

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, January 18, 2022**

VIDEO/TELECONFERENCE MEETING ONLY - NO PHYSICAL MEETING LOCATION

Public Participation:

Video: <https://zoom.us/j/92900399487>

Meeting passcode: 180175

or

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 via video 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. All submittals should indicate **“January 18, 2021 Board Meeting”** in the subject line. To the extent practicable, public comments and materials received by the District 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 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. 812 – 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 DECEMBER 21, 2021**
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
- c) Six-Month FY 2021-2022 Budget Update
- d) Quarterly Balance Sheet inclusive of Reserve Accounts – December 31, 2021

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
- 2. Emergency Regulation Issued by the State Water Resources Control Board

12. REPORTS BY THE BOARD MEMBERS OR STAFF, QUESTIONS OF STAFF, STATUS REPORTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, COMMITTEE REPORTS, OBSERVATIONS AND OTHER MATTERS AND/OR COMMUNICATIONS NOT REQUIRING BOARD ACTION

13. CORRESPONDENCE: GENERAL MANAGER RECOMMENDS FILING OF VARIOUS ITEMS

14. 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.

15. NEXT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES: The next Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees is scheduled for **February 15, 2022 at 3:00 p.m.**

16. 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.

17. RECONVENE INTO OPEN SESSION

[Sections 54957.1 and 54957.7 of the Government Code]

18. ADJOURNMENT

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. 812

**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. 2021-10.8, effective January 2, 2022, which requires the use of face covering at all times in all indoor public settings, except for certain enumerated circumstances, and identifies that the Centers for Disease Control and California Department of Public Health find that the use of face coverings lessen the risk of COVID-19 transmission and reinforce physical distancing of at least six feet; and on January 5, 2022 the California Department of Public Health issued updated guidance requiring face masks to be worn in all indoor public settings regardless of vaccination status from December 15, 2021 through February 15, 2022; 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 are causing, and will 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 January 18, 2022 by the following roll call vote:

Mary Martone - Secretary to the Board of Trustees

**HEALTH OFFICER ORDER NO. 2021-10.8
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA**

**FOR THE CONTROL OF COVID-19
FACE COVERINGS
WITHIN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**Health Officer Order No. 2021-10.8 Supersedes and Replaces Health Officer Order
No. 2021-10.7**

Effective Date: January 2, 2022, 5:00pm PT

(Changes are underlined.)

Please read this Order carefully. Violation of or failure to comply with this Order may constitute a misdemeanor punishable by fine of up to \$1,000, imprisonment, or both, or result in administrative fines. (Health and Safety Code §§ 101029, 120295 et seq.; County Ord. No. 5120.) Violators are also subject to civil enforcement actions including fines or civil penalties per violation per day, injunctive relief, and attorneys' fees and costs.

This Health Officer Order No. 2021-10.8 supersedes and replaces Health Officer Order No. 2021-10.7 that was effective December 3, 2021. Nothing in this Health Officer Order supersedes State Executive Orders or State Health Officer Orders or guidance provided by the California Department of Public Health available at: <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/Guidance.aspx#>

Summary: As of December 20, 2021, the community transmission level of COVID-19 in Santa Barbara County is categorized as "High" based on the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Indicators. The significantly more transmissible SARS-CoV-2 B.1.617.2 (Delta) variant of COVID-19 is the predominant strain in Santa Barbara County, while SARS-CoV-2 B.1.1.529 (Omicron) is emerging as the predominant strain in the US. To control the spread of COVID-19, this Health Officer Order orders all individuals in the County of Santa Barbara – whether vaccinated or unvaccinated – to wear a Face Covering at all times in all Indoor Public Settings, and while inside any Business, with limited exemptions, and recommends that Businesses make face coverings available to individuals entering the Business.

WHEREAS, on March 4, 2020, Governor Newsom declared a state of emergency for conditions caused by a novel coronavirus, COVID-19, and on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic, and on March 12, 2020, the County of Santa Barbara declared a local emergency and a local health emergency in relation COVID-19 in the community; and

WHEREAS, in the County of Santa Barbara ("County") as well as throughout California and the nation, there are insufficient quantities of critical healthcare infrastructure, including hospital beds, ventilators and workers, capable of adequately treating mass numbers of patients at a single time – should the virus spread unchecked; and

WHEREAS, in direct response to the lack of healthcare infrastructure, governments across

the nation are taking actions to slow the spread of COVID-19 in order to “flatten the curve” of infection and reduce the numbers of individuals infected at any one time by minimizing situations where the virus can spread; and

WHEREAS, the CDC categorizes COVID-19 community transmission in four categories: Low, Moderate, Substantial, and High; and

WHEREAS, per the CDC “for people infected with the Delta variant, similar amounts of viral genetic material have been found among both unvaccinated and fully vaccinated people”; and

WHEREAS, since April 2021, the Delta variant has been circulating in the County. This variant is highly transmissible in indoor settings and requires multicomponent prevention strategies to reduce spread. Despite high vaccination rates, the County is experiencing substantial levels of community transmission due to the Delta variant. While the risk for COVID-19 infection is highest among unvaccinated persons, the incidence of infection among fully vaccinated persons may also occur. Hospitalizations remain elevated from levels prior to the implementation of this Order, primarily among unvaccinated persons; and

WHEREAS, the COVID-19 vaccines authorized in the United States are highly safe and effective. These vaccines provide protection to individuals and communities, particularly against severe COVID-19 disease, hospitalization, and death, and are recommended by the CDC for all populations authorized to receive them by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The Health Officer strongly recommends that all eligible persons in the County be vaccinated. Vaccines are available for all persons over 5 years of age. Information on obtaining a COVID19 vaccine in the County of Santa Barbara is available here: <https://publichealthsb.org/vaccine>; and

WHEREAS, since July 19, 2021, the Health Officer has recommended that fully vaccinated persons wear masks in public indoor settings, considering the apparent increased transmissibility of the Delta variant; and

WHEREAS, since July 28, 2021 the California Department of Public Health has required face coverings in specific indoor public settings regardless of vaccination status; and

WHEREAS, as of August 13, 2021 and updated October 25, 2021, the CDC recommends those not fully vaccinated and aged 2 or older should (1) wear a face covering in indoor public places; and (2) in areas with high numbers of COVID-19 cases, consider wearing a mask in crowded outdoor settings and for activities with close contact with others who are not fully vaccinated (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/about-face-coverings.html>); and

WHEREAS, as of September 1, 2021 and updated October 15, 2021, the CDC recommends fully vaccinated individuals wear a face covering in public indoor settings in areas with Substantial or High community transmission rates (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/fully-vaccinated-guidance.html>); and

WHEREAS, as of August 4, 2021 and updated November 5, 2021, the CDC recommends “universal indoor masking for all students, staff, teachers, and visitors to K-12 schools,

regardless of vaccination status." When community transmission is "Substantial" the CDC recommends screening testing for participants of high-risk sports and high-risk extracurricular activities, especially when conducted indoors, twice per week for participants that are not fully vaccinated. When community transmission is "Moderate" the CDC recommends screening testing for participants of high-risk sports and high-risk extracurricular activities, especially when conducted indoors, at least once per week for participants that are not fully vaccinated. (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/schools-childcare/k-12-guidance.html>); and

WHEREAS, as of November 24, 2021, the CDPH updated its COVID-19 Public Health Guidance for K-12 Schools in California, 2021-22 School Year, requiring face coverings for indoor School-Based Extracurricular Activities and recommending weekly testing for activities when masks (Face Coverings) or "bell covers" are not practicable (<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/COVID-19/K-12-Guidance-2021-22-School-Year.aspx>); and

WHEREAS, as of December 13, 2021, the CDPH requires face coverings in indoor public settings regardless of vaccination status, for the period of December 15, 2021 through January 15, 2022 (<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/COVID-19/guidance-for-face-coverings.aspx>); and

WHEREAS, as of December 4, 2021, according to the CDC, COVID-19 community transmission level is categorized as "High" in California and Santa Barbara County. As of December 16, 2021, the County has a case rate of 12.9 per 100,000 and a test positivity of 3.3%; and

WHEREAS, the CDC and the CDPH find the use of face coverings may reduce asymptomatic transmission of COVID-19 and reinforce physical distancing, and that wearing a face covering combined with physical distancing of at least six feet, and frequent hand washing, will lessen the risk of COVID-19 transmission by limiting the spread of respiratory droplets; and

WHEREAS, universal indoor use of face coverings, also known as masking, is the least disruptive and most immediately impactful additional measure to take to limit the spread of COVID-19. This Order is part of a strategy to support the continued operations of Businesses, activities, and schools; and

WHEREAS, the County Health Officer finds (1) a significant portion of individuals with COVID-19 are asymptomatic and can transmit the virus to others; (2) those who may develop symptoms can transmit the virus to others before showing symptoms; (3) the incidence of infection among fully vaccinated persons continues to occur; (4) scientific evidence shows COVID-19 is easily spread and public activities can result in transmission of the virus; (5) face coverings are necessary because COVID-19 is highly contagious and is spread through respiratory droplets that are produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. These droplets may land on other people or be inhaled into their lungs, may land on and attach to surfaces where they remain for days, and may remain viable in the air for up to three hours, even after the infected person is no longer present; (6) indoor School-Based Extracurricular Activities lead to increased exhalation and respiratory droplet production; (7) Face Coverings cannot be practicably worn during some indoor School-

Based Extracurricular Activities; (8) when worn properly, face coverings have the potential to slow the spread of the virus by limiting the spread of respiratory droplets; and (9) distinctions made in this Order are to minimize the spread of COVID-19 that could occur through proximity and duration of contact between individuals; and

WHEREAS, the intent of this Order is to temporarily require the use of Face Coverings to slow the spread of COVID-19 in Santa Barbara County to the maximum extent possible. All provisions of this Order should be interpreted to effectuate this intent.

ACCORDINGLY, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTIONS 101040, 101085, AND 120175, TITLE 17 CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS SECTION 2501, THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA ORDERS:

1. This Order 2021-10.7 is effective 5:00 p.m. (PT) January 2, 2022 and continuing until 5:00 p.m. (PT), on February 1, 2022 or until it is extended, rescinded, superseded, or amended in writing by the County of Santa Barbara Health Officer ("Health Officer"). This Order applies in the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County ("County").
2. This Order orders that in the County Face Coverings must be worn over the mouth and nose – regardless of vaccination status – in all Indoor Public Settings, and while inside any Business, as defined below, including but not limited to: offices, retail stores, restaurants and bars, theaters, family entertainment centers, conference and event centers, State and local government offices serving the public, educational entities, and schools K-12.
3. Individuals, Businesses, venue operators, hosts, and others responsible for the operation of Indoor Public Settings must:
 - a. Require all individuals to wear Face Coverings regardless of vaccination status while indoors; and
 - b. Post clearly visible and easy-to-read signage at all entry points to communicate the Face Covering requirements.
4. Exemptions. Individuals are not required to wear Face Coverings in the following circumstances:
 - a. While working alone in a closed office or room;
 - b. While actively eating and/or drinking;
 - c. While swimming or showering;
 - d. While obtaining a medical or cosmetic service involving the head or face for which temporary removal of the Face Covering is necessary to perform the service;
 - e. Performers at indoor live events such as theater, opera, symphony, religious choirs, and professional sports may remove Face Coverings while actively performing or practicing, though such individuals should maximize physical distancing as much as practicable. These individuals shall undergo COVID-19

testing either once weekly with an FDA-approved PCR testing, or twice weekly with an FDA-approved antigen testing. Face Coverings are required at all other times not actively performing or practicing;

- f. Individuals in indoor religious or cultural gatherings may remove Face Coverings when necessary to participate in religious or cultural rituals;
 - g. Individuals actively engaged in water-based sports (e.g., swimming, swim lessons, diving, water polo) and other sports where masks create imminent risk to health (e.g., wrestling, judo). These individuals shall undergo COVID-19 testing either once weekly with an FDA-approved PCR testing, or twice weekly with an FDA-approved antigen testing. Face Coverings are required at all other times not in the water or actively engaged in the sport. All other indoor recreational sports, gyms, and yoga studios shall comply with this Order;
 - h. Students actively participating in School-Based Extracurricular Activities (as defined below), when practicing, conditioning, or competing in indoor sports or exercise, where due to heavy exertion, Face Coverings are not practicable, so long as those participating students undergo COVID-19 testing either once weekly with an FDA-approved PCR testing, or twice weekly with an FDA-approved antigen testing. Face Coverings are required at all other times including when not actively practicing, conditioning, competing, or on the sidelines, in team meetings, within locker rooms, or in weight rooms;
 - i. Students actively participating in School-Based Extracurricular Activities (as defined below), using instruments indoors that cannot be played with a Face Coverings (e.g., wind instruments) may perform without a Face Covering if bell coverings are used AND a minimum of 3 feet of physical distancing is maintained between participants. If bell covers are not used, then participating students shall undergo COVID-19 testing either once weekly with an FDA-approved PCR testing, or twice weekly with an FDA-approved antigen testing. Face Coverings are required at all other times when not actively practicing or performing;
 - j. Persons younger than two years old must not wear a Face Covering because of the risk of suffocation;
 - k. Persons with a medical condition, mental health condition, or disability that prevents wearing a Face Covering. This includes persons with a medical condition for whom wearing a Face Covering could obstruct breathing or who are unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove a Face Covering without assistance;
 - l. Persons who are hearing impaired, or communicating with a person who is hearing impaired, when the ability to see the mouth is essential for communication; and
 - m. Persons for whom wearing a Face Covering would create a risk to the person related to their work, as determined by local, state, or federal regulators or workplace safety guidelines.
5. Persons exempted from wearing a Face Covering due to a medical condition, mental health condition, disability, or who are hearing impaired or communicating with a person who is hearing impaired, must wear a non-restrictive alternative, such as a

face shield with a drape on the bottom edge.

6. Workplaces subject to the Cal/OSHA COVID-19 Emergency Temporary Standards (ETS) and/or the Cal/OSHA Aerosol Transmissible Diseases Standards should consult the applicable regulations for additional requirements. The ETS allows local health jurisdictions to mandate more protective measures. (8 CCR § 3205(a)(2).) This Order, which requires Face Coverings for all individuals in Indoor Public Settings, and while inside any Business, regardless of vaccination status, takes precedence over the more permissive ETS regarding employee face coverings.
7. "Business" or "Businesses" for the purpose of this Health Officer Order is defined to mean any institution, establishment, public or private agency, for-profit, non-profit, or educational entity, whether an organization, corporate entity, partnership, or sole proprietorship. Business does not include a place when used exclusively by one or more individuals for a private gathering or other personal purpose.
8. "Face Covering" means a covering made of a variety of materials such as cloth, fabric, cotton, silk, linen, or other permeable materials, that fully covers the tip of a person's nose and mouth, without holes, including cloth face masks, surgical masks, towels, scarves, and/or bandanas. This Order does not require the public to wear medical-grade masks, including masks rated N95, KN95, and their equivalent or better.

A face covering with a one-way valve (typically a raised plastic cylinder about the size of a quarter on the front or side of the mask) that provides a preferential path of escape for exhaled breath shall not be used as a face covering under this Order because the valve permits respiratory droplets to easily escape which places others at risk.
9. "Indoor Public Setting" or "Indoor Public Settings" for the purpose of this Health Officer Order is defined to mean an enclosed area whether privately or publicly owned, to which the public have access by right or by invitation, expressed or implied, whether by payment of money or not, but not a place when used exclusively by one or more individuals for a private gathering or other personal purpose.
10. "School-Based Extracurricular Activities" for the purpose of this Health Officer Order is defined to mean all extracurricular activities that are operated or supervised by public or private schools K-12 and involve singing, shouting, band, or exercise at a school site, whether or not the activity occurs during school hours.
11. Except as otherwise set forth herein, the December 13, 2021 Guidance for the Use of Face Coverings issued by the CDPH (<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/COVID-19/guidance-for-face-coverings.aspx>) as may be amended from time to time, continues to apply throughout the County of Santa Barbara.
12. The Health Officer strongly encourages that individuals, Businesses, venue operators, hosts, and others responsible for the operation of Indoor Public Settings to provide Face Coverings at no cost to individuals required to wear them.

13. If you cannot afford a face covering one will be provided to you free-of-charge at the following locations:
- a. Santa Barbara County Administration building lobby, 105 E Anapamu St, Santa Barbara
 - b. Santa Barbara Health Care Center, 345 Camino del Remedio, Santa Barbara
 - c. Santa Maria Health Care Center, 2115 Centerpointe Parkway, Santa Maria
 - d. The Health Officer requests cities within the County of Santa Barbara provide face coverings free-of-charge to those cannot afford them.

This Order is issued as a result of the worldwide pandemic of COVID-19 which has infected at least 276,154,718 individuals worldwide, in 222 countries and territories, including 47,188 cases, and 557 deaths in the County, and is implicated in over 5,380,932 worldwide deaths.

This Order is issued based on evidence of increasing transmission of COVID-19 both within the County and worldwide, scientific evidence regarding the most effective approach to slow transmission of communicable diseases generally and COVID-19 specifically, as well as best practices as currently known and available to protect the public from the risk of spread of or exposure to COVID-19.

This Order is issued because of the propensity of the virus to spread person to person and also because the virus physically is causing property loss or damage due to its proclivity to attach to surfaces for prolonged periods of time.

This Order is intended to reduce the likelihood of exposure to COVID-19, thereby slowing the spread of COVID-19 in communities worldwide. As the presence of individuals increases, the difficulty and magnitude of tracing individuals who may have been exposed to a case rises exponentially.

This Order may be rescinded when the County's Case Rate per 100,000 in population is 7 or less for 21 consecutive days, and hospitalizations are low and stable (20% or more staffed ICU beds are available) for 3 consecutive days.

This Order is issued in accordance with, and incorporates by reference: the March 4, 2020 Proclamation of a State Emergency issued by Governor Gavin Newsom; the March 12, 2020 Declaration of Local Health Emergency and Proclamation of Emergency based on an imminent and proximate threat to public health from the introduction of novel COVID-19 in the County; the March 17, 2020 Resolution of the Board of Supervisors ratifying the County Declaration of Local Health Emergency and Proclamation of Emergency regarding COVID-19; the March 13, 2020 Presidential Declaration of a National Emergency due to the national impacts of COVID-19; the March 22, 2020, Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster in California beginning on January 20, 2020 under Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Incident DR-4482-CA; CDPH / Cal-OSHA Interim Guidance for Ventilation, Filtration, and Air Quality in Indoor Environments issued February 26, 2021; the State Public Health Order issued June 11, 2021; Governor Gavin Newsom's Executive Order N-07-21 of June 11, 2021; Governor Gavin Newsom's Executive Order N-08-21 of June 11, 2021; the State Public Health Order issued July 26, 2021; the July 28, 2021 California Department of Public Health Guidance for the Use of Face Coverings; the October 15, 2021 guidance issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention titled Interim Public Health

Recommendations for Fully Vaccinated People; and the October 25, 2021 guidance issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention titled Your Guide to Masks; the November 5, 2021 guidance issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention titled Guidance for COVID-19 Prevention in K-12 Schools; the November 24, 2021 California Department of Public Health Guidance for K-12 Schools in California, 2021-22 School Year; and the December 13, 2021 California Department of Public Health Guidance for the Use of Face Coverings.

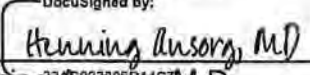
This Order is made in accordance with all applicable State and Federal laws, including but not limited to: Health and Safety Code sections 101040 and 120175; Health and Safety Code sections 101030 et seq., 120100 et seq.; and Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations section 2501.

If any provision of this Order or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the Order, including the application of such part or provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect. To this end, the provisions of this Order are severable.

The violation of any provision of this Order constitutes a threat to public health. Pursuant to Government Code sections 26602 and 41601 and Health and Safety Code sections 101029 and 120295, the Health Officer requests that the Sheriff and all chiefs of police in the County ensure compliance with and enforce this Order. Per Health and Safety Code section 101029, "the sheriff of each county, or city and county, may enforce within the county, or the city and county, all orders of the local health officer issued for the purpose of preventing the spread of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease. Every peace officer of every political subdivision of the county, or city and county, may enforce within the area subject to his or her jurisdiction all orders of the local health officer issued for the purpose of preventing the spread of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease. This section is not a limitation on the authority of peace officers or public officers to enforce orders of the local health officer. When deciding whether to request this assistance in enforcement of its orders, the local health officer may consider whether it would be necessary to advise the enforcement agency of any measures that should be taken to prevent infection of the enforcement officers."

Copies of this Order shall promptly be: (1) made available at the County Public Health Department; (2) posted on the County Public Health Department's website (publichealthsb.org); and (3) provided to any member of the public requesting a copy of this Order.

IT IS SO ORDERED:

DocuSigned by:

Henning Ansong, M.D.
Health Officer
Santa Barbara County Public Health Department

Paeter Garcia

From: City of Santa Barbara <ccommunications@santabarbaraca.gov>
Sent: Friday, December 31, 2021 10:36 AM
To: Chris Dahlstrom
Subject: Santa Barbara County Extends Health Officer Order Requiring Use of Face Covering Indoors to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19

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.



Santa Barbara County Extends Health Officer Order Requiring Use of Face Covering Indoors to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19

The Santa Barbara County Public Health Department has extended the Health Officer Order which requires the use of masks in indoor public settings. This order requires all individuals, regardless of vaccination status, to wear face coverings when indoors in public settings, with limited exceptions. This **Order 2021-10.8** is effective at 5 p.m., on January 2, 2022 and continues until 5 p.m., on February 1, 2022 or until it is extended, rescinded, superseded, or amended.

As of December 20, 2021, the COVID-19 community transmission level is categorized as "High" in California and Santa Barbara County by the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC). As of December 25, 2021, the County has a case rate of 33.5 per 100,000 and a test positivity of 9.5%. The CDC continues to recommend fully vaccinated individuals wear a face covering in public indoor settings in areas with Substantial or High community transmission rates.

An update to the previous framework has been outlined by local health officials to consider rescinding the indoor mask mandate. The county case rate should be 7.0 cases per 100,000 people or lower for three consecutive weeks. In addition to this, hospitalizations should be low and stable for at least 3 days. Local health officials will consider these metrics, along with any other relevant factors, including the spread of new variants.

"We are heading into the winter season facing a very different virus compared to last year. Already Omicron makes up over 60% of new infections in Santa Barbara County." shared Dr. Henning Ansorg, County Health Officer. "We need a layered approach of protective measures to reduce transmission and severe illness. In addition to vaccination including the booster, wearing a well-fitted mask in public indoor spaces does give additional protection to the wearer and limits transmission of COVID to others. We are asking everyone to help reduce unnecessary illness and suffering by following this health order."

Additionally, CDPH updated requirements for attending mega events, like concerts and sporting events. Prior to attending an event, attendees will now require either proof of vaccination, a negative antigen COVID-19 test within one day of the event, or a negative PCR test within two days of the event.

This Health Officer Order is consistent with the guidance from the CDC as well as the California Department of Public Health who issued a mask mandate per state **Health Officer Order**, which recommends that fully vaccinated people

wear masks while in indoor public settings. The full Health Officer Order can be read here: <https://publichealthsb.org/health-officer-orders/>.

Visit <https://publichealthsb.org/vaccine> to learn where you can find a vaccination site near you or call 2-1-1.

Stay Connected:

County Public Health: www.PublicHealthSBC.org, [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#)

County of Santa Barbara: www.CountyofSB.org, [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#)

2-1-1 Call Center: Dial 211 if calling from within the county; or call (800) 400-1572 if calling from outside the area.



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COUNTY
one
FUTURE

Santa Barbara County

PUBLIC Health
DEPARTMENT



City of Santa Barbara | City Hall, 735 Anacapa Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93101

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PRESS RELEASE
January 3, 2022

News Media Contact:
Jackie Ruiz, MPH
Public Information Officer
(805) 896-1057 (cell)
[jacruiz@sbcphd.org](mailto:jacruz@sbcphd.org)

**UPDATED COVID-19 ISOLATION AND QUARANTINE GUIDANCE
TO ALIGN WITH CDPH**

(SANTA BARBARA, Calif.) – The Santa Barbara County Public Health Department has updated their COVID-19 isolation and quarantine guidance to align with new guidance from the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). This guidance does not apply to health care personnel. Changes of note include:

- Updated isolation and quarantine recommendations for the general public are now in alignment with timeframe recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
- Additional mitigation measures, including testing to exit isolation and quarantine and improved masking are included.
- Clarification that fully-vaccinated persons who are booster-eligible, but have not yet received their booster dose are now recommended to quarantine.

Persons Who Test Positive for COVID-19 (Isolation)	Recommended Action
Everyone, regardless of vaccination status, previous infection or lack of symptoms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay home for at least 5 days. • Isolation can end after day 5 if symptoms are not present or are resolving and a diagnostic specimen* collected on day 5 or later tests negative. • If unable to test or choosing not to test, and symptoms are not present or are resolving, isolation can end after day 10. • If fever is present, isolation should be continued until fever resolves. • If symptoms, other than fever, are not resolving continue to isolate until symptoms are resolving or until after day 10. • Wear a well-fitting mask around others for a total of 10 days, especially in indoor settings (see Section below on masking for additional information)

*Antigen test preferred.

Persons Who are Exposed to Someone with COVID-19 (Quarantine)	Recommended Action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unvaccinated**; OR • Vaccinated and booster-eligible** but have not yet received their booster dose. <p>**Includes persons previously infected with SARS-CoV-2, including within the last 90 days.</p> <p>(See Appendix for definition of booster-eligible)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay home for at least 5 days, after your last contact with a person who has COVID-19. • Test on day 5. • Quarantine can end after day 5 if symptoms are not present and a diagnostic specimen collected on day 5 or later tests negative. • If unable to test or choosing not to test, and symptoms are not present, quarantine can end after day 10. • Wear a well-fitting mask around others for a total of 10 days, especially in indoor settings (see Section below on masking for additional information) • If testing positive, follow isolation recommendations above. • If symptoms develop, test and stay home.

Persons Who are Exposed to Someone with COVID-19 (No Quarantine)	Recommended Action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boosted; OR • Vaccinated, but not yet booster-eligible. <p>(See Appendix for definition of booster-eligible)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test on day 5. • Wear a well-fitting mask around others for 10 days, especially in indoor settings (see Section below on masking for additional information) • If testing positive, follow isolation recommendations above. • If symptoms develop, test and stay home.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, people with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus. People with these symptoms may have COVID-19: fever or chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, new loss of taste or smell, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, nausea or vomiting, and diarrhea.

More details regarding this isolation and quarantine guidance can be found [here](#). Community members are urged to follow these recommendations as closely as possible. For information about COVID-19 vaccination, testing, and other prevention measures, please visit <https://publichealthsb.org>.

County Public Health: www.PublicHealthSBC.org, [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#)

County of Santa Barbara: www.CountyofSB.org, [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#)

2-1-1 Call Center: Dial 211 if calling from within the county; or call (800) 400-1572 if calling from outside the area.



TOMÁS J. ARAGÓN, M.D., Dr.P.H.
State Public Health Officer & Director

State of California—Health and Human Services Agency California Department of Public Health



GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor

January 5, 2022

TO: All Californians

SUBJECT: Guidance for the Use of Face Masks

Related Materials: [Face Coverings Q&A](#) | [Face Coverings Fact Sheet \(PDF\)](#) | [Face Mask Tips and Resources](#) | [Face Shields Q&A \(PDF\)](#) | [Safe Schools for All Hub](#) | [More Home & Community Guidance](#) | [All Guidance](#) | [More Languages](#)

Updates as of January 5, 2022:

- Extends requirement for universal masking indoors statewide December 15, 2021, through February 15, 2022.

Guidance For the Use of Masks

Background

The COVID-19 vaccines remain effective in preventing serious disease, hospitalization, and death from the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Unvaccinated persons are more likely to get infected and spread the virus which is transmitted through the air and concentrates indoors. To ensure that we collectively protect the health and well-being of all Californians; keep schools open for in-person instruction; and allow California's economy to remain open and thrive, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) **is requiring masks to be worn in all indoor public settings, irrespective of vaccine status, until February 15, 2022.** This requirement will be updated as CDPH continues to assess conditions on an ongoing basis.

This measure brings an added layer of mitigation as the Omicron variant, a Variant of Concern as labeled by the World Health Organization, continues to increase in prevalence across California, the United States, and the world and spreads much more easily than the original SARS-CoV-2 virus and the Delta variant.

Over the last two weeks, the statewide seven-day average case rate has increased by more than sixfold and hospitalizations have doubled. While the percentage of Californians fully vaccinated and boosted continues to increase, we continue to have areas of the state where vaccine coverage is low, putting individuals and communities at greater risk for COVID-19. Given the current hospital census, which is over capacity, the surge in cases and hospitalizations has materially impacted California's health care delivery system within many regions of the state. Staffing levels are also increasingly impacted by COVID-19 transmission in many critical sectors.

As noted in the Science Brief[1] by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) updated in December 2021, at least ten studies have confirmed the benefit of universal masking in community level analyses: in a unified hospital system,[2] a German city,[3] two U.S. states,[4], [5] a panel of 15 U.S. states and Washington, D.C.,[6], [7] as well as both Canada[8] and the U.S.[9], [10], [11] nationally. Each analysis demonstrated that, following directives for universal masking, new infections fell significantly. Two of these studies[12], [13] and an additional analysis of data from 200 countries that included the U.S.[14] also demonstrated reductions in mortality. Another 10-site study showed reductions in hospitalization growth rates following mask mandate implementation.[15]

Implementing a universal masking requirement not only has proven to decrease the rate of infections but is able to slow community transmission. A series of cross-sectional surveys in the U.S. suggested that a 10% increase in self-reported mask wearing tripled the likelihood of slowing community transmission.[16]

The masking requirement in California schools has allowed us to keep schools open when compared to other parts of the country. California accounts for roughly 12% of all U.S. students, but only 1% of COVID-19 related school closures. Nationally during the Delta surge in July and August 2021, jurisdictions without mask requirements in schools experienced larger increases in pediatric case rates, and school outbreaks were 3.5 times more likely in areas without school mask requirements.[17], [18]

Aerosol Transmissible Diseases (ATD) Standard and should consult those regulations for additional applicable requirements.

Masking Requirements

Masks are required for all individuals in all indoor public settings, regardless of vaccination status from December 15, 2021 through February 15, 2022 [surgical masks or higher-level respirators (e.g., N95s, KN95s, KF94s) with good fit are recommended].

See State Health Officer Order, issued on July 26, 2021, for a full list of high-risk congregate and other healthcare settings where surgical masks are required for unvaccinated workers, and recommendations for respirator use for unvaccinated workers in healthcare and long-term care facilities in situations or settings not covered by Cal OSHA ETS or ATD.

For additional information on types of masks, the most effective masks, and ensuring a well-fitted mask, individuals should refer to CDPH Get the Most out of Masking and see CDPH Masking Guidance Frequently Asked Questions for more information.

No person can be prevented from wearing a mask as a condition of participation in an activity or entry into a business.

Exemptions to masks requirements

The following **individuals** are exempt from wearing masks at all times:

- Persons younger than two years old. Very young children must not wear a mask because of the risk of suffocation.
- Persons with a medical condition, mental health condition, or disability that prevents wearing a mask. This includes persons with a medical condition for whom wearing a mask could obstruct breathing or who are unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove a mask without assistance.
- Persons who are hearing impaired, or communicating with a person who is hearing impaired, where the ability to see the mouth is essential for communication.
- Persons for whom wearing a mask would create a risk to the person related to their work, as determined by local, state, or federal regulators or workplace safety guidelines.

[1] Science Brief: Community Use of Masks to Control the Spread of SARS-CoV-2 | CDC

[2] Wang X, Ferro EG, Zhou G, Hashimoto D, Bhatt DL. Association between universal masking in a health care system and SARS-CoV-2 positivity among health care workers. *JAMA*. 2020;324(7):703–704.

[3] Mitze T, Kosfeld R, Rode J, Wälde K. Face masks considerably reduce COVID-19 cases in Germany. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2020;117(51):32293–32301.

[4] Gallaway MS, Rigler J, Robinson S, et al. Trends in COVID-19 incidence after implementation of mitigation measures – Arizona, January 22–August 7, 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2020;69(40):1460–1463.

[5] Van Dyke ME, Rogers TM, Pevzner E, et al. Trends in county-level COVID-19 incidence in counties with and without a mask mandate – Kansas, June 1–August 23, 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2020;69(47):1777–1781.

[6] Lyu W, Wehby GL. Community use of face masks and COVID-19: evidence from a natural experiment of state mandates in the US. *Health Aff (Millwood)*. 2020;39(8):1419–1425.

[7] Hatzius J, Struyven D, Rosenberg I. Face masks and GDP. Updated June 29, 2020. Accessed July 8, 2020.

[8] Karaivanov A, Lu SE, Shigeoka H, Chen C, Pamplona S. Face masks, public policies and slowing the spread of COVID-19: evidence from Canada. *J Health Econ*. 2021;78:102475.

[9] Joo H, Miller GF, Sunshine G, et al. Decline in COVID-19 hospitalization growth rates associated with statewide mask mandates – 10 states, March–October 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2021;70(6):212–216.

[10] Chernozhukov V, Kasahara H, Schrimpf P. Causal impact of masks, policies, behavior on early COVID-19 pandemic in the U.S. *J Econom*. 2021;220(1):23–62.

[11] Guy GP Jr, Lee FC, Sunshine G, et al. Association of state-issued mask mandates and allowing on-premises restaurant dining with county-level COVID-19 case and death growth rates – United States, March 1–December 31, 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2021;70(10):350–354.

[12] Ibid, 6.

[13] Ibid, 7.

[14] Ibid, 11.

Health. 2021;3(3):e148–e157.

[17] Jehn M, McCullough JM, Dale AP, Gue M, Eller B, Cullen T, Scott SE. Association between K–12 school mask policies and school-associated COVID-19 outbreaks — Maricopa and Pima Counties, Arizona, July–August 2021. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2021; 70(39):1372–1373.

[18] Budzyn SE, Panaggio MJ, Parks SE, Papazian M, Magid J, Eng M, Barrios LC. Pediatric COVID-19 cases in counties with and without school mask requirements — United States, July 1–September 4, 2021. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2021; 70(39):1377–1378.

California Department of Public Health
PO Box, 997377, MS 0500, Sacramento, CA 95899-7377
Department Website (cdph.ca.gov)



SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
 IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
DECEMBER 21, 2021 REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

A Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1, was held at 3:00 p.m. on Tuesday, December 21, 2021 via video/teleconference.

Trustees Present: Jeff Clay Michael Burchardi
 Brad Joos Lori Parker
 Jeff Holzer

Trustees Absent: None

Others Present: Paeter Garcia Mary Martone
 Gary Kvistad Eric Tambini
 Karen King Austin McCollum

1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL:

President Clay called the meeting to order at 3:00 p.m., he stated this was a Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees. Ms. Martone conducted roll call and reported that all Trustees were present.

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:

President Clay led the Pledge of Allegiance.

3. REPORT BY THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR POSTING OF THE NOTICE AND AGENDA:

Ms. Martone presented the affidavit of posting of the Agenda, along with a true copy of the Agenda for this meeting. She reported that the Agenda was posted in accordance with the California Government Code commencing at Section 54950, as well as District Resolutions No. 340. The affidavit was filed as evidence of the posting of the Agenda items contained therein.

4. CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION NO. 809: - 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.

Mr. Garcia presented Resolution No. 809 and explained that Assembly Bill 361 (AB 361) allows public agencies to conduct remote public meetings via video/teleconference during the COVID-19 pandemic, provided certain conditions exist and findings are made. He stated that in order for the Board to continue to meet under the provisions of AB 361, either remotely or under a hybrid approach of remote and in person attendance, the Board is required to review and reconsider its determinations at least every 30 days. Mr. Garcia reported that because the State of California remains under a declared state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic and based on Santa Barbara County Health Officer Order 2021-10.7, approval of Resolution No. 809 would allow the Board to hold meetings under the provisions of AB 361.

No public comment was provided.

It was MOVED by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Holzer, to adopt Resolution No. 809, a Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District,

1 Improvement No.1. Authorizing Remote Teleconference Meetings Under the Ralph M. Brown
2 Act in Accordance with AB 361.
3

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

6 AYES, Trustees: Michael Burchardi
7 Jeff Clay
8 Jeff Holzer
9 Brad Joos
10 Lori Parker
11

12 NOES, Trustees: None
13 ABSTAIN, Trustees: None
14 ABSENT, Trustees: None
15

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

17 There were no additions or corrections to the Agenda.
18

19 6. PUBLIC COMMENT:

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

25 7. CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) UPDATE:

26 A. General Manager's Report

27 Mr. Garcia reported on the current information related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the
28 District's actions. He reported that the Santa Barbara County Public Health Department
29 issued Health Officer Order No. 2021-10.7 effective 5:00 p.m. on December 3, 2021 through
30 January 2, 2022 which extends the mandatory requirement for the use of face coverings
31 indoors, regardless of vaccination status, or until the Order is extended, rescinded, or
32 superseded. Mr. Garcia reported that the Board packet also included a December 13, 2021
33 guidance document from the State of California Department of Public Health for the use of
34 face coverings.
35

36 8. CONSIDERATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF NOVEMBER 16, 2021:

37 The Regular Meeting Minutes from November 16, 2021 were presented for consideration.
38

39 President Clay asked if there were any changes or additions to the Regular Meeting Minutes of
40 November 16, 2021 Minutes as presented. No changes or additions were requested.
41

42 It was MOVED by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Burchardi, and carried by a 5-0-0 roll call
43 vote, to approve the November 16, 2021 Minutes as presented.
44

45 9. CONSENT AGENDA:

46 The Consent Agenda Report was provided in the Board packet.
47

48 Mr. Garcia reviewed the Consent Agenda materials for the month of December.
49

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

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

A. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION:

- 1. Employee Recognition
 - a) Eric Tambini - 24 Years of Service
 - b) James "Jim" Morrill - 21 Years of Service
 - c) Russell McCandlish - 20 Years of Service

Mr. Garcia recognized three long-time District employees, Mr. Eric Tambini, Mr. James Morrill, and Mr. Russell McCandlish for their 20+ years of service with the District. He provided a brief synopsis of each person's background and responsibilities with the District. Mr. Garcia expressed his gratitude for the extraordinary dedication and contributions of these individuals. Members of the Board provided additional remarks to express their appreciation for the long-term service of Mr. Tambini, Mr. Morrill, and Mr. McCandlish.

- 2. Board of Trustees Designations
 - a) Selection of Officers of the Board - President, Vice President, Treasurer & Secretary

Mr. Garcia reported that each December the District's Board selects the positions of President, Vice President, and Secretary and Treasurer to the Board of Trustees. He explained that the process for selecting offices is based on nomination and vote by the Board members.

President Clay reviewed the current officers and called for nominations from the Board. Consensus of the Board was to leave the current positions and designations unchanged.

It was **MOVED** by Trustee Holzer, seconded by Trustee Parker, and carried by a 5-0-0 roll call vote, to select Trustee Clay as President, Trustee Joos as Vice President, and Ms. Mary Martone as Treasurer and Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

- b) Appointment of Representatives to Participating Agencies and Organizations - CCWA & ACWA

President Clay reviewed the current Board representatives to participating agencies and organizations. He reported that he and Trustee Joos serve as Director and Alternate, respectively, to the Central Coast Water Authority Board, and he and Mr. Paeter Garcia serve as Representative and Alternate, respectively, to the Association of California Water Agencies.

Discussion ensued regarding the CCWA Alternate Director. Trustee Joos indicated that he would like step down as the CCWA Alternate Director and asked the Board to consider appointing a new Alternate Director. Trustee Parker volunteered to be the Alternate Director for CCWA.

It was **MOVED** by Trustee Clay, seconded by Trustee Burchardi, and carried by a 5-0-0 roll call vote, to appoint Trustee Clay and Trustee Parker as Director and Alternate, respectively, to the Central Coast Water Authority Board of Directors, and to appoint Trustee Clay and Paeter Garcia as Representative and Alternate, respectively, to the Association of California Water Agencies.

1 c) Appointment of Board Committees

2 President Clay reviewed the current Board representatives for the Ad Hoc
3 Committees. He identified each Ad Hoc Committee, which included Trustees Clay
4 and Joos - City of Solvang; Trustees Burchardi and Joos - Water Rates; Trustees Clay
5 and Joos - COMB; Trustees Joos and Holzer - SGMA; and Trustees Burchardi and
6 Parker - Cachuma Contract.
7

8 It was MOVED by Trustee Clay, seconded by Trustee Burchardi, and carried by a 5-0-
9 0 roll call vote, to appoint Trustees Clay and Joos to the City of Solvang Ad Hoc
10 Committee; Trustees Burchardi and Joos to the Water Rates Ad Hoc Committee;
11 Trustees Clay and Joos to the COMB Ad Hoc Committee; Trustees Joos and Holzer to
12 the SGMA Ad Hoc Committee, and Trustees Burchardi and Parker to the Cachuma
13 Contract Ad Hoc Committee.
14

15 3. Review of District Staffing Plan

16 a) Consider approval of District Superintendent Position

17 The Board packet included a December 21, 2021 Staff Report discussing the
18 Proposed Reinstatement of Superintendent Position and Field Staff Structure.
19

20 Mr. Garcia reviewed the Staff Report which provided an overview of the past and
21 current structures of the District's field staff. He also presented a revised job
22 description and salary range for the proposed Operations & Maintenance
23 Superintendent position as contained in the Board packet. Mr. Garcia presented
24 management's recommendation for the Board to approve and reinstate the updated
25 Operations & Maintenance Superintendent position and accompany salary range and
26 deactivate the current Construction & Maintenance Supervisor position once the
27 Superintendent position is filled.

28 Board discussion ensued regarding the proposed field staff structure, supervisory
29 responsibilities, and fiscal considerations.
30

31 It was MOVED by Trustee Clay, seconded by Trustee Burchardi, and carried by a 5-0-
32 0 roll call vote, to approve and reinstate the updated Operations & Maintenance
33 Superintendent position, with a salary range of \$102,000.00 to \$133,832.84 beginning
34 Fiscal Year 2021-2022.
35

36 4. Financial Report on Administrative Matters

37 a) Presentation of Monthly Financial Statements - Revenues and Expenses

38 Ms. Martone announced that the Financial Statements were emailed to Board
39 members this afternoon and posted on the District's website in the Board packet
40 materials for any members of the public wishing to follow along or receive a copy.
41

42 Ms. Martone reviewed the Statement of Revenues and Expenses for the month of
43 December. She highlighted various line-items related to revenue and expense
44 transactions that occurred during the month. Ms. Martone reported that the District
45 revenues exceeded expenses by \$272,884.02 and the year-to-date net income is
46 \$1,489,235.94.
47

48 b) Approval of Accounts Payable

49 Ms. Martone announced that the Warrant List was emailed to the Board members this
50 afternoon and posted on the District's website in the Board packet materials for any
51 members of the public wishing to follow along or receive a copy.
52

1 The Board reviewed the Warrant List which covered warrants 24186 through 24254 in
2 the amount of \$450,318.05.
3

4 It was MOVED by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Burchardi, and carried by a 5-0-
5 0 roll call vote, to approve the Warrant List for November 17, 2021 through December
6 21, 2021.
7

8 5. Amendment to Rules and Regulations

- 9 a) Resolution No. 810: A Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River
10 Water Conservation District, Improvement No. 1 Approving the Automatic Annual
11 Adjustments to the Capital Facilities Charges and Meter Installation Fees Contained
12 in Attachment of Appendix "C" and Appendix "D" of the District's Rules and
13 Regulations
14

15 The Board packet included a December 21, 2021 Staff Report and Resolution No. 810
16 with appendices.
17

18 Mr. Garcia explained that Resolution No. 810 amends Appendix "C" and Appendix
19 "D" of the District's Rules and Regulations relating to the District's Capital Facilities
20 Charges under Sections 603 and 709 of the Rules and Regulations. He reported that
21 Resolution No. 810 was presented in draft to the Board of Trustees as part of the
22 Regular Meeting in November. Mr. Garcia stated that no changes have been made to
23 the draft Resolution or the Appendices since the November meeting. He reviewed the
24 calculations used to establish the Capital Facilities Charges and recommended
25 approval of Resolution No. 810 for the automatic annual adjustment to the District's
26 Capital Facilities Charges and meter installation fees effective January 1, 2022
27 pursuant to Sections 603 and 709 of the District Rules & Regulations.
28

29 No public comment was provided.
30

31 It was MOVED by Trustee Burchardi and seconded by Trustee Clay to adopt
32 Resolution No. 810 Approving the Automatic Annual Adjustment to the Capital
33 Facilities Charges and Meter Installation Fees contained in Amendments to Appendix
34 "C" and Appendix "D" of the District's Rules and Regulations.
35

36 The Resolution was adopted and carried by the following 5-0-0 roll call vote:
37

38 AYES, Trustees:	Michael Burchardi
39	Jeff Clay
40	Jeff Holzer
41	Brad Joos
42	Lori Parker
43	

44 NOES, Trustees: None

45 ABSTAIN, Trustees: None

46 ABSENT, Trustees: None
47

48 6. District Land and Air Space

- 49 a) Resolution No. 811: A Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River
50 Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1 Concerning Inventory of
51 District Land and Air Space
52

53 The Board packet included Resolution No. 811 and supporting documentation.

1
2 Mr. Garcia reported that pursuant to Section 50569 of the California Government
3 Code, the District must inventory its land and air space on an annual basis to
4 determine if any surplus land exists. He stated that based on the inventory, no District
5 lands are deemed surplus to the District's existing foreseeable needs and
6 recommended approval of Resolution No. 811 as presented.
7

8 No public comment was provided.
9

10 It was MOVED by Trustee Joos and seconded by Trustee Burchardi to adopt Resolution
11 No. 811 Concerning Inventory of District Land and Air Space.
12

13 The Resolution was adopted and carried by the following 5-0-0 roll call vote:
14

15	AYES, Trustees:	Michael Burchardi
16		Jeff Clay
17		Jeff Holzer
18		Brad Joos
19		Lori Parker
20		
21	NOES, Trustees:	None
22	ABSTAIN, Trustees:	None
23	ABSENT, Trustees:	None
24		

25 **11. REPORT, DISCUSSION, AND POSSIBLE BOARD ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:**
26

27 **A. SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT:**

28 1. Eastern Management Area Update

29 The Board packet included various materials relating to the Eastern Management Area
30 Groundwater Sustainability Agency (EMA GSA).
31

32 Mr. Garcia reported on the topics discussed at the December 9, 2021 Special Meeting of
33 the EMA GSA. He stated that the focus of the December 9 meeting was a public workshop
34 on the responses to public comments submitted on the EMA Draft Groundwater
35 Sustainability Plan (GSP). Mr. Garcia reported that the responses to comments have been
36 incorporated into the final GSP, which was released and posted on the SGMA website on
37 December 16, 2021. He stated that the EMA GSA will be considering adoption of the final
38 EMA GSP at a Special Meeting on January 6, 2022. Mr. Garcia reported that the final GSP
39 must be submitted to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) by January 31, 2022. He
40 reported on the use of DWR grant funds, costs expended, cost sharing, and potential costs
41 related to the first annual report that must be provided to DWR in April 2022. Mr. Garcia
42 summarized a letter that was sent from ID No.1 to the Parent District dated December 14,
43 2021 regarding ID No.1's concerns with a recent cost share demand from the Parent
44 District. He also summarized a response letter from the Parent District dated December
45 20, 2021. Board discussion ensued and Mr. Garcia indicated that further correspondence
46 would be sent to the Parent District regarding ID No.1's position on the cost share
47 demand, and that further discussions will be required among the agencies and
48 stakeholders in the EMA regarding SGMA-related costs.
49

50 **B. HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL:**

51 1. Update Regarding Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact
52 Report

1 The Board packet included a California State Water Board Notice of Preparation of a Draft
2 Program Environmental Impact Report for the adoption of a Regulation for the
3 Hexavalent Chromium Maximum Contaminant Level (Project) and Comment Letters
4 from the Coachella Valley Water District and Association of California Water Agencies
5 (ACWA).
6

7 Mr. Garcia reported that the California State Water Resources Control Board issued a
8 Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the preparation of a
9 new drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Hexavalent Chromium, also
10 referred to as Chromium 6, including a range of 17 possible MCLs that will be evaluated.
11 Mr. Garcia stated that the public comment period opened on November 5, 2021 and closed
12 December 6, 2021. He referred to the Board packet materials which included comment
13 letters from the Coachella Valley Water District and ACWA, stating that both letters
14 address the significant water supply impacts, economic impacts, and deficiencies in the
15 State Board's current approach to issuing a new MCL without first developing a proper
16 scientific foundation. Mr. Garcia reported that staff is closely monitoring this issue due
17 to the significant impacts that a new Chromium 6 MCL will have on the District and its
18 ratepayers, along with many other communities throughout the State. He stated this is
19 yet another regulatory process that will significantly affect the availability, reliability, and
20 affordability of District water supplies.
21

22 **C. PETITION TO LIST SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STEELHEAD AS ENDANGERED UNDER CALIFORNIA**
23 **ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT**

24 1. Update Regarding December 15, 2021 Fish and Game Commission Meeting

25 The Board packet provided current correspondence relating to the Evaluation of the
26 Petition to list Southern California Steelhead as Endangered under the California
27 Endangered Species Act.
28

29 Mr. Garcia stated that on December 15, 2021 a meeting was held by the California Fish
30 and Game Commission which addressed a report on a petition submitted by California
31 Trout, a non-profit environmental organization, to list Southern California steelhead
32 (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) as an endangered species under the California Endangered
33 Species Act. Mr. Garcia reviewed the Board packet materials which included a report
34 prepared by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and numerous comment
35 letters submitted by local water agencies to oppose the listing petition. Mr. Garcia
36 reported ACWA and water agencies throughout the state are collaborating to address the
37 listing petition and explain to the Commission that scientific issues and significant
38 impacts to water supply availability, reliability, and affordability must be fully resolved
39 before the species is listed as endangered under California law. He reported that further
40 information will be provided as it becomes available.
41

42 **12. REPORTS BY THE BOARD MEMBERS OR STAFF, QUESTIONS OF STAFF, STATUS REPORTS,**
43 **ANNOUNCEMENTS, COMMITTEE REPORTS, OBSERVATIONS AND OTHER MATTERS AND/OR**
44 **COMMUNICATIONS NOT REQUIRING BOARD ACTION**

45 The Board packet included a 2021 Santa Barbara County Grand Jury Report titled "Cybersecurity
46 for Special Districts and County Service Areas in Santa Barbara County", the Family Farm
47 Alliance Monthly Briefing for the month of December 2021, and a November 17, 2021 Santa
48 Barbara County Water Agency press release announcing the 23rd Annual Water Wise High School
49 Video Contest.
50

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

2 The Correspondence list was received by the Board.

3
4 **14. REQUESTS FOR ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED ON THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING AGENDA:**

5 There were no requests from the Board.

6
7 **15. NEXT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:**

8 President Clay stated the next Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees is scheduled for January
9 18, 2022 at 3:00 p.m.

10
11 **16. CLOSED SESSION:**

12 The Board adjourned to Closed Session at 5:43 p.m.

13
14 **A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - EXISTING LITIGATION**

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

- 16 1. Name of Case: Adjudicatory proceedings pending before the State Water Resources
17 Control Board regarding Permit 15878 issued on Application 22423 to the City of
18 Solvang, Petitions for Change, and Related Protests
19
20 2. Name of Case: Central Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County Flood
21 Control and Water Conservation District, et al., Santa Barbara County Superior Court
22 Case No. 21CV02432
23

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

25 [Sections 54957.1 and 54957.7 of the Government Code]

26
27 The public participation phone line was re-opened, and the Board reconvened to Open Session
28 at approximately 6:10 p.m.

29
30 Mr. Garcia announced that the Board met in Closed Session concerning Agenda Items 16.A.1
31 and 16.A.2 and that there was no reportable action from the Closed Session.
32

33 **18. ADJOURNMENT**

34 Being no further business, it was **MOVED** by Trustee Burchardi, seconded by Trustee Joos, and
35 carried by a 3-0-0 roll call vote, with Trustees Holzer and Parker absent, to adjourn the meeting
36 at 6:11 p.m.
37

38 **RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,**

39
40
41 _____
42 Mary Martone, Secretary to the Board
43

44 **ATTEST:**

45 _____
46 Jeff Clay, President
47

48 **MINUTES PREPARED BY:**

49
50 _____
51 Karen King, Board Administrative Assistant

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES
SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT,
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO.1
January 18, 2022**

Consent Agenda Report

CA-1. Water Supply and Production Report. Total water production in **December 2021 (143 AF)** was noticeably lower than water production in November (247 AF), slightly lower than the most recent 3-year running average (2019-2021) for the month of **December (161 AF)**, and also lower than the most recent 10-year running average (2012-2021) for the month of **December (172 AF)**. As previously reported, these numbers reflect the fact that in recent years the District's overall demands have been trending substantially below historic levels for domestic, rural residential, and agricultural water deliveries due to water conservation, changing water use patterns, private well installations, and weather conditions.

For the month of **December**, approximately **55 AF** was produced from the Santa Ynez Upland wells, and approximately **88 AF** was produced from the 6.0 cfs and 4.0 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 **1.13 AF**.

The USBR Daily Operations Report for Lake Cachuma in **December** (ending December 31, 2021) recorded the end of month lake elevation at **712.23'** with the end of month storage of **93,345 AF**. USBR recorded total precipitation at the lake of **8.33 inches in December**. For the month, reservoir storage was supplemented with **464.4 AF** of SWP deliveries for South Coast entities. Reservoir evaporation in **December** was **136.4 AF**.

Based on the maximum storage of 193,305 AF, Cachuma reservoir currently (as of **January 10, 2022**) is at approximately **48.3%** of capacity, with current storage of **93,402 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, which is the case for this federal WY 2020-2021. 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 2,327 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 from 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 December, water releases for fish were approximately 80.7 AF to Hilton Creek and approximately 372 AF to the outlet works for a total of 452.7 AF. As of the end of December 2021, a total of approximately 44,219.7 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, the Final 2021 State Water Project (SWP) Table A allocation was only 5%, which matched the lowest allocation in the history of the SWP (5% final allocation in 2014). That allocation translated to 35 AF for ID No.1's share of Table A supplies through CCWA. On December 1, 2021, DWR issued a Notice Regarding the 2022 Initial SWP Table A Allocation which states, in part: **"Due to persistent dry conditions over the last several years coupled with the elevated risk of continuing drought conditions, DWR will be allocating the initial 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, this Initial "Health and Safety" Allocation will be based on minimum unmet water demands to meet domestic supply, fire protection, and sanitation needs during the year, which are determined to be not more than 55 gallons per capita per day, consistent with the State Water Resources Control Board's emergency curtailment regulations that have been prescribed for various northern California watersheds. **Because no CCWA agencies identified unmet health and safety demands, the DWR Notice translates to an Initial 0% Table A Allocation for CCWA.** Depending on hydrologic conditions occurring in the SWP watershed in late 2021 and early 2022, DWR's 2022 Table A Allocation could increase in the coming months.

As reflected in the attached materials, a special joint meeting of the CCWA Operating Committee and the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District State Water Subcontractors Advisory Committee was held on January 12, 2022, which focused on a Draft Water Management Strategies Study prepared by the consulting firm of Provost & Pritchard. On January 13, 2022, the CCWA Operating Committee met and discussed topics including, but not limited to: SWP operations; SWP supplies and ongoing drought conditions; preparation of the CCWA fiscal year 2022-2023 budget; renewal of the CCWA Warren Act Contract; 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 January 27, 2022.

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

DECEMBER 2021

LAKE CACHUMA DAILY OPERATIONS

RUN DATE: January 3, 2022

DAY	ELEV	STORAGE		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	711.54	92,050											
2	711.52	92,013	-37	4.5	36.7	.0	54.5	2.5	12.0	.0	9.2	.090	.00
3	711.50	91,976	-37	7.0	36.6	.0	53.7	2.6	13.0	.0	11.3	.110	.00
4	711.48	91,939	-37	0.4	36.6	1.6	54.0	2.5	13.0	.0	6.1	.060	.01
5	711.46	91,902	-37	-4.1	36.2	.0	48.5	2.5	13.0	.0	5.1	.050	.00
6	711.43	91,846	-56	-14.2	22.6	.0	45.7	2.6	13.0	.0	3.1	.030	.00
7	711.41	91,809	-37	8.5	22.6	.0	44.3	2.6	13.0	.0	8.2	.080	.00
8	711.40	91,790	-19	17.4	22.5	3.1	46.5	2.5	12.0	.0	1.0	.010	.02
9	711.38	91,753	-37	5.5	22.5	.0	45.4	2.5	13.0	.0	4.1	.040	.00
10	711.35	91,697	-56	-5.1	11.7	1.5	44.4	2.6	13.0	.0	4.1	.040	.01
11	711.31	91,623	-74	-28.0	11.9	10.8	46.0	2.5	13.0	.0	7.2	.070	.07
12	711.29	91,586	-37	16.5	11.9	.0	45.7	2.6	12.0	.0	5.1	.050	.00
13	711.26	91,531	-55	0.7	11.9	.0	45.9	2.6	13.0	.0	6.1	.060	.00
14	711.24	91,493	-38	15.7	11.9	.0	45.9	2.6	12.0	.0	5.1	.050	.00
15	711.17	92,106	+613	57.2	11.9	604.4	45.9	2.6	12.0	.0	.0	.000	3.89
16	711.60	92,161	+55	32.9	11.9	71.5	46.7	2.6	12.0	.0	.0	.000	.46
17	711.59	92,143	-18	31.1	11.9	1.6	41.8	2.6	12.0	.0	6.2	.060	.01
18	711.58	92,124	-19	13.8	11.9	9.3	39.4	2.6	12.0	.0	.0	.000	.06
19	711.56	92,087	-37	3.0	11.9	.0	30.1	2.6	12.0	.0	7.2	.070	.00
20	711.55	92,069	-18	17.7	11.9	.0	28.8	2.7	12.0	.0	4.1	.040	.00
21	711.53	92,031	-38	-1.9	11.9	.0	29.3	2.6	12.0	.0	4.1	.040	.00
22	711.51	91,994	-37	1.3	7.9	.0	27.5	2.6	12.0	.0	4.1	.040	.00
23	711.50	91,976	-18	22.9	7.5	.0	29.6	2.7	12.0	.0	4.1	.040	.00
24	711.55	92,069	+93	35.5	8.1	79.2	16.2	2.6	11.0	.0	.0	.000	.51
25	711.81	92,556	+487	268.2	8.1	238.5	14.2	2.6	11.0	.0	.0	.000	1.53
26	711.88	92,687	+131	152.7	8.1	6.2	14.1	2.7	11.0	.0	8.2	.080	.04
27	711.99	92,894	+207	96.8	8.1	129.7	13.9	2.7	11.0	.0	.0	.000	.83
28	712.06	93,026	+132	168.3	8.1	.0	14.3	2.6	11.0	.0	16.5	.160	.00
29	712.12	93,138	+112	62.3	8.1	70.4	14.1	2.7	11.0	.0	1.0	.010	.45
30	712.16	93,214	+76	100.1	7.0	1.6	13.9	2.6	11.0	.0	5.2	.050	.01
31	712.19	93,251	+37	2.0	8.1	54.8	14.2	2.7	11.0	.0	.0	.000	.35
31	712.23	93,345	+94	103.5	6.4	12.5	14.7	2.7	11.0	.0	.0	.000	.08
TOTAL (AF)			+1,295	1,192.2	464.4	1,296.7	1,069.2	80.7	372.0	.0	136.4	1.330	8.33
(AVG)		92,188											

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

Rainfall and Reservoir Summary

Updated 8am: 1/10/2022

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	0.01	7.14	118%	43%	
Cachuma Dam (USBR)	332	0.00	0.00	0.03	10.02	143%	51%	
Carpinteria (Fire Stn)	208	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.30	132%	48%	
Cuyama (Fire Stn)	436	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.33	119%	43%	
Figueroa Mtn. (USFS Stn)	421	0.00	0.00	0.01	10.82	137%	50%	7.2
Gibraltar Dam (City Facility)	230	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.28	165%	58%	6.1
Goleta (Fire Stn-Los Cameros)	440	0.00	0.00	0.01	10.19	147%	55%	
Lompoc (City Hall)	439	0.01	0.00	0.06	7.99	149%	55%	7.3
Los Alamos (Fire Stn)	204	0.01	0.00	0.05	6.98	129%	46%	
San Marcos Pass (USFS Stn)	212	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.59	188%	69%	
Santa Barbara (County Bldg)	234	0.00	0.00	0.01	11.13	168%	61%	
Santa Maria (City Pub.Works)	380	0.00	0.00	0.03	6.43	130%	48%	
Santa Ynez (Fire Stn /Airport)	218	0.01	0.00	0.03	8.18	144%	52%	
Sisquoc (Fire Stn)	256	0.00	0.00	0.02	6.40	116%	42%	

County-wide percentage of "Normal-to-Date" rainfall : **142%**

County-wide percentage of "Normal Water-Year" rainfall : **52%**

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 Elev. (ft)	Current Elev. (ft)	Max. Storage (ac-ft)	Current Storage (ac-ft)	Current Capacity (%)	Storage Change Mo.(ac-ft)	Storage Change Year*(ac-ft)
<u>Gibraltar Reservoir</u>	1,400.00	1,387.66	4,693	2,187	46.6%	332	1,913
<u>Cachuma Reservoir</u>	753.**	712.26	193,305	93,402	48.3%	56	-5,868
<u>Jameson Reservoir</u>	2,224.00	2,209.88	4,848	3,251	67.1%	38	166
<u>Twitchell Reservoir</u>	651.50	NA	194,971	NA		NA	NA

[Previous Rainfall and Reservoir Summaries](#)

CIMIS Daily Report

Rendered in ENGLISH Units.

Wednesday, December 1, 2021 - Monday, January 3, 2022

Printed on Tuesday, January 4, 2022

Santa Ynez - Central Coast Valleys - Station 64

Date	ETo (In)	Precip (In)	Sol Rad (Ly/day)	Avg Vap Pres (mBars)	Max Air Temp (°F)	Min Air Temp (°F)	Avg Air Temp (°F)	Max Rel Hum (%)	Min Rel Hum (%)	Avg Rel Hum (%)	Dew Point (°F)	Avg Wind Speed (mph)	Wind Run (miles)	Avg Soil Temp (°F)
12/1/2021	0.09 R	0.00	305	7.3	91.9 Y	34.4	57.8	95	11	45	36.6	2.0	47.2	62.0
12/2/2021	0.08	0.00	301	10.3	80.1	32.8	53.4	100	34	74	45.2	2.3	54.5	62.1
12/3/2021	0.03	0.01	177	12.4	64.1	45.7	51.7	100	71	95	50.3	2.5	59.9	62.0
12/4/2021	0.03	0.00	171	11.2	64.5	42.5	50.4	100	59	90	47.6	2.2	51.9	61.9
12/5/2021	0.08	0.00	285	9.3	81.1	37.8	53.5	100	25	67	42.7	2.5	60.3	61.7
12/6/2021	0.06	0.00	228	10.7	78.2	32.2	52.1	100	33	81	46.3	2.4	57.2	61.6
12/7/2021	0.03	0.02	150	14.4	69.2	50.8	57.0	100	64	91	54.2	2.2	53.6	61.4
12/8/2021	0.06	0.00	255	13.4	72.5	46.0	56.4	100	55	86	52.3	2.9	70.6	61.5
12/9/2021	0.02	0.05	100	12.4	58.3	42.6	52.9	100	67	90	50.2	3.2	76.1	61.8
12/10/2021	0.06	0.00	252	8.0	67.4	33.1	45.9	100	33	76	38.8	1.9	46.4	61.3
12/11/2021	0.07	0.00	286	6.4	68.6	27.3	44.2	100	23	65	33.0	1.9	45.3	60.4
12/12/2021	0.07	0.00	282	7.2	67.6	26.1	43.9	100	37	74	36.1	2.1	49.3	59.7
12/13/2021	0.01	1.59	70	10.9	58.0	31.6	51.1	100	61	85	46.8	5.5	130.8	59.2
12/14/2021	0.01	2.22	77	11.4	58.3	36.5	48.2	100	85	99	47.9	3.9	93.4	55.1
12/15/2021	0.05	0.00	250	7.6	56.8	31.9	41.6	100	51	85	37.4	1.9	46.2	54.8
12/16/2021	0.02	0.03	134	11.0	57.3	32.8	46.6	100	92	100	47.1	2.1	50.0	54.3
12/17/2021	0.06	0.00	266	9.6	65.7	35.6	48.3	100	37	83	43.5	2.3	54.7	54.6
12/18/2021	0.06	0.00	287	7.6	69.4	28.7	44.0	100	32	77	37.3	1.6	37.7	54.9
12/19/2021	0.06	0.00	290	8.0	67.7	27.7	43.8	100	43	82	38.7	1.9	45.7	54.6
12/20/2021	0.03	0.00	164	9.7	57.6	41.1	46.9	100	66	89	43.8	2.0	48.9	54.5
12/21/2021	0.05	0.00	209	8.7	64.7	37.7	46.9	100	36	79	40.9	1.9	44.9	54.7
12/22/2021	0.02	0.42	96	11.4	63.6	37.0	50.6	100	57	91	48.0	1.8	44.1	54.8
12/23/2021	0.00	1.09	28	14.9 Y	58.0	53.2 Y	55.5	100	95	99 Y	55.3 Y	3.3	79.2	55.0
12/24/2021	0.03	0.39	181	13.1 Y	61.2	49.4 Y	53.8	100	72	93 Y	51.7 Y	2.6	62.2	55.6
12/25/2021	0.03	0.89	143	10.7	55.9	46.8	50.1	100	62	87	46.3	3.1	73.8	56.1
12/26/2021	0.06	0.02 H	280	8.8	56.8	34.8	46.1	100	49	83	41.1	2.7	65.1	55.1
12/27/2021	0.01	0.38	90	9.0	51.6	31.8	41.5	100	91	100	41.9	1.9	46.7	54.8
12/28/2021	0.06	0.00	263	8.3	56.0	36.7	44.3	100	55	83	39.6	3.3	78.7	54.0
12/29/2021	0.02	0.05	140	10.4	52.0	38.2	47.1	100	81	94	45.5	5.5	131.7	53.8
12/30/2021	0.01	0.10	103	11.7	57.8	40.3	48.6	100	87	100	48.6	2.1	50.0	53.7
12/31/2021	0.04	0.00	182	9.9	57.7	44.9	49.7	100	58	81	44.2	5.2	125.6	54.0
Tots/Avg	1.31	7.26	195	10.2	64.2	37.7	49.2	100	56	85	44.5	2.7	63.9	57.5

Santa Ynez - Central Coast Valleys - Station 64

Date	ETo (In)	Precip (In)	Sol Rad (Ly/day)	Avg Vap Pres (mBars)	Max Air Temp (°F)	Min Air Temp (°F)	Avg Air Temp (°F)	Max Rel Hum (%)	Min Rel Hum (%)	Avg Rel Hum (%)	Dew Point (°F)	Avg Wind Speed (mph)	Wind Run (miles)	Avg Soil Temp (°F)
1/1/2022	0.06	0.00	291	7.2	59.7	30.1	43.5	100	48	74	35.9	2.5	60.4	54.2
1/2/2022	0.06	0.00	292	6.4	63.8	26.7	42.1	100	28	71	33.2	2.0	49.1	53.7
1/3/2022	0.06	0.00	289	7.9	60.3	27.1	42.2	100	50	86	38.4	2.5	59.0	53.1
Tots/Avg	0.18	0.00	291	7.2	61.3	28.6	42.6	100	42	77	35.8	2.3	56.2	53.7

Flag Legend

A - Historical Average	I - Ignore	R - Far out of normal range
C or N - Not Collected	M - Missing Data	S - Not in service
H - Hourly Missing or Flagged Data	Q - Related Sensor Missing	Y - Moderately out of range

Conversion Factors

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CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ray Stokes, Executive Director
Dessi Mladenova, Controller

FROM: Lacey Adam, Senior Accountant

SUBJECT: Monthly Water Deliveries

January 10, 2022

According to the CCWA revenue meters at each turnout, the following deliveries were made during the month of December 2021:

<u>Project Participant</u>	<u>Delivery Amount (acre-feet)</u>
Chorro	154.34
López.....	147.24
Guadalupe.....	0.96
Santa Maria	12.82
Golden State Water Co.	0.42
Vandenberg.....	0.00
Buellton	0.00
Solvang	30.33
Santa Ynez ID#1	0.00
Bradbury.....	<u>440.52</u>
TOTAL	786.63

In order to reconcile these deliveries with the DWR revenue meter, which read 810 acre-feet, the following delivery amounts should be used for billing purposes:

<u>Project Participant</u>	<u>Delivery Amount (acre-feet)</u>
Chorro	165
López	157
Guadalupe.....	1
Santa Maria	14*
Golden State Water Co	0*
Vandenberg	0
Buellton	0
Solvang	32
Santa Ynez ID#1	0
Bradbury	<u>441</u>
TOTAL	810

*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

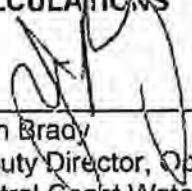
<u>Project Participant</u>	<u>Exchange Amount (acre-feet)</u>
Goleta	0
Santa Barbara	0
Montecito	0
Carpinteria	0
TOTAL	0

Bradbury Deliveries into Lake Cachuma are allocated as follows:

<u>Project Participant</u>	<u>Delivery Amount (acre-feet)</u>
Carpinteria	0
Goleta	388
La Cumbre	43
Montecito	0
Morehart	6
Santa Barbara	0
Raytheon	4
TOTAL	441

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



**A SPECIAL JOINT MEETING OF THE OPERATING COMMITTEE
of the
CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY
and
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT STATE WATER SUBCONTRACTORS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE**



will be held at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, January 12, 2022
via URL: <https://v.ringcentral.com/join/849209036>
or via telephone by dialing 1 (650) 419-1505 and entering code 849209036#

In response to the spread of the COVID-19 virus, Governor Newsom declared a state of emergency which directly impacts the ability of legislative bodies and the public to meet safely in person. To help minimize the potential spread of the COVID-19 virus, CCWA's Operating Committee shall consider whether to hold this public meeting telephonically pursuant to the requirements of Government Code section 54953(e), as amended by Assembly Bill 361 (2021). Members of the Operating Committee and public will participate in this meeting by video call or telephone.

Public Comment on agenda items may occur via video call or telephonically, or by submission to the CCWA Board Secretary via email at lfw@ccwa.com no later than 8:00 a.m. on the day of the meeting. In your email, please specify (1) the meeting date and agenda item (number and title) on which you are providing a comment and (2) that you would like your comment read into the record during the meeting. If you would like your comment read into the record during the meeting (as either general public comment or on a specific agenda item), please limit your comments to no more than 250 words.

Every effort will be made to read comments into the record, but some comments may not be read due to time limitations. Please also note that if you submit a written comment and do not specify that you would like this comment read into the record during the meeting, your comment will be forwarded to Board members for their consideration.

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 Committee 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>.

- I. **Call to Order and Roll Call**
- II. * **Consideration of a Resolution No. 22-01 - Authorizing Remote Teleconference Meetings Under The Ralph M. Brown Act – For Approval**
- III. * **A Resolution Of State Water Subcontractors Advisory Committee Acknowledging Governor Newsom's Proclamation Of A State Of Emergency And Authorizing Meetings By Teleconferen Meetings For A Period Of Thirty Days Pursuant To The Ralph M. Brown Act – For Approval**
- IV. **Public Comment – (Any member of the public may address the Committees relating to any matter within the Committees' jurisdiction. Individual Speakers may be limited to three minutes; all speakers to a total of fifteen minutes.)**
- V. * **Minutes of the July 8, 2021 Joint Meeting of the Operating Committee of the Central Coast Water Authority and San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District State Water Subcontractors Advisory Committee – For Approval**
- VI. **Water Management Strategies Study Stakeholder Presentation and Needs Analysis to Maximize State Water Supplies in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties**
- VII. **Date of Next Meeting:**
To be determined
- VIII. **Adjournment**

**A REGULAR MEETING OF THE OPERATING COMMITTEE
of the
CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY**



will be held at 9:00 a.m., on Thursday, January 13, 2022
via URL: <https://v.ringcentral.com/join/494753780>
or via telephone by dialing 1 (650) 419-1505 and entering code 494753780 #

In response to the spread of the COVID-19 virus, Governor Newsom declared a state of emergency which directly impacts the ability of legislative bodies and the public to meet safely in person. To help minimize the potential spread of the COVID-19 virus, CCWA's Operating Committee has decided to hold this public meeting telephonically pursuant to the requirements of Government Code section 54953(e), as amended by Assembly Bill 361 (2021). Members of the Operating Committee and public will participate in this meeting by video call or telephone.

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Every effort will be made to read comments into the record, but some comments may not be read due to time limitations. Please also note that if you submit a written comment and do not specify that you would like this comment read into the record during the meeting, your comment will be forwarded to Board members for their consideration.

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 Committee 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. Public Comment – (Any member of the public may address the Committee relating to any matter within the Committee’s jurisdiction. Individual Speakers may be limited to five minutes; all speakers to a total of fifteen minutes.)**
- III. * Consent Calendar**
 - A. Minutes of the October 14, 2021 Operating Committee Meeting – *For Approval*
- IV. Executive Director’s Report**
 - A. Operations Update – *For Information Only*
 - B. Water Supply Situation Report - *For Information Only*
 - C. FY 2022/23 Estimated Water Deliveries for Budgeting Purposes - *For Information Only*
 - * D. FY 2022/23 Budget Preparation Schedule - *For Information Only*
 - E. CCWA Warren Act Contract Renewal Update - *For Information Only*
 - F. Water Infrastructure Financing Authority Status - *For Information Only*
- V. CLOSED SESSION**
 - A. CLOSED SESSION: CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION
Government Code section 54956.9(d)(1)
Name of case: *CCWA et al. v. SBCFCWCD et al.* [Case No. 21CV02432]
- VI. RETURN TO OPEN SESSION**
- VII. Reports from Committee Members for Information Only**
- VIII. Date of Next Regular Meeting: March 10, 2022**
- IX. Adjournment**

* Indicates attachment of document to agenda packet

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

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No.1
6-Month Budget vs. Actual
July 1- December 31, 2021
Fiscal Year 2021-2022

REVENUE	Jul - Dec 21 Actual	2021-22 Budget	\$ Over Budget (-) Under Budget	% of Budget
WATER SALES INCOME				
601000 · Agriculture Water Sales & Meter Charges	\$ 735,180.03	\$ 1,347,767.00	\$ (612,586.97)	54.55%
602000 · Domestic Water Sales & Meter Charges	\$ 2,673,182.76	\$ 4,637,998.00	\$ (1,964,815.24)	57.64%
602100 · Rural Res/Lmt'd Ag Sales & Meter Charges	\$ 1,426,352.54	\$ 2,465,761.00	\$ (1,039,408.46)	57.85%
602200 · Cachuma Park Water Sales	\$ 8,294.40	\$ 19,575.00	\$ (11,280.60)	42.37%
604000 · Temporary Water Sales	\$ 12,321.62	\$ 6,725.00	\$ 5,596.62	183.22%
606000 · Water Sales to City of Solvang	\$ 38,956.36	\$ 168,222.00	\$ (129,265.64)	23.16%
608000 · Water Sales - On-Demand	\$ 7,463.28	\$ 40,622.00	\$ (33,158.72)	18.37%
611500 · Fire Service Charges	\$ 63,717.74	\$ 122,258.00	\$ (58,540.26)	52.12%
TOTAL WATER SALES INCOME	\$ 4,965,468.73	\$ 8,808,928.00	\$ (3,843,459.27)	56.37%
SERVICE INCOME				
611100 · New Service Fees	\$ 21,300.11	\$ 40,000.00	\$ (18,699.89)	53.25%
611200 · Activation/Reconnection Fees	\$ 8,325.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ (11,675.00)	41.63%
611900 · New Fire Service Fees	\$ 6,080.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,080.00	202.67%
612400 · Penalties	\$ 33,775.44	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 13,775.44	168.88%
TOTAL SERVICE INCOME	\$ 69,480.55	\$ 83,000.00	\$ (13,519.45)	83.71%
ASSESSMENTS, FEES & OTHER				
611600 · Capital Facilities Charges	\$ 52,976.21	\$ 70,000.00	\$ (17,023.79)	75.68%
620006 · Reimbursed Field Labor	\$ 27,815.24	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 25,315.24	1,112.61%
620008 · Reimbursed Admin Labor	\$ 4,050.04	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 2,550.04	270.0%
624000 · Other Miscellaneous Revenue	\$ 22,186.50	\$ 35,000.00	\$ (12,813.50)	63.39%
625200 · Application Fees/Special Services	\$ 9,150.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ (850.00)	91.5%
627000-627200 · Special Assessment	\$ 530,361.91	\$ 875,000.00	\$ (344,638.09)	60.61%
628000-630300 · Interest Income	\$ 9,294.78	\$ 75,000.00	\$ (65,705.22)	12.39%
634100 · Insurance Claims	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00	\$ (2,000.00)	0.0%
890100 · Solvang SWP Payment	\$ 3,007,987.79	\$ 2,931,883.00	\$ 76,104.79	102.6%
TOTAL · ASSESSMENTS, FEES & OTHER	\$ 3,663,822.47	\$ 4,002,883.00	\$ (339,060.53)	91.53%
GRAND TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 8,697,777.55	\$ 12,894,811.00	\$ (4,197,033.45)	67.45%

Agenda Item 10. A. 1. c).

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No.1
6-Month Budget vs. Actual
July 1- December 31, 2021
Fiscal Year 2021-2022

EXPENSES	Jul - Dec 21 Actual	2021-22 Budget	\$ Over Budget (-) Under Budget	% of Budget
SOURCE OF SUPPLY EXPENSES				
703000 · Cachuma Project (USBR) Water Purchase	\$ 112,615.92	\$ 287,282.00	\$ (174,666.08)	39.2%
703200 · Cachuma Project Renewal/Environmental Fund	\$ 22,700.00	\$ 22,700.00	\$ -	100.0%
704000 · State Water Charge - District Payment	\$ 784,497.24	\$ 1,745,823.00	\$ (961,325.76)	44.94%
705000 · Ground Water Charges	\$ 17,601.11	\$ 40,000.00	\$ (22,398.89)	44.0%
706000 · Cloudseeding Program	\$ -	\$ 500.00	\$ (500.00)	0.0%
707000 · River Well Field Licenses (4 & 6 CFS, Gallery)	\$ 17,581.72	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 2,581.72	117.21%
860000 · State Water Project - City of Solvang Payment	\$ 3,007,987.79	\$ 2,931,883.00	\$ 76,104.79	102.6%
TOTAL · SOURCE OF SUPPLY EXPENSES	\$ 3,962,983.78	\$ 5,043,188.00	\$ (1,080,204.22)	78.58%
INFRASTRUCTURE EXPENSES				
711000 · Maintenance of Wells	\$ 4,354.83	\$ 50,000.00	\$ (45,645.17)	8.71%
712000 · Maintenance of Mains	\$ 11,272.34	\$ 45,000.00	\$ (33,727.66)	25.05%
713000 · Maintenance of Reservoirs	\$ 1,996.59	\$ 28,000.00	\$ (26,003.41)	7.13%
714000 · Maintenance of Structures	\$ 1,758.54	\$ 5,000.00	\$ (3,241.46)	35.17%
TOTAL · INFRASTRUCTURE EXPENSES	\$ 19,382.30	\$ 128,000.00	\$ (108,617.70)	15.14%
PUMPING EXPENSES				
726000 · Pumping Expense - Power	\$ 325,507.39	\$ 689,687.00	\$ (364,179.61)	47.2%
730000 · Maintenance of Pump Structures/Stations	\$ 9,073.13	\$ 15,400.00	\$ (6,326.87)	58.92%
732000 · Maintenance of Equipment	\$ 568.98	\$ 1,500.00	\$ (931.02)	37.93%
TOTAL · PUMPING EXPENSES	\$ 335,149.50	\$ 706,587.00	\$ (371,437.50)	47.43%
WATER TREATMENT EXPENSES				
744000 · Chemicals	\$ 21,451.59	\$ 35,000.00	\$ (13,548.41)	61.29%
748000 Maintenance of Treatment Structures & Equipment	\$ 1,169.62	\$ 3,000.00	\$ (1,830.38)	38.99%
748100-748200 Water Treatment/Sampling/Monitoring Equipme	\$ 2,656.30	\$ 11,000.00	\$ (8,343.70)	24.15%
749000 · Water Analysis	\$ 4,705.00	\$ 14,000.00	\$ (9,295.00)	33.61%
TOTAL · WATER TREATMENT EXPENSES	\$ 29,982.51	\$ 63,000.00	\$ (33,017.49)	47.59%

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No.1
6-Month Budget vs. Actual
July 1- December 31, 2021
Fiscal Year 2021-2022

EXPENSES	Jul - Dec 21 Actual	2021-22 Budget	\$ Over Budget (-) Under Budget	% of Budget
TRANSMISSION & DIST. EXPENSES				
751000 · Field Service Labor	\$ 276,099.81	\$ 621,287.00	\$ (345,187.19)	44.44%
775000 PERS - Retirement	\$ 101,203.77	\$ 137,613.00	\$ (36,409.23)	73.54%
775400 ACWA Health Benefits	\$ 97,145.93	\$ 225,956.00	\$ (128,810.07)	42.99%
775200 ACWA Delta Dental	\$ 3,412.08	\$ 8,714.00	\$ (5,301.92)	39.16%
775300 ACWA - Vision	\$ 633.03	\$ 1,652.00	\$ (1,018.97)	38.32%
799500 Uniforms	\$ 9,261.92	\$ 16,000.00	\$ (6,738.08)	57.89%
752100 · Safety Equipment	\$ 1,310.03	\$ 3,000.00	\$ (1,689.97)	43.67%
752000 · Work Materials & Supplies	\$ 2,520.65	\$ 10,000.00	\$ (7,479.35)	25.21%
753000 · SCADA Maintenance	\$ 6,009.71	\$ 14,000.00	\$ (7,990.29)	42.93%
754000 · Small Tools	\$ 3,416.14	\$ 15,500.00	\$ (12,083.86)	22.04%
754100 · Small Tools Repair	\$ 14.63	\$ 1,500.00	\$ (1,485.37)	0.98%
755000 · Transportation (Vehicle Maintenance/Fuel)	\$ 27,481.05	\$ 65,000.00	\$ (37,518.95)	42.28%
756000 · Meter Services (New)	\$ 10,221.81	\$ 20,000.00	\$ (9,778.19)	51.11%
756100 · Meter and Services Repair	\$ 4,104.02	\$ 12,000.00	\$ (7,895.98)	34.2%
757000 · Road Contracts	\$ 58.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ (1,442.00)	3.87%
758100 · Meter Reading System (Sensus) (Neptune)	\$ 7,545.26	\$ 8,400.00	\$ (854.74)	89.83%
759000 · Maintenance of Structures and Improvements	\$ 2,411.81	\$ 5,000.00	\$ (2,588.19)	48.24%
760000 · Fire Hydrant Maintenance	\$ 1,259.86	\$ 2,000.00	\$ (740.14)	62.99%
761000 · Backflow Devices Testing	\$ 5.15	\$ 100.00	\$ (94.85)	5.15%
762000-76300 · Backhoe/Generators Maintenance	\$ 4,981.12	\$ 8,000.00	\$ (3,018.88)	62.26%
TOTAL · TRANSMISSION & DIST. EXPENSES	\$ 559,095.78	\$ 1,177,223.00	\$ (618,127.22)	47.49%

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No.1
6-Month Budget vs. Actual
July 1- December 31, 2021
Fiscal Year 2021-2022

EXPENSES	Jul - Dec 21 Actual	2021-22 Budget	\$ Over Budget (-) Under Budget	% of Budget
GENERAL & ADMIN EXPENSES				
774000 ACWA Workers Comp Insurance	\$ 10,798.70	\$ 32,000.00	\$ (21,201.30)	33.75%
6560 Payroll Expenses	\$ 222.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ (978.00)	18.5%
772000 - State Unemployment Claims	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%
773000 - Elections	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%
775000 PERS - Retirement	\$ 145,501.02	\$ 234,681.00	\$ (89,179.98)	62.0%
775200 ACWA - Delta Dental	\$ 4,496.88	\$ 11,640.00	\$ (7,143.12)	38.63%
775300 ACWA - Vision	\$ 978.93	\$ 2,268.00	\$ (1,289.07)	43.16%
775400 ACWA - Health Benefits	\$ 122,631.02	\$ 316,769.00	\$ (194,137.98)	38.71%
777000-777401 Management & Administrative Salaries	\$ 549,901.73	\$ 1,335,049.00	\$ (785,147.27)	41.19%
21001 Other Post Employment Benefits	\$ 117,846.00	\$ 235,692.00	\$ (117,846.00)	50.0%
778000 Education, Training & Travel	\$ 2,807.89	\$ 20,000.00	\$ (17,192.11)	14.04%
779000 Dues & Subscription	\$ 27,425.32	\$ 34,000.00	\$ (6,574.68)	80.66%
780000 Office Maintenance	\$ 5,876.47	\$ 12,000.00	\$ (6,123.53)	48.97%
781000 Office Supplies	\$ 7,137.88	\$ 15,500.00	\$ (8,362.12)	46.05%
781100 Computer Supplies, Software, Training	\$ 2,442.24	\$ 6,000.00	\$ (3,557.76)	40.7%
782000 Postage & Printing	\$ 25,442.16	\$ 56,000.00	\$ (30,557.84)	45.43%
783000 Utilities	\$ 6,777.02	\$ 10,000.00	\$ (3,222.98)	67.77%
784000 Telephone	\$ 7,489.36	\$ 15,000.00	\$ (7,510.64)	49.93%
785000 Special Services (USA, Website, Security, Ans. Svc.)	\$ 9,035.65	\$ 17,000.00	\$ (7,964.35)	53.15%
785100 Government Fees (County, State & Local)	\$ 9,926.00	\$ 16,000.00	\$ (6,074.00)	62.04%
786000 ACWA Liability Insurance	\$ 31,892.98	\$ 55,000.00	\$ (23,107.02)	57.99%
787000 Payroll Taxes (Federal and State)	\$ 64,328.30	\$ 138,000.00	\$ (73,671.70)	46.62%
788000 Audit & Accounting	\$ 34,999.00	\$ 34,500.00	\$ 499.00	101.45%
789000 Legal - General	\$ 30,793.28	\$ 65,000.00	\$ (34,206.72)	47.37%
790000 Consulting General/Professional	\$ 5,825.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ (12,175.00)	32.36%
791000 Consulting - Planning/Research	\$ 374.23	\$ 10,000.00	\$ (9,625.77)	3.74%
792000 Customer Debt - Write Offs	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ (1,000.00)	0.0%
793000 Office Equipment/Computer Service Contracts	\$ 21,061.72	\$ 40,000.00	\$ (18,938.28)	52.65%
794100 Annual Fee - Bond Redemption Costs	\$ 1,375.00	\$ 1,425.00	\$ (50.00)	96.49%
797000 Trustee Fees	\$ 10,860.00	\$ 29,000.00	\$ (18,140.00)	37.45%
799000 Processing Fee, Admin. Expenses, Medical Costs	\$ 22,547.56	\$ 35,500.00	\$ (12,952.44)	63.51%
799525 Gardening Service	\$ 1,440.00	\$ 2,900.00	\$ (1,460.00)	49.66%
799600 Customer Refunds	\$ 0.18	\$ 1,000.00	\$ (999.82)	0.02%
TOTAL GENERAL & ADMIN EXPENSES	\$ 1,282,233.52	\$ 2,802,124.00	\$ (1,519,890.48)	45.76%

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No.1
6-Month Budget vs. Actual
July 1- December 31, 2021
Fiscal Year 2021-2022

DEBT SERVICE	Jul - Dec 21 Actual	2021-22 Budget	\$ Over Budget (-) Under Budget	% of Budget
717000 - USBR SOD Repayment (Principal & Interest)	\$ 26,975.88	\$ 26,976.00	\$ (0.12)	100.0%
794000 Series 2004A Repayment (Bond Interest)	\$ 14,882.03	\$ 14,900.00	\$ (17.97)	99.88%
218200 Series 2004A (Bond Principal)	\$ 210,000.00	\$ 210,000.00	\$ -	100.0%
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	\$ 251,857.91	\$ 251,876.00	\$ (18.09)	99.99%

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES				
G&A / O&M / Debt Service TOTAL	\$ 6,440,685.30	\$ 10,171,998.00	\$ (3,731,312.70)	63.32%

SUBTOTAL REVENUE BALANCE				
Operating Revenues Less Operating Expenditures	\$ 2,257,092.25	\$ 2,722,813.00		82.9%

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No.1
6-Month Budget vs. Actual
July 1- December 31, 2021
Fiscal Year 2021-2022

Other Expenses

	Jul - Dec 21 Actual	2021-22 Budget	\$ Over Budget (-) Under Budget	% of Budget
SPECIAL STUDIES/PROGRAMS				
Fisheries Program				
825800 - BiOp Implementation	\$ 7,300.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ (52,700.00)	12.17%
825401 - BiOp Studies/Reconsultation (Stetson/Hanson)	\$ 13,898.25	\$ 50,000.00	\$ (36,101.75)	27.8%
800201 - BiOp/Reconsultation/ESA (BBK)	\$ 6,971.50	\$ 35,000.00	\$ (28,028.50)	19.92%
826101 - SWRCB Order/Studies (Stetson/Hanson)	\$ -	\$ 25,000.00	\$ (25,000.00)	0.0%
826201 - SWRCB Order/Studies (BBK)	\$ 506.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ (14,494.00)	3.37%
825402 - SWRCB Hearings Support (Stetson/Hanson)	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ (5,000.00)	0.0%
Special Studies				
825500 - Hydrology SYR;Cachuma Water, RiverWare (Stetson)	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ (5,000.00)	0.0%
825601 - Integrated Regional Water Management Plan	\$ -	\$ 3,500.00	\$ (3,500.00)	0.0%
825600 - Water Conservation Program/BMP	\$ 4,051.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ (949.00)	81.02%
Total - Studies/Programs	\$ 32,726.75	\$ 203,500.00	\$ (170,773.25)	16.08%
LEGAL/ENGINEERING SERVICES				
Legal				
800101 - SWRCB 94-5 Hearing (BHFS)	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ (5,000.00)	0.0%
800202 Interagency Involvement	\$ -	\$ 30,000.00	\$ (30,000.00)	0.0%
800500 - Unanticipated or Extraordinary Spec Legal	\$ 26,840.00	\$ 45,000.00	\$ (18,160.00)	59.64%
Engineering				
800301 - Groundwater/Downstream Water Rights	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ (5,000.00)	0.0%
800300 - Easements, Survey & Water Projects	\$ 2,454.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ (7,546.00)	24.54%
800102 - Sustainable Groundwater Management Act	\$ 23,054.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ (16,946.00)	57.64%
Total - Legal/Engineering Services	\$ 52,348.00	\$ 135,000.00	\$ (52,652.00)	38.78%
Non Recurring Expense/Projects				
826000 - CR6 Implementation Plan/Misc Treatment Projects	\$ -	\$ 30,000.00	\$ (30,000.00)	0.0%
825700 - Water Rate Study	\$ -	\$ 75,000.00	\$ (75,000.00)	0.0%
850500 - USBR Cachuma Project Contract/Capital Programs	\$ 3,607.19	\$ 20,000.00	\$ (16,392.81)	18.04%
800203 - River Water Right Proceed (BHFS)	\$ 26,840.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ (13,160.00)	67.1%
800204 - River Water Right Proceedings (Stetson/Hanson)	\$ 2,483.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ (7,517.00)	24.83%
825900 - Water System Study Updates (Stetson)	\$ 31,237.50	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 1,237.50	104.13%
Total - Non Recurring Expenses/Projects	\$ 64,167.69	\$ 205,000.00	\$ (140,832.31)	31.3%
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	\$ 149,242.44	\$ 543,500.00	\$ (364,257.56)	27.46%

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No.1
6-Month Budget vs. Actual
July 1- December 31, 2021
Fiscal Year 2021-2022

	Jul - Dec 21 Actual	2021-22 Budget	\$ Over Budget (-) Under Budget	% of Budget
CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS				
Plant Expansion				
100.332 Water Treatment/District Building	\$ -	\$ 375,000.00	\$ (375,000.00)	0.0%
100.333 Cr6 Treatment Station/Facilities	\$ -	\$ 385,000.00	\$ (385,000.00)	0.0%
100.372 - Office Furniture, Computers & Equip	\$ 9,307.86	\$ 22,000.00	\$ (12,692.14)	42.31%
100.318 Meter Replacement/Utility Billing	\$ 156,813.87	\$ 481,200.00	\$ (324,386.13)	32.59%
100.371;100140 Office Bldg/Shop Improvements	\$ 10,502.45	\$ 55,000.00	\$ (44,497.55)	19.1%
100.376 Communication/Telemetry Equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%
100.181-100186 ESRI CAD-GIS System; Equipment	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ (1,000.00)	0.0%
100.378 Major Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	\$ 88,765.77	\$ -	\$ 88,765.77	100.0%
100.350 Upland Wells	\$ 1,128.83	\$ 114,139.00	\$ (113,010.17)	0.99%
	\$ 266,518.78	\$ 1,433,339.00	\$ (1,166,820.22)	18.59%
Repair & Replace				
100.106 Rehab/Replace/New-Trans. Maint/Laterals/Valves	\$ -	\$ 60,000.00	\$ (60,000.00)	0.0%
100.170 6.0 CFS Well Field	\$ -	\$ 25,000.00	\$ (25,000.00)	0.0%
100.335 SWP Pump Station/Pipeline	\$ 1,057.92	\$ 5,000.00	\$ (3,942.08)	21.16%
100.373 Fleet Vehicle Addition & Replacement	\$ -	\$ 47,000.00	\$ (47,000.00)	0.0%
100.171 4.0 CFS Well Field	\$ -	\$ 22,000.00	\$ (22,000.00)	0.0%
100.311 Chlorine Facilities/Wells	\$ -	\$ 11,837.00	\$ (11,837.00)	0.0%
100.195 Regugio 2 BPS	\$ -	\$ 7,000.00	\$ (7,000.00)	0.0%
100.196 Alamo Pintado BPS	\$ 2,466.70	\$ 134,263.00	\$ (131,796.30)	1.84%
100.197 Refugio 3 BPS	\$ 585.32	\$ 48,500.00	\$ (47,914.68)	1.21%
100.198 Meadowlark BPS	\$ -	\$ 23,500.00	\$ (23,500.00)	0.0%
100.102 Zone 1, 2, 3, Reservoirs	\$ 100,816.08	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 80,816.08	504.08%
	\$ 104,926.02	\$ 404,100.00	\$ (299,173.98)	25.97%
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	\$ 371,444.80	\$ 1,837,439.00	\$ (1,465,994.20)	20.22%

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No.1
6-Month Budget vs. Actual
July 1- December 31, 2021
Fiscal Year 2021-2022

BUDGET BALANCE	Jul - Dec 20 6-Mo Actual	2021-22 Budget
Total Revenues	\$ 8,697,777.55	\$ 12,894,811.00
Total O&M Expenditures	\$ (4,906,593.87)	\$ (7,117,998.00)
Total G&A Expenditures	\$ (1,282,233.52)	\$ (2,802,124.00)
Total Debt Service	\$ (251,857.91)	\$ (251,876.00)
Sub-Total Revenue Balance	\$ 2,257,092.25	\$ 2,722,814.00
Total Other Expenses (Spec Study/Legal/Eng)	\$ (149,242.44)	\$ (543,500.00)
Total Construction in Progress	\$ (371,444.80)	\$ (1,837,439.00)
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE BALANCE	\$ 1,736,405.01	\$ 341,874.00



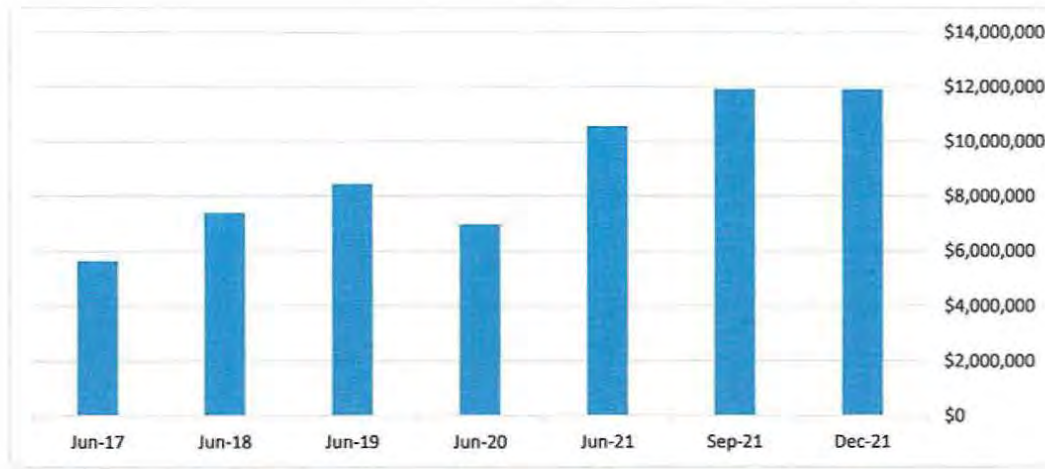
**Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1
Reserve Balance Summary
as of December 31, 2021
(Unaudited)**

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1
Statement of Changes in Cash and Investments
For the Quarter Ended December 31, 2021
(Unaudited)

	Restricted Development Fee & SY Septic	Unrestricted, Board Reserved				Unrestricted, Unreserved	TOTAL	Total Unrestricted, Board Reserved
		State Water Project	Debt Repayment Obligation	Repairs & Replacement	Plant Expansion			
Total Cash & Investments - September 30, 2021	109,212.20	3,000,000.00	1,965,617.42	2,817,609.00	4,100,041.00	8,046,896.27	20,039,375.59	11,883,267.12
Purchases of capital							-	-
Debt Repayments (SOD, Series 2004A, SWP)			\$ (5,087.50)			-	(5,087.50)	(5,087.50)
Transfers between funds						-	-	-
Unreserved receipts and disbursements, net						1,611,746.20	1,611,746.50	-
Total Cash and Investments - December 31, 2021	\$ -	\$ 109,212.20	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 1,960,529.92	\$ 2,817,609.00	\$ 4,100,041.00	\$ 9,658,642.47	\$ 21,646,034.59

Historical Balances - Board Reserved

12/21/2021	\$ 11,878,179.92
9/13/2021	\$ 11,883,267.12
6/1/2021	\$ 10,536,803.00
6/1/2020	\$ 6,963,101.50
6/1/2019	\$ 8,415,028.62
6/1/2018	\$ 7,366,723.00
6/1/2017	\$ 5,626,030.39



Notes:

June 2018 increase due to Board-approved transfer of \$2.7 million of unrestricted cash to the Repair & Replace and Plant Expansion reserves.

June 2020 decrease due to payment of Annual State Water Project and COMB Bond payments at fiscal year-end.

June 2021 increase due to Board-approved transfer of \$4.1 million of unrestricted cash from fiscal years 2019 and 2020 to the Repair & Replace and Plant Expansion reserves.

REVISED



**Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1
Balance Sheet Summary
as of December 31, 2021
(Unaudited)**

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1
Balance Sheet by Net Position Category (Summary)
As of December 31, 2021

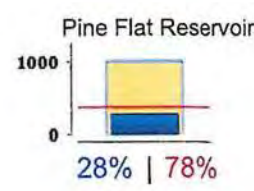
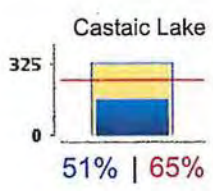
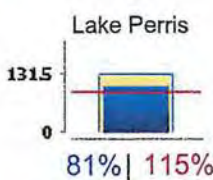
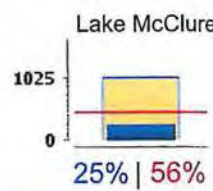
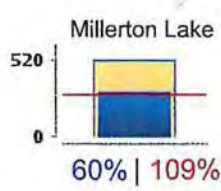
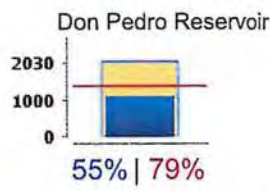
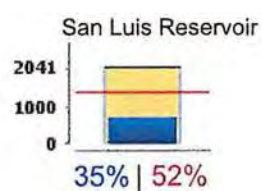
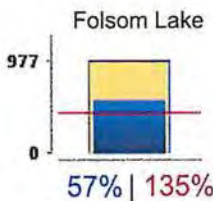
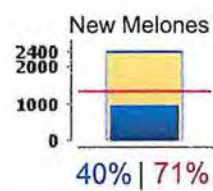
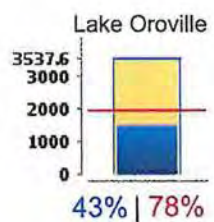
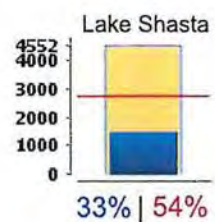
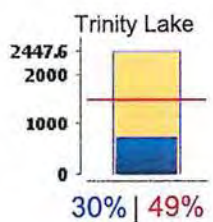
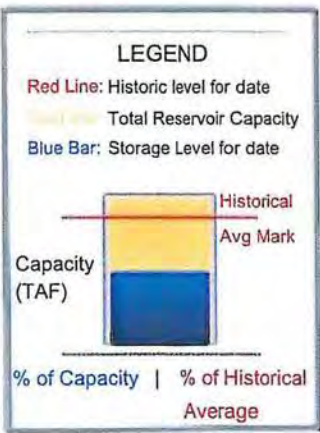
	Net Investment in Capital Assets	Restricted	Unrestricted, Board Reserved					Unrestricted, Unreserved	TOTAL	Total Unrestricted, Board Reserved
			State Water Project	Debt Repayment Obligation	Contingency	Repairs & Replacement	Plant Expansion			
ASSETS										
Current Assets										
Checking/Savings										
120100 - Checking account								\$ 55,086.78	\$ 55,086.78	\$ -
120500 - Cash Operating (PIMMA)							5,589,975.16	5,589,975.16	-	-
120620 - Cash - BNY/Series 2004		-							-	-
123000 - Investment in LAIF			3,000,000.00	1,960,529.92		2,817,609.00	4,100,041.00	4,013,580.53	15,891,760.45	11,878,179.92
123001 - Investments - Restricted (LAIF)		109,212.20							109,212.20	-
Total Checking/Savings	-	109,212.20	3,000,000.00	1,960,529.92	-	2,817,609.00	4,100,041.00	9,658,642.47	21,646,034.59	11,878,179.92
Total Accounts Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	659,477.79	659,477.79	-
Total Other Current Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,439,886.96	1,439,886.96	2,879,773.92
Total Current Assets	-	109,212.20	3,000,000.00	1,960,529.92	-	2,817,609.00	4,100,041.00	11,758,007.22	23,745,399.34	11,878,179.92
Total Fixed Assets	9,696,669.85							-	9,696,669.85	-
Total Other Assets	4,787,216.86	10,753.24	-	-	-	-	-	2,837,471.83	7,635,441.93	-
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 14,483,886.71	\$ 119,965.44	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 1,960,529.92	\$ -	\$ 2,817,609.00	\$ 4,100,041.00	\$ 14,595,479.05	\$ 41,077,511.12	\$ 11,878,179.92
LIABILITIES & EQUITY										
Liabilities										
Total Accounts Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,056.09	23,056.09	-
Total Credit Cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,870.31	5,870.31	-
Total Other Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,775,768.54	1,775,768.54	-
Total Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,804,694.94	1,804,694.94	-
Total Long Term Liabilities	223,097.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,707,133.00	5,930,230.00	-
Total Liabilities	\$ 223,097.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,511,827.94	\$ 7,734,924.94	\$ -
Total Net Position	\$ 14,260,789.71	\$ 119,965.44	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 1,960,529.92	\$ -	\$ 2,817,609.00	\$ 4,100,041.00	\$ 7,083,651.11	\$ 33,342,586.18	\$ 11,878,179.92
TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET POSITION	\$ 14,483,886.71	\$ 119,965.44	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 1,960,529.92	\$ -	\$ 2,817,609.00	\$ 4,100,041.00	\$ 14,595,479.05	\$ 41,077,511.12	\$ 11,878,179.92



CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

SELECTED WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS

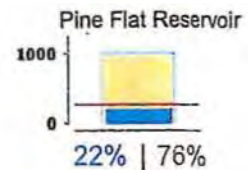
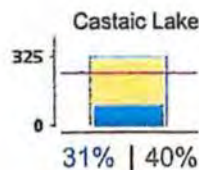
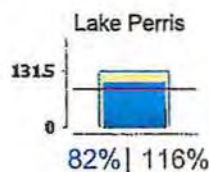
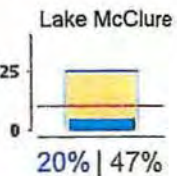
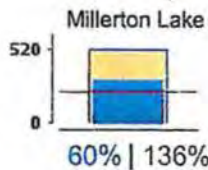
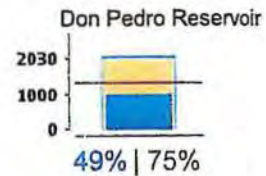
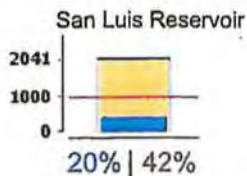
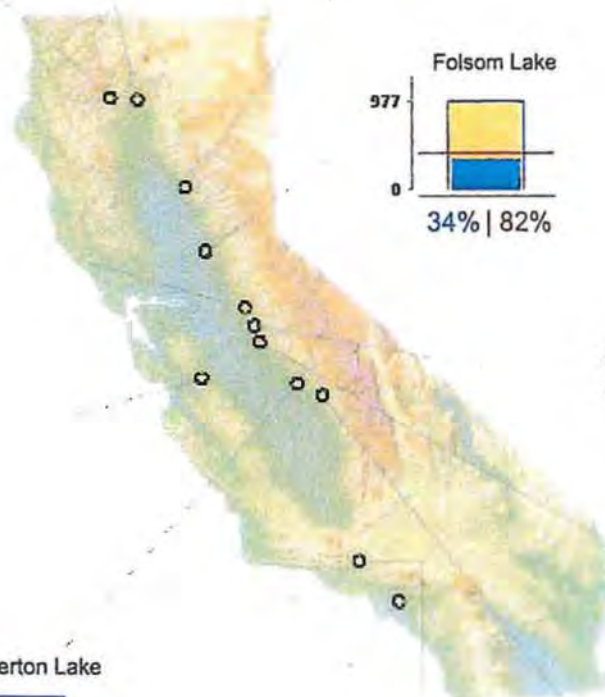
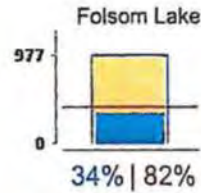
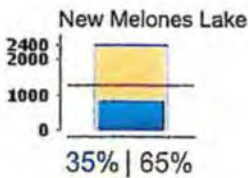
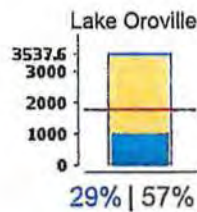
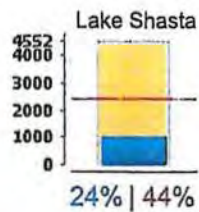
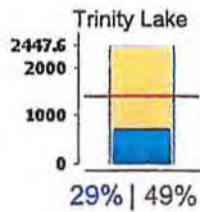
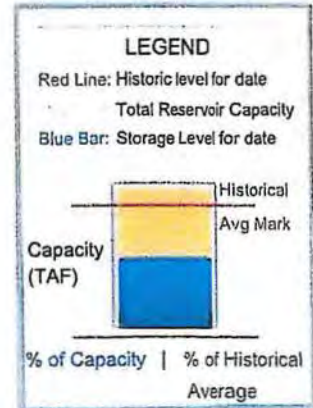
Midnight: January 11, 2022





SELECTED WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS

Midnight: November 11, 2021





Media Release

State Water Board adopts emergency water use regulations to boost drought resilience

Statewide prohibitions to remain in place for one year

Despite early winter storms, California remains in a drought

January 4, 2022

Contact: Edward Ortiz - Public Information Officer

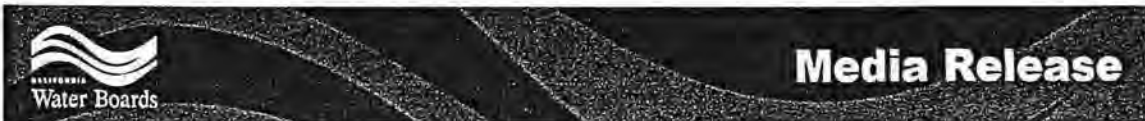
SACRAMENTO – As climate change-fueled extreme weather continues to disrupt our water system, the State Water Resources Control Board today adopted an emergency regulation that prohibits certain wasteful water use practices statewide and encourages Californians to monitor their water use more closely while building habits to use water wisely.

Among the wasteful water practices included are irrigating ornamental landscapes when it's raining, using potable water to clean hard surfaces or driveways, and the use of ornamental fountains. The regulation stems from Governor Newsom's Emergency Drought Proclamation on October 19, 2021, which expanded the drought emergency statewide and encouraged the State Water Board to supplement voluntary conservation measures by prohibiting certain wasteful water uses. Prohibited use regulations are not new in California. Similar regulations were in place during the state's last severe drought. In some areas, they were made permanent through local action.

"Climate change is challenging us to build drought resilience in our water infrastructure and management practices and at an individual level in our daily habits," said E. Joaquin Esquivel, chair of the State Water Board. "Prohibiting wasteful water practices increases awareness of water as a precious resource no matter what type of weather we are experiencing in a given moment, because weather extremes are now part of our climate reality."

The prohibitions apply to specific uses and apply to all water users, including individuals, business and public agencies, and can be enforced through warning letters, water audits or fines. The prohibitions will remain in place for one year unless extended, modified or removed. They help ensure that Homeowners' Associations (HOAs), cities and counties don't unlawfully restrain homeowners from taking water conservation actions. Even without the emergency regulation, it is illegal for HOAs to prevent water conservation during a drought emergency, but the regulation allows for monetary penalties for certain violations of existing law.





The board has the authority to impose monetary penalties, and the regulation makes the prohibitions infractions, which may be enforceable by local governments or other agencies that have the authority to enforce infractions.

The emergency regulation takes effect within ten days once approved by the Office of Administrative Law and filed with the Secretary of State.

The easiest and most helpful way a person may file a complaint of water waste is by accessing <https://savewater.ca.gov>.

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.



Fact Sheet

Drought Conservation Emergency Regulation – January 2022: Frequently Asked Questions

Updated: January 6, 2022

What wasteful water uses are prohibited?

To promote water conservation, the use of potable water is prohibited in this emergency regulation for the following:

- Applying water to outdoor landscapes resulting in more than incidental runoff
- Washing vehicles without an automatic shutoff nozzle
- Washing impervious areas
- Street cleaning or construction site prep
- Decorative fountains, lakes, or ponds
- Irrigating turf within 48 hours of one fourth of an inch ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") of rainfall
- Irrigating turf on public medians

Are there exemptions from the prohibitions?

Yes. The use of water is not prohibited to the extent use is necessary to address an immediate health and safety need. This may include, but is not limited to, the use of potable water in a fountain or water feature when required to be potable because human contact is expected to occur.

What are examples of health and safety needs?

The State Water Resources Control Board has included a "health and safety" exemption to allow the otherwise prohibited water use practices to address reasonable and legitimate healthy and safety needs. Examples of activities where water applications may be necessary to address a health or safety need include controlling nuisance dust, suppressing fires, removing pathogenic waste from sidewalks (such as animal waste), and using potable water that is likely to have direct human contact necessitating drinkable water. When feasible, however, a broom or similar method of cleaning that doesn't use potable water should be used.

What is "incidental runoff" and what are some examples?

"Incidental runoff" means unintended amounts (volume) of runoff, such as unintended, minimal overspray from sprinklers that escapes the area of intended use. Water leaving an intended use area is not considered incidental if it is part of the facility or system design, if it is due to excessive application, if it is due to intentional overflow or application, or if it is due to negligence.



Should I skip irrigation due to rain?

Yes. If it rained recently or is going to rain soon, you should change your lawn irrigation schedule. You can check the weather online to plan for and confirm the amount of rainfall in your area. Also, it is important to keep watering trees.

Why does the regulation prohibit irrigation during or within 48 hours of one fourth of an inch (1/4") of rainfall specifically?

The similar prohibition that was in place during the last drought was triggered by "measurable rainfall." The Board received a number of comments that it should use a numeric volume that is easily understood and implemented, and that reasonably serves the intended purpose, i.e., that it should reflect an amount of precipitation that allows irrigation systems to be turned off without harming landscapes. One fourth of an inch was proposed by a number of commenters.

It's been raining. Why do we need a drought emergency regulation?

During October and November 2021, there were significant water savings at least in part due to communities not watering lawns during and immediately after rain events. Although the greatest opportunities for water savings are still the warmer months, those savings come predominantly from reductions in outdoor water use, which also occurs during the cooler months in California. Major water savings have been observed during times of rainfall. Furthermore, strong snowpack and rainfall in December does not guarantee enough water supply for the year. For example, snowpack levels in December 2012 were similar to those in December 2021, but a dryer than normal January through March 2013 led to drought levels in April 2013 that persisted until 2017.

Will the prohibition on using potable water for irrigating turf on public street medians allow communities to irrigate trees?

Yes. The prohibition applies only to turf (lawn) on public street medians. Trees provide many social and environmental benefits, such as shade, carbon sequestration, and habitat. Urban trees also reduce energy use by shading buildings, reduce heat island effects and associated health impacts, absorb and filter storm runoff and urban flooding, and protect air quality. For more information on taking care of trees while saving water, go to [Save Our Trees](#) on the [SaveOurWater.com](#) website.

Where can someone report water waste or violations of these prohibitions?

The easiest and most helpful way a person may file a complaint of water waste is by accessing [SaveWater.CA.Gov](#), which is an online portal that is easily accessible from smartphones and other devices through a web browser. Anyone may file a water waste complaint. After submitting the complaint, it is automatically directed to the local water supplier and the State Water Resources Control Board. The website also allows you to upload photos of the activity, which helps with enforcement decision making. It is likely

most water suppliers will prefer to use their own enforcement strategies and apply their own existing water use restrictions, though they will have discretion in how they deal with complaints.

Who is subject to enforcement (warnings, fines, etc.) for engaging in prohibited water uses?

Most of the prohibitions apply to individual water users, which in some cases includes cities, counties, and businesses to the extent those entities engage in prohibited activities. The prohibition against watering turf on public street medians, for example, is more likely to apply to local governments than to individual homeowners. The prohibition relating to using potable water in decorative fountains may apply to individual homeowners, state and local government, and some commercial properties. The homeowners' association (HOA) provision would also prohibit HOAs from fining residents who are taking some appropriate drought responses.

Who may enforce the emergency regulation's prohibitions?

In addition to being enforceable by the State Water Resources Control Board, any local agency, city, or county (or city and county) that has authority to enforce infractions will be able to enforce these prohibitions at their discretion. The regulation would give local government/agencies the ability to pursue their own enforcement but does not constrain their discretion in how they use their enforcement resources. Enforcement may include warning letters, mandatory water use audits (for large commercial or institutional properties), and fines (up to \$500 per day). Before imposing monetary penalties, the Board has directed staff, and encouraged other enforcing entities, to provide one or more warnings, to consider peoples' ability to pay, to consider payment plans of at least 12 months without a tax lien, and to not cause peoples' water service to be shut off for nonpayment. The Board also encourages agencies to provide assistance to disadvantaged communities, including translation of water conservation announcements into various languages.

May HOAs or cities enforce landscaping rules that restrict homeowners' drought responses?

Many homeowners have wanted to change their landscaping to conserve water during or in response to drought emergencies. The most common complaints the State Water Resources Control Board receives during drought are from homeowners frustrated by homeowners' associations (HOAs) attempting to enforce their landscaping rules in a manner that may violate the Davis-Stirling Act. The Board or a local agency could impose penalties on any HOA that violates the Act. Likewise, cities and counties are prohibited from restricting certain drought responses.

Are local agencies required to use the emergency regulation's enforcement authority?

Local government/agencies retain their discretion in how they use their enforcement resources; nothing about this regulation gives water waste infractions priority over other infractions or requires any specific enforcement. Local government/agencies also may choose to enforce their own drought conservation rules in their discretion, including those in their Water Shortage Contingency Plans (WSCPs), as opposed to the emergency regulation. The emergency regulation gives local agencies additional options to deal with water waste.

How is the State Water Board addressing social equity in this emergency regulation?

The Board encourages agencies to provide assistance to disadvantaged communities, including translation of water conservation announcements into various languages. Also, before imposing monetary penalties, the Board directed staff, and encouraged other enforcing entities, to provide one or more warnings before imposing monetary penalties, to consider peoples' ability to pay and payment plans for monetary penalties, and to not cause peoples' water service to be shut off for nonpayment.

How long will this emergency regulation be in effect?

An emergency regulation becomes effective when filed with the Secretary of State by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL). This emergency regulation will most likely take effect on or about January 15, 2022, depending on the OAL process. The emergency regulation will remain in effect for one year from the effective date, unless the State Water Board determines that it is no longer necessary, modifies it, or renews the regulation.

What changes have been made from the initially-proposed regulation text to the final adopted regulation text?

On November 30, 2021, State Water Board staff proposed initial text for the emergency regulation. On January 4, 2021, State Water Board staff proposed minor changes to the language of two prohibitions, which the Board incorporated into the regulation text it adopted, as follows:

Clarifying changes were made to the street cleaning/construction site preparation prohibition (section 995, subdivision (b)(1)(D)) such that the adopted regulation prohibits only the "use of potable water for street cleaning or construction site preparation purposes." This change clarifies that the prohibition on using potable water does not apply to all uses of water for construction activities (such as mixing concrete) and that it only applies to construction site preparation if no other method is available.

The prohibition on using potable water for irrigating turf on public medians (section 995, subdivision (b)(1)(G)), which refers to the area between two portions of a roadway, was also modified in the final adopted regulation to remove “landscaped areas between the street and sidewalk” and to include “ornamental.” Thus, the regulation prohibits only the “use of potable water for irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians.” The change removes the prohibition against using potable water to irrigate turf on parkways, which are generally the area between the sidewalk and the street. These changes remove a significant source of confusion and uncertainty, making the prohibition easier to implement. Water agencies likely made changes in the last drought regarding irrigating medians, so limiting the prohibition in this manner should not lead to significant new costs or have a notable potential impact on trees.

PROPOSED TEXT OF EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

Title 23. Waters

Division 3. State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards

Chapter 3.5. Urban Water Use Efficiency and Conservation

Article 2. Prevention of Drought Wasteful Water Uses

Article 2. Drought Wasteful Water Uses

§ 995. Wasteful and Unreasonable Water Uses.

(a) As used in this section:

(1) "Turf" has the same meaning as in section 491.

(2) "Incidental runoff" means unintended amounts (volume) of runoff, such as unintended, minimal overspray from sprinklers that escapes the area of intended use. Water leaving an intended use area is not considered incidental if it is part of the facility or system design, if it is due to excessive application, if it is due to intentional overflow or application, or if it is due to negligence.

(b)(1) To prevent the unreasonable use of water and to promote water conservation, the use of water is prohibited as identified in this subdivision for the following actions:

(A) The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes more than incidental runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures;

(B) The use of a hose that dispenses water to wash a motor vehicle, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use;

(C) The use of potable water for washing sidewalks, driveways, buildings, structures, patios, parking lots, or other hard surfaced areas, except in cases where health and safety are at risk;

(D) The use of potable water for street cleaning or construction purposes, unless no other method can be used to protect the health and safety of the public;

(E) The use of potable water for decorative fountains or the filling or topping-off of decorative lakes or ponds, with exceptions for those decorative fountains, lakes, or ponds that use pumps to recirculate water and only require refilling to replace evaporative losses;

(F) The application of water to irrigate turf and ornamental landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall of at least one fourth of one inch of rain. In determining whether measurable rainfall of at least fourth of one inch of rain occurred in a given area, enforcement may be

based on records of the National Weather Service, the closest CIMIS station to the parcel, or any other reliable source of rainfall data available to the entity undertaking enforcement of this subdivision; and
(G) The use of potable water for irrigation of turf on public street medians or publicly owned or maintained landscaped areas between the street and sidewalk.

(2) Notwithstanding subdivision (b)(1), the use of water is not prohibited by this section to the extent necessary to address an immediate health and safety need. This may include, but is not limited to, the use of potable water in a fountain or water feature when required to be potable because human contact is expected to occur.

(c)(1) To prevent the unreasonable use of water and to promote water conservation, any homeowners' association or community service organization or similar entity is prohibited from:

(A) Taking or threatening to take any action to enforce any provision of the governing documents or architectural or landscaping guidelines or policies of a common interest development where that provision is void or unenforceable under section 4735, subdivisions (a) and (b) of the Civil Code;

(B) Imposing or threatening to impose a fine, assessment, or other monetary penalty against any owner of a separate interest for reducing or eliminating the watering of vegetation or lawns during a declared drought emergency, as described in section 4735, subdivision (c) of the Civil Code; or

(C) Requiring an owner of a separate interest upon which water-efficient landscaping measures have been installed in response to a declared drought emergency, as described in section 4735, subdivisions (c) and (d) of the Civil Code, to reverse or remove the water-efficient landscaping measures upon the conclusion of the state of emergency.

(2) As used in this subdivision:

(A) "Architectural or landscaping guidelines or policies" includes any formal or informal rules other than the governing documents of a common interest development.

(B) "Homeowners' association" means an "association" as defined in section 4080 of the Civil Code.

(C) "Common interest development" has the same meaning as in section 4100 of the Civil Code.

(D) "Community service organization or similar entity" has the same meaning as in section 4110 of the Civil Code.

(E) "Governing documents" has the same meaning as in section 4150 of the Civil Code.

(F) "Separate interest" has the same meaning as in section 4185 of the Civil Code.

(3) If a disciplinary proceeding or other proceeding to enforce a rule in violation of subdivision (c)(1) is initiated, each day the proceeding remains pending shall constitute a separate violation of this regulation.

(d) To prevent the unreasonable use of water and to promote water conservation, any city, county, or city and county is prohibited from imposing a fine under any local maintenance ordinance or other relevant ordinance as prohibited by section 8627.7 of the Government Code.

(e) The taking of any action prohibited in subdivision (b), (c) or (d) is an infraction punishable by a fine of up to five hundred dollars (\$500) for each day in which the violation occurs. The fine for the infraction is in addition to, and does not supersede or limit, any other remedies, civil or criminal.

(f) A decision or order issued under this section by the Board or an officer or employee of the Board is subject to reconsideration under article 2 (commencing with section 1122) of chapter 4 of part 1 of division 2 of the Water Code.

Authority: Section 1058.5, Water Code.

References: Article X, Section 2, California Constitution; Sections 4080, 4100, 4110, 4150, 4185, and 4735, Civil Code; Section 8627.7, Government Code; Sections 102, 104, 105, 275, 350, 491, and 1122, Water Code; *Light v. State Water Resources Control Board* (2014) 226 Cal.App.4th 1463; *Stanford Vina Ranch Irrigation Co. v. State of California* (2020) 50 Cal.App.5th 976.

Hyatt Powerplant at Oroville Dam Resumes Operation

Published: Jan 04, 2022

OROVILLE, Calif. – The Department of Water Resources (DWR) today announced hydropower generation has resumed at the Hyatt Powerplant at Oroville Dam in Butte County. The powerplant was taken offline August 5 due to historic low lake levels driven by the state’s ongoing severe drought conditions. Recent storms have boosted lake levels and provided colder water in the reservoir to allow operations to resume.

Currently, the powerplant is utilizing one generating unit to produce electricity and supply it to the state’s electrical grid managed by the California Independent System Operator. Outflows from the plant and generation will initially remain low due to reduced agricultural demands and improved delta salinity conditions. DWR anticipates an average outflow of about 900 cubic feet per second which will generate approximately 30 megawatts of power. As lake levels rise and demands increase, additional units will be brought back online.

“This is a significant milestone as California sees some relief from drought conditions,” said DWR Director Karla Nemeth. “Providing clean hydropower to the state energy grid allows DWR to assist in meeting the state’s clean energy goals.”

DWR completed major maintenance activities while the powerplant was offline to ensure the plant maintains its reliability and is available for water deliveries and power generation. DWR continues to manage Lake Oroville to balance storage needs with requirements for Delta outflows, water quality, and public health and safety requirements in an effort to conserve as much storage as possible in the event of another dry year.

To learn more about DWR’s power production operations, visit <https://water.ca.gov/What-We-Do/Power>.

Contact:

Elizabeth Whitmore, Information Officer, Public Affairs, Department of Water Resources

916-820-8142 | Elizabeth.Whitmore@water.ca.gov



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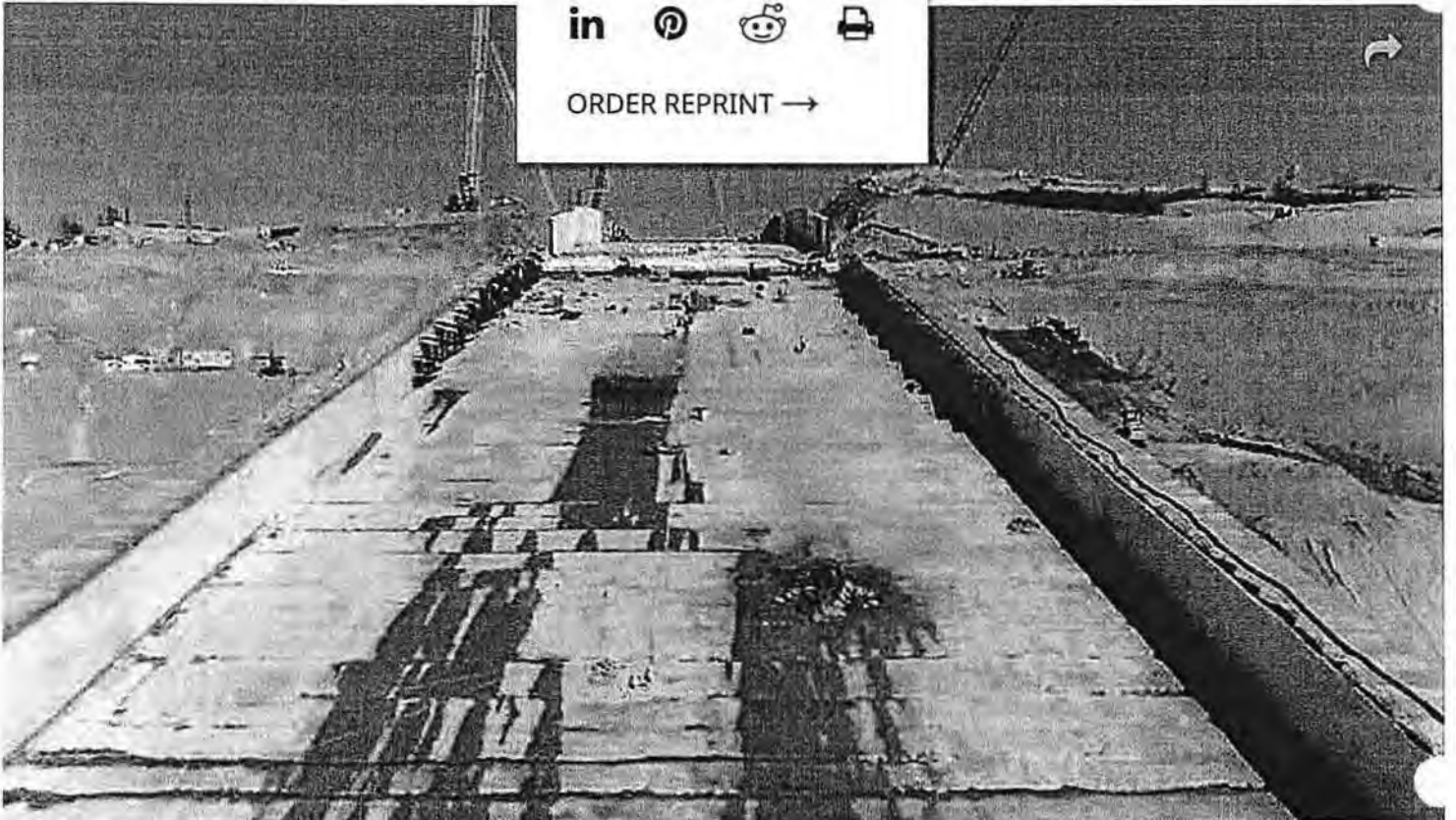
Major California hydro plant finally reopens. What that says about the drought, recent rains

BY DALE KASLER

UPDATED JANUARY 05, 2022 1:20 PM



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Oroville Dam in Northern California is the tallest dam in the United States at 770 feet. In this flyover showing



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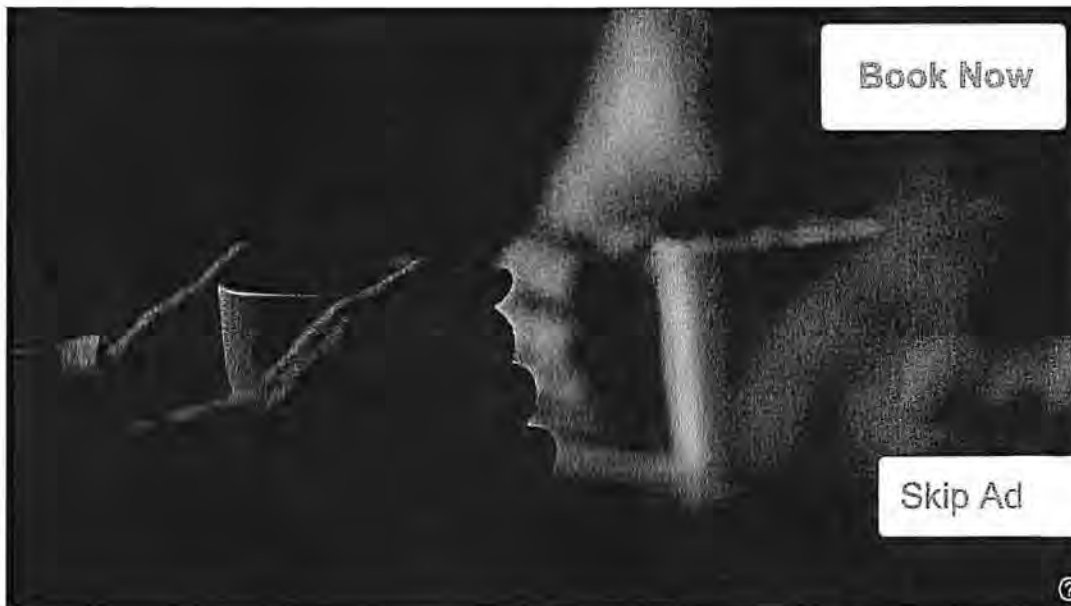
It was one of the low points of the drought: California officials took the unprecedented step of shutting off one of the state's largest hydro power plants in August because there wasn't enough water in the reservoir.

Five months after the shutdown, following weeks of encouraging rain and snow, the Department of Water Resources announced it had finally resumed operations at the Hyatt Powerplant at Lake Oroville.

"This is a significant milestone as California sees some relief from drought conditions," said department Director Karla Nemeth in a prepared statement.

TOP VIDEOS

AD



The plant has reopened at less than full throttle. The department is trying to store up water at Oroville for spring and summer, when demands mushroom, and is only releasing water at a relatively sedate 900 cubic feet per second. That's only enough water to generate 30 megawatts of electricity — a fraction of the plant's

Last August's shutdown put additional pressure on the state's fragile electricity grid — and provided a vivid demonstration of how climate problems feed off each other. California was barely able to avoid rolling blackouts last year after enduring two nights of blackouts during a 2020 heat storm.

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The Hyatt closure, the first since the reservoir opened in the late 1960s, came as water levels at Oroville sank to below 640 feet of elevation, leaving the lake barely a quarter full.


As of Monday, the water levels had risen to 716 feet. The reservoir is 39% full. That's still 26% below average for early January.

Even as the Sierra Nevada snowpack grows and reservoir levels improve, state officials have warned that the drought continues. State hydrologist Michael Anderson said Tuesday that the next three months are likely to be fairly dry, and the State Water Resources Control Board approved outdoor watering restrictions that could result in \$500 fines against violators.

This story was originally published January 4, 2022 3:10 PM.



DALE KASLER

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Protecting Water for Western Irrigated Agriculture

January 2022

Issue No. 235 14 Pages

Monthly Briefing

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

Federal Agencies Mobilize to Overhaul Water Infrastructure

Federal agencies are moving fast to using newly enacted funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to address aging water and power infrastructure challenges across the country, including the American West.

With President Joe Biden's signature on the bipartisan *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act* on November 15, the Family Farm Alliance and others involved with the year-long effort to secure \$8.3 billion in Western water infrastructure provisions are now working with the Biden Administration to immediately clear the path for projects that will address critical Western water supply needs.

"Now, the energies of our infrastructure coalition will be redirected to the agencies overseeing administration of the funds; namely – the Bureau of Reclamation," said Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen. "We want to ensure that most of these dollars are spent on-the-ground for the intended purpose, and we're already working with them to ensure that billions of dollars are spent on new infrastructure in a way that is efficient and effective."

Reclamation Opens Application Period for XM Projects

Reclamation has already initiated the first application period for Extraordinary Maintenance (XM) projects that will address aging water and power infrastructure across the West. Newly enacted funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law will be applied to the program following the new application period requirements set out in the separate Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (Pub. L. 116-260) which became law in December of 2020.

"This month, Reclamation is taking direct action to keep our water and power infrastructure operating reliably into the 21st century," Reclamation Commissioner Camille Calimlim Touton said in late December. "Through a hybrid approach that combines 2021 BIL funding with the updated process set up in 2020, we are bringing the best of both

worlds to bear on this problem. We will be in lock step with local partners; and because of that, we're very confident that it will be a success."

With the recent passage of the Bipartisan Infrastruc-



Imperial Diversion Dam on the Lower Colorado River is a prime candidate to benefit from aging infrastructure funding provided by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. Photo courtesy of USBR.

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Feds Move on Water Infrastructure (Cont'd from Pg. 1)

ture Law, there is \$3.2 billion over five years in the Aging Infrastructure Account to be used for extraordinary maintenance needs. Reclamation's infrastructure is either reserved, which means operated by Reclamation, or transferred, where it is operated by local beneficiary parties through a contract with Reclamation. Both reserved and transferred works are eligible for BIL funding through the application process.

The Family Farm Alliance and others have shared concerns with Reclamation leadership in recent months about finding ways to most efficiently make loans to project beneficiaries to repair aging federal water facilities.

"A complex and lengthy process will make it very difficult to get the funding provided to the aging infrastructure account disbursed in a timely manner," said Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen. "Delays in accessing or distributing funds increases the risk that Congress will claw back unobligated funds in the future, despite the massive and growing needs, and could further delay much needed improvements to aging federally owned water infrastructure in the West."

The first application period opened on December 16, 2021—only a month after the BIL was enacted—and it will close on January 31, 2022.

"I encourage any Alliance members interested in applying for this program to contact your local Reclamation Area Office as soon as possible if you are interested in applying for one of these loans," said Mr. Keppen.

Reclamation says that analysis of applications from local beneficiaries will take place during the second and third quarters of fiscal year 2022. There will be additional opportunities to apply for funds and extended repayment at least once each year.

"Reclamation's relationship with our partners is one of our greatest strengths, and we're going to heavily leverage that partnership in putting this funding to work," said Commissioner Touton. "With the benefit of updated information on the needs at all of these facilities, we are excited to address our infrastructure needs."

Mr. Keppen and others at the Alliance believe that Reclamation has been responsive and truly is working with its partners to ensure that this program is smoothly implemented.

"Reclamation appeared to recognize and appreciate many of our concerns, we believe those will be reflected in modified directives and standards that should be rolled out in early January," he said. "In the coming months, we'll continue to monitor with our members how this program and application process works out and communicate with Reclamation leadership if challenges arise."

Reclamation regional and area office staff will reach out to transferred works operators and project beneficiaries in the coming weeks to discuss the application process and collaborate with those interested in submitting funding proposals.

In addition to a planned outreach session on this topic to be held Jan. 7 for all stakeholders at 3 p.m. EST – more information is available at www.usbr.gov/BIL.

EPA Initiates Historic Investment in Water Infrastructure

The Biden administration last month announced that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will distribute \$7.4 billion to states, tribes and territories for 2022 focused on water infrastructure grants and loan forgiveness.

EPA Administrator Michael Regan said in an interview with NBC that it is the "single largest investment in water infrastructure" in the history of the federal government.

"This law's investment in water is nothing short of transformational," Mr. Regan said.

Mr. Regan is also urging governors to prioritize water infrastructure funds from the bipartisan infrastructure law for environmental justice (EJ) communities, underscoring concerns from top White House officials and their EJ advisors that some states may misuse funds intended for such communities.

"Throughout the implementation of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, as the EPA evaluates and approves states' intended use plans, the agency strongly urges states to maximize the potential to remove barriers and prioritize the distribution of grant funds to disadvantaged communities," Regan wrote in a Dec. 2 letter to governors announcing distribution of billions of dollars in state revolving loan funds the law provides

New Wildland Fire Commission Established

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of the Interior (DOI) and Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) last month announced the establishment of a Wildland Fire Mitigation and Management Commission.

Establishing this Commission fulfills a key provision of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and represents a critical step in combating the nation's wildfire crisis and improving resilience in America's landscapes.

"Our National Forests in the Rocky Mountain Region are suffering from climate-driven lack of function," said Family Farm Alliance President Pat O'Toole, whose family operates a sheep, cattle and horse ranch near the Continental Divide. "The inability to develop a logical management strategy has led to consequences: catastrophic fires, lack of wildlife habitat and critical interruption of our water supply."

The Commission is tasked with recommending federal policies and strategies to more effectively prevent, mitigate, suppress and manage wildland fires, including the rehabilitation of land affected from wildland fires. It will include representation from federal, state, Tribal, county and municipal governments as well as non-governmental stakeholders from private industry. Through a coordinated effort, the Commission will deliver a report to Congress with practical policy recommendations one year from the first meeting. In addition, the Commission will outline a strategy to cost effectively meet aerial firefighting equipment needs through 2030.

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The Late Sen. Harry Reid's Connection to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill

Former Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid passed away on December 28 in Henderson (NEVADA) at the age of 82. Casual observers of Western water politics may not realize the role the late Senator played in the chain of events that ultimately led to the passage into law of the recent bipartisan infrastructure legislation.

On Capitol Hill, Senator Reid first became majority leader in 2007, when he enjoyed the cooperation of a Democratic House. He picked up a Democratic president in Barack Obama in 2009. As Majority Leader, Senator Reid helped pass major legislation of the Obama administration, such as the Affordable Care Act, the Dodd-Frank Act, and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. In March 2009, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act (P.L. 111-11) was signed into law, which included new authorities to address aging canal systems in urbanized areas of the West.

These authorities were originally proposed by Senator Reid, who in early 2008 introduced a bill (S. 2842) designed to make aging federal-owned canals and levees safer across the West. That bill was introduced after 590 homes in Fernley (NEVADA) were flooded when water burst through a 50-foot breach in the Truckee Canal's earthen embankment in 2008.

Senate committee staff that year asked the Family Farm Alliance to provide its perspective on this bill. The Alliance ended up taking the lead on developing proposed detailed recommendations to help Senator Reid achieve his desired outcome while minimizing potential burdens to Western water managers. These provisions found their way into P.L. 111-11 as Title IX, Subtitle G, which authorized the Secretary of Interior to advance funding for the costs of "extraordinary operation and maintenance work" that can be repaid by local authorities, with interest, over 50 years. The 50-year repayment option applied to both reserved works and those works whose management has been transferred to local entities by the Bureau of Reclamation.

"This extended repayment authority was something we advocated for and was welcomed by our members as a means of securing affordable financing for repairs to federal facilities," said Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen.

That authority was further advanced in December 2020, when former President Trump averted a government shutdown and signed a massive year-end spending and COVID-19 relief deal into law. The nearly 6,000-page bill included a \$1.4 trillion Fiscal Year 2021 appropriations package that established an aging infrastructure account to fund the Bureau of Reclamation's existing maintenance program, building upon the provisions of P.L. 111-11.

When President Biden signed the Bipartisan Infrastructure and Jobs Act into law on November 15, \$3.2 billion were allocated to the new aging infrastructure account.

"The ability to offer low interest long term loans from Reclamation for extraordinary maintenance have been long overdue," said Mr. Keppen. "This authority and the once-in-a-generation funding now in place is a game-changer for most transferred work operators and reserved work project beneficiaries in the Reclamation system."

"Many Western Senators and their staff played a role in getting us to this point," he added. "The late Senator Harry Reid was certainly one of them."

Former U.S. Sen. Harry Reid tips his hat during a fundraiser for the Nevada Democratic Party, Sunday, Nov. 17, 2019, in Las Vegas.
Photo source: John Locher, Associated Press



States / Feds Announce Colorado River Water Deal

Colorado River lower basin states and the federal government have announced a new voluntary agreement to save more water in Lake Mead as the river's flows continue to be impacted by a multi-year drought and climate change. The lower basin states of California, Arizona, and Nevada, along with the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), will provide funding to stabilize the level of Lake Mead, the country's largest reservoir on the border of Nevada and Arizona.

"There is an urgent need to minimize the impacts of drought and develop a long-term plan to facilitate conservation and economic growth, because drought doesn't impact just one community — it affects all of us, from farmers and ranchers to city dwellers and Tribes," said Interior Department Assistant Secretary of Water and Science Tanya Trujillo. "To address this growing crisis, the Interior Department is helping lead the Biden-Harris administration's all-of-government approach to drought mitigation by coordinating with partners across the federal government, providing assistance to impacted communities, and developing long-term solutions to climate change."

The signing of the new agreement took place at the Colorado River Water Users Association annual meeting in Las Vegas, amid urgency to negotiate new rules for managing the dwindling river — which serves 40 million people — beyond 2026, when current river operating guidelines and an overlapping drought plan expire.

During the conference, Assistant Secretary Trujillo and other water management officials highlighted the broad range of essential partnerships to address the impacts of climate change, including binational efforts with the Republic of Mexico under the leadership of the International Boundary and Water Commission. These announcements came as officials released the latest projections on this winter's snowpack and runoff — which, at that time, pointed to worsening drought conditions.

Under the new water deal, each party will put up funds — \$20 million from California, \$20 million from Nevada, \$60 million from Arizona and \$100 million in federal matching funds — over the next two years to fund conservation, effi-

ciency, and reduction measures to implement their "500+ Plan" to add 500,000 acre-feet to Lake Mead in 2022 and 2023.

The 500+ Plan also includes the Central Arizona Project, The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and the Southern Nevada Water Authority.



Representatives from lower Colorado River basin states, the federal government and tribes sign the new 500+ plan. The deal, formalized at the Colorado River Water Users Association conference in Las Vegas, allocates millions of dollars to help put water back into Lake Mead. Photo source: Alex Hager / KUNC

"We have all seen just how quickly the conditions have continued to deteriorate," said Adel Hagekhalil, general manager of Metropolitan. "The lower-basin water users have recognized we don't have a lot of time to wait. This unites Arizona, Nevada and California."

Some of the specific conservation actions and programs that will be implemented through the 500+ Plan have already begun, while others are still being identified. The MOU includes conservation efforts in both urban and agricultural communities, such as funding crop fallowing on farms to save

water, including the recent approval of a short-term agricultural land fallowing program in California, or urban conservation to reduce diversions from Lake Mead.

The Colorado River, which feeds 40 million Americans and millions of acres of cropland, is suffering through a more than 20-year megadrought. Reclamation declared a first-ever shortage on the river in August, triggering mandatory cuts for Arizona and Nevada next year.

In 2019, Arizona, Nevada and California signed the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) and agreed to contribute water to Lake Mead as it reached certain levels, to keep it from dropping even further and reaching critically low levels. The DCP also included a provision that if modeling indicates a possibility of the reservoir reaching an elevation of 1,030 feet, action would be required.

"Our work on the 2019 DCP took more than five years to complete. This commitment to work together to stabilize Lake Mead came together in a matter of a few months," said Arizona Department of Water Resources Director Tom Buschatzke. "That alone is a powerful testament to the commitment of the Lower Basin States to work together with our partners at Rec-

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Colorado River 500 + Plan (*Cont'd from Page 4*)

lamation to protect this vital river system.”

The 500 + Plan also highlights the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law’s historic \$8.3 billion investment in water infrastructure and will help minimize the impacts of drought and develop a long-term plan to facilitate conservation and economic growth. The new law’s investments will fund water efficiency and recycling programs, rural water projects, WaterSMART grants and dam safety to help ensure that irrigators, Tribes and adjoining communities receive adequate assistance and support.

“Drought doesn’t just impact one community—it affects all of us,” said Assistant Secretary Trujillo, who was the keynote speaker at the conference. “The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law will help ensure that irrigators, Tribes and adjoining communities receive adequate drought assistance in order to build resilient communities and protect our water supplies for people and the natural environment.”

Colorado River Tribes/Water Leasing

At the CRWUA conference, Reclamation also announced important additional water contributions from the Gila River Indian Community (GRIC) and the Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT) to enhance Lake Mead’s water storage and continue to help reduce the risk of Lake Mead’s decline to critically low elevations.

Earlier in December, Senator Mark Kelly (D-ARIZONA) introduced the *Colorado River Indian Tribes Water Resiliency Act* (S. 3308). The Arizona-specific bill would authorize CRIT, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to enter into water lease, exchange, or storage agreements of less than 100 years for Colorado River water allocated to CRIT.

GRIC Governor Stephen Roe Lewis said he intends to work with the Arizona delegation and other tribes to include more than just CRIT in S. 3308. On December 10, Mr. Lewis signed an agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation for \$72M to accelerate the construction of GRIC’s irrigation project.

“This funding will help accelerate our irrigation project and help complete our water settlement,” Mr. Lewis said during a press conference with two other tribal leaders highlighting what the infrastructure bill will provide for water systems, roads, internet and other needs in Arizona tribal communities.

The project was approved by Congress in 2004 as part of GRIC’s water rights settlement and received increased funding in the BIL.

Lower Basin “Resolution of Cooperation” Signed

Arizona, Nevada, key California agencies under the Colorado River Board of California and conservation groups issued a resolution at the CRWUA conference, outlining a commitment to seek effective solutions to challenges facing the

Colorado River, including achieving new reductions in Lower Colorado River water use and taking steps to protect the long-term sustainability of the Colorado River Basin.

The resolution – which did not include any agricultural signatories – acknowledges “the impact of aridification on water supplies” and the importance of ensuring the long-term sustainability of the Colorado River for all parties.

“This resolution is a recognition of the urgent need to increase both the pace and scale of collaborative water conservation agreements and investments in resilience,” said Kevin Moran, chair of the Water for Arizona Coalition and senior director of EDF’s Colorado River Program. “The next chapter in the Colorado River’s story can be about people adapting to new water realities collaboratively, equitably and quickly so that we sustain civilization and the natural systems that nourish all of us.”

Organizational support for the Water for Arizona Coalition is provided by American Rivers, Audubon Arizona, Business for Water Stewardship, Environmental Defense Fund and Western Resource Advocates.

Power Generation Impacts Drawing Attention

Entering the twenty-second year of drought in the Colorado River Basin, nearly every storage reservoir in the system is experiencing alarmingly low water levels. Energy production and/or power generation at Hoover Dam (Boulder Canyon Project) is already down by an estimated twenty percent (20%). Parker-Davis firm electric service customers are currently experiencing eighteen percent (18%) reductions.

And there is a 1 in 3 chance that Glen Canyon Dam will be at minimum power pool in 2023, worst-case by September of 2022.

As a result, rates are impacted, and grid reliability and a number of environmental programs are at risk.

Now there is a heightened focus on the reservoir levels at Lake Powell, where Glen Canyon Dam generates 75% to 80% of the electricity distributed by the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA).

“In case nobody was paying attention, there is a drought in the Upper Colorado River Basin,” Tom Vigil, the manager of the Colorado River Storage Project for the Western Area Power Administration told the audience at CRWUA. “Things have gotten a little bit worse lately and there’s a cumulative effect.”

Even now power production is falling because the low reservoir levels mean lower head driving the turbines. With lower head, power production is reduced.

But WAPA must still deliver power to its customers. This is done by buying more expensive electricity on the open market. To cover those costs, WAPA raised its rates Dec. 1 to \$3 per megawatt hour, a 14% increase, according to *Fresh Water News*, an independent, nonpartisan news initiative of Water Education Colorado.

Continued on Page 6

Colorado River Agricultural Water (Continued from Page 5)

WAPA will likely increase rates even more, but there's a limit to how much it can charge. At some point, customers will go elsewhere to buy their power.

Agricultural Water Targeted

Decision makers, water users, and the general public are all actively engaged in dialogue about the severe water and power conditions on the Colorado River. Unfortunately, media coverage throughout 2021 highlighted shortage conditions, often employing a "sky is falling" message that has created a state of fear in some circles.

"It's time to step back, take a deep breath, and recognize that these challenges – while certainly daunting – can be addressed in a thoughtful and deliberate manner," said Don Schwindt, a farmer from Cortez (COLORADO) and member of the Family Farm Alliance board of directors. "Professional water planners are used to dealing with long term planning horizons in watersheds across the American West, and the Colorado River is no exception."

Even more troubling to some farmers and ranchers are that many reports are advancing a false and dangerous narrative that seems to imply the current drought conditions warrant taking water from farmers to make more available for cities and the environment.

"These reports ignore the importance of agricultural production to U.S. food security and the interdependence of irrigation and wildlife habitat and overall drought resilience of the Colorado River Basin," said Family Farm Alliance president Patrick O'Toole, whose family operates a cattle, sheep and horse ranch on the Colorado-Wyoming border.

To support burgeoning development in the Southwest, investors have already begun buying thousands of acres of farmland to acquire the water, which they view as an increasingly valuable asset.

An examination of property records by the *Arizona Republic* found that investment companies have bought at least 8,863 acres of farmland in three Arizona counties in recent years. The *Republic's* review of county property records in Arizona revealed that two other water-focused investment companies, Water Asset Management and Vidler Water Company, own agricultural lands totaling about 8,642 acres in several areas of the state. These same companies have bought land and water rights in places across the West, amassing a growing list of investments in Colorado, Nevada, California, New Mexico and Idaho.

The "500 + Plan" signed in Las Vegas puts \$200 million

on the table for conservation efforts in both urban and agricultural communities, including funding crop fallowing on farms. Paying farmers not to farm essentially adds additional acres to the growing list of Western irrigated agricultural lands that will not produce food and fiber in the future.

William Bourdeau, executive vice-president of Harris Farms in Coalinga (CALIFORNIA) recently penned a guest essay for *gvwire* that addresses how dwindling water supplies relate to the skyrocketing cost of food and the risk this poses to our nation's food security.

"While farmers continue to invest in water conservation and efficiency, we need federal policymakers and regulators to support science-based, data-backed policies that ensure we can continue upholding the nation's food supply chain by growing and harvesting food and fiber as efficiently as possible," wrote Mr. Bourdeau, who serves on the Family Farm Alliance board of directors.

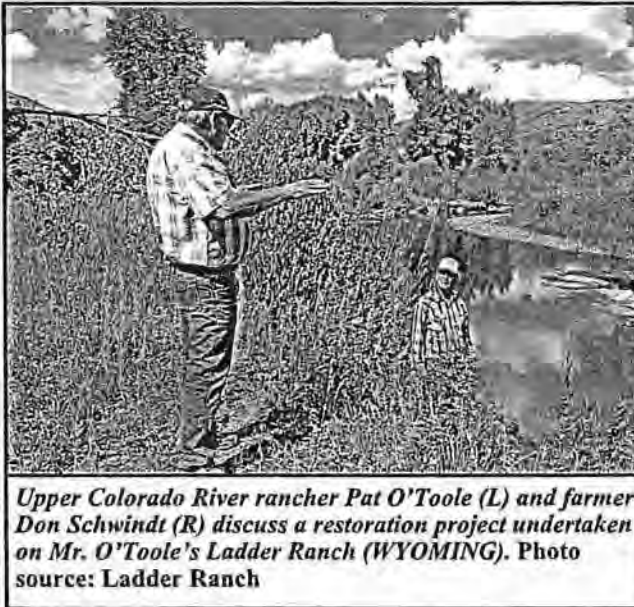
Farmers and ranchers like Don Schwindt understand that the incremental loss of agricultural water necessarily results in the loss of the benefits provided by the agricultural water use in the forms of food and fiber.

"This is a zero-sum game because there is a finite source of water," said Mr. Schwindt. "In the views of farmers and ranchers, the urban use of water once

received by farmers and ranchers yields less benefits to society, not more."

There are environmental benefits associated with irrigated agriculture, as well. The arid Intermountain West is interspersed with a network of seasonally flooded and permanent wetlands that extend outward from the region's riparian corridors. Beavers, with their water management capabilities, were a vital component of the landscape that shaped both quantity and timing of the water supply that preceded European settlement. Irrigation, particularly in the higher elevations of the West, played a similar role when the beaver disappeared. Surface irrigation plays an important role in maintaining underlying groundwater that is less vulnerable to a warming climate.

"Filling these sponges through surface irrigation is critical to slowing the movement of water through the system and thus increasing resiliency in the face of drought," said Mr. Schwindt. "We need a much more sophisticated understanding of the connection of current irrigation impacts to stream-flow supply and timing before we decide agricultural water can be the water reservoir of our future. We cannot negatively impact today's landscape by removing irrigated farmers like our mountain ancestors did when they trapped out all the beavers."



Upper Colorado River rancher Pat O'Toole (L) and farmer Don Schwindt (R) discuss a restoration project undertaken on Mr. O'Toole's Ladder Ranch (WYOMING). Photo source: Ladder Ranch

Reclamation Releases \$210 million CR Drought Spending Plan

The Bureau of Reclamation last month released their spending plan for the \$210 million provided in the Extending Government Funding and Delivery Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 117-43) FY 2022 continuing resolution (CR). The legislation provided Reclamation with \$200 million to address drought conditions throughout the West, as well as \$10 million for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires.

"Most of the West, and specifically California's Central Valley, the Klamath Basin in Oregon/California, and the Colorado River Basin, were impacted by this past dry hydrologic year. Recent forecasts show minimal relief for water year 2022," said Reclamation Commissioner Camille Calimlim Touton. "This funding will help protect those communities and ecosystems in the short term, as we leverage our resources in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to build long-term water resilience in the backdrop of climate change across the entire West."

Highlights of the funding provided by Reclamation:

- \$40 million for the implementation of conserving 500,000+ acre-feet of water over the next two years to stabilize the decline of Lake Mead.
- \$1.2 million for the Lower Colorado River Operations Program to initiate coordination of post 2026 operational guidelines and studies related to drought resiliency.
- \$61.8 million to California's Central Valley Project to address ongoing drought needs throughout the region.

- \$20 million to the WaterSMART Drought Response Program.
- \$10 million for drought mitigation activities for Native Americans.
- \$22 million for drought-specific projects and activities, such as additional storage facilities for the Mni Wiconi Project (SOUTH DAKOTA) and water conservation improvements for the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project (WASHINGTON).
- \$35 million for contingency funding to address the most pressing and emerging drought-related needs as the FY 2022 water year hydrology unfolds.

The drought-stricken Klamath Basin will receive another \$10 million in relief funding. The latest funding from the US Bureau of Reclamation adds to \$33 million in federal funding secured earlier this year for irrigators, Klamath Tribes, and wetlands important to wildlife.

The Klamath Basin also recently saw a big win as a major recipient of a \$100 million drought relief package from state lawmakers. In October, nearly 20 advocates and associations, including the Oregon Farm Bureau, the Oregon Association of Nurseries and the Oregon Water Resources Congress appealed to the Oregon Legislature for this relief.

"For Oregon's family farms and ranches to recover for the next growing season, the Legislature must act now to provide assistance where the federal programs fall short," the group letter said. "The Oregon agricultural community has endured multiple 'once-in-a-generation' challenges in the last year that individually are tough but cumulatively are threatening."

Long-Time Alliance Supporter Awarded for Career Achievement

A New Mexico water attorney and long-time supporter of the Family Farm Alliance has been recognized with a career achievement award.

Steven L. Hernandez, who has practiced water law for over 35 years, has been awarded by the State Bar of New Mexico Natural Resources, Energy and Environmental Law Section ("NREEL") with its Career Achievement Award.

"We unanimously agreed that your extensive career successes paired with your long-standing service to NREEL made you a perfect candidate," Mark Rosebrough said in an email sent to Mr. Hernandez on behalf of NREEL's Award Committee. "If anyone deserves to be honored, it's you."

NREEL is an organization of lawyers who practice in or are inter-



Steve Hernandez (L), receives the NREEL award from New Mexico Rancher Tom Patterson.

ested in law relating to natural resources, energy and the environment. Its purpose is to provide its members, the State Bar and the public with information and dialogue concerning issues affecting natural resources, energy and the environment.

Mr. Hernandez spent time early in his career with the City of Tucson dealing with Central Arizona Project and the Arizona Groundwater Management Act. He also served in the Department of Interior Solicitor's Office. He served as chief counsel to Elephant Butte Irrigation District and Carlsbad Irrigation District in their various water and power issues. Mr. Hernandez is a member of the Best Lawyers in America, Southwest Super Lawyers, Best Law Firms and The Best of the New Mexico Bar. He is also the senior member of the NREEL.

"I know that my involvement with Family Farm Alliance made this award possible," he recently told Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen. "Thank you for all your support over the years."

A Song of Ice and Fire

Western storms bring drought relief to some areas, and fire to others

The Western U.S. water supply should get a much-needed shot in the arm in the coming year due to a continuation of storms driven by a recent persistent weather pattern over the North Pacific and Western North America. While widespread, heavy precipitation helped improve drought conditions across California, the Pacific Northwest, and Upper Colorado River Basin, drought conditions east of the Rocky Mountains and fierce windstorms sparked a devastating fire that destroyed over 500 homes.

Water managers across the West recognize that more of the cold, wet stuff is still needed to ameliorate the impacts posed by the unprecedented recent drought.

Record-Setting Snow in Sierra Nevada

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, precipitation during the last two weeks of December averaged 150 to 300 percent of normal, or more, throughout nearly all of California. This wet pattern was also accompanied by below normal temperatures across the Golden State and the Pacific Northwest.

On December 27, the UC Berkeley Central Sierra Snow Lab, located northwest of Lake Tahoe at Donner Pass, recorded 38.9 inches of snowfall over the previous 24 hours — bringing the monthly total to 193.7 inches for December. The previous December record was in 1970, with 179 inches of snow.

On December 28, the California statewide average of snow water content was 159 percent of normal for that date. After more than a year of well-below average water levels at Folsom Lake, the Bureau of Reclamation started making releases from that reservoir on that same day.

“We are off to a great start,” said Sean de Guzman, manager of snow surveys for the California Department of Water Resources. “We need more of these storms to keep coming through.”

Pacific Northwest Gets Hammered with Snow

Periods of heavy snow continue to build a favorable snowpack from the Cascades southward to the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Data released Dec. 27 via a SNOTEL report from the Natural Resources Conservation Service showed the snow-water equivalent in various Washington watersheds ranging between 97% to 126% of average.

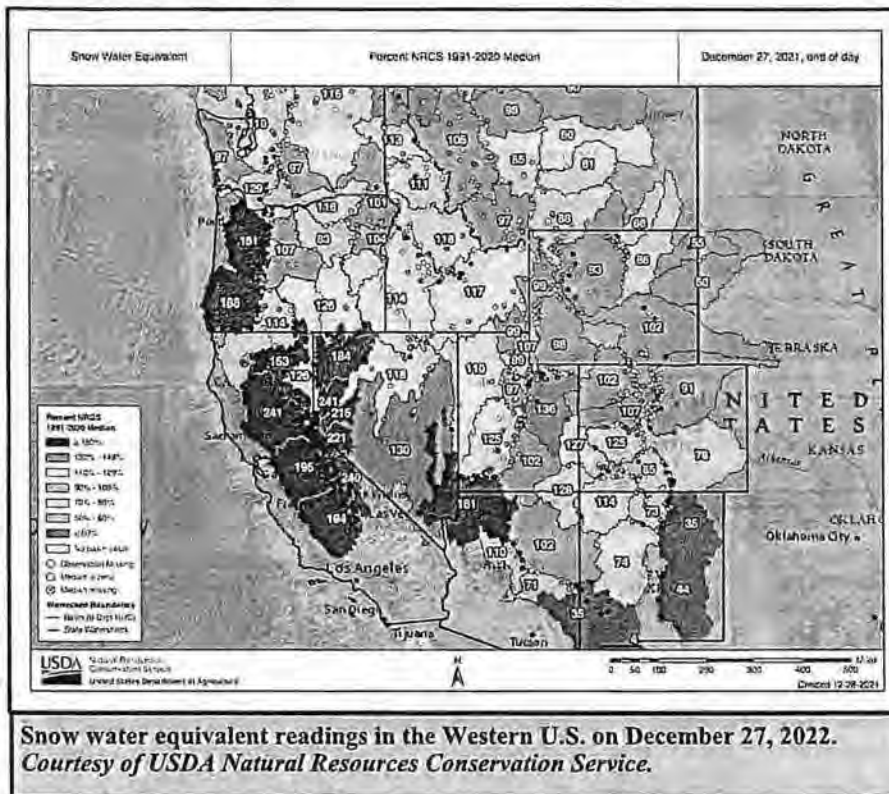
“It’s unlikely we’ll have as bad of conditions as we did last year,” Nick Bond, Washington state climatologist, told *Capital Press*.

In Oregon, as of Dec. 26, the snow-water equivalent in the

Willamette Basin was 153% of average, and the snow-water equivalent in the Rogue-Umpqua was 187% of normal. The state-wide average was 123% of average, although an “East-West” divide is anticipated that could emerge, leaving the areas east of the Cascades still in drought recovery mode.

The recent precipitation has not improved inflow into Upper Klamath Lake from the Williamson River, which is still running 25% of normal flows for this time of year. While local water managers welcomed the weather, they recognize that it may not be enough.

“We welcome the snow and precipitation over the past couple of weeks and the anticipation of more in the coming week,” the Klamath Irrigation District (OREGON) stated in its recent newsletter. “However, after several years of drought much more than average precipitation is needed over an extended period to mitigate the impacts on our dried soils, our refuges, our infrastructure, and our groundwater resources.”



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Western Storms Bring Drought Relief (Cont'd from Pg. 8)

Further east in Idaho, the snowpack levels have soared as high as 160 percent of average in some basins.

"We got a lot of snow this past week," Tony Olenichak, program manager for Water District 1, Idaho's largest water district, recently told the *Idaho State Journal*. "It's got to keep coming to get us out of this hole we have in our reservoirs. We aren't there yet."

Storms Ease Great Basin Drought Conditions

A strong low-pressure system tracked inland from the East Pacific and resulted in widespread precipitation just before Christmas across much of southern California along with the Great Basin, Southwest, and Four Corners region. Heavy December precipitation also helped ease drought conditions in parts of Nevada and Utah.

Even though a blizzard slammed northern Utah, the state is still in a drought and "all of us are going to have to re-examine" water usage, Governor Spencer Cox said at a recent press conference. He also talked about his recent budget proposal, that if approved, would set aside half a billion dollars for water projects including conservation and restoration programs as well as creating new reservoirs and storage areas.

Parts of New Mexico Remain in Extreme Drought

While a recent increase in snowfall prompted improving drought conditions across parts of northern New Mexico, all of northeast New Mexico remains in severe to extreme drought. No precipitation has been observed at Clayton, New Mexico for 76 days - the 5th longest streak on record. Soils are so parched in the eastern plains that some wheat growers had to replant their fields because high winds blew seeds out of the dry dirt.

"Due to good monsoons, most livestock producers are still in better shape than last year in terms of forage production," Max Henkels, a policy analyst with the New Mexico Department of Agriculture, told the *Albuquerque Journal*. "But as we're seeing the monsoon effects kind of wear off, we're see-

ing things dry out."

Upper Colorado River Basin Gets Much Needed Snow

A recent increase in snowpack led to improving drought conditions across the central Rockies, to the west of the Continental Divide. The Upper Colorado River Basin, a key water source region for the West, has also seen substantial gains, jumping from just 75 percent of normal in mid-December to 115 percent on Dec. 29. However, a sharp gradient in drought conditions exists from west to east along the Continental Divide, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor.

Drought Conditions Persist in Great Plains

A fierce, 100 mph wind-driven wildfire destroyed over 500 homes, injured at least a half dozen people and prompted the evacuation of tens of thousands of residents in and around two towns east of the Rocky Mountains near Denver on December 30. *Reuters* reports that the swiftly spreading prairie grass fire was believed to have been ignited by sparks from power lines and transformers toppled by high winds on Colorado's drought—parched Front Range

Recent dry weather with much above normal temperatures persisted throughout other parts of the central and southern Great Plains.

While heavy precipitation on December 26 slightly ameliorated drought conditions across central and eastern North Dakota, Kansas and parts of Nebraska and eastern Colorado continue to experience worsening soil moisture and declining streamflows and remain in drought.

The latest drought map shows the situation in Kansas worsening the farther west you go.

"I got some guys in Colorado I have sold some hay to just to help them out and keep them moving." Dorrance (KANSAS) farmer Nate Pasek recently told KWCH TV. "And I talked to them guys and they are still way behind on moisture."

Feds Move on Water Infrastructure (Cont'd from Pg. 2)

The work of the Commission will build on existing inter-agency federal efforts such as the Wildland Fire Leadership Council and the White House Wildfire Resilience Interagency Working Group and will continue to pursue a whole-of-government approach to wildfire risk reduction and resilience.

"The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law calls for a dramatic increase in the scale and pace of wildfire mitigation, restoration, and post-fire recovery work," said Mike Zupko, Executive Director of the Wildland Fire Leadership Council. "Success can only be accomplished through dedicated partnerships and collaboration. The Wildland Fire Mitigation and

Management Commission will advance our collective ability to combat the nation's wildfire crisis and accelerate implementation of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy."

The joint Wildland Fire Mitigation and Management Commission will support the implementation of effective wildfire risk reduction, community risk reduction, and resilience strategies to combat the wildfire crisis, recovering and protecting our nation's forests, landscapes and surrounding communities.

Camille Touton Sworn in as Reclamation Commissioner

Biden Administration Announces Other Key Appointments

Maria Camille Calimlim Touton last month was sworn in as Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner by Interior Department Secretary Deb Haaland. Ms. Touton has served as Reclamation's Deputy Commissioner since January.

"As the Interior Department continues to lead the Biden-Harris administration's all-of-government approach to addressing the worsening drought crisis, Camille's steady leadership, collaborative spirit, and deep knowledge of America's natural resources will help ensure that we can meet the challenges of the moment," said Secretary Haaland. "Camille's water management experience will be crucial to helping the Department implement the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, which contains historic investments to help mitigate drought conditions and protect water resources."

In her capacity overseeing Reclamation, Ms. Touton will help manage the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law's \$8.3 billion investments in drought and water resiliency, including funding for 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.

"I am honored to serve as Commissioner for the Bureau of Reclamation and help lead the Department's efforts to address the worsening drought crisis. As a Nevadan, I understand what this crisis means for people and the environment, and I look forward to working collaboratively with farmers, Tribes, local communities, and with Congress to face these challenges," Commissioner Touton said.

Prior to joining the Biden-Harris administration, Ms. Touton served as Professional Staff for the U.S. House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Her congressional experience also includes serving as Professional Staff for Interior's authorization committees: the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and the House Natural Resources Committee. Ms. Touton also served as Interior's Deputy Assistant Secretary for Water and Science under the Obama administration. She holds a Bachelor of Science in civil engineering, a Bachelor of Arts in communication studies, and a Master of Public Policy.

The Family Farm Alliance has a long, positive history with Ms. Touton and formally supported her nomination to this position last year.

"We believe Camille Touton will bring the aptitude, capability and temperament to successfully lead the agency into the future," the Alliance wrote in a June 22, 2021 letter to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

Over the past decade, Ms. Touton has participated in Alliance annual conferences as a speaker or panelist several times. Last February, she led the discussion on the traditional "Reclamation Roundtable" at the Alliance's first ever "virtual" annual conference.

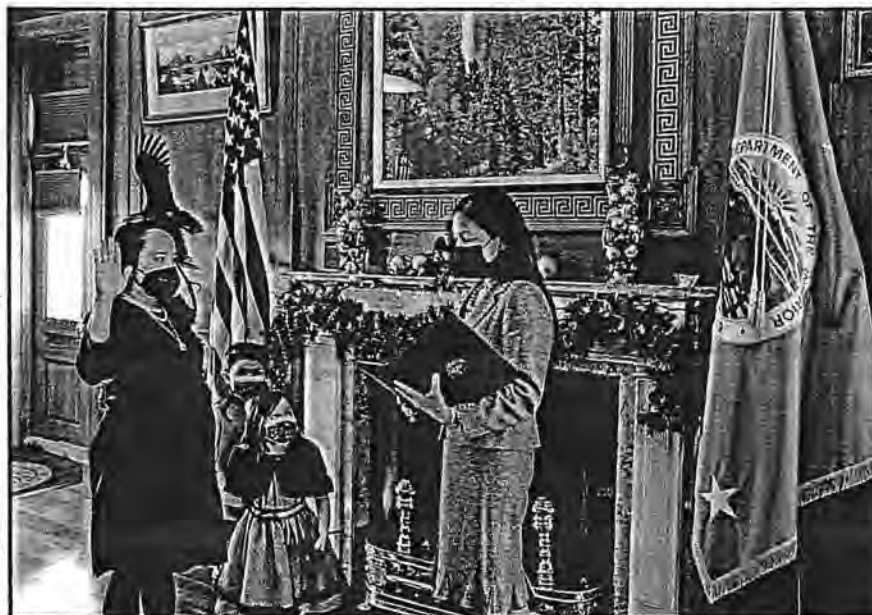
Other Recent Appointments

At the U.S. Department of Agriculture, several other important appointments were recently made in positions important to Western irrigators.

Sean Babington was recently named as Senior Advisor for Climate in the Office of the Secretary. Most recently, Mr. Babington served as Senior Professional Staff to Chairwoman Debbie Stabenow on the U.S. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, where he managed committee business pertaining to forestry, pesticides, and climate change. Prior to joining the Committee, he

worked in the office of U.S. Senator Michael Bennet (D-COLORADO) as Senior Policy Advisor for Energy and Natural Resources.

Anne Knapke has been appointed as Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy in the Office of the Secretary. Since joining the Biden-Harris Administration in February 2021, Ms. Knapke has served as the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at USDA. She was previously a Senior Program Officer focusing on nutrition and agricultural development at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Prior to working at the



Maria Camille Calimlim Touton has been sworn in as Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner by Secretary Deb Haaland.
Photo source: Department of Interior.

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Congress Leaves Washington with Uncertain Fate for Build Back Better

Congress left for the holiday recess after averting a federal government shutdown, raising the debt limit, and passing the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) in previous weeks. However, several major action items await their return, most notably consideration of the Build Back Better (BBB) Act. The Senate will continue to work behind closed doors on the social spending and climate legislation following Senator Joe Manchin's (D-WV) vow to vote "no" on the current version of the BBB Act.

Senator Manchin, who will likely serve as the deciding vote on the fate of the BBB Act, shared his decision on "Fox News Sunday".

"I cannot vote to continue with this piece of legislation, I just can't. I tried everything humanly possible, I can't get there," Senator Manchin told "Fox News Sunday" guest host Bret Baier. "This is a no on this legislation. ... I have tried everything I know to do."

Senator Manchin's unwillingness to support the spending bill follows months of negotiations and House passage of their version of the bill (H.R. 5376) by a vote of 220-213 on November 19. Given the 50-50 Senate, Senator Manchin has been a prominent voice in the negotiations over the bill and has continually cited hesitations throughout the process on the \$1.75 trillion package, no bigger than his concerns over inflation that could potentially result from the legislation.

A Congressional Budget Office report released earlier in the month said the Democratic tax and spending package to expand the social safety net and combat climate change would increase federal deficits by \$3 trillion over 10 years if most programs were made permanent.

After Senator Manchin's announcement, lawmakers sounded off about the hiccup in the BBB Act negotiations.

"Build Back Better is a strong cost-cutting, inflation-fighting package: slashing the burdensome costs of healthcare, childcare, family care, energy and so much more," House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CALIFORNIA) wrote in a letter to her colleagues.

In a statement from White House Press Secretary Jen Psaki, she called Manchin's comments "at odds with his discussions this week with the President."

Senator Manchin quickly responded and criticized the Biden team on a West Virginia radio talk show for thinking he'd be "submissive" to its efforts.

"They figured, surely to God we can move one person. We surely can badger and beat one person up," he told MetroNews's Hoppy Kercheval. "Well, guess what? I'm from West Virginia. I'm not from where they're from and they can just beat the living crap out of people and think they'll be submissive, period."

He also laid blame specifically with the president's staff for the current status of their agenda.

"It's staff-driven. I understand it's staff. It is not the president. This is staff. And they drove some things, and they put some things out, that were absolutely inexcusable. They know what it is," Senator Manchin said, according to *The Hill*.

President Biden's plans to address global warming and wealth inequality will now have to be reworked if they are to become law, says *The Hill*, with many of his policy proposals potentially shelved in order to get Senator Manchin's vote.

Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY), who originally set a goal of Christmas for passage of the bill, wrote in his Dear Colleague letter that no delay "will deter us from continuing to try to find a way forward. [...] we are going to vote on a revised version of the House-passed Build Back Better Act – and we will keep voting on it until we get something done."

Senator Schumer will move forward on a vote on the bill "very early in the new year" and if Sen. Manchin holds to his word of a no vote, lawmakers will be forced to work through changes.

The Senate returns to Washington today and the House returns on January 10.

New Appointments at USDA (Cont'd from Page 10)

Gates Foundation, Ms. Knapke served as Legislative Director for Senator Amy Klobuchar (D-MN).

Bidisha Bhattacharyya has been named Senior Advisor for Climate and Conservation for Farm Production and Conservation. Prior to joining the Biden-Harris Administration in February 2021, she served as director for Climate and Energy Policy at the Center for American Progress and Vice President of Emerging Markets at the impact-investment firm Village Capital. Ms. Bhattacharyya spent three years deploying solar energy solutions in rural India with the technology startup Simpa Networks and four years on Capitol Hill as Senior Energy and Agriculture Policy Adviser to Senator Al Franken (D-MN) and as Energy and Agriculture Legislative Assistant for Rep. Betty McCollum (D-MN).

USDA has announced that Cecilia Hernandez will serve as Designated Federal Officer for the Department's Equity

Commission. With nine years of federal service under her belt, Ms. Hernandez returns to USDA where she will play an instrumental role in governance of the Equity Commission. Most recently Hernandez spent the past several years with the General Services Administration's Office of Governmentwide Policy as a Program Manager on the President's Management Agenda Team where she was responsible for leading the coordination and development efforts of the President's Management Agenda. Prior to her time at GSA, she served in Office of Budget and Program Analysis at USDA.

"As we recommit ourselves to the values of equity and inclusion and work to ensure farmers, ranchers, and producers are successful in responding to the climate crisis, these dedicated, well qualified individuals will play significant roles in moving forward USDA's priorities in these areas and more," said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack.

FDA Proposes Produce Safety Regulations

Changes will address agricultural water provisions

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is proposing to amend the agricultural water provisions of the produce safety regulation that covered farms have already found to be complex and challenging to implement.

“There have been far too many foodborne illness outbreaks possibly linked to pre-harvest agricultural water in recent years, including water coming from lands nearby produce farms,” said Frank Yiannas, FDA Deputy Commissioner for Food Policy and Response. “As a federal government agency charged with protecting public health, the FDA is committed to implementing effective modern, science-based measures designed to prevent these outbreaks from occurring in the future.”



Photo source: Food Safety Magazine

The proposed rule, if finalized, would change certain pre-harvest agricultural water requirements for produce and farms subject to the PSR, other than sprouts operations. Key provisions in the proposed rule include:

- A requirement for farms to manage their agricultural water quality based on the results of a comprehensive systems assessment (“agricultural water assessment”) that is adaptable to the wide variety of water sources and uses and future scientific advancements.
- An annual assessment by farms of their pre-harvest agricultural water to identify any conditions likely to introduce hazards into, or onto, covered produce or food contact surfaces. Based on these assessments, farms would then determine whether corrective or mitigation measures are reasonably necessary to reduce the potential for contamination.
- A requirement that farms implement expedited mitigation measures for hazards related to certain activities associated with adjacent and nearby lands, to protect the quality of the water used on produce.
- The removal of certain testing requirements for pre-harvest agricultural water and replacing them with the agricultural water assessments identified above.

Family Farm Alliance representatives and some individual members participated last month in an online seminar on FDA’s proposed rule, which was hosted by United Fresh Produce Association in collaboration with PMA, Georgia Fruit & Vegetable Growers Association, Northwest Horticultural

Council and Western Growers.

Many producers are concerned with the proposed rule, and some are still adjusting to the water testing protocol that was established under another rule adopted in 2015.

“I feel this rule will endanger many smaller sized farms if they are now using a surface water source,” said one anonymous farmer who commented on the proposed rule. “It seems like FDA is forcing farmers to either use a municipal water source or start treating water

used for irrigation.”

“Farmers hate doing paperwork and this new proposal will dump a lot of additional paperwork on each farmer,” said another producer from Washington state who wished to remain anonymous. “The new rule is unclear, and it’s difficult to determine if you are in compliance, or not.”

FDA says it intends to continue working closely with stakeholders to provide necessary training, technical assistance, education and outreach. The agency will hold two virtual public meetings to discuss the proposal and hear feedback, and more details will be announced in a forthcoming Federal Register notice. In addition, the agency is also developing an online tool to assist growers in understanding agricultural water assessments.

More information is available at <https://www.fda.gov/food/food-safety-modernization-act-fsma/fsma-proposed-rule-agricultural-water>

“The Family Farm Alliance will work with Western Growers and other allies as we develop comments for FDA, and we’re encouraging our members to engage in this process and also submit individual comments,” said Dan Keppen, Alliance Executive Director. “We’ll also be considering ways to make it easier for producers to determine exactly what they must do to reach compliance with the proposed rule.”

Electronic or written comments on the proposed rule must be submitted to FDA by April 5, 2022.

Biden Administration Announces 30x30 Progress Report

The White House last month announced the release of the inaugural progress report on implementation of the administration's "America the Beautiful" initiative to conserve at least 30% of U.S. lands and waters by 2030.

The effort is often referred to by stakeholders as the "30 x 30 initiative".

"The past year was a strong start to the President's conservation agenda and a demonstration of the Biden-Harris administration's determination to consult with Tribes and to partner with States, territories, businesses, agricultural producers, fishermen, non-profit organizations, private landowners, hunters and anglers, and countless communities and individuals across the nation to care for the lands and waters that sustain us," states the report, signed by Interior Secretary Deb Haaland, White House Council on Environmental Quality Chair Brenda Mallory, Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack and Commerce Secretary Gina Raimondo.

Released by the U.S. Departments of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce, and the White House Council on Environmental Quality, the report outlines the collective work to pursue the first-ever national conservation goal established by a President – a goal of conserving at least 30 percent of U.S. lands and waters by 2030. The federal actions and activities described in the progress report align with the America the Beautiful initiative's guiding principles, which include "commitments to honor the nation's conservation traditions, private property rights, the sovereignty of Tribal Nations, and the values and priorities of local communities".

In particular, the report centers on work that federal agencies are undertaking around five areas of focus: creating more parks and safe outdoor opportunities; building connectivity and corridors for fish and wildlife; supporting Tribally led conservation and restoration; increasing access for outdoor recreation; incentivizing voluntary conservation; creating jobs and growing local economies; and deploying nature to increase climate resilience and remove carbon from the atmosphere.

The Administration is also developing an "American Conservation and Stewardship Atlas", which intended to be a tool to provide a more accessible and comprehensive picture of conservation and restoration work nationwide.

"The tool will help provide a more accessible and more comprehensive picture of conservation and restoration work in America, though no single database — no matter how many data layers and analyses — can perfectly capture the texture of why a specific place is valuable to a community or characterize why a conservation partnership is particularly effective," the report states. "Many successful efforts that provide significant benefits for improving equity, combating climate change, or supporting wildlife populations may not be captured by a national data portal, but are valuable to local communities all the same."

The White House has underscored that states, Tribes, local governments, and private sector leaders across the country are helping to advance this effort.

"More than 50 Tribal leaders and organizations and hundreds of locally elected officials across the country have expressed support for the national conservation goal, recom-

mendations, and guiding principles of the America the Beautiful initiative," the White House said in a press statement.

Stakeholder Concerns

However, some private landowners and property rights advocates have a different perspective, and are raising concerns about the conservation atlas, and how it might be used.

"Landowners can take a deep dive into these public maps to see what lands environmental-ists have targeted to be protected under the Biden Administration's 30 x 30 plan," wrote Lee Pitts in the December 2021 edition of *Livestock Market Digest*.

"Keep an eye out for land trusts and federal agencies to be active in these areas, promoting conservation easements, conservation programs, wildlife corridors, grassland protections and all the other tools in the toolbox they can wield to increase land use restrictions," said American Stewards of Liberty (ASL) in a recent post. ASL was founded by Western ranchers in 1992 to support the Fifth Amendment takings case *Hage v. United States*.

Family Farm Alliance Engagement

Family Farm Alliance President Patrick O'Toole and Executive Director Dan Keppen last month participated in a 4-hour working session hosted by Western Landowners Association that featured briefings by Robert Bonnie, (USDA Under Secretary for Farm Production and Conservation), Kate Kelly (Interior Department Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy) and other senior policy officials from the Biden Administration.

"The overall intent of this workshop was to identify solutions to keep working lands whole and healthy, support and revitalize rural communities, and achieve conservation objectives of the 30 x 30 initiative and other federal initiatives," said Mr. O'Toole. "We have serious concerns that the federal agencies are not prepared to implement this initiative at-scale. Local producers and resource managers must be at the table."

Much of the conversation revolved around ongoing conservation measures and which of those warrant inclusion in the conservation atlas.

"Local communities and directly impacted producers and landowners want to help define these measures," said Mr. Keppen. "They're interested in the types of decision-making tools that can be developed to evaluate the suitability of conservation on working lands for inclusion in the atlas."

Next Steps

The co-lead agencies are initiating a formal comment period to collect input specific to the development of the Atlas. This period will include a 60-day public comment period and public listening sessions in the first quarter of 2022. More details will be available in the coming weeks in the Federal Register and on federal agencies' America the Beautiful webpages.



2022 Annual Conference

"Those in the Arena"

*Focusing on those who are on the ground,
working hard to manage Western water*

Save the Date:

Feb. 24-25, 2022

Conference Highlights:

- **Keynote Presentations**
- **Reclamation Roundtable**
- **A Look at DC from the Hill**
- **Derby Dam Fish Screen Tour**

**Silver Legacy Resort
Reno, NV**

Registration info

familyfarmalliance.org

What to expect at the conference:

- **Reclamation Roundtable** featuring U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Camille Touton, Regional Directors, and other top Reclamation officials
- **A Look at D.C. From the Hill:** Mark Limbaugh moderates this panel of Democrat and Republican staff from key congressional water committees
- **Report from Glasgow:** Hear from Alliance President Pat O'Toole and other leaders of Solutions from the Land who served as delegates at COP26
- **The Western Water Infrastructure Coalition** "behind the scenes" of the effort that succeeded in achieving \$8.3 billion for Western water infrastructure
- **Colorado River:** Hear how agricultural water interests from the Continental Divide to the Mexican border are helping decision-makers facing shortages due to drought and over-allocation
- **Technology and Innovation in Western Water Management**
- **Plus, Western regulatory and litigation updates, appearances by top Biden Administration appointees, and much, much more!**

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



Posted: 1-7-22

LOS OLIVOS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Board of Directors Regular Meeting January 12, 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**

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 items of interest within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Board but not on the agenda today (Government Code - 54954.3). Speakers are limited to 3 minutes. Due to the requirements of the Ralph M. Brown Act, the District cannot take action today on any matter, not on the agenda, but a matter raised during Public Comments can be referred to District staff for discussion and possible action at a future meeting.

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 December 08, 2021 Minutes

b. **INVOICE PAYMENT**

- i. November 19, 2021, MNS Engineering Services, invoice #79151, (October) \$4,337.50
- ii. December 7, 2021, GSI Water Solutions, invoice #876-001-11, \$911.25
- iii. December 1, 2021, Aleshire and Wynder, LOCSD invoice # 1245 Legal Services (November) \$2,500
- iv. December 15, 2021, Robert Perrault, General Management Services (11-15-12-15, 2021) \$3,375
- v. December 21, 2021, Stantec, Invoice # 1871308, Design and Siting Study (November) \$33,001.2

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

- a. **Authorization to Enter Into an Agreement Between Los Olivos Community Service District and the State Water Resources Control Board for the Los Olivos Wastewater Reclamation Project.** The Agreement documents have been received from the State and are attached. Executing the documents will enable the District to be reimbursed with \$150,000 in State Grant Funds for project feasibility and preliminary design costs.

Recommendation: By motion Authorize the Agreement Documents and Direct the Board President to Execute the Documents on the District's behalf.

- b. **Update on the Review of the Draft Bases of Design Report** – The Draft Bases of Design Report has been received. Staff will update the Board on the review process and the schedule for the presentation.

Recommendation: Receive and file the report from the General Manager.

- c. **Review of the Grand Jury Report: Cybersecurity for Special Districts and County Service Areas in Santa Barbara County** – A report has been received from the Grand Jury regarding cyber security threats for Special Districts and suggested Best Practices.

Recommendation: By Motion Authorize the General Manager to respond to the report on the District's behalf.

- d. **Consideration of a Resolution Establishing a Regular Meeting Schedule for Calendar Year 2022.**

Recommendation: Adopt Resolution 22-1 Establishing a Meeting Schedule for the Calendar Year 2022.

- e. **Adoption of Revised Los Olivos Community Services District Wastewater Reclamation Project Description** – The existing Project Description for the Wastewater Reclamation Project has been substantially revised and updated with comments from Board members and the Project Management Committee.

Recommendation: By Motion adopt the Revised Los Olivos Community Services District Wastewater Reclamation Project Description.

- f. **Report and Recommendation Regarding Grant Extension and Use of Remaining Funds for County Environmental Health Services Funds** – Staff has filed a grant extension request on behalf of the District and Identified potential use of remaining funds.

Recommendation: By motion approve the use of remaining County Funds.

- g. **Consideration and Discussion of General Manager Resignation** – The Board will consider and discuss the letter of resignation tendered by the General Manager, with possible action.

Recommendation: By Motion accept the resignation of the General Manager, effective per Board direction.

- h. **Consideration and Discussion of Appointment of Interim General Manager** – The Board will consider and discuss the appointment of MNS Engineers, Inc., Doug Pike, P.E., as Interim General Manager under the existing contract with MNS Engineers, Inc., for an initial period not to exceed ninety (90) days, with possible action.

Recommendation: By motion appoint MNS Engineers, Inc., Doug Pike, P.E. as Interim General Manager under the existing contract with MNS Engineers, Inc. for an initial period not to exceed ninety (90) days, commencing per Board direction.

- i. **Consideration and Discussion of Recruitment for Permanent General Manager** – The Board will consider and discuss possible action on recruitment for a permanent General Manager.

Recommendation: Direct staff to begin recruitment efforts for permanent General Manager.

- j. **Approval of Pre-qualified list of Public Works Consultants** – The County has adopted a list of pre-qualified consultants for public works-related projects. Vice President Fayram is suggesting the Board

consider adopting this list for District use. Adopting the list will save the District time and effort in recruiting consultants for District Related tasks.

Recommendation: By Motion adopt the list of pre-qualified consultants for future use by the District.

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. Funding Strategy
2. Budget Summary
3. Cash Flow Chart

9. COMMENT ON INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

10. CALL FOR AGENDA ITEMS

11. NEXT REGULAR MEETING: February 9, 2022, St Mark's Episcopal Church, Stacy Hall, 6:00 PM

12. 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. 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.

CORRESPONDENCE LIST
JANUARY 2022

Agenda Item 13.

1. December 17, 2021 – Public Records Act request from L. Heid, University of California Berkeley
2. December 20, 2021 – Notice and Agenda received from the Santa Ynez Community Services District for the December 21, 2021 Board of Directors Special Meeting
3. December 22, 2021 – Letter from District regarding existing water service – Dove Meadow Road – APN 137-440-007
4. December 22, 2021 – Letter from District responding to Public Records Act Request from UC Berkeley
5. December 22, 2021 – Letter from District regarding preliminary water availability letter – North Refugio Road – APN 141-380-045
6. December 28, 2021 – Notice and Agenda received from Santa Barbara County Local Agency Formation Commission for the Board of Directors Meeting January 6, 2022
7. December 29, 2021 – Notice and Agenda received from Santa Ynez Community Services District for the December 30, 2021 Special Board of Directors Meeting
8. January 4, 2022 – Letter from District regarding refund of unused portion of deposit for meter termination – Pine Street – APN 143-010-010
9. January 4, 2022 – Letter from District regarding refund of unused portion of deposit for fire hydrant installation – San Marcos Ave – APN 135-162-011
10. January 4, 2022 – Letter from District regarding refund of unused portion of deposit for fire hydrant installation – North Refugio Road – APN 141-111-024
11. January 5, 2022 – Letter from District to Central Coast Water Authority regarding District representation on CCWA Board of Directors
12. January 7, 2022 – Notice and Agenda received from Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board for the January 10, 2022 Board of Directors Meeting
13. January 7, 2022 – Notice and Agenda received from Santa Barbara County Special Districts Association Chapter for the Meeting January 24, 2022
14. January 7, 2022 – District submittal to California Employment Development Department Employer’s Quarterly Payroll Tax Report
15. January 7, 2022 – District submittal Federal Employer’s Quarterly Federal Tax Return Report
16. January 7, 2022 – District submittal to Santa Barbara County Elections Division – Jurisdiction Questionnaire
17. January 10, 2022 – Letter from District to Taft Electric Company regarding return of bid bond – Motor Control Center and Service Upgrade

18. January 10, 2022 – Letter from District to Smith Mechanical Electrical Plumbing regarding return of bid bond – Motor Control Center and Service Upgrade
19. January 10, 2022 – Letter from District to Moreland Thompson Inc. regarding return of bid bond – Motor Control Center and Service Upgrade
20. January 10, 2022 – Received letter from ACWA/JPIA regarding President 's Special Recognition Award for members with Loss Ratio of 20% or less of the Liability, Property, or Workers' Compensation programs
21. January 10, 2022 – Notice and Agenda received from Central Coast Water Authority for the January 12, 2022 Special Joint Meeting of the Operating Committee and San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District State Water Subcontractors Advisory Committee
22. January 10, 2022 – Notice and Agenda received from Central Coast Water Authority for the January 13, 2022 Operating Committee Meeting
23. January 10, 2022 – Notice and Agenda received from the Los Olivos Community Services District for the January 12, 2022 Regular Board of Directors Meeting
24. January 10, 2022 – Letter from District regarding existing water service letter – Remington Drive – APN 141-330-010
25. January 10, 2022 – Letter from District regarding superseding Can and Will Serve Letter for Rolling Hills Road – APN 141-111-024