979,766	\$26,076,924	\$148,591,761
12	\$9,937,701	\$2,031,021	\$2,173,309	\$18,950,837	\$23,109,333	\$133,542,094
13	\$8,925,004	\$1,292,384	\$1,974,570	\$15,360,231	\$19,723,529	\$107,295,995
14	\$7,266,271	\$1,070,738	\$1,683,118	\$13,850,033	\$18,120,384	\$100,945,152
15	\$6,864,646	\$1,070,738	\$1,205,266	\$12,017,917	\$15,943,955	\$92,832,192
20	\$3,005,435	\$441,927	\$708,859	\$5,665,352	\$4,246,813	\$45,093,345
25	\$1,391,228	\$441,927	\$354,429	\$1,662,243	\$0	\$18,327,770

**Table 5.2A Estimated Annualized Capital Costs by Water System Size**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000
1	\$9,758,526	\$3,463,204	\$5,586,477	\$21,124,721	\$19,382,418	\$188,364,408
2	\$6,660,829	\$1,876,027	\$3,467,819	\$14,387,010	\$13,353,519	\$116,690,873
3	\$4,923,047	\$1,374,362	\$2,556,412	\$11,952,842	\$10,641,721	\$86,834,546
4	\$4,008,620	\$988,676	\$1,719,461	\$9,517,424	\$7,338,529	\$63,702,028
5	\$3,145,875	\$745,589	\$1,303,096	\$7,683,359	\$5,800,177	\$46,016,459
6	\$2,634,948	\$563,939	\$1,096,066	\$6,387,700	\$4,394,779	\$34,457,710
7	\$2,200,343	\$539,125	\$852,014	\$4,830,018	\$3,477,647	\$27,696,747
8	\$1,684,503	\$498,762	\$593,193	\$3,654,751	\$3,103,426	\$22,794,547
9	\$1,454,597	\$458,021	\$510,984	\$3,009,657	\$2,769,692	\$19,095,017
10	\$1,247,919	\$275,013	\$405,531	\$2,395,097	\$2,544,768	\$15,920,707
11	\$1,126,587	\$232,111	\$306,580	\$1,980,490	\$2,461,662	\$14,027,062
12	\$938,119	\$191,728	\$205,160	\$1,788,959	\$2,181,521	\$12,606,374
13	\$842,520	\$122,001	\$186,399	\$1,450,006	\$1,861,901	\$10,128,742
14	\$685,936	\$101,078	\$158,886	\$1,307,443	\$1,710,564	\$9,529,222
15	\$648,023	\$101,078	\$113,777	\$1,134,491	\$1,505,109	\$8,763,359
20	\$283,713	\$41,718	\$66,916	\$534,809	\$400,899	\$4,256,812
25	\$131,332	\$41,718	\$33,458	\$156,916	\$0	\$1,730,141

**Table 5.3A Estimated Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs by Water System Size**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000
1	\$32,276,148	\$10,372,788	\$17,869,124	\$71,469,673	\$53,951,725	\$502,188,690
2	\$22,302,578	\$6,365,469	\$11,926,476	\$54,981,425	\$40,590,624	\$365,042,723
3	\$16,751,227	\$4,696,603	\$8,942,608	\$45,738,556	\$33,267,294	\$293,823,111
4	\$13,695,188	\$3,455,174	\$6,330,595	\$37,712,129	\$26,392,052	\$238,241,103
5	\$10,827,233	\$2,667,732	\$4,977,912	\$31,367,225	\$21,959,477	\$196,925,194
6	\$9,083,539	\$2,095,889	\$4,179,421	\$26,540,347	\$18,506,281	\$166,620,400
7	\$7,598,196	\$1,987,431	\$3,309,803	\$21,594,350	\$15,852,587	\$145,093,527
8	\$5,872,958	\$1,821,604	\$2,457,909	\$17,662,995	\$13,870,987	\$128,862,355
9	\$5,080,338	\$1,657,931	\$2,119,619	\$14,898,823	\$12,254,444	\$115,129,313
10	\$4,360,375	\$1,049,751	\$1,733,335	\$12,561,810	\$10,788,526	\$103,437,305
11	\$3,931,194	\$895,661	\$1,384,050	\$10,904,285	\$9,736,914	\$94,484,454
12	\$3,276,407	\$747,858	\$1,025,351	\$9,699,406	\$8,435,170	\$86,652,587
13	\$2,932,092	\$524,014	\$929,130	\$8,413,569	\$7,037,402	\$74,840,427
14	\$2,398,459	\$451,038	\$816,656	\$7,491,968	\$6,015,216	\$69,714,756
15	\$2,251,873	\$444,510	\$646,368	\$6,511,674	\$5,124,057	\$64,622,624
20	\$992,902	\$222,780	\$375,701	\$2,997,230	\$1,160,316	\$36,788,271
25	\$453,235	\$207,432	\$178,305	\$1,040,908	\$0	\$19,478,835

**Table 6A Estimated Total Annualized Monitoring and Treatment Costs by Water System Size**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000
1	\$42,724,993	\$14,035,555	\$23,758,458	\$93,261,569	\$73,654,141	\$692,632,101
2	\$29,459,248	\$8,372,180	\$15,602,298	\$69,857,147	\$54,155,789	\$483,142,778
3	\$22,064,278	\$6,170,851	\$11,661,600	\$58,095,111	\$44,078,777	\$381,716,987
4	\$18,034,683	\$4,521,563	\$8,170,753	\$47,563,050	\$33,859,744	\$302,741,304
5	\$14,248,550	\$3,477,482	\$6,381,996	\$39,327,414	\$27,862,947	\$243,548,886
6	\$11,960,667	\$2,714,187	\$5,365,387	\$33,169,152	\$22,985,875	\$201,565,852

## Hexavalent Chromium MCL Administrative Draft Summary Tables

**Legend:** SC = Service Connections

**Table 6A Estimated Total Annualized Monitoring and Treatment Costs for CWS by Water System Size**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000
1	\$42,724,993	\$14,035,555	\$23,758,458	\$93,261,569	\$73,654,141
2	\$29,459,248	\$8,372,180	\$15,602,298	\$69,857,147	\$54,155,789
3	\$22,064,278	\$6,170,851	\$11,661,600	\$58,095,111	\$44,078,777
4	\$18,034,683	\$4,521,563	\$8,170,753	\$47,563,050	\$33,859,744
5	\$14,248,550	\$3,477,482	\$6,381,996	\$39,327,414	\$27,862,947
6	\$11,960,667	\$2,714,187	\$5,365,387	\$33,169,152	\$22,985,875
7	\$10,012,387	\$2,579,683	\$4,239,399	\$26,621,127	\$19,403,962
8	\$7,738,049	\$2,371,030	\$3,116,364	\$21,480,011	\$17,039,518
9	\$6,700,739	\$2,164,152	\$2,692,171	\$18,047,341	\$15,083,082
10	\$5,760,600	\$1,361,877	\$2,195,506	\$15,076,058	\$13,387,313
11	\$5,202,697	\$1,162,422	\$1,742,343	\$12,992,839	\$12,250,131
12	\$4,347,122	\$971,772	\$1,277,296	\$11,589,038	\$10,663,319
13	\$3,901,050	\$674,505	\$1,161,082	\$9,956,856	\$8,941,003
14	\$3,200,977	\$579,374	\$1,019,864	\$8,887,765	\$7,763,785
15	\$3,014,014	\$572,846	\$802,002	\$7,728,360	\$6,664,707
20	\$1,367,327	\$288,060	\$482,010	\$3,593,292	\$1,581,973
25	\$665,425	\$272,712	\$249,925	\$1,246,758	\$17,063

**Table 6B Estimated Total Annualized Monitoring and Treatment Costs for NTNCWS by Water System**

MCL (ug/L)	Pop less than 50	Pop greater than or equal to 50 and less than 100	Pop greater than or equal to 100 and less than 200	Pop greater than or equal to 200 and less than 400	Pop greater than or equal to 400 and less than 1,000
1	13,383,309	9,040,526	11,317,692	9,792,446	7,412,055



2	9,610,737	6,293,572	8,288,975	6,721,985	5,438,475
3	7,678,379	5,071,997	5,754,791	5,591,141	4,027,591
4	6,227,043	3,695,293	4,436,023	4,616,200	2,800,552
5	4,298,213	2,801,327	3,362,193	3,493,762	1,772,241
6	3,172,224	2,310,910	2,537,058	2,715,425	1,559,830
7	2,287,383	1,902,503	2,036,698	2,094,947	1,247,462
8	2,043,058	1,333,519	1,617,877	1,993,219	1,019,131
9	1,238,952	1,088,173	1,037,827	1,891,526	999,702
10	1,156,620	923,403	626,333	1,789,718	880,785
11	994,268	759,833	621,764	1,356,252	865,285
12	911,933	694,310	453,188	1,340,344	849,785
13	910,245	691,944	367,700	1,235,902	834,285
14	828,011	689,578	284,608	977,112	622,885
15	665,678	687,212	197,908	789,714	531,158
20	339,679	273,630	107,629	567,518	393,339
25	176,779	268,668	105,060	109,091	268,873

**Table 7.1A Estimated Number of CWS Requiring Treatment**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000
1	402	94	109	140	54
2	282	61	76	102	41
3	212	46	57	84	31
4	174	35	40	69	26
5	137	27	31	59	20
6	115	19	28	51	15
7	95	18	23	40	13
8	71	17	14	31	11
9	60	16	13	26	11
10	55	10	10	20	10
11	49	8	8	16	9

12	39	7	6	16	8
13	35	5	5	13	8
14	29	4	4	13	5
15	28	4	2	11	5
20	14	2	1	9	2
25	6	2	1	2	0

**Table 7.1B Estimated Number of NTNCWS Requiring Treatment**

MCL (ug/L)	Pop less than 50	Pop greater than or equal to 50 and less than 100	Pop greater than or equal to 100 and less than 200	Pop greater than or equal to 200 and less than 400	Pop greater than or equal to 400 and less than 1,000
1	155	96	110	82	64
2	114	69	81	59	45
3	90	55	56	49	34
4	73	41	43	40	23
5	51	31	34	30	13
6	37	25	27	23	11
7	26	22	22	16	8
8	24	16	17	15	6
9	14	13	12	15	6
10	13	11	7	14	5
11	11	9	7	14	5
12	10	8	5	14	5
13	10	8	4	13	5
14	9	8	3	10	3
15	7	8	2	8	3
20	4	3	1	6	2
25	2	3	1	1	1

**Table 7.2A Estimated CWS Annual Cost per System by Water System Size**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000
1	\$106,281	\$149,314	\$217,968	\$666,154	\$1,363,966
2	\$104,465	\$137,249	\$205,293	\$684,874	\$1,320,873
3	\$104,077	\$134,149	\$204,589	\$691,608	\$1,421,896
4	\$103,648	\$129,188	\$204,269	\$689,320	\$1,302,298
5	\$104,004	\$128,796	\$205,871	\$666,566	\$1,393,147
6	\$104,006	\$142,852	\$191,621	\$650,376	\$1,532,392
7	\$105,394	\$143,316	\$184,322	\$665,528	\$1,492,612
8	\$108,987	\$139,472	\$222,597	\$692,904	\$1,549,047
9	\$111,679	\$135,260	\$207,090	\$694,128	\$1,371,189
10	\$104,738	\$136,188	\$219,551	\$753,803	\$1,338,731
11	\$106,177	\$145,303	\$217,793	\$812,052	\$1,361,126
12	\$111,465	\$138,825	\$212,883	\$724,315	\$1,332,915
13	\$111,459	\$134,901	\$232,216	\$765,912	\$1,117,625
14	\$110,379	\$144,844	\$254,966	\$683,674	\$1,552,757
15	\$107,643	\$143,211	\$401,001	\$702,578	\$1,332,941
20	\$97,666	\$144,030	\$482,010	\$399,255	\$790,987
25	\$110,904	\$136,356	\$249,925	\$623,379	-

**Table 7.2B Estimated NTNCWS Annual Cost per System by Water System Size**

MCL (ug/L)	Pop less than 50	Pop greater than or equal to 50 and less than 100	Pop greater than or equal to 100 and less than 200	Pop greater than or equal to 200 and less than 400	Pop greater than or equal to 400 and less than 1,000
1	\$86,280	\$94,059	\$102,798	\$119,333	\$115,746
2	\$84,206	\$91,040	\$102,197	\$113,795	\$120,747
3	\$85,184	\$91,997	\$102,554	\$113,933	\$118,304
4	\$85,133	\$89,821	\$102,879	\$115,187	\$121,520
5	\$84,025	\$89,949	\$98,519	\$116,157	\$135,875
6	\$85,376	\$91,913	\$93,490	\$117,659	\$141,264
7	\$87,453	\$85,875	\$91,987	\$130,343	\$155,182



8	\$84,557	\$82,505	\$94,398	\$132,249	\$168,846
9	\$87,501	\$82,665	\$85,378	\$125,467	\$165,608
10	\$87,896	\$82,711	\$87,559	\$127,156	\$174,941
11	\$89,113	\$82,906	\$86,906	\$96,184	\$171,841
12	\$89,788	\$85,075	\$87,943	\$95,048	\$168,741
13	\$89,620	\$84,779	\$88,550	\$94,323	\$165,641
14	\$90,437	\$84,484	\$90,361	\$96,734	\$205,584
15	\$93,079	\$84,188	\$92,179	\$97,486	\$174,999
20	\$81,362	\$86,597	\$94,052	\$92,939	\$193,577
25	\$81,247	\$84,943	\$91,483	\$99,079	\$262,661

**Table 8A Estimated CWS Annual Cost per Source by Water System Size**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000
1	\$85,110	\$96,797	\$109,993	\$184,311	\$299,407
2	\$85,637	\$94,069	\$112,247	\$193,510	\$342,758
3	\$85,520	\$96,420	\$114,329	\$198,956	\$355,474
4	\$85,879	\$98,295	\$120,158	\$202,396	\$372,085
5	\$86,355	\$99,357	\$122,731	\$208,082	\$398,042
6	\$86,671	\$100,525	\$124,776	\$207,307	\$417,925
7	\$87,064	\$99,219	\$128,467	\$214,687	\$421,825
8	\$87,932	\$98,793	\$135,494	\$223,750	\$436,911
9	\$88,168	\$98,371	\$134,609	\$234,381	\$443,620
10	\$88,625	\$104,760	\$137,219	\$247,148	\$446,244
11	\$88,181	\$105,675	\$145,195	\$249,862	\$437,505
12	\$88,717	\$107,975	\$159,662	\$251,936	\$444,305
13	\$88,660	\$112,418	\$165,869	\$248,921	\$447,050
14	\$88,916	\$115,875	\$169,977	\$246,882	\$456,693
15	\$88,647	\$114,569	\$200,501	\$249,302	\$444,314
20	\$91,155	\$144,030	\$241,005	\$256,664	\$527,324
25	\$95,061	\$136,356	\$249,925	\$311,689	-

**Table 8B Estimated NTNCWS Annual Cost per Source by Water System Size**

MCL (ug/L)	Pop less than 50	Pop greater than or equal to 50 and less than 100	Pop greater than or equal to 100 and less than 200	Pop greater than or equal to 200 and less than 400	Pop greater than or equal to 400 and less than 1,000
1	\$80,562	\$81,348	\$82,538	\$87,369	\$97,470
2	\$80,668	\$81,582	\$82,780	\$89,519	\$98,793
3	\$80,700	\$81,610	\$83,232	\$90,044	\$100,559
4	\$80,711	\$81,837	\$83,468	\$90,343	\$103,517
5	\$80,854	\$82,012	\$83,741	\$91,703	\$110,398
6	\$80,998	\$82,065	\$84,141	\$93,315	\$110,993
7	\$81,206	\$82,141	\$84,322	\$94,795	\$112,860
8	\$81,175	\$82,505	\$84,462	\$94,463	\$112,564
9	\$81,667	\$82,665	\$85,378	\$94,101	\$110,405
10	\$81,618	\$82,711	\$87,559	\$93,694	\$109,338
11	\$81,687	\$82,906	\$86,906	\$96,184	\$107,401
12	\$81,626	\$85,075	\$87,943	\$95,048	\$105,463
13	\$81,472	\$84,779	\$88,550	\$94,323	\$103,526
14	\$81,394	\$84,484	\$90,361	\$96,734	\$102,792
15	\$81,444	\$84,188	\$92,179	\$97,486	\$105,000
20	\$81,362	\$86,597	\$94,052	\$92,939	\$96,788
25	\$81,247	\$84,943	\$91,483	\$99,079	\$87,554

**Table 9.1A Estimated Number of CWS Service Connections Exceeding the MCL by Water System Size**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000
1	16,800	13,801	51,710	350,659	384,396
2	11,799	8,989	34,966	258,387	292,154
3	8,616	7,031	25,164	212,191	223,230
4	7,304	5,462	17,766	184,047	193,990

5	5,774	4,164	13,328	158,063	144,430
6	4,845	2,874	12,389	137,758	110,277
7	3,989	2,684	10,131	106,992	91,331
8	3,082	2,504	6,181	85,805	78,673
9	2,581	2,318	5,849	73,093	78,673
10	2,361	1,416	4,662	61,165	68,783
11	2,078	1,170	3,628	47,808	60,032
12	1,676	982	2,451	47,808	53,770
13	1,485	676	1,765	38,452	53,770
14	1,241	538	1,546	38,452	34,567
15	1,218	538	898	31,289	34,567
20	654	290	621	26,405	14,984
25	295	290	621	8,614	0

**Table 9.1B Estimated Number of NTNCWS Service Connections Exceeding the MCL by Water System**

MCL (ug/L)	Pop less than 50	Pop greater than or equal to 50 and less than 100	Pop greater than or equal to 100 and less than 200	Pop greater than or equal to 200 and less than 400	Pop greater than or equal to 400 and less than 1,000
1	552	382	672	1,823	753
2	409	255	542	663	530
3	295	188	386	624	353
4	228	151	364	258	236
5	170	119	293	207	172
6	96	105	270	162	54
7	57	94	263	127	33
8	55	64	251	126	25
9	25	42	216	126	25
10	24	40	176	119	15
11	22	32	176	119	15
12	21	30	171	119	15
13	21	30	164	112	15



14	20	30	5	108	10
15	18	30	2	102	10
20	7	7	1	91	8
25	3	7	1	1	7

**Table 9.2A Estimated CWS Annual Cost per Service Connection by Water System Size**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000
1	\$2,543	\$1,017	\$459	\$266	\$192
2	\$2,497	\$931	\$446	\$270	\$185
3	\$2,561	\$878	\$463	\$274	\$197
4	\$2,469	\$828	\$460	\$258	\$175
5	\$2,468	\$835	\$479	\$249	\$193
6	\$2,469	\$944	\$433	\$241	\$208
7	\$2,510	\$961	\$418	\$249	\$212
8	\$2,511	\$947	\$504	\$250	\$217
9	\$2,596	\$934	\$460	\$247	\$192
10	\$2,440	\$962	\$471	\$246	\$195
11	\$2,504	\$994	\$480	\$272	\$204
12	\$2,594	\$990	\$521	\$242	\$198
13	\$2,627	\$998	\$658	\$259	\$166
14	\$2,579	\$1,077	\$660	\$231	\$225
15	\$2,475	\$1,065	\$893	\$247	\$193
20	\$2,091	\$993	\$776	\$136	\$106
25	\$2,256	\$940	\$402	\$145	-

**Table 9.2B Estimated NTNCWS Annual Cost per Service Connection by Water System Size**

MCL (ug/L)	Pop less than 50	Pop greater than or equal to 50 and less than 100	Pop greater than or equal to 100 and less than 200	Pop greater than or equal to 200 and less than 400	Pop greater than or equal to 400 and less than 1,000
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1	\$24,227	\$23,638	\$16,827	\$5,368	\$9,838
2	\$23,471	\$24,634	\$15,273	\$10,127	\$10,252
3	\$25,988	\$26,914	\$14,878	\$8,947	\$11,395
4	\$27,258	\$24,388	\$12,153	\$17,859	\$11,843
5	\$25,207	\$23,432	\$11,432	\$16,834	\$10,270
6	\$32,905	\$21,884	\$9,349	\$16,705	\$28,776
7	\$39,891	\$20,098	\$7,695	\$16,421	\$37,620
8	\$36,898	\$20,626	\$6,394	\$15,744	\$40,523
9	\$49,000	\$25,587	\$4,743	\$14,937	\$39,746
10	\$47,610	\$22,746	\$3,482	\$14,959	\$58,314
11	\$44,557	\$23,317	\$3,457	\$11,316	\$57,280
12	\$42,756	\$22,687	\$2,571	\$11,182	\$56,247
13	\$42,676	\$22,608	\$2,160	\$10,948	\$55,214
14	\$40,697	\$22,529	\$54,217	\$8,957	\$61,675
15	\$36,197	\$22,450	\$92,179	\$7,646	\$52,500
20	\$46,492	\$37,113	\$94,052	\$6,128	\$48,394
25	\$54,165	\$36,404	\$91,483	\$99,079	\$37,523

**Table 10.1A Estimated Total Number of People Served by CWS by Water System Size**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000
1	85,646	84,291	253,976	1,330,817	1,541,396
2	52,159	27,295	170,902	999,871	1,166,811
3	29,612	21,757	133,837	819,334	908,096
4	25,231	17,078	109,986	703,242	803,348
5	19,814	13,161	93,215	603,619	598,078
6	17,218	8,091	90,374	526,585	464,587
7	15,033	7,566	82,877	400,119	353,384
8	10,377	6,969	71,133	310,615	303,664
9	8,947	6,669	70,054	250,814	303,664
10	8,398	4,227	63,973	209,902	249,728

11	6,922	3,423	60,314	165,352	219,728
12	5,838	3,123	55,364	165,352	189,028
13	5,261	1,916	6,536	132,702	189,028
14	4,468	1,416	5,738	132,702	128,143
15	4,402	1,416	4,258	109,373	128,143
20	2,072	750	3,387	95,483	69,171
25	817	750	3,387	24,014	0

**Table 10.1B Estimated Total Number of People Served by NTNCWS by Water System Size**

MCL (ug/L)	Pop less than 50	Pop greater than or equal to 50 and less than 100	Pop greater than or equal to 100 and less than 200	Pop greater than or equal to 200 and less than 400	Pop greater than or equal to 400 and less than 1,000
1	4,860	6,419	14,441	22,354	39,618
2	3,509	4,564	10,927	16,630	28,899
3	2,771	3,618	7,618	13,867	22,573
4	2,270	2,705	5,907	10,983	15,237
5	1,574	1,940	4,717	8,302	9,016
6	1,159	1,580	3,790	6,471	7,929
7	854	1,398	3,110	4,367	5,684
8	779	985	2,392	4,167	3,857
9	459	834	1,665	4,167	3,857
10	430	724	957	3,967	3,077
11	375	623	957	3,967	3,077
12	335	528	695	3,967	3,077
13	335	528	545	3,647	3,077
14	295	528	445	2,862	1,804
15	230	528	249	2,303	1,804
20	132	197	102	1,723	1,344
25	72	197	102	360	650

**Table 10.2A Estimated CWS Annual Cost per Person by Water System Size**



MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000
1	\$499	\$167	\$94	\$70	\$48
2	\$565	\$307	\$91	\$70	\$46
3	\$745	\$284	\$87	\$71	\$49
4	\$715	\$265	\$74	\$68	\$42
5	\$719	\$264	\$68	\$65	\$47
6	\$695	\$335	\$59	\$63	\$49
7	\$666	\$341	\$51	\$67	\$55
8	\$746	\$340	\$44	\$69	\$56
9	\$749	\$325	\$38	\$72	\$50
10	\$686	\$322	\$34	\$72	\$54
11	\$752	\$340	\$29	\$79	\$56
12	\$745	\$311	\$23	\$70	\$56
13	\$742	\$352	\$178	\$75	\$47
14	\$716	\$409	\$178	\$67	\$61
15	\$685	\$405	\$188	\$71	\$52
20	\$660	\$384	\$142	\$38	\$23
25	\$814	\$364	\$74	\$52	-

**Table 10.2B Estimated NTNCWS Annual Cost per Person by Water System Size**

MCL (ug/L)	Pop less than 50	Pop greater than or equal to 50 and less than 100	Pop greater than or equal to 100 and less than 200	Pop greater than or equal to 200 and less than 400	Pop greater than or equal to 400 and less than 1,000
1	\$2,752	\$1,407	\$783	\$438	\$187
2	\$2,736	\$1,376	\$758	\$404	\$188
3	\$2,767	\$1,399	\$754	\$403	\$178
4	\$2,738	\$1,361	\$749	\$420	\$183
5	\$2,723	\$1,437	\$710	\$420	\$196
6	\$2,726	\$1,454	\$666	\$418	\$196
7	\$2,663	\$1,351	\$651	\$478	\$218

8	\$2,605	\$1,340	\$671	\$476	\$263
9	\$2,669	\$1,289	\$615	\$452	\$258
10	\$2,657	\$1,257	\$640	\$449	\$284
11	\$2,614	\$1,198	\$636	\$339	\$279
12	\$2,680	\$1,289	\$633	\$335	\$274
13	\$2,675	\$1,285	\$650	\$336	\$269
14	\$2,759	\$1,280	\$609	\$338	\$342
15	\$2,833	\$1,276	\$740	\$339	\$291
20	\$2,466	\$1,319	\$922	\$324	\$288
25	\$2,257	\$1,294	\$897	\$275	\$404

**Table 12A Estimated Number of Theoretical Excess Cancer Cases Reduced (over 70 years) for CWS**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000
0.02 (PHG)	21.91	16.26	63.28	346.81	311.04
1	11.31	7.72	36.28	212.77	200.26
2	8.51	5.31	28.47	172.08	157.43
3	6.93	4.27	22.70	140.63	127.05
4	5.77	3.43	18.33	115.35	103.36
5	4.82	2.80	14.79	95.08	86.30
6	4.05	2.40	11.95	78.21	73.10
7	3.41	2.08	9.37	65.01	62.25
8	2.88	1.77	7.55	54.74	53.44
9	2.45	1.49	5.91	46.53	45.68
10	2.07	1.25	4.48	39.87	38.58
11	1.72	1.08	3.50	34.32	32.08
12	1.42	0.93	2.70	29.32	26.25
13	1.18	0.84	2.27	25.16	20.69
14	0.96	0.79	2.02	21.38	16.18
15	0.79	0.73	1.79	18.00	12.19
20	0.30	0.54	0.82	6.53	1.62

25	0.09	0.42	0.27	2.47	0.00
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**Table 12B Estimated Number of Theoretical Excess Cancer Cases Reduced (over 70 years) for NTNC**

MCL (ug/L)	Pop less than 50	Pop greater than or equal to 50 and less than 100	Pop greater than or equal to 100 and less than 200	Pop greater than or equal to 200 and less than 400	Pop greater than or equal to 400 and less than 1,000
0.02 (PHG)	1.47	2.13	4.29	8.06	10.99
1	0.94	1.33	2.59	5.31	6.68
2	0.74	1.07	2.00	4.40	5.15
3	0.59	0.87	1.57	3.70	4.02
4	0.46	0.73	1.25	3.10	3.21
5	0.36	0.62	1.00	2.65	2.64
6	0.30	0.53	0.81	2.30	2.25
7	0.25	0.46	0.65	2.05	1.91
8	0.21	0.40	0.52	1.84	1.66
9	0.18	0.36	0.42	1.63	1.46
10	0.16	0.33	0.36	1.43	1.28
11	0.14	0.30	0.30	1.25	1.13
12	0.12	0.27	0.25	1.09	0.98
13	0.10	0.25	0.22	0.93	0.82
14	0.08	0.22	0.19	0.80	0.70
15	0.07	0.20	0.16	0.68	0.61
20	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.25	0.21
25	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.05

**Table 14. Estimated Monthly Cost Per Connection of POU Treatment Based on MCL for Small Water**

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200
4, 5	\$52	\$51
6, 7	\$47	\$47



MCL (ug/L)	Pop less than 50	Pop greater than or equal to 50 and less than 100	Pop greater than or equal to 100 and less than 200	Pop greater than or equal to 200 and less than 400	Pop greater than or equal to 400 and less than 1,000	Pop 1,000 or more	Average
1	\$2,752	\$1,407	\$783	\$438	\$187	\$69	\$302
2	\$2,736	\$1,376	\$758	\$404	\$188	\$67	\$342
3	\$2,787	\$1,399	\$754	\$403	\$178	\$99	\$380
4	\$2,738	\$1,381	\$749	\$420	\$183	\$104	\$400
5	\$2,723	\$1,437	\$710	\$420	\$196	\$93	\$395
6	\$2,726	\$1,454	\$688	\$418	\$196	\$93	\$384
7	\$2,663	\$1,351	\$651	\$478	\$218	\$78	\$356
8	\$2,605	\$1,340	\$671	\$478	\$203	\$101	\$409
9	\$2,699	\$1,289	\$615	\$452	\$258	\$62	\$387
10	\$2,657	\$1,257	\$640	\$449	\$284	\$131	\$532
11	\$2,614	\$1,198	\$636	\$339	\$279	\$126	\$462
12	\$2,680	\$1,289	\$633	\$335	\$274	\$121	\$445
13	\$2,675	\$1,285	\$650	\$338	\$269	\$116	\$444
14	\$2,759	\$1,260	\$609	\$338	\$342	\$111	\$491
15	\$2,833	\$1,276	\$740	\$339	\$291	\$106	\$470
20	\$2,466	\$1,319	\$922	\$324	\$288	-	\$484
25	\$2,257	\$1,294	\$897	\$275	\$404	-	\$630

Table 12A Estimated Number of Theoretical Excess Cancer Cases Reduced (over 70 years) for CWS by Water System Size

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000	Total
0.02 (PHG)	21.91	16.26	63.28	346.81	311.04	3908.78	4668.08
1	11.31	7.72	36.28	212.77	200.26	2465.63	2933.97
2	8.51	5.31	26.47	172.08	157.43	1949.22	2321.02
3	6.93	4.27	22.70	140.63	127.05	1620.91	1922.46
4	5.77	3.43	18.33	115.35	103.36	1373.19	1618.43
5	4.82	2.80	14.79	95.08	86.30	1188.29	1392.08
6	4.05	2.40	11.95	78.21	73.10	1039.44	1209.15
7	3.41	2.08	9.37	65.01	62.25	920.01	1082.14
8	2.88	1.77	7.55	54.74	53.44	818.82	939.20
9	2.45	1.49	5.91	46.53	45.68	734.78	836.64
10	2.07	1.25	4.48	39.87	38.58	659.66	745.93
11	1.72	1.08	3.50	34.32	32.08	592.17	684.86
12	1.42	0.93	2.70	29.32	28.25	528.25	588.66
13	1.18	0.84	2.27	25.16	20.69	471.17	521.32
14	0.98	0.79	2.02	21.58	18.18	422.69	484.03
15	0.79	0.73	1.79	18.00	12.19	376.39	409.60
20	0.30	0.54	0.82	8.53	1.82	224.69	234.51
25	0.09	0.42	0.27	2.47	0.00	167.34	170.59

Table 12B Estimated Number of Theoretical Excess Cancer Cases Reduced (over 70 years) for NTCWS by Water System Size

MCL (ug/L)	Pop less than 50	Pop greater than or equal to 50 and less than 100	Pop greater than or equal to 100 and less than 200	Pop greater than or equal to 200 and less than 400	Pop greater than or equal to 400 and less than 1,000	Pop 1,000 or more	Total
0.02 (PHG)	1.47	2.13	4.29	8.06	10.99	16.14	43.08
1	0.94	1.33	2.59	5.31	6.68	7.61	24.46
2	0.74	1.07	2.00	4.40	5.15	4.94	18.30
3	0.59	0.87	1.57	3.70	4.02	3.47	14.22
4	0.46	0.73	1.25	3.10	3.21	2.57	11.32
5	0.36	0.62	1.00	2.65	2.64	1.93	9.20
6	0.30	0.53	0.81	2.30	2.25	1.39	7.58
7	0.25	0.46	0.65	2.05	1.91	0.88	6.30
8	0.21	0.40	0.52	1.84	1.66	0.63	5.26
9	0.18	0.36	0.42	1.63	1.46	0.37	4.42
10	0.16	0.33	0.36	1.43	1.28	0.31	3.87
11	0.14	0.30	0.30	1.25	1.13	0.25	3.37
12	0.12	0.27	0.25	1.09	0.96	0.20	2.91
13	0.10	0.25	0.22	0.93	0.82	0.14	2.48
14	0.08	0.22	0.19	0.80	0.70	0.08	2.07
15	0.07	0.20	0.16	0.68	0.61	0.03	1.75
20	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.25	0.21	0.00	0.70
25	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.21

Table 14. Estimated Monthly Cost Per Connection of POU Treatment Based on MCL for Small Water Systems

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100	SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200
4, 5	\$52	\$51
6, 7	\$47	\$47
8	\$46	\$44
9	\$41	\$40
10 to 25	\$38	\$37

Table 16A Minimum and Maximum Monthly Household Costs by Water System Size

MCL (ug/L)	SC less than 100		SC greater than or equal to 100 or less than 200	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 400	SC greater than or equal to 400 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 200 or less than 1,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 1,000 or less than 5,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than or equal to 5,000 or less than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000	SC greater than 10,000
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
-												
1	74.11	13935.75	40.03	501.29	9.79	125.53	2.81	94.24	1.11	77.08	0.64	\$2.80
2	75.26	7894.26	41.34	263.45	8.61	115.17	2.94	86.04	1.78	74.24	0.25	51.94

3	81.20	7839.96	39.93	291.88	8.45	113.43	3.08	77.84	1.44	71.41	0.31	51.09
4	79.74	1947.88	39.79	260.31	9.39	111.70	2.76	71.29	2.05	68.57	0.30	50.24
5	89.59	1929.20	39.57	258.74	11.97	109.87	3.53	67.40	1.83	65.73	0.24	49.38
6	88.85	1908.52	38.98	257.17	11.59	108.24	3.57	66.51	3.74	62.89	0.25	48.54
7	88.12	1886.85	43.96	255.80	11.21	106.51	3.81	58.51	3.35	60.06	0.24	47.68
8	87.38	1882.63	43.11	254.03	20.31	95.10	3.97	56.51	3.74	57.22	0.12	46.83
9	86.64	1840.86	43.84	252.46	11.34	92.24	3.31	54.51	2.18	54.38	0.11	45.98
10	85.44	1998.69	44.63	166.49	10.93	89.37	3.03	52.51	1.98	51.54	0.75	45.13
11	85.17	735.97	43.80	165.13	10.52	86.51	4.02	50.60	3.17	49.70	0.49	44.24
12	99.99	716.74	59.07	133.62	10.11	83.65	3.17	48.50	2.98	45.87	0.49	43.32
13	111.62	715.17	58.12	111.52	21.84	80.79	2.64	46.50	2.34	38.67	0.83	42.40
14	107.55	713.60	74.51	111.01	21.43	77.93	2.50	41.10	2.60	36.31	0.83	41.48
15	82.68	712.02	74.12	110.11	66.50	75.07	3.73	39.43	2.41	29.77	0.83	40.54
20	87.57	505.69	72.16	87.16	60.76	60.76	6.73	27.88	4.86	11.67	0.19	34.18
25	85.34	499.77	70.20	81.09	29.61	29.61	6.73	18.31	-	-	0.42	25.55

Table 17C Estimated TNCWS Total Annualized Monitoring and Treatment Costs

MCL (ug/L)	Number of Systems	Number of Sources	Population	Service Connections	Annual Water Volume Treated (MG)	Annual Monitoring Costs (Routine)	Annual Monitoring Costs (Increased & Treated)	Costs to System to Prepare Compliance Plan	Costs to SWB to Review Compliance Plan	Operations and Maintenance Costs	Resin Costs (O&M component)	Disposal Costs (O&M component)	Total Capital Costs	Annualized Capital Costs	Total Annual Costs
1	65	66	32,376	873	1,386	1,415	83,033	485,250	445,572	5,117,453	349,358	668,438	17,164,167	1,620,297	6,822,199
2	41	41	26,934	583	1,230	1,494	51,581	312,388	291,053	3,456,279	296,878	598,218	11,981,397	1,131,044	4,640,398
3	30	30	26,170	552	1,111	1,494	37,742	228,577	205,649	2,842,038	247,351	473,264	9,643,834	910,378	3,592,252
4	27	27	25,763	435	1,101	1,494	33,958	205,719	185,084	2,334,497	203,369	389,113	9,047,687	854,092	3,224,051
5	21	21	18,458	475	784	1,494	28,420	143,954	143,954	1,774,716	147,376	281,979	6,475,756	611,311	2,413,941
6	19	19	17,806	434	678	1,494	23,904	144,765	130,244	1,557,553	114,705	219,640	6,028,178	569,060	2,152,010
7	18	18	17,263	429	749	1,494	20,129	121,908	109,679	1,285,376	83,674	180,478	5,407,916	510,507	1,818,506
8	12	12	2,181	385	84	1,494	15,097	91,431	82,260	615,747	31,182	59,624	2,485,079	234,591	1,066,929
9	7	7	1,108	365	49	1,573	8,807	53,335	47,985	497,533	25,641	49,059	1,444,063	136,300	644,231
10	6	6	893	287	39	1,573	7,548	45,715	41,130	428,267	23,028	44,060	1,237,052	116,778	555,166
11	4	4	798	285	35	1,573	5,032	30,477	27,420	304,052	21,156	40,479	839,573	79,256	389,813
12	3	3	771	283	34	1,573	3,774	22,858	20,565	239,963	19,682	37,658	640,634	60,495	305,805
13	3	3	771	283	34	1,573	3,774	22,858	20,565	236,080	18,349	35,107	640,634	60,495	301,921
14	2	2	661	48	29	1,573	2,516	15,238	13,710	170,279	16,409	31,397	442,082	41,733	216,100
15	2	2	661	48	29	1,573	2,516	15,238	13,710	166,949	15,266	29,210	442,082	41,733	212,770
20	1	1	500	3	22	1,573	1,258	7,819	6,855	90,436	9,728	18,609	243,175	22,956	116,223
25	0	0	0	0	0	1,573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,573

Table 17D Estimated Wholesaler Total Annualized Monitoring and Treatment Costs

MCL (ug/L)	Number of Systems	Number of Groundwater Sources	Number of Surface Water Sources	Population	Annual Water Volume Treated (MG)	Theoretical Excess Cancer Cases Reduced Over 70 Years	Annual Monitoring Costs (Routine)	Annual Monitoring Costs (Increased & Treated)	Costs to System to Prepare Compliance Plan	Costs to SWB to Review Compliance Plan	Operations and Maintenance Costs	Resin Costs (O&M component)	Resin Disposal Costs (O&M component)	Total Capital Costs	Annualized Capital Costs	Total Annual Costs
1	33	253	12	1,478,874	141,272	129.80	12,948	333,391	251,435	226,214	121,474,444	30,804,084	59,196,965	339,657,171	32,063,637	153,884,420
2	17	170	3	1,018,696	71,816	104.25	15,831	217,648	129,527	116,524	95,176,129	26,325,824	50,519,598	189,651,467	17,808,698	113,178,308
3	11	121	2	708,293	47,258	74.40	17,194	154,744	75,405	75,405	90,511,843	23,303,262	44,681,056	115,407,933	10,884,509	91,578,290
4	9	86	1	709,292	39,832	51.70	18,180	109,453	68,573	61,695	71,703,285	21,393,638	40,933,160	86,703,723	8,373,631	80,204,559
5	8	66	1	709,292	33,495	33.99	18,214	84,291	68,573	61,695	64,701,336	19,669,592	37,634,486	85,671,404	6,199,381	71,003,722
6	5	48	1	708,060	25,837	19.89	19,196	61,646	38,096	34,275	58,529,196	18,194,669	34,812,467	44,785,289	4,227,732	62,837,759
7	4	32	0	695,956	24,555	8.93	16,684	40,259	30,477	27,420	54,278,287	17,112,446	32,741,913	39,121,113	3,393,033	58,029,263
8	4	20	0	695,956	23,779	4.34	19,998	25,162	30,477	27,420	50,570,827	16,102,161	30,806,801	35,365,751	3,338,527	53,954,314
9	4	16	0	695,956	23,464	2.38	20,103	20,129	30,477	27,420	47,519,311	15,144,093	28,975,699	34,022,598	3,211,733	50,771,277
10	3	12	0	185,025	23,153	1.14	20,208	15,097	22,858	20,565	44,478,553	14,188,855	27,148,008	32,679,445	3,064,940	47,596,797
11	3	10	0	185,025	22,846	0.46	20,260	12,581	22,858	20,565	41,575,376	13,243,335	25,338,914	31,733,770	2,995,668	44,603,885
12	2	7	0	184,985	22,534	0.12	20,339	8,807	15,238	13,710	36,650,671	12,309,233	23,551,668	30,589,356	2,897,635	41,587,452
13	1	5	0	18,650	0.07	0.20	20,391	6,290	7,619	6,855	34,473,265	11,055,900	21,153,623	25,097,089	2,369,166	36,869,113
14	1	4	0	600	14,820	0.07	20,418	5,032	7,619	6,855	30,517,150	9,853,372	18,852,785	20,077,679	1,895,333	32,437,533
15	1	4	0	600	14,820	0.06	20,418	5,032	7,619	6,855	28,801,215	9,264,378	17,325,844	20,077,679	1,895,333	30,721,898
20	1	3	0	600	11,180	0.03	20,444	3,774	7,619	6,855	18,602,484	5,819,079	11,325,171	15,058,280	1,421,500	20,048,211
25	1	2	0	600	7,480	0.01	20,470	2,518	7,619	6,855	9,301,958	2,882,091	5,514,381	10,038,840	947,668	10,272,811

## Total Costs for All Systems By Year

Table 18E Total Annual Costs For All System Types

MCL (ug/L)	Community Water Systems	NTNC Water Systems	TNC Water Systems	Wholesalers	Total
1	940,066,817	58,229,062	6,822,199	153,884,420	1,159,002,498
2	660,589,439	41,259,127	4,640,398	113,178,306	819,667,270
3	523,787,604	31,258,514	3,592,252	91,578,290	650,216,661
4	401,414,110	24,220,161	3,224,051	80,204,559	509,062,881
5	324,201,702	17,450,780	2,413,941	71,003,722	415,070,145
6	268,533,034	13,648,182	2,152,010	62,837,759	347,170,986
7	228,301,766	10,695,010	1,818,506	58,029,263	298,844,545
8	197,722,254	8,989,127	1,066,929	53,954,314	261,732,624
9	173,797,440	6,629,864	644,231	50,771,277	231,842,812
10	152,722,619	5,528,796	555,166	47,596,797	206,403,378
11	137,846,955	4,743,663	389,913	44,603,885	187,584,415
12	124,745,067	4,390,144	305,805	41,567,452	171,008,467
13	106,574,333	4,174,983	301,921	36,869,113	147,920,350
14	98,242,900	3,531,423	216,100	32,437,933	134,428,357
15	89,877,994	2,995,222	212,770	30,721,998	123,807,984
20	47,415,447	1,686,145	116,223	20,048,212	69,266,026
25	23,244,440	932,821	1,573	10,272,611	34,451,444



**Title 22. Social Security**  
**Division 4. Environmental Health**  
**Chapter 15. Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations**  
**Article 4. Primary Standards—Inorganic Chemicals**

**(1) Amend Section 64431 to read as follows:**

**§ 64431. Maximum Contaminant Levels—Inorganic Chemicals**

Public water systems shall comply with the primary MCLs in **Table 64431-A** as specified in this article.

Table 64431-A  
Maximum Contaminant Levels  
Inorganic Chemicals

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Maximum Contaminant Level, mg/L</i>
Aluminum	1.
Antimony	0.006
Arsenic	0.010
Asbestos	7 MFL*
Barium	1.
Beryllium	0.004
Cadmium	0.005
<b>Chromium (hexavalent)</b>	<b>0.010</b>
Chromium <b>(total)</b>	0.05
Cyanide	0.15
Fluoride	2.0
Mercury	0.002
Nickel	0.1
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	10.
Nitrate+Nitrite (sum as nitrogen)	10.

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Maximum Contaminant Level, mg/L</i>
Nitrite (as nitrogen)	1.
Perchlorate	0.006
Selenium	0.05
Thallium	0.002

\* MFL=million fibers per liter; MCL for fibers exceeding 10 µm in length.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 116271, 116293(b), 116350, 116365, 116365.5 and 116375, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 116365, 116365.5 and 116470, Health and Safety Code.

**(2) Amend Section 64432 to read as follows:**

**§ 64432. Monitoring and Compliance—Inorganic Chemicals**

(a) All public water systems shall monitor to determine compliance with the nitrate and nitrite MCLs in **Table** 64431-A, pursuant to subsections (d) through (f) and section 64432.1. All community and nontransient-noncommunity water systems shall monitor to determine compliance with the perchlorate MCL, pursuant to subsections (d), (e), and (l), and section 64432.3. All community and nontransient-noncommunity water systems shall also monitor to determine compliance with the other MCLs in **Table** 64431-A, pursuant to subsections (b) through (n) and, for asbestos, section 64432.2. Monitoring shall be conducted in the year designated by the State Board of each compliance period beginning with the compliance period starting January 1, 1993.

(b) Unless directed otherwise by the State Board, each community and nontransient-noncommunity water system shall initiate monitoring for an inorganic chemical within six months following the effective date of the regulation establishing the MCL for the chemical and the addition of the chemical to **Table** 64431-A.

If otherwise performed in accordance with this section, groundwater monitoring for an inorganic chemical performed no more than two years prior to the effective date of the regulation establishing the MCL may be used to satisfy the requirement for initiating monitoring within six months following such effective date.

(c) Unless more frequent monitoring is required pursuant to this Chapter, the frequency of monitoring for the inorganic chemicals listed in **Table 64431-A**, except for asbestos, nitrate/nitrite, and perchlorate, shall be as follows:

(1) [No change to text]

(2) [No change to text]

(d) For the purposes of sections 64432, 64432.1, 64432.2, and 64432.3, detection shall be defined by the detection limits for purposes of reporting (DLRs) in **Table 64432-A**.

Table 64432-A

Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) for Regulated Inorganic Chemicals

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DLR) (mg/L)</i>
Aluminum	0.05
Antimony	0.006
Arsenic	0.002
Asbestos	0.2 MFL > 10µm*
Barium	0.1
Beryllium	0.001
Cadmium	0.001
<b>Chromium (hexavalent)</b>	<b>0.00005</b>
Chromium (total)	0.01
Cyanide	0.1
Fluoride	0.1
Mercury	0.001
Nickel	0.01
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	0.4
Nitrite (as nitrogen)	0.4
Perchlorate	0.002 0.001 (Effective January 1, 2024)



<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DLR) (mg/L)</i>
Selenium	0.005
Thallium	0.001
Aluminum	0.05

\* MFL=million fibers per liter; DLR for fibers exceeding 10µm in length.

(e) [No change to text]

(f) [No change to text]

(g) [No change to text]

(h) [No change to text]

(i) [No change to text]

(j) [No change to text]

(k) [No change to text]

(l) [No change to text]

(m) [No change to text]

(n) [No change to text]

(o) Transient-noncommunity water systems shall monitor for the inorganic chemicals in Table 64431-A as follows:

(1) [No change to text]

(2) [No change to text]

(p) Compliance with the chromium (hexavalent) MCL shall be determined as follows:

(1) A water system shall comply with the chromium (hexavalent) MCL by the applicable compliance date in Table 64432-B.

Table 64432-B

Hexavalent Chromium MCL Compliance Date

<u>System Size</u>	<u>Chromium (Hexavalent) MCL</u>
<u>(Service Connections Served on [INSERT EFFECTIVE DATE])</u>	<u>Compliance Date</u>



10,000 or greater	[INSERT DATE TWO YEARS AFTER REGULATION TAKES EFFECT]
1,000 to 9,999	[INSERT DATE THREE YEARS AFTER REGULATION TAKES EFFECT]
Fewer than 1,000	[INSERT DATE FOUR YEARS AFTER REGULATION TAKES EFFECT]

(2) If before the applicable compliance date in Table 64432-B, monitoring for chromium (hexavalent) conducted pursuant to subsection (b) demonstrates an MCL exceedance as calculated in accordance with subsection (i), then no later than 90 days after the MCL exceedance a water system shall submit to the State Board for review and approval, a Hexavalent Chromium MCL Compliance Plan. The Hexavalent Chromium MCL Compliance Plan shall ensure compliance with the chromium (hexavalent) MCL no later than the applicable compliance date in Table 64432-B and include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) The proposed method for complying with the chromium (hexavalent) MCL and if applicable, proposed pilot studies;

(B) If the proposed compliance method requires construction, the date by which the system will submit to the State Board final plans and specifications for the proposed method of compliance;

(C) If the proposed compliance method requires construction, the anticipated dates for commencing construction and completing 100 percent of construction;

(D) The anticipated date by which a treatment plant operations plan including the following will be completed:

1. Performance monitoring program;
2. Unit process equipment maintenance program;
3. How and when each unit process is operated;
4. Procedures used to determine chemical dose rates;
5. Reliability features; and
6. Treatment media inspection program.

(3) A water system may submit amendments to its Hexavalent Chromium MCL Compliance Plan to the State Board for review and approval.

(4) A water system shall implement its approved Hexavalent Chromium MCL Compliance Plan.

...

Note: Authority cited: Sections 116271, 116275, 116293(b), 116350 and 116375, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 116275 and 116385, Health and Safety Code.

### Article 12. Best Available Technologies (BAT)

**(3) Amend Section 64447.2 to read as follows:**

#### **§ 64447.2. Best Available Technologies (BAT)—Inorganic Chemicals.**

The technologies listed in Table 64447.2-A are the best available technology, treatment techniques, or other means available for achieving compliance with the MCLs in Table 64431-A for inorganic chemicals.

Table 64447.2-A  
Best Available Technologies (BATs)  
Inorganic Chemicals

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Best Available Technologies (BATs)</i>
Aluminum	10
Antimony	2, 7
Arsenic	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13
Asbestos	2, 3, 8
Barium	5, 6, 7, 9
Beryllium	1, 2, 5, 6, 7
Cadmium	2, 5, 6, 7
<u>Chromium (hexavalent)</u>	<u>2<sup>d</sup>, 5, 7</u>



<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Best Available Technologies (BATs)</i>
Chromium (total)	2, 5, 6 <sup>a</sup> , 7
Cyanide	5, 7, 11
Fluoride	1
Mercury	2 <sup>b</sup> , 4, 6 <sup>b</sup> , 7 <sup>b</sup>
Nickel	5, 6, 7
Nitrate	5, 7, 9
Nitrite	5, 7
Perchlorate	5, 12
Selenium	1, 2 <sup>c</sup> , 6, 7, 9
Thallium	1, 5

<sup>a</sup>BAT for chromium III (trivalent chromium) only.

<sup>b</sup>BAT only if influent mercury concentrations < 10 µg/L.

<sup>c</sup>BAT for selenium IV only.

**<sup>d</sup>BAT for hexavalent chromium requires reduction to chromium III (trivalent chromium) prior to coagulation/filtration.**

Key to BATs in **Table 64447.2-A:**

- 1= Activated Alumina
- 2= Coagulation/Filtration (not BAT for systems <500 service connections)
- 3= Direct and Diatomite Filtration
- 4= Granular Activated Carbon
- 5= Ion Exchange
- 6= Lime Softening (not BAT for systems <500 service connections)
- 7= Reverse Osmosis
- 8= Corrosion Control
- 9= Electrodialysis
- 10= Optimizing treatment and reducing aluminum added
- 11= Chlorine oxidation
- 12= Biological fluidized bed reactor



13= Oxidation/Filtration

Note: Authority cited: Sections 116271, 116293(b), 116350, 116375, 131052 and 131200, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 116370, Health and Safety Code.

**Article 18. Notification of Water Consumers and the State Board**

**(4) Amend Section 64465 to read as follows:**

**§ 64465. Public Notice Content and Format.**

...

(d) [No change to text]

**Appendix 64465-D. Health Effects Language  
Inorganic Contaminants**

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Health Effects Language</i>
Aluminum	[No change to text]
Antimony	[No change to text]
Arsenic	[No change to text]
Asbestos	[No change to text]
Barium	[No change to text]
Beryllium	[No change to text]
Cadmium	[No change to text]
<u>Chromium (hexavalent)</u>	<u>Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</u>
Chromium <u>(total)</u>	[No change to text]
Copper	[No change to text]
Cyanide	[No change to text]
Fluoride	[No change to text]

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Health Effects Language</i>
Lead	[No change to text]
Mercury	[No change to text]
Nickel	[No change to text]
Nitrate	[No change to text]
Nitrite	[No change to text]
Perchlorate	[No change to text]
Selenium	[No change to text]
Thallium	[No change to text]

...

Note: Authority cited: Sections 116271, 116350 and 116375, Health and Safety Code.  
Reference: Section 116450, Health and Safety Code.

### Article 20. Consumer Confidence Report

#### (5) Amend Section 64481 to read as follows:

#### § 64481. Content of the Consumer Confidence Report.

...

(o) The ~~e~~Consumer ~~e~~Confidence ~~r~~Report prepared and delivered by July 1, 2022 shall, for bacteriological monitoring conducted from January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021, inclusive, include the following additional information in the report:

- (1) The total coliform MCL expressed as shown in ~~t~~Table 64481-C.

Table 64481-C

#### Total Coliform MCL for Consumer Confidence Report

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>MCL</i>
[No change to text]	[No change to text]
[No change to text]	[No change to text]

(2) [No change to text]

(3) [No change to text]

(4) The likely source(s) of any total coliform, fecal coliform, or *E. coli* detected. If the water system lacks specific information on the likely source, the table shall include the typical source for that contaminant listed in [Table 64481-D](#).

Table 64481-D

Typical Origins of Microbiological Contaminants with Primary MCL

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Major Origins in Drinking Water</i>
[No change to text]	[No change to text]
[No change to text]	[No change to text]

(5) Information on any data indicating violation of the total coliform MCL, including the length of the violation, potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by the water system to address the violation. To describe the potential health effects, the water system shall use the relevant language in [Table 64481-E](#).

Table 64481-E

Health Effects Language for Microbiological Contaminants

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Health Effects Language</i>
[No change to text]	[No change to text]
[No change to text]	[No change to text]
[No change to text]	[No change to text]

(6) [No change to text]



(p) A Consumer Confidence Report for dates prior to the applicable compliance date in Table 64432-B shall comply with the following requirements for chromium (hexavalent):

(1) If chromium (hexavalent) is detected, the Consumer Confidence Report shall contain information pursuant to subsection (c) and (d).

(2) If chromium (hexavalent) exceeds the MCL, the Consumer Confidence Report shall contain additional information indicated in Table 64481-F.

**Table 64481-F CCR Language  
Hexavalent Chromium MCL Exceedance**

<u>CCR Language</u>
Chromium (hexavalent) was detected at levels that exceed the chromium (hexavalent) MCL. While a water system of our size is not considered in violation of the chromium (hexavalent) MCL until [INSERT APPLICABLE COMPLIANCE DATE FROM TABLE 64432-B], we are working to address this exceedance and ensure timely compliance with the MCL. Specifically, we are [INSERT ACTIONS TAKEN AND PLANNED TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE BY APPLICABLE COMPLIANCE DATE IN TABLE 64432-B].

**Appendix 64481-A.**

**Typical Origins of Contaminants with Primary MCLs, MRDLs,  
Regulatory Action Levels, and Treatment Techniques**

*Contaminant*

*Major origins in drinking water*

*Microbiological*

[No change to text]	[No change to text]
---------------------	---------------------

*Surface water treatment*

[No change to text]	[No change to text]
---------------------	---------------------

*Radioactive*

[No change to text]	[No change to text]
---------------------	---------------------

*Inorganic*

Aluminum	[No change to text]
Antimony	[No change to text]
Arsenic	[No change to text]
Asbestos	[No change to text]
Barium	[No change to text]
Beryllium	[No change to text]
Cadmium	[No change to text]
<u>Chromium (hexavalent)</u>	<u>Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.</u>
Chromium <u>(total)</u>	[No change to text]
Copper	[No change to text]
Cyanide	[No change to text]
Fluoride	[No change to text]
Lead	[No change to text]
Mercury	[No change to text]
Nickel	[No change to text]
Nitrate	[No change to text]
Nitrite	[No change to text]

Perchlorate	[No change to text]
Selenium	[No change to text]
Thallium	[No change to text]

*Synthetic organic*

[No change to text]	[No change to text]
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*Volatile organic*

[No change to text]	[No change to text]
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*Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfection Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals*

[No change to text]	[No change to text]
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...

Note: Authority cited: Sections 116271, 116350 and 116375, Health and Safety Code.  
Reference: Sections 116275 and 116470, Health and Safety Code.





*one*  
**COUNTY**  
*one*  
**FUTURE**

THE OFFICE OF COUNTY COUNSEL  
105 E. ANAPAMU STREET, SUITE 201  
SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101  
PH: (805) 568-2950 FAX: (805) 568-2982

RACHEL VAN MULLEM  
COUNTY COUNSEL

FROM THE DESK OF LINA SOMAIT  
SENIOR DEPUTY

---

March 30, 2022

Secretary to the Board  
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District,  
Improvement District No. 1  
P.O. Box 157  
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

*Re: Claim by Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District  
pursuant to Gov. Code, § 905*

**(a) The name and post office address of the claimant.**

Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District  
130 E. Victoria Street, Suite 200  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

**(b) The post office address to which the person presenting the claim desires notices to be sent.**

Lina Somait, Senior Deputy  
Office of Santa Barbara County Counsel  
105 E. Anapamu Street, Suite 201  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

**(c) The date, place and other circumstances of the occurrence or transaction which gave rise to the claim asserted.**

Service of complaint in *Central Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, et al.*, Santa Barbara Superior Court Case No. 21CV02432 on Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District on June 21, 2021.

**(d) A general description of the indebtedness, obligation, injury, damage or loss incurred so far as it may be known at the time of presentation of the claim.**

Duty to defend and indemnify Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and its Board of Directors pursuant to Water Supply Retention Agreement in *Central*



one  
COUNTY  
one  
FUTURE

THE OFFICE OF COUNTY COUNSEL  
105 E. ANAPAMU STREET, SUITE 201  
SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101  
PH: (805) 568-2950 FAX: (805) 568-2982

RACHEL VAN MULLEM  
COUNTY COUNSEL

FROM THE DESK OF LINA SOMAIT  
SENIOR DEPUTY

*Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, et al.*, Santa Barbara Superior Court Case No. 21CV02432.

**(e) The name or names of the public employee or employees causing the injury, damage, or loss, if known.**

Unknown.

**(f) The amount claimed if it totals less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) as of the date of presentation of the claim, including the estimated amount of any prospective injury, damage, or loss, insofar as it may be known at the time of the presentation of the claim, together with the basis of computation of the amount claimed. If the amount claimed exceeds ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), no dollar amount shall be included in the claim. However, it shall indicate whether the claim would be a limited civil case.**

The amount claimed is more than \$10,000. It is not a limited civil case. Jurisdiction is in Superior Court.

DATED: March 30, 2022

RACHEL VAN MULLEM  
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COUNSEL

By Lina Somait, Senior Deputy  
Attorneys for  
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL  
AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT,  
and BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SANTA BARBARA  
COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER  
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

*Posted: 4-8-2022*

Lisa Palmer, President  
Tom Fayram, Vice President  
Mike Arme, Director  
Brian O'Neill, Director  
Brad Ross, Director



**LOS OLIVOS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
Board of Directors Regular Meeting April 13, 2022, 6:00 PM**

**REGULAR MEETING AGENDA**

**PLEASE NOTE: MEETING WILL BE HELD IN PERSON AT  
ST MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, STACY HALL  
2901 NOJOQUI AVE., LOS OLIVOS, CA 93441**

**1. CALL TO ORDER**

**2. ROLL CALL**

**3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

**4. DIRECTOR COMMENTS**

Directors will give reports on any meetings that they attended on behalf of the District and/or choose to comment on various District activities.

**5. PUBLIC COMMENTS**

Members of the public may address the Board on any subject within the jurisdiction of the Board and which is not on the agenda for Regular Meetings or that is on the agenda for Special Meetings. The public is encouraged to work through District staff to place items on the agenda for Board consideration. No action can be taken on matters not listed on the agenda. Comments are limited to three (3) minutes per person.

**6. ADMINISTRATIVE AGENDA**

All matters listed hereunder constitute a consent agenda and will be acted upon by a single roll call vote of the Board. Matters listed on the Administrative Agenda will be read-only on the request of a member of the Board or the public, in which event the matter shall be removed from the Administrative Agenda and considered as a separate item.

**a. MEETING MINUTES**

- i. Approve March 09, 2021 Minutes

**b. INVOICE PAYMENTS**

No.	Invoice Date	Invoice #	Provider	Amount
i.	January 18, 2022	79587	MNS Engineering Services – Support Services	\$2,283.77
ii.	January 7, 2022	66586	Aleshire and Wynder – Legal Services	\$1,964.90
iii.	February 8, 2022	00876.001-12	GSI Water Solutions, Inc. – Groundwater Quality Management Services	\$707.50
iv.	March 11, 2022	80015	MNS Engineering Services – Support Services	\$7,043.75
v.	April 1, 2022	3268DB28-0003	Streamline – Web Services	\$600.00
vi.	April 1, 2022	1906898	Stantec – Loading Study	\$25,772.40
vii.	April 7, 2022	67094	Aleshire and Wynder – Legal Services	\$3020.00



**7. BUSINESS ITEMS DISCUSSION AND ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING**

- a. **General Manager Recruitment.** Welcome Guy Savage as the new contract General Manager for the Los Olivos Community Services District.
- b. **Effluent Disposal Study.** Recommendation to review, discuss and take action on effluent disposal study contracts with GSI Water Solutions in the amount of \$19,500 and Confluence Engineering Solutions in the amount of \$21,000.
- c. **Assessment Engineering:** Recommendation to review, discuss and take action on an assessment engineering services contract with NV5, Inc. in an amount not to exceed \$20,000.
- d. **Environmental Impact Report.** Discussion regarding the process for the selection a contractors to complete an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).
- e. **Meeting Format.** Discussion on the modality of District meetings, provide input and direction to the General Manager for the development of a written policy to be reviewed and approved at a future meeting.
- f. **Budget Process.** Receive an update on the Fiscal Year 2022-23 budget planning process, and provide direction to the General Manager on budget related items such as priorities and timing.

**8. GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT**

General Manager Report on current assignments, action items, and general District business.

- a. **Review of Project Management and Financial Reports**
  - 1. 30% Design Effort (Stantec)
  - 2. LAMP Update Progress review (County effort)
  - 3. Cash Flow Chart

**9. COMMENT ON INFORMATIONAL ITEMS**

**10. CALL FOR AGENDA ITEMS**

**NEXT REGULAR MEETING: May 11, 2022, St Mark's Episcopal Church, Stacy Hall, 6:00 PM**

**11. ADJOURNMENT**

The Los Olivos Community Services District is committed to ensuring equal access to meetings. In compliance with the American Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in the meeting or need this agenda provided in a disability-related alternative format, please call 805.946.0431 or email to [losolivoscsd@gmail.com](mailto:losolivoscsd@gmail.com). Any public records, which are distributed less than 72 hours prior to this meeting to all, or a majority of all, of the District's Board members in connection with any agenda item (other than closed sessions) will be available for public inspection at the time of such distribution at a location to be determined in Los Olivos, California 93441.



## DRAFT

# Scope of Work

**To:** Doug Pike and Guy Savage; Los Olivos Community Services District

**From:** Tim Thompson and Andy Lapostol, GSI Water Solutions  
Dan Heimerl, Confluence Engineering Solutions

**Date:** April 8, 2022

**RE:** Scope of Work for Effluent Disposal Study – Los Olivos Wastewater Reclamation Program Project

---

We are pleased to present this proposal for a Wastewater Effluent Disposal Study to support the Los Olivos Community Services District (District) with their proposed Wastewater Reclamation Program. The objective of this work is to identify and evaluate several alternatives for disposing of wastewater effluent that will be generated District's planned wastewater treatment facility.

To complete this study, GSI will team with Dan Heimerl of Confluence Engineering Solutions, Inc. (ConfluenceES). Dan is a licensed Civil Engineer who has spent his career providing engineering services to assist municipalities with their water, wastewater and recycled water facilities. Dan has 20 years' experience providing water, wastewater, and recycled water program/project management; as-needed water/wastewater utility engineering, operations, and regulatory compliance support; and regional, multi-agency water supply and infrastructure collaboration facilitation. Dan has led the planning and implementation of numerous wastewater/recycled water projects on the Central Coast and will leverage that experience and knowledge, along with relationships with the regulatory agencies, to assist the District in identifying the most cost effective and beneficial wastewater disposal/recycled water alternative for the Los Olivos Community.

## Scope of Work

### Task 1 – Initial Data Review and Meetings

GSI and ConfluenceES will work as a team to review wastewater disposal requirements, including the State Water Resource Control Board's Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) for Small Domestic (<100,000 gallons per day (gpd)) and Large Domestic (>100,000 gpd), National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Requirements, Recycled Water Use Regulations and existing waste disposal permits for similar wastewater facilities, such as the Los Osos Water Reclamation Facility, Cambria Community Services District Treatment Facility, City of San Luis Obispo, and others. Evaluating the evolving regulations and the challenges and successes of similar projects will provide valuable insight into determining which disposal alternatives would best serve the Los Olivos Community.

Treatment Design Coordination Meetings - This subtask will include coordination meetings with GSI, ConfluenceES, Stantec, and representatives of LOCS D to discuss the wastewater treatment facility's current basis of design, level of treatment alternatives and how these relate to the potential disposal alternatives. These meetings would also provide an opportunity for LOCS D to provide context for the Project's background, history, and drivers – all of which would help focus the scope of this evaluation. It may be beneficial at this time for all parties to broadly discuss the five various disposal alternatives and come to an initial consensus, if possible, on which alternatives seem the most feasible. For this subtask, we assume the need for 3 meetings which will be held virtually (via Zoom or Teams).

Regional Water Quality Control Board Meetings – This task will include coordination meetings with GSI, ConfluenceES, Stantec, and representatives of LOCS D and the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board to discuss disposal alternatives, associated level of treatment required and potential permitting pathways. For this subtask, we assume the need for 2 meetings which will be held virtually (via Zoom or Teams).

Fundamental to this study will be an estimation of the total volume, average and peak flow rates and anticipated level of treatment/water quality of the effluent generated by the treatment facility, as this will be a key factor in several of the evaluations listed in the following section. It is assumed that the District/Stantec will provide this information, along with any recent and relevant technical reports that may guide our evaluation of disposal alternatives, prior to the initiation of work.

## Task 2 – Alternatives Analysis and Technical Memorandum

It is anticipated that GSI and Confluence ES will evaluate the following five options for effluent disposal:

1. Percolation ponds
2. Percolation chambers
3. Shallow aquifer injection well(s)
4. Alamo Pintado Creek outfall
5. Partial disposal by sale for reclaimed water use

For each option, the following elements will be addressed:

- **General Approach** – A general description of the key aspects of implementation associated with each alternative. Includes infrastructure necessary and estimated project footprint for land acquisition considerations. Percolation rates assumptions will be based on available geologic data that will need to be refined with field testing at future date.
- **Permitting** – Provide information on the type of permits that may be appropriate for each alternative, and assess the cost, complexity and viability of acceptance associated with each alternative.
- **Effluent Quality** – Anticipated water quality of treated effluent needed for regulatory compliance for each alternative.
- **Hydrogeological Assessment** – Overall impressions of each alternative from a hydrogeological standpoint. GSI will draw from our knowledge of the groundwater basin and experience with the various alternative types.
- **Costs** – Provide planning level estimate of capital costs, including operations and maintenance. This will also include cost estimates and brief description of engineering / environmental studies that may be necessary before project implementation. GSI/ConfluenceES scope does not include developing cost estimates for the different treatment alternatives and waste stream disposal costs associated with each disposal alternative.
- **Pros and Cons** – Identifies the benefits and risks associated with each disposal alternative.



GSI and ConfluenceES will construct a ranking matrix for the five alternatives using the criteria listed above and will confer with LOCSD to establish the scoring system.

We will convene a virtual workshop meeting with District staff to discuss and establish appropriate criteria for a proposed matrix and scoring approach, including considerations of environmental considerations, permitting considerations, land area required, and cost.

Following the workshop, the team will build out the matrix with available data and analyses. A second workshop will then be convened to further discuss the findings and implications of the matrix evaluation.

GSI and ConfluenceES will then prepare a Technical Memorandum (TM) that provides summary of the evaluation approach, key considerations associated with each alternative, and which evaluates and summarizes the components outlined above. For each alternative, the TM will identify potential fatal flaws or other technical/financial disqualifiers early in the evaluation process. Greater detail will be spared for the alternatives that pass initial scrutiny. A draft technical memorandum will be submitted to LOCSD for review. GSI will be available to discuss draft comments and provide a revised final draft to LOCSD.

The team will also attend an in-person meeting with the LOCSD Board to present and discuss the work conducted.

### Fee Estimate

Our team's proposed fee to complete the above scope of work is \$40,500 (GSI's component of the work is \$19,500, and Confluence is \$21,000).

We anticipate the work to require approximately 2 months to conduct and prepare the initial draft report. We will solicit comments from LOCSD and subsequently revise the report.

We thank you for your consideration of this proposal and look forward to continuing to work with you on this important project.

Sincerely,  
GSI Water Solutions, Inc.



Tim Thompson, PG, CHG  
Principal Water Resources Consultant



Andy Lapostol  
Consulting Hydrogeologist

April 11, 2022

Doug Pike, PE, District Engineer  
 Los Olivos Community Services District  
 P.O. Box 345  
 Los Olivos, California 93441

**Subject: Proposal for Assessment Engineering Services**

Dear Mr. Pike,

NV5 is pleased to submit the following proposal to assist the Los Olivos Community Services District (District) with preparing a spreadsheet (model) in support of the District's Assessment District.

**I. SCOPE OF SERVICES**

NV5 will provide the following services:

- Prepare a database for all parcels in the proposed District (approximately 385).
- The database will be part of a spreadsheet (model) to determine a decision making process for the project, which will allow calculating assessments for project costs.
- Parcels will be designated into three (3) zones: commercial, small lots, and others. The spreadsheet will allow the zones to be looked at separately or in combination.
- The spreadsheet (model) will allow for up to ten (10) construction/project scenarios. Results will be available per zone or in combination.
- A summary letter will be prepared summarizing the results with tables.
- Two (2) site visits by the Assessment Engineer: one visit to view the project and conduct a kick-off meeting, and a second visit to meet with staff/board members to discuss the results of the spreadsheet.

**II. ASSUMPTIONS & EXCLUSIONS:**

1. Cost data and construction cost estimates are excluded.
2. Up-to-date maps, records, current assessor roll, plans, etc. that pertain to the project are to be provided by the District.

**III. ADDITIONAL OR FUTURE SERVICES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS PROPOSAL:**

1. Assist the District with construction cost estimates for the spreadsheet (model).
2. Prepare the Engineer's Report for one (1) assessment district or multiple assessment districts.
3. Conduct the balloting process: mail and count the ballots at the public hearing. The text of the ballot documents will be prepared by the District's bond attorney.
4. When the assessment district is formed, prepare and send out the cash collection letters.
5. Answer phone calls or emails from the property owners during the project process.

NV5 anticipates a 3 month schedule, commencing upon receipt of the notice to proceed, to complete the above scope of services.

NV5 will perform the services outlined on the previous page for a total fee, based on time and materials (T&M,) not-to-exceed **twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000)**, based on the rates outlined below:

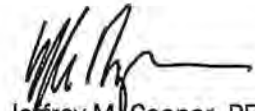
Principal/Assessment Engineer (Jeffrey M. Cooper, PE):	\$250 per hour
Senior CAD Technician/Financial Analyst (Rafael Gutierrez):	\$135 per hour
Project Administration (Kendra Duncan):	\$105 per hour
Mileage	per IRS standard
Reproduction	Cost
Meals and Lodging	Cost

All terms and conditions will be per a mutually agreed upon agreement.

This proposal will remain in effect for 90 days.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide this proposal and look forward to working with you. Please feel free to call me at (858) 531-6666 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,  
NV5, Inc.



Jeffrey M. Cooper, PE  
Vice President

PN: P27022-0000882.00



# LAFCO MEMORANDUM

*SANTA BARBARA LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION*  
105 East Anapamu Street • Santa Barbara CA 93101 • (805) 568-3391 + Fax (805) 568-2249

April 8, 2021

TO: Each City Manager  
Each Special District Manager  
Board of Supervisors (Clerk of the Board)  
County Administrator's Office

FROM: Mike Prater  
Executive Officer

SUBJECT: TRANSMITTAL OF PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 2022-23 LAFCO BUDGET

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Attached is a copy of the staff report and proposed Final LAFCO Budget for fiscal year 2022-23, as approved by LAFCO on April 7, 2021. The resolution to adopt the budget may be considered by the Commission at its regular May 5, 2022 meeting in the County Board of Supervisors chambers at 1:00 p.m. in accordance with the AB 361.

The County, Cities, and Special Districts each fund one-third of the adopted LAFCO Budget respectively. These charges are allocated on a pro-rata basis by the County Auditor in the first quarter of the fiscal year to the Cities and Districts based on the revenues reported for each jurisdiction in the most recent State Controller's Annual Report. The LAFCO FY 2022-23 Proposed Budget was adopted by the Commission at its regular monthly meeting on April 7, 2022 with a thirty-three percent (33%) increase in charges to agencies.

Please contact me at 805-568-3391 if you have any questions about the LAFCO budget. Thank you.

Enc.

cc. Betsy Schaffer, and Staff, County Auditor's Office

# LAFCO

---

**Santa Barbara Local Agency Formation Commission**

105 East Anapamu Street ♦ Santa Barbara CA 93101

805/568-3391 ♦ FAX 805/568-2249

www.sblafco.org ♦ lafco@sblafco.org

April 7, 2022 (Agenda)

Local Agency Formation Commission  
105 East Anapamu Street  
Santa Barbara CA 93101

## Proposed LAFCO Budget for Fiscal Year 2022-2023

Dear Members of the Commission:

### RECOMMENDATION:

Consider recommendations regarding the Proposed Budget for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022-2023, as follows:

- a) Review the Proposed Budget for FY 2022-2023, accept all public testimony and approve the Proposed Budget as presented;
- b) Direct staff to distribute the approved Proposed Budget to Cities, Special Districts and the County as required by Government Code Section 56381; and
- c) Schedule a public hearing for May 5, 2022 to consider and adopt the Final Budget.

### DISCUSSION:

#### Introduction

LAFCO is an independent commission established by the legislature to carry out specific duties and objectives. It is responsible for adopting its budget to fulfill the purposes described in the Cortese-Knox- Hertzberg Act. The law does not require approval of the Commission budget by the County or any other local agencies.

Government Code section 56381 states: "At a minimum, the proposed and final budget shall be equal to the budget adopted for the previous fiscal year unless the commission finds that

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**Commissioners:** Roger Aceves ♦ Cynthia Allen ♦ Jay Freeman ♦ Craig Geyer ♦ Joan Hartmann, Vice-Chair ♦ Bob Nelson  
♦ Jim Richardson ♦ Holly Sierra ♦ Shane Stark, Chair ♦ Etta Waterfield ♦ Das Williams **Executive Officer:** Mike Prater

reduced staffing or program costs will nevertheless allow the commission to fulfill the purposes and programs of this chapter."

Government Code Section 56381 directs LAFCO, after conducting public hearings, to:

- Adopt a proposed budget for the next fiscal year not later than May 1. This is transmitted to the County, each city and each independent special district for their review and comment.
- Adopt the final budget for the next fiscal year by June 15.

Summary of Proposed Budget

The recommended Proposed Budget is \$616,700, an increase of \$161,210 above the current year budget. The main reason for the increase is the addition of Analyst position as a LAFCO Employee and increase to Cost Allocation Plan (CAP).

There is a recommended \$10,000 contribution to the contingency reserve to align with the Commissions reserve policy. The reserve would remain adequate to fund unanticipated expenses such as litigation and other legal services, professional services, and other unexpected and unbudgeted expenses with a balance of \$204,000. Any year-end fund balance will also be added to reserves.

Following is a budget summary:

Proposed Budget Summary	Adjusted Budget 2021-2022	Proposed 2022-2023	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$236,940	\$351,250	\$114,310
Contracted Staff Support	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$0
Services & Supplies	\$138,250	\$193,150	\$54,900
Other Charges	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$437,490</b>	<b>\$606,700</b>	<b>\$169,210</b>
<b>Contingencies</b>	<b>\$18,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>(\$8,000)</b>
<b>Total Appropriations</b>	<b>\$455,490</b>	<b>\$616,700</b>	<b>\$161,210</b>

<b>Revenues</b>	<b>\$455,490</b>	<b>\$616,700</b>	<b>\$161,210</b>
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### Pension Costs

Santa Barbara LAFCO is a member of Santa Barbara County Employees' Retirement System (SBCERS). SBCERS costs are directly correlated to salaries. Pension expenditures are calculated based on the rates established by the SBCERS Retirement Board. LAFCO would fund equal percentage (9.89%) of salary subject to the an annual pensionable compensation limit and the employees would fund (9.89%) up to the limit of (\$23,645). This annual adjustment is built into this year's budget and adjusted on July 1, beginning in the fiscal year.

### Detailed Description of Individual Accounts

The proposed budget spreadsheet and specific line-item accounts is attached as **Attachment A**. The spreadsheet presents the Recommended Proposed 2022-2023 Budget. There is also a column for current year-to-date revenues and expenditures, projected year-end revenues and expenditures, the increase/decrease between the current and proposed budget and percentage increase/decrease.

### Designation for Contingency/Reserve

During 2021-2022, approximately \$2,700 will be transferred to the contingency/reserve account. On June 30, 2022, the Commission's reserves will equal approximately \$194,657. In addition, appropriations not expended during one fiscal year become part of the available fund balance to finance the Commission in the following fiscal year. Depending on the extent of the fund balance in any given year, a designated fund reserve should be established to cover anticipated future costs. A designated fund of \$30,000 will be created to cover future anticipated costs.

A prudent reserve should be in the range 30-50 percent of the operating budget. Therefore, there is no recommended use of contingency reserves for the 2022-23 Fiscal Year. Rather it is recommended an additional \$10,000 be added to the contingency reserves increasing the reserve to \$204,657.

### Commission Clerk Services

The Commission will continue to utilize the Santa Barbara County Clerk of the Board Supervisors for Commission Clerk services. Since 2014-2015 the Commission has budgeted \$60,000 for Commission Clerk services. Based on current year projections, it is recommended that the Contractual Staff Services Account 7510 for Clerk services remain at current year levels.

### LAFCO Legal Counsel

On January 14, 2021, the Commission extended a two-year agreement with Mr. Dillon for legal services not to exceed \$150,000 per contract. It is anticipated legal services will not exceed normal expenditure. Therefore, the same amount is reflected in the proposed 2022-2023 budget.

### Services and Supplies

In the area of Services and Supplies, Line Item 7669, will be increased to \$38,100 (a 166% increase). This year, the general fund cost allocation amount in 2022-2023 will increase. Line Item 7732, will be increasing by 100% for Training and Travel as a result of CALAFCO Annual Conference and Staff Workshop being back on schedule after almost 3-year break due to pandemic. The overall Services and Supplies increase would be 40% based mainly on an increasing of the projected 2022-2023 General Fund Cost Allocation (CAP) with some increases in Training and Travel, office expenses, and Professional and Special Services. Other Services and Supplies remain relatively stable.

### Salaries, Benefits, and Taxes

Salaries are budgeted to increase by 56% in fiscal year 2022-2023. This reflects the increase for the Commissioner Stipends. The Executive Officer's two-year contract approved on December 9, 2021 and the addition of Analyst salary. An overall 7% increase was approved for the Executive Officer. The staffing contract stipulates anytime the County Board of Supervisors authorizes a salary increase or onetime payment for Unit 41 "Department Heads," the Commission shall consider applying the increase or onetime payment to the Executive Officer. Cost-of-Living adjustment is determined annually based on increases in the annual average consumer price index (CPI) for all urban consumers in the Los Angeles-Long Beach. The ratio is calculated, and rounded to the nearest one-half percent.

Healthcare benefits are also subject to employer contribution limits applicable to management employees of the County of Santa Barbara. The County's latest update to the healthcare contribution limits for its management employees was approved in September 22, 2020 to take effect January 1, 2021. The proposed FY 22-23 budget includes a match to healthcare benefits for LAFCO staff. The Commission evaluates the performance of the Executive Officer annually. The next annual performance evaluation would be in December 2022. FICA, Medicare, State Disability Insurance, and Federal Unemployment Tax are calculated based on a percentage of salaries.

### Revenue Accounts

In the area of Revenues, LAFCO Billings to the County of Santa Barbara, Cities, and Special Districts for 2022-2023 will increase by \$142,875. This is due mainly to the increase in Salaries and Benefits (6100 & 6400) as a result of adding an Analyst position. An overall 7% Merit and CPI increase was included for LAFCO staff.

### Conclusion

In consideration of this information, it is recommended the Proposed Budget for FY 2022-2023 be approved for distribution to local agencies as required by Government Code Section 56381 and that a public hearing on the Final Budget be scheduled for the May 5, 2022 Commission meeting.

### Attachments

Attachment A- Proposed FY 2022-2023 LAFCO Budget

Please contact the LAFCO office if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Mike Prater  
Executive Officer



**SANTA BARBARA LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION**  
**Operating Fund #5320, Santa Barbara LAFCO, Department # 815**

PROPOSED 2022-2023 BUDGET - April 7, 2022

Proposed 4/7/2022

Account Name and Number	2021-22 Final Budget	As of 3/31/22	Projected Year-End	2022-23 Proposed Budget	Inc/Dec	% Inc/Dec
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**REVENUES**

Interest Income - 3380	4,000	594	4,000	4,000	0	0%
Unrealized Gain/Loss - 3381	0	-2,148	-2,148	0	0	0%
Other Gov't Agencies - 4840	437,690	386,299	426,064	580,565	142,875	33%
Planning Studies Service - 5738	13,800	19,054	21,554	25,000	11,200	81%
Misc. Revenue - 5909	0	2,322	5,872	7,135	0	0%
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>455,490</b>	<b>406,122</b>	<b>455,342</b>	<b>616,700</b>	<b>161,210</b>	<b>35%</b>

**EXPENDITURES**

**Salaries and Benefits**

Commissioner Stipends - 6210	15,000	15,454	23,104	22,000	7,000	47%
Regular Salary - 6100	161,034	112,311	169,716	251,782	90,748	56%
FICA Contribution - 6500	10,914	6,250	10,388	6,845	-4,069	-37%
FICA/Medicare - 6550	2,535	1,846	2,814	3,942	1,407	56%
Retirement-Employer Contribution - 6400	11,961	9,317	13,479	23,645	11,684	98%
Retirement - Employee Contribution - 5771	11,961	9,317	13,479	23,645	11,684	98%
Unemployment Insurance - 6700	5,193	2,141	2,965	3,285	-1,908	-37%
Fed Unemploy Tax-Employer Cont - 6700	504	112	155	300	-204	-40%
<b>Fixed Costs (\$):</b>						
Health Plan/Contribution - 6600	11,000	10,812	15,408	22,500	11,500	0%
Life/Disability Insurance - 6610	5,200	2,167	3,403	3,000	-2,200	0%
Def Comp - EO Employer - 6100	4,200	2,430	4,168	4,200	0	0%
Phone/Cash Allowance - 7811	2,400	1,421	2,388	2,750	350	0%
Auto Allowance - 7326	7,000	2,917	7,000	7,000	0	0%
<b>Total Salaries and Benefits</b>	<b>236,941</b>	<b>176,494</b>	<b>268,467</b>	<b>351,250</b>	<b>114,309</b>	<b>48%</b>

**STAFF SUPPORT**

Contractual Staff Services - 7510	60,000	29,239	55,000	60,000	0	0%
<b>Total Staff Support</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>29,239</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>

**Services and Supplies**

Audit Fees - 7324	7,200	1,131	4,500	10,000	2,800	39%
Memberships - 7430	8,800	8,613	8,613	9,500	700	8%
Office Expense - 7450	1,000	2,049	2,049	1,500	500	50%
Equipment Maintenance - 7120	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Copier Expense - 7453	0	0	0	500	500	0%
Prof & Special Services - 7460	40,000	32,000	40,000	53,000	13,000	33%
ADP Payroll Fees - 7507	2,000	1,434	2,023	2,300	300	15%
Legal Services -7508	50,000	33,451	50,000	50,000	0	0%
Pubs & Legal Notices - 7530	1,700	1,689	2,298	2,000	300	18%
Postage - 7451	250	58	58	250	0	0%
Gen Fund Cost Allocation - 7669	14,300	11,124	14,300	38,100	23,800	166%
Training and Travel - 7732	13,000	2,036	3,000	26,000	13,000	100%
<b>Total Services and Supplies</b>	<b>138,250</b>	<b>93,584</b>	<b>126,841</b>	<b>193,150</b>	<b>54,900</b>	<b>40%</b>

**Other Charges**

Electricity - 7801	500	335	500	500	0	0%
Natural Gas - 7802	100	99	100	100	0	0%
Water - 7803	100	111	100	100	0	0%
Refuse - 7804	100	118	100	100	0	0%
Utility Services - 7806	100	32	100	100	0	0%
Liability Insurance - 6900	1,000	968	968	1,000	0	0%
Telephone Services - 7897	400	266	400	400	0	0%
<b>Total Other Charges</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>

Contingency Reserve - 9600	0	0	0	10,000	0	0%
<b>Total Contingency Reserve</b>	<b>191,891</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>194,657</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>204,657</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
<b>Total Exp/Appropriations</b>	<b>455,490</b>	<b>301,245</b>	<b>452,575</b>	<b>616,700</b>	<b>161,210</b>	<b>35.4%</b>
<b>Net Financial Impact</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104,877</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

\*\$10,000 contingency will be added to reserves in FY 22/23. The estimated contingency reserve balance will be \$204,000

ATTACHMENT A



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## **AquaPulse Chemicals**

- Sodium Hypochlorite 12.5% - Price Change
- Fuel Surcharges

To our valued customers,

Due to the continued constraint and escalating costs for raw materials, commodities, and fuel, we have found it necessary to implement the following:

### **Sodium Hypochlorite 12.5%**

- Price increase of 15% from the current quoted price  
Implementation 4/1/22
- A 7% fuel surcharge on all orders  
Implementation 4/8/22

AquaPulse Chemicals is committed to offer fair and reasonable pricing to all of it's customers.

We are closely watching all aspects of the current supply chain and fuel situations, and we will adjust pricing up or down, commensurate to those conditions

We are grateful for your business partnership during these highly unusual times, and will continue to provide the quality products and excellent service to which you have been accustomed.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or for more information.

Kevin Beatty  
AquaPulse Chemicals, Inc  
(661)-388-1655 Cell

[kevin@aquapulsechemicals.com](mailto:kevin@aquapulsechemicals.com)



# Monthly Briefing

*A Summary of the Alliance's Recent and Upcoming Activities and Important Water News*

## Global Food Insecurity Fears Intensify New Alliance Report Ties Food Shortages to Need for Ag Water

As the war in Ukraine kindles fears of global food shortages, rising food prices and a multitude of rippling consequences, the recognition of a secure domestic food supply – driven in large part by irrigated agriculture in the Western U.S. – is catching the attention of political leaders around the world, the national media, and consumers.

President Biden last month said the world will experience food shortages as a result of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and food production increases were a subject of discussions at a Group of Seven (G7) meeting in Europe.

"It's going to be real," President Biden said at a news conference in Brussels. "The price of the sanctions is not just imposed upon Russia. It's imposed

upon an awful lot of countries as well, including European



*Solidarity—The Ukraine flag flies in mountain air along with the Wyoming state flag and Old Glory at Alliance President Pat O'Toole's Ladder Ranch. Photo courtesy of Sharon O'Toole.*

countries and our country as well."

The Family Farm Alliance last month released a report that describes current and projected food shortages resulting from the Russia-Ukraine war and explains that food security is a concern that Alliance leaders have warned policy leaders about for over fifteen years.

"The U.S. needs a stable domestic food supply, just as it needs a stable energy supply," said Family Farm Alliance President Pat O'Toole, whose family owns and operates a ranch in Wyoming. "As we teeter on the brink of world war, that stability becomes even more pressing."

### Farm Input Costs on the Rise

There is growing national concern on escalating gas and equipment prices, which in turn drive up food prices

throughout the supply chain. *Bloomberg Law* reports that

*Continued on Page 2*

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# Farm Input Costs on the Rise (Cont'd from Pg. 1)

retail gasoline prices surged since the invasion of Ukraine one month ago, with most of that increase due to soaring crude oil prices, which account for an estimated 61% of gas costs at the pump, according to Energy Information Administration data released last month.

"The number one issue right now ... is energy prices; then fertilizer prices, because Russia is the second-largest supplier; then you have the chemicals farmers need for their soil," Patrick Penfield, professor of practice in supply chain management at Syracuse University's Whitman School of Management, told the *Washington Post*. "Farmers are going to see increased costs across the board."

Because Russia is a main global supplier of fertilizer, the Ukraine conflict could affect what is grown in America and other countries. Russia last month instructed producers to halt exports. Russian ally Belarus, another leading fertilizer source, is also being hit with sanctions.

*Reuters* spoke with 34 people on six continents, including grain producers, agriculture analysts, traders and farm groups. All expressed concern about the cost and availability of fertilizer.

In the United States alone, fertilizer bills are expected to jump 12% this year, after rising 17% in 2021, according to American Farm Bureau Federation and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) data.

Production is most at risk in developing nations, whose farmers have fewer financial resources to weather the storm, said Tony Will, chief executive of Illinois-based CF Industries Holdings, a leading producer of nitrogen fertilizer.

"My concern at the moment is actually one of a food crisis on a global basis," Will told *Reuters*.

USDA recently announced it will support additional fertilizer production for American farmers to address rising costs by making available \$250 million through a new grant program this summer to support American fertilizer production to supply American farmers.

"Recent supply chain disruptions from the global pandemic to Putin's unprovoked war against Ukraine have shown just how important it is to invest in this crucial link in the agricultural supply chain here at home," said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack.

## Global Food Insecurity Concerns

*Politico* reports that countries across the globe are pulling back on food exports out of fear that Russian President Vladimir Putin's war in Ukraine will cut off their own imports. Some countries have scrambled to find new sources of staples like grain that were heavily exported from Ukraine before the invasion. But countries that could meet the new demand are holding back, fearing that they will face their own food insecurity.

The prospect of international food shortages could also spark political instability in poorer nations. The cost increases stemming from the war and resulting sanctions on Russia

will- without action - push more than 40 million additional people into extreme poverty, defined as subsisting on less than \$1.90 a day, according to an analysis published last month by the Center for Global Development, a non-profit think tank. According to *Bloomberg*, President Biden said he raised the possibility of a "significant major U.S. investment" in food and other humanitarian assistance.

Meanwhile, China is being challenged to ensure food supplies for its 1.4 billion population, according to another *Bloomberg* report, making Beijing increasingly vulnerable to trade tensions and supply shocks. At the same time, natural disasters have caused widespread crop damage and shrunk the amount of arable land, making it harder to boost local production.

"China faces big difficulties in food production because of the unusual floods last autumn," Tang Renjian, the country's agriculture minister, recently told reporters. "Many farming experts and technicians told us that crop conditions this year could be the worst in history."

## Media Attention to Food Supply Grows

Public awareness and media coverage is expanding daily as

**"My concern at the moment is actually one of a food crisis on a global basis."**

**Tony Will  
CF Industries Holdings  
in Reuters**

the ripple effects of the conflict in Ukraine further drive up U.S. food prices, intensify global food scarcity, and increase farm production costs. A flood of recent national news stories has shed light on the impacts the global food shortage and inflation are having on domestic food security.

The *Washington Post* recently ran back-to-back stories, with one article covering both the national conflict's impact on expected food and farming costs, and another focusing specifically on the California drought, where water deliveries to millions of acres of productive farmland could be curtailed, in part due to state and federal regulatory policies.

"There's a basic question that we need to address and that is do we want to sustain irrigated agriculture in California?" Tom Birmingham, general manager of Westlands Water District, told the *Post*. "If the answer is yes, then we need to determine how we're going to invest in the infrastructure we need and what policies need to be changed to preserve it. If the answer is no, then how are we going to deal with the socio-economic impacts of its elimination?"

*Capital Press* last month posted a guest editorial written by Mr. O'Toole which outlined the importance of food security, and how that critical strategic national priority is now often taken for granted by the American public. The *Capital Press* editorial also referenced a new Alliance report - "Is Anyone Listening? A Wake-up Call to Our National Leaders from an American Rancher" - that further and explains that food security is something that Alliance leaders have warned policy leaders about for over fifteen years.

The report further details Alliance efforts during that time,

*Continued on Page 3*



## Media Attention Grows (Cont'd from Pg. 2)

urging federal leaders to begin seeking the right combination of tools and incentives, as well as both public and private sector investments, to allow Western irrigated agriculture to help close the global food productivity gap and sustainably meet the world's needs in 2050.

"Sadly, many of the arguments we made in support of Western irrigated agriculture have been drowned in a flood of commentary from faraway critics, many of them developers and litigators, who downplay the importance of protecting the use of water to produce affordable and safe food and fiber," said Mr. O'Toole.

Producers in other parts of the West lament how the importance of agriculture has diminished in the public eye in recent years.

"There was for a long time an inborn appreciation and awareness by our own policy leaders for the critical importance of a stable food supply," said Ty Kliewer, whose family farms in Oregon's Klamath Basin. "Now, it appears that many simply assume that food is something that comes from the local grocery store."

Alliance leaders in their February 23<sup>rd</sup> internal meetings traded stories how arguments in support of Western irrigated agriculture have in recent years been drowned in a flood of commentary from faraway critics who downplay and even criticize the importance of using water to produce affordable and safe food and fiber.

"Many politicians, activists, and the media appear to favor another message," said Alliance Executive Director Dan Kepen. "That is, climate change is destroying the planet, and we must take immediate and drastic action to halt it."

### Climate Change Still a Top Priority for Many

Despite the pandemic, war in Ukraine, supply chain disruptions, and soaring inflation, tackling climate change continues to be the highest priority with many policy makers, environmentalists and academics.

At a House Agriculture Committee hearing on the next farm bill held last month, Democrats and witnesses advocated for better access to USDA conservation programs for smaller and historically disadvantaged farmers, as well as better access to international carbon markets (*E&E Daily*). But Republicans questioned the utility of the exercise, given potential impacts of the Russian invasion of Ukraine on fertilizer and crop prices.

"I would be remiss not to mention the tone-deafness of this hearing, as our country and our farmers face enormous

and immediate challenges, including higher food prices, record inflation, input costs, attacks on our energy independence," ranking member Glenn Thompson (R-Pa.) said at the outset of the hearing.

Climate change continues to be employed by activist environmental groups as a means of casting dispersion on water infrastructure that millions of Americans rely upon.

An environmental coalition of 125 organizations has requested that the Biden Administration's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) include dams and reservoirs as a new category of facilities required to report their annual greenhouse gas emissions to the EPA. They want EPA to include dams and reservoirs as a new "source category" under the Greenhouse

Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP). The coalition pointed to scientific studies they say show that dams and reservoirs "produce and emit substantial amounts of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide."

"Dams and reservoirs that send potent methane into our atmosphere have been given a free pass even from disclosure," said Gary Wockner, executive director of Save the Colorado. "We are tolerating a myth that hydroelectric power is clean energy. It isn't. If you start to count the methane emissions generated from

damming rivers and filling reservoirs, we can build some accountability."

However, the harsh reality of the war and disruptions to supply chains are forcing some critics of production agriculture to rethink grandiose plans of achieving global carbon neutrality.

### "Farm to Fork" Reassessed

The EPP, the European Parliament's largest political party, is calling on the European Commission to halt the European Union's Farm to Fork Strategy, which is part of the EU's Green Deal, which aims to make Europe carbon neutral by 2050. That particular deal calls for reducing pesticide use by farmers by as much as 50 percent, and reducing fertilizer use by 20 percent. It also calls for farmers to take 10 percent of existing farmland out of production.

In fact, European scientists recently published a study that includes a map showing where the world's major food crops should be grown to maximize yield and minimize environmental impact. The idealistic solution would capture large amounts



*All Irish farmers will be asked to plant some of their land in wheat, barley and other grains, as part of emergency plans being drawn up by the Government according to a report in the Business Post. Photo courtesy of The Irish Times.*

Continued on Page 4

## Alliance Sends Forest Health Testimony to House Oversight Committee

The Family Farm Alliance last month developed written testimony for a House oversight subcommittee hearing on the federal government's wildfire preparation measures. The hearing featured testimony from Forest Service Chief Randy Moore, but much of the media coverage focused on comments made by another witness - singer Carole King, a prominent land conservation advocate.

One of the bills discussed at the hearing is Rep. Carolyn Maloney's (D-NY) *Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act* (H.R. 1755), which would designate about 23 million acres in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming as wilderness lands, marking it as the largest public lands protection bill in the Lower 48 in history (*E&E Daily*, March 12, 2021).

"Right now, preservation is the solution. That means leave the forests alone," said Ms. King at the hearing. "And that is why the 'Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act' is so important because it protects 23 million acres of wild, intact forest ecosystems. If they burn, that's the forest's way of taking care of itself."

H.R. 1755 would also designate 1,800 miles of rivers and streams as wild and scenic rivers.

"The draconian 'non-management' measures envisioned

by H.R. 1755 would be instituted in the heart of our membership area and would have devastating impacts to some of the most critical headwater areas of the West," the Alliance testimony stated. "We urge the Committee to resist this flawed

land management strategy and focus on active management of our Western forests."

To provide further background on how Western forests are impacting those who live and rely on them for water resources, along with approaches to address the issues, the Alliance testimony - submitted before the close of the hearing record - included excerpts from an earlier written statement by Alliance President Patrick O'Toole, who testified on forest health issues before the House Natural Resources Committee last October.

"It is essential that Congress and the federal agencies pursue meaningful, long-term forest health solutions that can restore their communities and the forested highlands that form the headwaters of many important Western river systems," the Alliance said in its recent testimony. "Continuing to focus exclusively on climate change's role in diminished forest health or waiting to act until the global community has taken action to address climate change will result in disaster for our Western forests and headwaters."



*The Mullen Fire burned over 176,000 acres in Colorado and Wyoming in October 2020. Photo courtesy NBC 9News, Denver.*

## Europe's "Farm to Fork" Reassessed (Continued from Pg 3)

of carbon, increase biodiversity, and cut agricultural use of freshwater to zero. The study was published last month in the journal *Nature Communications Earth & Environment*.

"In many places, cropland has replaced natural habitat that contained a lot of carbon and biodiversity - and crops don't even grow very well there," intones lead author Dr Robert Beyer, based at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Germany. "If we let these places regenerate, and moved production to better suited areas, we would see environmental benefits very quickly."

In this reimagined world map of agriculture, huge areas of farmland in Europe and India would be restored to natural habitat. The redesign - assuming high-input, mechanized farming - would theoretically cut the carbon impact of global croplands by 71%, by allowing land to revert to its "natural, forested" state.

The EPP now apparently wants to halt these types of green initiatives in favor of developing "concrete measures" to ensure Europeans don't have empty plates due to the disruption of agricultural markets caused by Russia's invasion.

*Business Post* reported last month that all farmers in Ireland will be asked to plant some of their land in wheat, barley and other grains, as part of emergency plans being drawn up by the government to offset a predicted food security crisis in Europe amid Russia's ongoing assault on Ukraine.

Amanda Zaluckyj blogs under the name "The Farmer's Daughter USA", and her goal is to promote farmers and tackle the misinformation swirling around the U.S. food industry.

She points to a 2020 USDA Economic Research Service analysis of Farm to Fork that predicts if the plan were to be adopted globally, production would fall by 11 percent and prices would skyrocket 89 percent.

And that doesn't even mention the environmental costs.

"There's no question that widespread adoption of lower-yielding production methods simply means we need more farmland to produce the same amount of food," Ms. Zaluckyj writes. "Farm to Fork just outsources those additional acres outside the continent."

So where will these new farmlands come from?

"Unfortunately, that answer too often comes from currently untouched lands, including the all-important rainforest in South America," she writes.

Ms. Zaluckyj is astonished at the EPP's change in policy position, which assumes that agriculture can use primitive production practices to meet modern demand.

"In other words, farmers need to grow food. Lots of food," she writes.

"And they shouldn't be hindered by an eco-fairytale of what agriculture should be."



# Alliance Board Approves Colorado River Policy Brief

## And other Colorado River Basin News

Within weeks of putting Colorado River agricultural water use policy as top priority for the upcoming year, the Family Farm Alliance board of directors on March 11 formally adopted a policy brief that sets forth Colorado River principles developed in collaboration with several key agricultural interests.

“We have helped organize a group of Basin agricultural water users from the headwaters to the Mexican border to come together to present key principles and expectations that are critical to sustainable and durable operation of the Colorado River into the future,” said Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen. “We believe this group can play a major role as the seven Colorado River Basin States and Basin stakeholders engage to replace the 2007 Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and the Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead.”

These Interim Guidelines are set to expire in 2026. The policy brief urges Colorado River Compact decision-makers to incorporate 8 principles (see inset box, this page) into new operating guidelines.

“We believe that the myriad of diverse Colorado River Basin interests can and will successfully work through future droughts and water shortages in a collaborative and effective way,” said Alliance President Patrick O’Toole. “The future of millions of people in urban areas, millions of acres of farms and ranches and the food and fiber they produce, and the many rural communities that dot the landscape in the Basin rest on this belief.”

The parties involved with crafting the policy brief include Central Arizona Project agricultural interests, Colorado River District, Dolores Water Conservancy District, Imperial Irrigation District, Little Snake River Conservancy District, Palo Verde Irrigation District, Welton-Mohawk Irrigation & Drainage District, Yuma County Agriculture Water Coalition, and Yuma County Water Users Association, among others.

The Alliance formally transmitted the policy brief along with a letter to Interior Assistant Secretary for Water and Science Tanya Trujillo and Acting Commissioner of Reclamation David Palumbo following a February 15, 2022 listening session led by those two, with Basin agricultural representatives. The letter requested that Interior and Reclamation consider

conducting further meetings focused solely on Colorado River Basin agricultural interests on a quarterly basis.

### Drought Could Force Changes at Lake Powell

The Alliance’s recent actions come at a time when Interior is considering to temporarily reduce the annual outflows from Lake Powell in the Upper Colorado River Basin delivered to the Lower Colorado River Basin to prevent the reservoir from hitting the low point where hydropower at Glen Canyon Dam could not be generated. Water levels in the reservoir have dropped to their lowest levels since the lake was filled.

Reclamation is weighing a variety of options after water levels dropped below 3,525 feet last month, or just 35 feet above the lowest level at which the dam can still generate hydropower.

“Reclamation is not planning to take further action to address this temporary dip below 3,525 feet because the spring runoff will resolve the deficit in the short term,” said Upper Colorado Basin Regional Director Wayne Pullan. “However, our work is not done. Lake Powell is projected to drop below elevation 3,525 feet again later this year. Reclamation and the Upper Division States continue to collaborate with stakeholders and partners to develop and implement additional actions.”

Below 3,490 feet, the reservoir would not hold enough water to allow continued hydropower production. If the water

### Colorado River Agricultural Water Users Policy Principles

Approved March 11, 2022  
by Family Farm Alliance Board of Directors

1. Recognize that Western irrigated agriculture is a strategic and irreplaceable national resource.
2. Provide certainty to all users and interests with Compact equitable apportionment decisions made from a foundation of common sense and fairness.
3. Address critical data gaps to facilitate the trust needed to make fair operational and legal decisions related to the next set of Interim Guidelines.
4. Manage Lake Mead to provide the Lower Basin's share of the Colorado River Compact water to Lower Basin users. Manage Lake Powell to meet both the Colorado Compact obligations to the Lower Basin and protect the Upper Colorado River Compact entitlement of the four Upper Basin states.
5. Expand water supply augmentation opportunities as options for meeting growing water demands, at a time when River supplies appear to be diminishing.
6. Emphasize that future urban growth cannot be encouraged without locking in sustainable and diverse water supplies.
7. Recognize and address the impacts of drought and Colorado River management on Federal hydropower, its customers and related programs, and the resiliency of the power grid.
8. Include substantive measures to minimize and mitigate any anticipated negative economic, environmental and cultural impacts to rural communities due to reduced irrigated agriculture and more efficient irrigation.

Continued on Page 6



## FY 2022 Omnibus Appropriations Act Signed into Law

On March 15, President Joe Biden signed the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022* (P.L. 117-103) into law, which includes \$1.5 trillion in annual appropriations for the federal government for the fiscal year ending on September 30, 2022.

"This bipartisan agreement will help us address many of the major challenges we face at home and abroad," Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Senate Majority Leader Charles E. Schumer said in a joint statement.

The package provides about \$1.5 trillion across the 12 regular spending bills, including \$730 billion in nondefense discretionary

spending, a 6.7% increase over FY 2021, and \$782 billion in defense spending, a 5.6% increase over FY 2021. Federal agencies had been operating under short-term continuing resolutions that extended FY 2021 funding for more than five months.

Some groups, mainly progressive organizations, praised it the 2,700-page measure. Others, including conservative and moderate think tanks, criticized it for excessive spending.

GOP Western Members of Congress and ranching interests applauded the inclusion of a long-standing greater sage-grouse provision in the omnibus package. The provision prohibits funds being used to enact federal listing of the greater sage-grouse, thereby empowering state and local species man-

agers to continue protecting sage-grouse populations in communities across the West.

Western agricultural organizations like the Family Farm Alliance and National Cattlemen's Beef Association supported the inclusion of this long-standing provision in the FY 22 omnibus package because it allows ranchers to continue to provide certainty to those who

are actively engaged in successful, voluntary sagebrush conservation. It also upholds the intended purpose of the ESA as a tool for emergencies, not permanent population management.

"I live in a community that has emphasized local solu-

tions to enhance sage grouse habitat, protect populations and prioritize landscapes. Recovery strategies must lead to solutions. We know that agendas are ineffective," said Family Farm Alliance President Pat O'Toole. "I was pleased to see that the omnibus appropriations package prohibited funding from being used to list sage-grouse under the ESA."

The Alliance's advocacy firm in Washington, D.C. – The Ferguson Group (TFG) – has compiled a special report that outlines critical features of the FY 2022 omnibus bill and provides insight into the upcoming FY 2023 appropriations process. The report provides an analysis of funding programs and comparisons to past budgets and spending levels.

*"I have fought long and hard against an ESA listing for sage-grouse, so I was pleased to see the provision that prevents it once-again included in the Omnibus. Despite extensive input from stakeholders and the development of state-managed conservation plans, this has been the subject of cyclical litigation and listing determinations for years."*

Rep. Mike Simpson (R-IDAHO)

## Drought could force changes at Lake Powell (Cont'd from Pg. 5)

### Fish Recovery Legislation Passes House

level drops further, it could end up in a state of "dead pool" where the water level is too low to be released from the dam and continue downstream to Lake Mead.

What happens next will depend on spring runoff from the upper basin states of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. But NOAA's "U.S. Spring Outlook" includes "prolonged, persistent drought in the West where below-average precipitation is most likely."

Elsewhere at Interior, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) last month reported that sediment build-up in Lake Powell on the Colorado River has reduced the huge reservoir's storage capacity by more than 1.8 million acre-feet.

The Lake Powell reservoir, which sits behind Reclamation's Glen Canyon Dam, has lost about 7 percent of its storage capacity since its completion in 1963, the USGS found.

When full, the reservoir could now hold a little more than 25 million acre-feet of water, down from about 27 million acre-feet.

The report found that the reservoir has lost about 4 percent of its capacity since 1986 (when the last sedimentation study was completed), or about 1 million acre-feet. The sediment is carried into the reservoir from both the Colorado and San Juan rivers.

The Colorado and San Juan Rivers were also the focus of legislation passed by the House last month to reauthorize the Department of Interior's endangered fish recovery plans. On March 15, the House passed the *Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins Recovery Act* (H.R. 5001), by a vote of 397-27.

"These successful recovery programs are the result of states, tribes and water users coming together to ensure we are advancing local water projects and protecting the fish that are native to the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins," Sponsor Joe Neguse (D-COLORADO) said. "And as our state experiences unprecedented drought and damaging western wildfires, continuing water development while preserving species is even more important."

The bill would extend programs which currently study, monitor, and stock the fish, manage habitat and river flows, and combat invasive species. The programs work to recover four threatened and endangered species: the humpback chub, bonytail, Colorado pikeminnow, and razorback sucker.

The Family Farm Alliance earlier this year worked with the offices of Senators Hickenlooper (D-COLORADO) and Romney (R-UTAH) to advocate for a companion bill to this legislation in the Senate.

## Bipartisan Infrastructure Funds Hit the Ground in the West

The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) appears to be on track to quickly implement new programs funded and/or authorized by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and expand existing work to deliver results. In the past month, Reclamation has announced project-specific and program funding for components of the \$8.3 billion federal investment in water and drought resilience.

"Interior and Reclamation intend to fund water efficiency and recycling programs, rural water projects, WaterSMART grants, and dam safety to ensure that irrigators, Tribes, and adjoining communities receive adequate assistance and support," the Interior Department said in a recent statement.

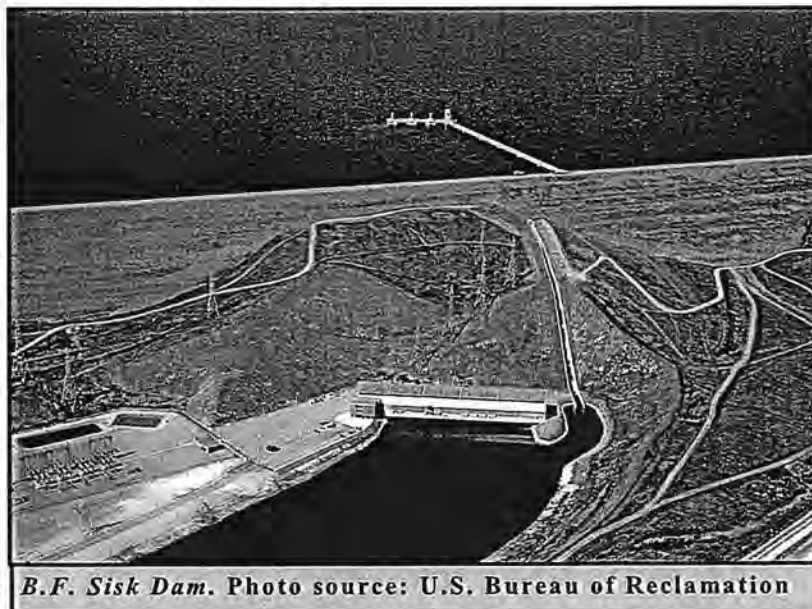
### Interior Invests \$100 million in First Dam Safety Project

Interior announced last month that Reclamation is providing project-specific funding of \$100 million for the modification of B.F. Sisk Dam in California. This BIL funding was highlighted in an addendum to Reclamation's initial spend plan for fiscal year 2022 funding allocations.

"The Biden-Harris administration is focused on developing long-term resilience to drought and climate change," said Interior Department Assistant Secretary for Water and Science Tanya Trujillo. "This investment in B.F. Sisk Dam, located south of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, will build water supply security for California communities, farmers and ranchers and wildlife refuges, and help the system better adapt to a changing climate."

B.F. Sisk Dam, completed in 1967, impounds San Luis Reservoir, the nation's largest offstream reservoir, and provides supplemental irrigation water storage and municipal and industrial for the Central Valley Project and California's State Water Project. In December 2019, Reclamation and the California Department of Water Resources announced a partnership to move forward on a \$1.1 billion seismic upgrade with the signing of a Record of Decision and Notice of Determination.

The dam safety project, Reclamation's largest project under the 1978 Safety of Dams Act, will add stability berms and other dam safety features to the existing 3.5-mile-long earthen dam. Increasing the dam height will reduce downstream public safety concerns by reducing the likelihood of overtopping if slumping were to occur during a seismic event. Exploratory blasting at B.F. Sisk occurred during 2020 in preparation for construction on the multi-year project to begin summer 2022.



B.F. Sisk Dam. Photo source: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

### Reclamation announces funding for drought resiliency

Reclamation last month also announced a funding opportunity for WaterSMART: Drought Resiliency Projects. This program provides federal cost-share funds for entities to take a proactive approach to drought through building projects that increase water supply reliability and improve water management.

Up to \$500,000 in federal funds will be available for projects that generally should be completed in two years. Up to \$2,000,000 in federal funds will be available for larger projects that may take up to three years to complete. Projects in this group may be funded on an annual basis, and if so, funding for the second and third years of the project is contingent upon future appropriations. Up to \$5,000,000 in federal funds will be available for larger projects that may take up to three years to complete.

Applications are due June 15, 2022. For more information on this funding opportunity, visit [www.grants.gov](http://www.grants.gov) and search funding opportunity number R23AS00005.

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law contains \$400 million over five years for WaterSMART grants, including drought resiliency projects. In 2022, Reclamation is making \$160 million available and will release other funding opportunities this spring.

To learn more about how Reclamation is

implementing the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, please visit [www.usbr.gov/bil](http://www.usbr.gov/bil).

### Inspector IG to track infrastructure programs

Interior's Office of Inspector General (OIG) is now preparing to hire more auditors and evaluators who will monitor infrastructure work, including Western water projects.

"We anticipate focusing these resources on particularly high-risk [infrastructure] programs and operations, and we plan to begin by issuing a series of flash reports," Inspector General Mark Lee Greenblatt told *E&E News* in an email on March 9. "As always, we are committed to combatting waste, fraud, and abuse on behalf of the American public."

Among other issues, OIG plans to focus on Reclamation's \$8.3 billion in new funding for Western water infrastructure.

Continued on Page 8



## Interior IG to Track Infrastructure Program (Cont'd from Pg. 7)

The targets are identified in the annual oversight plan for 2022-2023 published by OIG's Office of Audits, Inspections and Evaluations. Reclamation's management of California irrigation districts' repayment for construction of the massive Central Valley Project network of dams, canals and pumping plants — can expect more scrutiny, according to *E&E News*.

### Alliance Actions

The Family Farm Alliance board of directors at its February 2022 annual meeting in Reno (NEVADA) identified federal implementation of the BIL as a top priority for the Alliance to engage in for 2022. Senior leaders from the Department of the Interior's Office of Water and Science and the Bureau of Reclamation were also present at the Alliance's annual conference, to highlight the implementation of the BIL and reinforce the importance of partnerships.

"We have a historic opportunity to make investments that will help local, state, and Tribal communities respond to drought," Assistant Secretary Trujillo told the audience in Reno. "I am grateful for this opportunity to continue to hear from and receive input from our partners to make the best use of this opportunity."

The Alliance in January submitted a letter- co-signed by the Association of California Water Agencies, California Farm Bureau, National Water Resources Association and Western Growers - to the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior and the Chair of White House Council on Environmental Quality, outlining four general concerns the groups have regarding implementation of the BIL.

"We had several key implementation concerns that we raised in the letter, including "Build America, Buy America" provisions, Reclamation's interaction with its water customers, the importance of working with local interests on restoration projects, and environmental compliance challenges," said Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen.

### Aging Infrastructure Account

Last month, Alliance representatives met remotely with Reclamation on the final version of PEC 05-03, the Reclamation policy on the newly created BIL aging infrastructure account and associated loan program. The Alliance sent a detailed letter last fall to Reclamation, outlining concerns with the earlier draft version of PEC 05-03.

"It appears that Reclamation has taken into account our comments in the final version of the policy," said Mr. Keppen.

For some Alliance members, the main issue was the ability for a project beneficiary, other than the transferred work operator, that is responsible for paying their share of the costs associated with implementing extraordinary maintenance (XM) on a Reclamation facility (transferred or reserved work) to enter into a repayment contract to repay federal funding necessary for the XM work to be completed.

In their final policy, Reclamation has determined that a

project beneficiary of a transferred work operator can enter into a third-party contract with Reclamation to repay its portion of XM costs to Reclamation under the aging infrastructure account and loan program.

"This can occur if the transferred work operator doing the XM work agrees to accept the federal funding provided by Reclamation under the program and the project beneficiary agrees to enter into a repayment agreement to repay the funding to Reclamation," said Mark Limbaugh, the Alliance's representative in Washington, D.C. "The other option also remains available for the transferred work operator to take out the entire XM loan itself and secure repayment from the project beneficiaries directly."

The final version of the D&S is now posted on the Reclamation Manual website: <https://www.usbr.gov/recman/pec/pec05-03.pdf>.

### Build America, Buy America

In addition to the massive levels of infrastructure funding, the BIL also includes changes to domestic content procurement requirements, such as making permanent an American iron and steel requirement for the drinking water State Revolving Fund (SRF). The requirement was made permanent for the clean water SRF starting in fiscal year 2014. For example, some key provisions from the Made In America Act included in the BIL are expanding the "Buy America" requirements to common construction materials beyond just iron, steel and manufactured products.

The January coalition letter raised concerns about how BIL requirements regarding Build America, Buy America could impact infrastructure projects costs and time frames. On January 19, the Biden Administration announced a new "Made in America Council". The coalition letter urged the Council, among other things, to issue an explicit general applicability waiver for manufactured products for water infrastructure investments.

While the BIL includes expanded mandates for Buy American, it also allows for waivers under certain circumstances.

Speaking to the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) Water Policy Conference in Washington, D.C. last month, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Assistant Administrator for the Water, Radhika Fox told the representatives of large municipally owned drinking water utilities that the agency is in "close contact" with White House officials to discuss "Buy American" provisions in the law and may soon create a process for utilities to apply for waivers.

Ms. Fox acknowledged to the AMWA conference that EPA is aware of utilities' concerns that there are "critical components" for water infrastructure "that don't have domestic supply chains," as reported by the Cato Institute.

In a meeting with representatives from the Reclamation Commissioner's office last month, the Alliance and other members of the Western water infrastructure steering committee urged the Interior Department to take action similar to EPA's work on setting up a waiver application process.



## Activity Swirls Around Clean Water Act Implementation

Political activity continues to mount following the announcement earlier this year by the Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) that it would revisit the scope of Clean Water Act (CWA) precedent in *Sackett v. EPA*.

The CWA prohibits the discharge of pollutants from a point source to navigable waters unless otherwise authorized under the Act. Navigable waters are defined in the Act as “the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas.” Thus, “Waters of the U.S.” (WOTUS) is a threshold term establishing the geographic scope of federal jurisdiction under the CWA.

The term “waters of the United States” is not defined by the Act but has been defined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) in regulations since the 1970s and jointly implemented in the agencies’ respective programmatic activities.

The case to be taken up by the Supreme Court centers on a conflict between an Idaho couple, Chantell and Michael

Sackett, and EPA. The Sacketts attempted to build a home on land the EPA claims to be federally protected wetlands under the CWA.

The Supreme Court in 2012 sided with the Sacketts in their battle for judicial review of an EPA order that stopped them from building a house on their northern Idaho land and threatened heavy fines. The justices in January agreed to consider whether the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals erred when it affirmed that the federal government has permitting authority over the couple’s property.

Republicans in Congress are going on the Biden Administration to halt ongoing WOTUS rulemaking efforts until after the Supreme Court rules in *Sackett*.

An EPA Advisory Committee is gearing up to review the science supporting the rulemaking.

And the Family Farm Alliance is gearing up to engage in the Supreme Court review of *Sackett*.

### House Republicans in Call on Biden Administration to Halt WOTUS Expansion

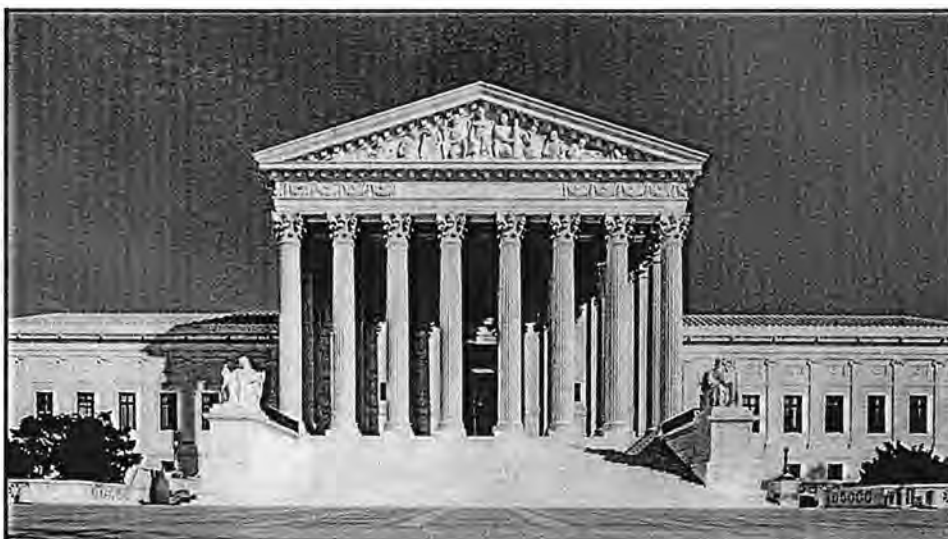
Over 200 House Republicans sent a letter last month urging the Biden Administration to halt their rulemaking expand-

ing the definition of WOTUS until the U.S. Supreme Court rules on *Sackett v. EPA*.

“We urge the EPA and the Corps to halt all current rulemaking actions surrounding the WOTUS definition as the United States Supreme Court takes up this landmark case. The Agencies should instead use this time to continue meaningful engagement with stakeholders...,” the Members wrote. “This would allow the Agencies to fully understand and account for the impacts to small businesses, farmers, rural communities, and countless other stakeholders that will result from any regulatory change to the definition of WOTUS.”

The letter was led by Rep. Dan Newhouse (R-WA), Transportation and Infrastructure Ranking Member Sam Graves (R-MO), Water Resources and Environment Ranking Member David Rouzer (R-NC) and signed by every Member of the Congressional Western Caucus.

Agricultural interests also weighed in support of a pause in the rulemaking. Scott Yager, Chief Environmental Counsel, National Cattlemen’s Beef Association noted that



*The U.S. Supreme Court building in Washington, D.C., where justices will revisit the scope of the Clean Water Act later this year.*

tor too long, cattle producers have endured shifting WOTUS definitions.

“In a business already filled with daily uncertainty, cattle producers need clear rules to be successful,” he said. “The National Cattlemen’s Beef Association proudly joins the Congressional Western Caucus in urging the Environmental Protection Agency and Army Corps of Engineers to pause their WOTUS rulemaking until the Supreme Court has ruled on the issue.”

Zippy Duvall, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation also asked EPA to heed the call to pause its plan to redefine the meeting of WOTUS.

“Farmers and ranchers share the goal of protecting the resources they’ve been entrusted with, but they’ve been trapped in a regulatory back and forth for too long,” said Mr. Duvall. “We want clean water and clear rules, and the case scheduled to be heard by the Supreme Court could provide clarity on the scope of EPA’s rulemaking authority.”

Continued on Page 13

# Long-term Drought Conditions Persist in the West

Longer-term drought remains entrenched across much of the West, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. Following a very wet December 2021 across parts of the West, a very dry pattern has persisted during much of 2022 so far, mainly from southern Oregon southward. Given the small gains made in recent weeks, targeted hydrologic improvements were seen across northern Oregon, northern Idaho, and western Montana. Some basins across the Four Corners region are even reporting near and above-normal seasonal snowpack following recent storms. However, more will be needed to curb long term drought across these areas.

## California Likely Faces More Drought

California's annual March snow survey has shown that precipitation is down again for the third year in a row. Statewide, California's snowpack measured in at 63% of average for this time of year. The March reading followed January and February which were the driest in state history since records began.

Many of the state's reservoirs are below normal levels as well, with California's largest reservoir, Lake Shasta, at 37 percent full when its historical average for right now is 52 percent.

"Drought is affecting California farms, which supply fruits and vegetables to much of the United States," said Family Farm Alliance executive director Dan Keppen. "Many California farmers will get no water from the federal government unless there's more precipitation."

The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) said last month the initial allocation for Central Valley Project contractors north of the state's Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta will be zero percent. A new study from the University of California, Merced, released last month said that direct economic costs of the drought on California agriculture totaled \$1.2 billion, plus job losses of roughly 8,745 full- and part-time jobs.

"While farms in Westlands continue to produce billions in economic activity, support communities in the San Joaquin Valley, and employ thousands of farmworkers and growers,

we recognize that this production – and the livelihoods of those behind it – is highly dependent on water availability," said Tom Birmingham, General Manager of the Westlands Water District.

Meanwhile, urban Californians have begun using more water - not less, like Governor Gavin Newsom has asked for - leaving the state well short of its drought-time conservation goal of 15% savings. State data released last month showed that urban water consumption in some areas increased water user nearly 50% in January, compared to the same month in 2020.

At a Sacramento press conference last month, California's Natural Resources Secretary Wade Crowfoot thanked residents

for their efforts but reiterated a plea for voluntary cutbacks.

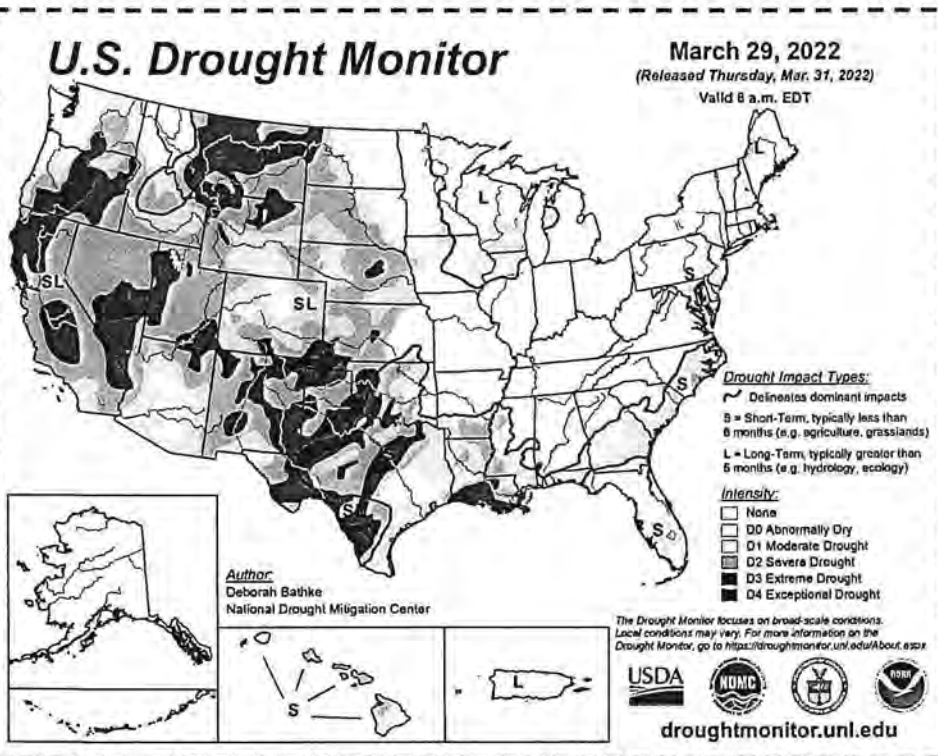
"I'm also here on behalf of Governor Newsom to ask all of us to do more," Sec. Crowfoot said. "It's once again time for Sacramentans, residents of this region, Californians to step up and help us navigate through this drought."

## New Water Projects Proceed

With California now in its third year of drought, collaboration among state, federal and

local partners is critical to improving the resiliency of California's water system. Last month, the California Department of Water Resources released \$29.8 million in funding to the Friant Water Authority (FWA) to repair segments of the Friant-Kern Canal, a key water conveyance facility in the San Joaquin Valley damaged by land subsidence.

"This funding is a large part of the reason that we were able to break ground on the Friant-Kern Canal Middle Reach Capacity Correction Project in January," said FWA Chief Executive Officer Jason Phillips. "Our partners at the State of California have invested in the San Joaquin Valley's future at a critical time, and we are grateful to the Newsom Administration and for DWR's dedicated efforts to release these funds as quickly as possible in recognition of the urgent need to imple-



Continued on Page 11

## California Water Projects Proceed (Cont'd from Pg 10)

ment the project.”

The Friant-Kern Canal is one of four projects that will receive funds as part of a \$100 million initiative in the California Budget Act of 2021 to improve water conveyance systems in the San Joaquin Valley. DWR is working on agreements for projects on the Delta-Mendota Canal, San Luis Canal, and California Aqueduct.

A long-delayed plan to build the Sites Reservoir in Northern California got a huge financial boost last month when the federal government accepted a request from the Sites Reservoir Authority for a nearly \$2.2 billion Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) loan to cover about half the cost to design, plan and build it. Final approval of the \$2.2 billion WIFIA loan will take up to two years as federal government and project officials negotiate the terms and sign final documents.

The massive project is also set to get about \$875 million from a voter-approved bond, plus another \$450 million loan from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Environmental groups, including the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), have said the project will take too much water from the river, harming endangered salmon. But project proponents argue the project will actually add to needed environmental flows while providing stability for agricultural, municipal and industrial water supplies in the state. Sites Reservoir is a beneficiary pays project, which means that the loan will be repaid by project participants.

“The significance of this opportunity cannot be overstated,” said Fritz Durst, chairman of the Sites Project Authority. “We thank our federal partners and the Biden Administration for supporting Sites Reservoir in such a meaningful way.”

### Pacific Northwest Faces Worsening Drought

Unless there is unusually heavy rain this spring, the states of Idaho, Oregon and Washington are likely to face drought conditions, as well.

Climate scientists are warning of a worsening drought in the Pacific Northwest this summer, particularly in Oregon, where low precipitation has already drained major reservoirs. With reservoirs levels near historic lows across southern and eastern Oregon, the region could experience reductions in irrigation allotments, dry wells, and lower stream flows, including increased water temperatures that could affect fisheries in the region.

Low water storage and snowpack levels in Southern Oregon have prompted the fifth Oregon county to declare a drought emergency this year, ahead of what’s expected to be an extremely dry summer. Jackson County commissioners made the drought declaration. It follows declarations by Klamath, Jefferson, Morrow and Crook Counties earlier in March.

“The extended weather forecast for Jackson County predicts higher than normal temperatures and below average precipitation,” Jackson County Administrator Danny Jordan told Jefferson Public Radio. “All of these conditions will result in the loss of economic stability, pasture shortages, a shortened growing season and decreased water supply for Jackson County’s agricultural, vineyard and livestock producers.”

In Central Oregon, Deschutes Basin Watermaster Jeremy Giffin told KTVS, “We’re 71 percent of average on our snowpack.”

SNOTEL automated measurements from last month show the Upper Deschutes-Crooked River Basin snow-water equivalent nearly 30% below normal and the snowpack 17% below normal.

At this point last year, the region had an above-average snowpack. But a dry spring led to irrigation districts shutting off in the middle of summer, and it could happen again.

“We’re going to be very tight on irrigation water this summer,” Mr. Giffin said.

Reclamation on April 4 will issue its 2022 Operations Plan for the Klamath Project, which straddles the California-Oregon state line. Last year, the Operations Plan disallowed any diversion of any Project water from Upper Klamath Lake or the Klamath River. 2021 was thus the only year in the 117 years of the Project of zero water deliveries from the Klamath system.

“Although the drought was a factor in 2021, there was enough water in the system to meet irrigation needs,” said Klamath Water Users Association (KWUA) Executive Director Paul Simmons. “All that water was, however, allocated to threatened and endangered fish species in Upper Klamath Lake and the Klamath River.”

Project water users have emphasized that in the past, similar drought years such as 1992 and 1994, Project diversions were on the order of 400,000 acre-feet, with no evidence of negative effects to sensitive fish populations. In addition, de-



The Bureau of Reclamation, Friant Water Authority, and California Department of Water Resources last January celebrate the groundbreaking of a \$187 million construction project to restore capacity in a 10-mile portion of the Friant-Kern Canal.

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## Biden Administration Releases FY 2023 Budget

The Biden Administration late last month released the President's \$5.8 trillion Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 budget. Key items highlighted in the budget include: \$31 billion in additional defense spending (up from \$813 billion in FY 22), \$10.6 billion for global health security, including COVID-19 funding, and \$32 billion in funding for crime prevention.

"Budgets are statements of values," said President Biden in statement. "The budget I am releasing today sends a clear message that we value fiscal responsibility, safety and security at home and around the world, and the investments needed to continue our equitable growth and build a better America."

President Biden also plans to reduce the federal budget deficit by increasing taxes on the "ultra-rich" and corporations. The new "Billionaire Minimum Income Tax" would require households worth over \$100 million to pay taxes on at least 20 percent of their full income. The tax would reduce the deficit by about \$360 billion over the next 10 years, according to the White House.

### Reclamation Budget Priorities: Resiliency, Natural Environment, Aging Unfrastructure

President Biden proposed a \$1.4 billion Fiscal Year 2023 Budget for the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation). The budget builds on recent accomplishments and supports the Administration's goals of ensuring reliable and environmentally responsible delivery of water and power for farms, families, communities and industry, while providing tools to confront widening imbalances between water and power supply and demand throughout the West.

"Reclamation manages water and power, but we serve people," said Acting Reclamation Commissioner David Palumbo. "President Biden's FY 2023 Budget continues his administration's support for the people of the American West, ensuring that Tribes, farmers, ranchers, communities and businesses have the clean, affordable and reliable water and power that nurtures their lives and livelihood and protects the environment, ecosystems, and the species on which we all rely."

Additional details about Reclamation's budget request are available at [www.usbr.gov/budget](http://www.usbr.gov/budget).

### USDA Budget Priorities: Climate Resilience, Rural Communities, Markets

At the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Budget would invest in climate resilience, access to safe food, rural economies, new markets and underserved populations.

"The President's budget provides USDA with the tools needed to support a vibrant, revitalized, and prosperous rural America," said Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack. "This budget proposal is a statement of intent that underscores President Biden's commitment to the success of rural Americans and their communities."

As part of President Biden's whole-of-government approach to confronting the climate crisis, the Budget proposes \$1.177 billion in funding to address climate change across

private, working agricultural land. The USDA Budget also builds on the \$5.5 billion investment in the U.S. Forest Service made by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to reduce the risk of wildland fire, restore ecosystems, and protect communities.

### EPA Budget Proposal: Focus on Infrastructure and Environmental Justice

The budget proposes \$11 billion for the EPA in fiscal 2023, an increase of about \$1.5 billion from the \$9.56 billion Congress authorized last year. The White House unsuccessfully sought similar increases in its proposed fiscal 2022 budget, with Congress eventually increasing the agency's budget by about \$323 compared to the previous year.

"The President's budget request for EPA reflects this Administration's unwavering commitment to protect people from pollution, especially those living in overburdened and underserved communities across America," EPA Administrator Michael Regan said in a statement. "It funds a broad suite of transformational programs enacted by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, and it will enable us to implement the President's historic Justice40 commitment, among other key priorities."

### Earmarks

Congressional earmarks returned for the first time in more than a decade. House Members could submit a total of 10 projects to the appropriations subcommittees, and there was no project limit for Senate offices. House earmarks were dubbed "Community Project Funding," and the Senate used the term "Congressionally Directed Spending." The omnibus spending package includes more than 4,400 earmarks.

On March 18, House Appropriations Chair Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) kicked off the FY 2023 appropriations process with a Dear Colleague letter.

"With President Biden's signature... I am thrilled to announce that your Community Project Funding items in the fiscal year 2022 Omnibus are now enacted into law," Chair DeLauro wrote.

Of note, House Members can submit up to 15 project requests. House Members and Senators have begun to publish their office deadlines, but no subcommittee deadlines have been announced.

### Next Steps

The House and Senate Appropriations Committees will hold hearings with Cabinet secretaries and the heads of federal departments and agencies to discuss the FY23 budget over the coming weeks and months.

"The budget really serves as a suggestion from the White House to Congress and outlines the Administration's priorities," said Mark Limbaugh, with The Ferguson Group. "And like all previous Administration budget proposals, Congress will most certainly change the request to meet congressional priorities as well as the Administration's."

## Pacific Northwest Faces Worsening Drought (Cont'd from Pg 11)

spite the dedication of increased volumes of water to threatened and endangered fish species in the last two decades, there is no evidence of any improvement in the populations of those species.

### Elsewhere in the West...

With a grim outlook for Utah's water supply continuing into 2022, state lawmakers put nearly \$500 million toward water conservation measures of various types during the recent legislative session, according to the *St. George News*.

This includes efforts to meter secondary water sources and incentivize turf removal to drinking quality water development projects.

"Utah's population and economy are exploding but our water supply is dwindle-

ling," Brian Steed, executive director of the Utah Department of Natural Resources, said in a press release from the Washington County Water Conservancy District. "We have to protect, conserve and develop our water. Doing nothing and running out of water isn't an option."

Kansas Governor Laura Kelly declared a drought emergency, warnings and watches for every county in Kansas last month due to dry conditions causing high fire danger.

"The majority of the state of Kansas has experienced drought or abnormally dry conditions for the past several months," Governor Kelly told KSNW. "Unfortunately, these conditions are forecast to persist or get worse, so I strongly encourage

Kansans to be mindful of drought conditions and work to minimize the threat of fires across the state."



Kansas Poetry / Flickr-CC / Courtesy of Kansas City NPR

Kansans to be mindful of drought conditions and work to minimize the threat of fires across the state."

## EPA Advisors to Review WOTUS Science (Cont'd from Pg. 9)

### EPA Science Advisers to Review Science Behind WOTUS

The EPA Science Advisory Board (SAB) has unanimously voted to review the science behind EPA's recent proposed rulemaking to repeal the Trump Administration's Navigable Waters Protection Rule and revert to the WOTUS definition that was in place before 2015, updated with relevant Supreme Court decisions. The outcome of the review could possibly help shape EPA's proposed WOTUS regulation.

The basic science supporting the pre-2015 regulations was considered by SAB back in 2015, but since the agency is also considering Supreme Court decisions to the pre-2015 regulations, a more in-depth analysis was required.

### Agricultural Amicus Brief for Supreme Court Review

The Family Farm Alliance board of directors at its February meeting in Reno authorized General Counsel Norm Semanko to work with other national agricultural interests to file an amicus brief in the Supreme Court review of the *Sackett* case this fall.

"The opportunity to address WOTUS in the Supreme Court comes along very infrequently," said Mr. Semanko.

"The last one was 15 years ago."

The Alliance is joining has been offered an opportunity to participate in an "agriculture" brief, led by the American Farm Bureau, with the brief being written by attorney Tim Bishop, who has been the lead counsel for the business community's various challenges and defenses to the WOTUS rulemakings over the years.

"Our brief will generally explain how the uncertainty and broad scope of jurisdiction asserted by the agencies over the years have made it difficult for farmers to operate, that the agencies have failed to create a workable definition, and the need for SCOTUS to clearly define WOTUS," said Mr. Semanko.

The "ag" coalition currently consists of nine national agriculture groups: American Farm Bureau Federation, National Pork Producers Council, U.S. Poultry & Egg Association, The Fertilizer Institute, National Corn Growers Association, National Cotton Council, American Soybean Association, Family Farm Alliance, and United Egg Producers.

"We have an exciting opportunity to part of an amicus brief in potentially the most important WOTUS cases to ever reach the Supreme Court," said Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen.

**A Big Thank You to Our New and Supporting Members!**

**JANUARY—FEBRUARY 2022**

**CHAMPION (\$10,000 and Above)**

**California Cotton Alliance  
Friant Water Authority (CALIFORNIA)  
Banta-Carbona Irrigation District (CALIFORNIA)  
Yuba Water Agency (CALIFORNIA)**

**ADVOCATE (\$5000—\$9,999)**

**Arvin-Edison Water Storage District (CA)  
Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District  
Idaho Water Users Association  
Imperial Irrigation District (CA)  
Klamath Water Users Association (OR)  
Oregon Water Resources Congress  
Panoche Water District (CA)  
Southwestern Water Conservation District (CO)  
Stone Land Company (CA)**

**DEFENDER (\$1000-\$4999)**

**Kittitas Reclamation District (WA)  
Tulelake Irrigation District (CA)  
Fremont Madison Irrigation District (ID)  
Yakima-Tieton Irrigation District (WA)  
Firebaugh Canal Water District (CA)  
Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District (NM)  
Orange Cove Irrigation District (CA)  
Salt River Project (AZ)  
Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District (CO)  
Paloma Irrigation & Drainage District (AZ)  
Dolores Water Conservancy District (CO)  
Pathfinder Irrigation District (NE)  
AgriBusiness & Water Council of Arizona  
Bill Diedrich (CA)  
Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District (WA)  
Allenberg Cotton CO (CA)  
Langell Valley Irrigation District (OR)  
Kansas-Bostwick Irrigation District (KS)  
Kings River Water Association (CA)  
Poe Valley Improvement District (OR)  
Upper Arkansas Water Conservancy District (CO)**



**A Big Thank You to Our New and Supporting Members!**

**JANUARY—FEBRUARY 2022 (Continued from Page 14)**

**PARTNER (\$500-\$999)**

Burley Irrigation District (ID) Pacheco Water District (CA)  
Ainsworth Irrigation District (NE) Pioneer Irrigation District (ID)  
Twin Loups Reclamation District (NE)  
Animas-La Plata Water Conservancy District (CO)  
Carlsbad Irrigation District (NM) Barncastle Law Firm (NM)  
Central Colorado Water Conservancy District Colorado River Water Conservation District  
Four States Irrigation Council (CO/KS/NE/WY)  
Hermiston Irrigation District (OR) Hills Valley Irrigation District (CA)  
K-Cubed, L.L.C (OR) Kaweah Delta Water Conservation District (CA)  
Parreira Almond Processing (CA) Salopek 6U Farms (NM)  
Seus Family Farms, Inc. (CA) Shafter-Wasco Irrigation District (CA)  
Stanfield Irrigation District (OR) Dr. Stuart Styles (CA)  
Uncompahgre Valley Water Users Association (CO)  
Western Canal Water District (CA)

**SUPPORTER (\$250—\$499)**

Tumalo Irrigation District (OR) Weber River Water Users (UT)  
Carnevale Environmental Consulting LLC(CO)  
Columbia Basin Development League (WA)  
Colorado River Energy Distributors Association (AZ)  
Frank Hammerich (OR) Joe Mahaffey (CO)  
Parsons Behle & Latimer (ID)  
State of Idaho Water District #63  
Three Rivers Ag Investments (AZ)  
Water Resources Consulting (AZ)

**DONOR SUPPORT**

**Make your tax-deductible gift to the Alliance today! Grassroots membership is vital to our organization. Thank you in advance for your loyal support.**

If you have questions, please call our fundraising coordinator, Jane Townsend, at (916)206-7186 OR EMAIL [jane@familyfarmalliance.org](mailto:jane@familyfarmalliance.org)

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Contributions can also be mailed directly to:  
Family Farm Alliance  
P.O. Box 1705  
Clearlake Oaks, CA 95423

**CORRESPONDENCE LIST**

**APRIL 2022**

1. March 10, 2022 – District submitted the Series 2004A Revenue Bonds Continuing Annual Disclosure and 2020/2021 Financial Statements
2. March 11, 2022 – Notice and Agenda received from Santa Ynez Community Services District for the March 16, 2022 Board Meeting
3. March 14, 2022 – Notice received from County of Santa Barbara Planning & Development Department regarding filming at Refugio Road, Santa Ynez
4. March 14, 2022 – Letter from District regarding water service requirements letter - new rural residential/limited agriculture water service - Santa Barbara Avenue - APN 135-230-026
5. March 14, 2022 – Notice and Agenda received from Los Olivos Community Services District for the March 15, 2022 Special Meeting
6. March 17, 2022 – Notice and Agenda received from Santa Ynez Community Services District for the March 18, 2022 Board Meeting
7. March 17, 2022 – Transmittal to Central Coast Water Authority regarding 2020/2021 Coverage Calculations
8. March 21, 2022 – Notice and Agenda received from Central Coast Water Authority for the March 24, 2022 Board of Directors Meeting
9. March 21, 2022 – Letter from District regarding superseding meter downsize request for Baseline Avenue – APN 141-420-011
10. March 24, 2022 – Notice and Agenda received from Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board regarding March 28, 2022 Board Meeting
11. March 25, 2022 – Notice and Agenda received from Santa Ynez Community Services District for the March 30, 2022 Special Board Meeting
12. March 28, 2022 – Letter from District regarding water service requirements letter – new single-family residence, detached additional dwelling unit and private fire protection – Pine Street – APN 143-111-031
13. March 29, 2022 – Notice of Cancellation – Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Board of Directors March 30, 2022 Meeting
14. March 31, 2022 – Notice and Agenda received from Santa Barbara County LAFCO April 7, 2022 Board of Directors Meeting
15. April 5, 2022 – Transmittal to State of California Employment Development Department Quarterly Contribution Return and Report of Wages
16. April 5, 2022 – Notice and Agenda received from Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District for the April 12, 2022 Special Board of Directors Meeting

17. April 6, 2022 - Letter from District regarding billing card requirements for Alamo Pintado Avenue - APN 135-103-006
18. April 7, 2022 - Letter from District to 17 (seventeen) customers regarding Backflow Testing
19. April 8, 2022 - Notice and Agenda received from Los Olivos Community Services District for the April 13, 2022 Board of Directors Meeting
20. April 9, 2022 - Letter from District to four customers regarding past due water service accounts
21. April 11, 2022 - Agenda and Board materials received from Los Olivos Community Services District for the April 13, 2022 Board of Directors Meeting
22. April 12, 2022 - Letter from District regarding Can and Will Serve - new single family residence, swimming pool, and private fire protection - Dove Meadow Road - APN 137-440-002