ACTION ITEMS UPDATE

1. Capital Improvement Project (CIP) Plan
Staff developed a risk assessment procedure based on probability of failure and consequence of failure and established a list of improvement projects for Engineering, Distribution, and Production divisions. A copy of the draft CIP Plan is in the January agenda packet for review. The Plan is in draft format and will be incorporated into future Annual Budget procedures for Board's review and approval.

2. Finance Manager Position
Staff advertised for the Finance Manager position and the application deadline for this position is 3/3/2021.

3. Sacramento Groundwater Authority (SGA) Update
SGA requested 1 additional staff person starting with fiscal year 2021 – 2022. This is a technical position focusing on Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) activities. SGA will also host a facilitated meeting to discuss Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority (SCGA) merger issues.

4. 2020 Ground Water Transfer
The District transferred 845.90 acre-feet (ac-ft) of water from July through October 2020 and together with Fair Oaks Water District (FOWD) the total transfer volume is 1,431.3 ac-ft. The District’s revenue for this project is $211,428.61 with a portion of the invoices paid through 12/31/2020. There are still additional invoices to be paid and the estimated profit for the transfer is about $205,000 to $208,000.

5. January storm
The storm in the last week of January caused four outages at the Bajamont Water Treatment Plant (WTP). The first two outages required staff to manually switch to the backup power generator, and the last two outages the power transferred to the generator smoothly without manual interference. Additional testing is scheduled for February 23, 2021 to rule out other factors. Water Production anticipated the storm and was well-prepared which resulted in no outages to any customers.
6. Grant Ave/Marshall Ave Mainline Break
A contractor working on Grant Avenue, east of Marshall Avenue accidentally penetrated an 8-inch C-900 water main on February 3, 2021 due to an incorrectly marked waterline. Staff immediately arrived at the site and repaired the main. The damage resulted in approximately 15 homes without water for 4.5 hours while repair was being made. The high water entered into the surrounding neighbors’ garages and driveways and caused property damages. JPIA is now working with homeowners for damage claims. The mis-marked waterline was installed by the development project contractors.

7. Dry Year Supply
With the low precipitation this winter and future potential curtailment possibilities, staff is engaging San Juan Water District (SJWD) to purchase surface water supplies delivered through the American River to the Bajamont WTP from SJWD’s pre-1914 water right.

8. New Organization Structure
The new organization structure is attached.
District Activity Report
January 2021

Engineering Department Activity

Current Pipeline Projects:
Grant Avenue Main Line Project: The project has reached the substantial completion milestone as of January 4, 2021. Substantially complete is defined as the new main line being installed, tested, and put into active service with the services and appurtenances being swapped over. In addition, the old, existing main line has been abandoned. Sacramento County specifications for road restoration requires specific materials and application temperatures, both are not currently available and thus, the final completion (which includes final road restoration) of the project has been postponed until Spring 2021.

The current total cost of the project including change orders is: $2,485,975.50. The change orders increased the original contract amount by 3.8%; this is within the 10% construction contingency.

La Vista Pipeline Segments:
  • Stanley Avenue Main Line Project: The project design has been awarded to Domenichelli & Associates (D&A) on the May 2020. Staff is currently performing potholing activities to provide the design consultant for use in preparation of the 90% plans and specifications. The estimated construction schedule start is May/June 2021.
  • Angelina Avenue Main Line Project: Staff is currently reviewing and preparing the estimated design schedule, estimated cost, and construction schedule for this project. The estimated construction schedule start is May 2022.

New Construction Projects Activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>YTD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire Flow Analysis</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Plan Check &amp; Review</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Construction Phase</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: New activities counts toward YTD. Ongoing counts are for tracking purposes only.

Construction Phase Activities:
The District is experiencing increased construction activities for customer-driven projects (private development) and Sacramento County projects (Public Works) occurring in the District. As a result, there is a shortage with fire hydrant meter rentals. Staff have communicated with neighboring districts, and they are observing a similar trend. Currently, all 9 fire hydrant meters are in use and the District does not have any available for additional construction activities. Staff will continue to monitor the availability of the hydrant meters and work with customers to accommodate the construction activities.

5057 Cottage Way: This project involves construction of new church facilities. Contractor will to install a new fire service line, fire hydrants, and domestic and irrigation services to service the new buildings. Staff will perform the on-site construction inspection, testing, and coordination of tie-ins. Construction began April 16, 2020, and the project is estimated to be completed in Summer 2021. No required District activity since October 2020.

5124 North Avenue: This project involves construction of a new 4-lot residential development. Contractor will install a new water main to service the four new homes and one fire hydrant. Staff will perform the on-site construction inspection, testing, and coordination of tie-ins. Construction began May 4, 2020 and the pipeline has been installed, tested, and tied-in as of May 14, 2020. Staff is currently working with the Contractor and Developer to finalize project. The project is estimated to be completed by February 2021. No required District activity since August 2020.
4925 Dewey Drive: This project involves construction/remodel of school facilities. Contractor will install a new fire service line, fire hydrants, and fire department connections to service the new and remodeled buildings. Staff will perform the on-site construction inspection, testing, and coordination of tie-ins. Construction began May 11, 2020, staff is currently working with Contractors for on-site construction activities and potential plan revisions based on Sacramento County conflicts.

8015 Fair Oaks Boulevard: This project involves construction of a new 21-lot residential development. Contractor will install new 8” water main to service these homes and one fire hydrant. Staff will perform the on-site construction inspection, testing, and coordination of tie-ins. Construction has begun on-site for other utilities. Water utility installation and construction is expected to begin in March 2021. Staff is currently reviewing material submittals and preparing for a pre-construction meeting.

5724 North Avenue: This project involves construction of a new 4-lot residential development. Contractor will install new 8” and 6” water mains and one new fire hydrant to service the homes. Staff will perform the on-site construction inspection, testing, and coordination of tie-ins. Construction began February 2021. Staff is currently performing inspection for on-site construction activities.

2825 Randolph Avenue: This project involves construction of a new 3-lot residential development. Contractor will install new 6” water main and new fire hydrant to service the homes. Staff will perform the on-site construction inspection, testing, and coordination of tie-ins. Construction has been delayed due to the owner/developer. Staff is currently working with the Contractor and Developer to schedule pre-construction meetings and materials review. No required District activity since October 2020.

8945 Fair Oaks Boulevard: This project involves construction of a new 8-lot residential development. Contractor will install new 8” water main to service the homes. Staff are currently reviewing material submittals and working with Contractor on scheduling water construction activities.

GIS/GPS Update: Staff is capturing newly installed assets (GPS appurtenances) and changes to the District’s GIS and working closely with West Yost Associates to incorporate these updates into the District’s GIS and hydraulic model.

Public Information Activity

Public Outreach:
Upcoming Events:
- Carmichael Rotary Presentation – March 2, 2021
- 2021 Water Efficiency Calendar Contest Virtual Awards Ceremony

Website Updates:
- Board Documents, Weather Alert, Employment
- The District’s website was accessed by 2,584 users

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Water Use Reduction Monthly Reporting: On April 21, 2020, the SWRCB adopted a resolution permanently requiring monthly water conservation reports for urban retail water suppliers, effective October 1, 2020.

Utilizing the SWRCB existing formula, staff calculated the following data for August 2015 to January 2021:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R-GPCD</th>
<th>Monthly Reduction</th>
<th>Cumulative Reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>-1.5%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Department of Water Resources (DWR) Landscape Area Measurement: In January, the District received provisional estimated residential landscape data from DWR. DWR is required by AB1668/SB606 to provide each urban retail water supplier with data regarding the area of irrigable lands within their service area. The data provided represents DWR’s interpretation of what areas within the District should be classified as irrigable outdoor residential landscape. District staff are currently converting the supplied data into a readable GIS format so that it can be reviewed for accuracy. Once the review is complete, staff will provide comments and corrections to DWR. The final irrigable outdoor residential landscape data will be a part of the calculation used by the State to determine water agencies overall water use reduction goals.
**Billing Activity**

**Billing:** Currently tracking at approximately 3.74% up from the same Billing Month last year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Billing Month</th>
<th>Billing Period</th>
<th>Usage By Unit *</th>
<th>Flat Rate **</th>
<th>Service Charge</th>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>FY 19-20 Totals</th>
<th>FY 20-21 Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Previous FY</td>
<td>3,417,848</td>
<td>$11,554,209</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug-2020</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>456,336</td>
<td>$37,868</td>
<td>$556,272</td>
<td>$702,757</td>
<td>$637,818</td>
<td>$659,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep-2020</td>
<td>July-Aug</td>
<td>462,181</td>
<td>$18,597</td>
<td>$587,833</td>
<td>$711,759</td>
<td>1,318,189</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-2020</td>
<td>Aug-Sept</td>
<td>466,650</td>
<td>$39,337</td>
<td>$556,360</td>
<td>$718,641</td>
<td>1,314,338</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov-2020</td>
<td>Sept-Oct</td>
<td>390,679</td>
<td>$18,435</td>
<td>$588,008</td>
<td>$601,646</td>
<td>1,208,089</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec-2020</td>
<td>Oct-Nov</td>
<td>317,000</td>
<td>$36,749</td>
<td>$556,951</td>
<td>$488,180</td>
<td>1,081,879</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-2021</td>
<td>Nov-Dec</td>
<td>197,561</td>
<td>$17,558</td>
<td>$587,978</td>
<td>$304,244</td>
<td>909,779</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-2021</td>
<td>Dec-Jan</td>
<td>175,524</td>
<td>$34,044</td>
<td>$560,245</td>
<td>$279,628</td>
<td>873,918</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-2021</td>
<td>Jan-Feb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-2021</td>
<td>Feb-Mar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May-2021</td>
<td>Mar-Apr</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun-2021</td>
<td>Apr-May</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-2021</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>2,465,931</td>
<td>$202,588</td>
<td>$3,993,647</td>
<td>$3,806,855</td>
<td>$12,192,028</td>
<td>$7,365,271</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 1 Unit = 100 CCF (Centum Cubic Feet) = 748 Gallons
** Ancil Hoffman-Flat Rate, Condominium's-Uniform Rate, Fire-Dedicated Service Lines

**Note:** Billing chart represents cycle billings only and does not include collection or adjustment activities. Regular billings for July and August are split between two fiscal years reporting water sales for the period of June and July.

**Collections: Processed & Outstanding Activity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Final Notices</th>
<th>Shut Offs</th>
<th>A/R $</th>
<th>Liens $</th>
<th>Liens #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Previous FY Avg.</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>$115,802</td>
<td>4,969</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-2020</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$289,758</td>
<td>4,067</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug-2020</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$197,627</td>
<td>22,273</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep-2020</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$181,214</td>
<td>41,212</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-2020</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$136,704</td>
<td>44,489</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov-2020</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$261,398</td>
<td>45,801</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec-2020</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$209,832</td>
<td>43,495</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-2021</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$163,821</td>
<td>44,497</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May-2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun-2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X = COVID-19 Executive order shutoff moratorium.
## CWD Monthly Water Production 2014-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>MGD Totals</th>
<th>Acre/Ft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td>408.04</td>
<td>402.05</td>
<td>335.66</td>
<td>294.53</td>
<td>188.58</td>
<td>140.24</td>
<td>125.19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>5813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>378.84</td>
<td>381.60</td>
<td>314.85</td>
<td>259.58</td>
<td>201.55</td>
<td>122.39</td>
<td>113.09</td>
<td>135.71</td>
<td>153.23</td>
<td>181.81</td>
<td>281.40</td>
<td>360.18</td>
<td>2884</td>
<td>8851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>387.57</td>
<td>361.56</td>
<td>314.04</td>
<td>259.22</td>
<td>187.67</td>
<td>121.80</td>
<td>111.84</td>
<td>96.07</td>
<td>109.20</td>
<td>158.03</td>
<td>226.19</td>
<td>317.21</td>
<td>2650</td>
<td>8134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>399.61</td>
<td>383.76</td>
<td>323.74</td>
<td>270.59</td>
<td>140.87</td>
<td>129.07</td>
<td>113.92</td>
<td>117.16</td>
<td>115.88</td>
<td>148.80</td>
<td>258.57</td>
<td>335.23</td>
<td>2737</td>
<td>8400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>357.82</td>
<td>353.35</td>
<td>299.41</td>
<td>193.38</td>
<td>123.16</td>
<td>115.61</td>
<td>113.47</td>
<td>96.26</td>
<td>116.84</td>
<td>123.76</td>
<td>268.14</td>
<td>332.52</td>
<td>2494</td>
<td>7653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>287.66</td>
<td>283.68</td>
<td>259.99</td>
<td>213.09</td>
<td>128.89</td>
<td>107.92</td>
<td>100.49</td>
<td>97.72</td>
<td>107.12</td>
<td>148.87</td>
<td>219.44</td>
<td>308.84</td>
<td>2264</td>
<td>6947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>373.21</td>
<td>338.74</td>
<td>294.65</td>
<td>240.50</td>
<td>153.63</td>
<td>116.73</td>
<td>120.74</td>
<td>110.98</td>
<td>168.88</td>
<td>175.83</td>
<td>214.05</td>
<td>255.44</td>
<td>2563</td>
<td>7867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg.</td>
<td>370.39</td>
<td>357.82</td>
<td>306.05</td>
<td>247.27</td>
<td>160.62</td>
<td>121.97</td>
<td>114.11</td>
<td>108.98</td>
<td>128.53</td>
<td>156.18</td>
<td>244.63</td>
<td>309.85</td>
<td>2599</td>
<td>7975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>11.95</td>
<td>11.54</td>
<td>10.20</td>
<td>7.98</td>
<td>5.35</td>
<td>3.93</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>5.21</td>
<td>7.89</td>
<td>10.33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CWD Combined Surface & Ground Water Usage

![CWD Combined Surface & Ground Water Usage](image)

**January CWD Total Production**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Type</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>MGD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface Water</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>117.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Up/Down</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Up/Down</th>
<th>7 Year Running Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production from same month last year</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2020 Daily Production Avg.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.04 MGD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak Day – Jan 19th</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.55 MGD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GSWC Delivery:** CWD delivered 138.54 MG or 425 Acre/Ft to GSWC in January.

There were (0) water quality complaints in the month of January.

- **Water Quality Activity**
  - Taste & Odor: 0
  - Color: 0
  - Turbidity: 0
  - Low Pressure (Air): 0

- **Backflow Devices Tested**
  - Tested: 51
  - Failed Tests: 1

- **Maintenance Activity**
  - Full Valve Replacements: 3
  - Isolation Valve Replacements: 30
  - Membrane Chemical Clean: 7 Units
  - Seal Replacement: 1
  - Instrument Calibrations: 6
  - Actuator Replacement: 1
  - Chemical Pump Repair: 1

**Monthly Highlights:**

All departments prepared and organized for the storm that rolled in on January 26th and 27th. The National Weather Service recorded gusts as high as 70 mph during the two-day weather event with peak power outages, as reported by SMUD, that topped over 150,000 customers. The Production Department maintained a shift operator on site for 24-hour operations throughout the 26th, and until 9:00 pm on the 27th. The BWTP lost power on four separate occasions throughout the storm event in which the onsite operator transitioned the BWTP to generator power. Flow and pressure were maintained throughout the weather event, while keeping in constant contact with the GSWC standby operator to coordinate flow changes.
Sacramento County Asphalt Overlay Project will include portions of El Camino Ave – Garfield to Mission and Marconi Ave - Walnut to Mission. The District's paving contractor Planet Paving has lowered the mainline valve boxes as needed. Once the project is complete, Planet Paving will raise all boxes. This project has started.

Arden – Arcade & Carmichael Sidewalk & Street Lights: The proposed project will install curb, gutter, sidewalk infill, ADA curb ramps, and street lighting with construction of this project is in the “B” planning stage and tentatively scheduled for spring 2022. District staff will need to relocate some of the facilities within the project limits. Project has been delayed until spring.
## BOARD OF DIRECTORS
### EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT SUMMARY
#### JANUARY 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>EMMERSON DIVISION 2</th>
<th>NELSON DIVISION 3</th>
<th>GREENWOOD DIVISION 4</th>
<th>SELSKY DIVISION 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/10/20</td>
<td>ACWA REGION 4 COMMITTEE</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/19/21</td>
<td>CWD - FINANCING CORPORATION MEETING</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/19/21</td>
<td>CWD - REGULAR BOARD MEETING</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/28/20</td>
<td>CWD - SPECIAL BOARD MEETING</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/14/21</td>
<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY BOARD MEETING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/7/21</td>
<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY AWARDS PRESENTATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/8/20</td>
<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY DUES MEETING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/10/20</td>
<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY STAFFING MEETING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL MEETINGS ATTENDED</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL COMPENSATION</strong></td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$152.00</td>
<td>$1,064.00</td>
<td>$304.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FY 2020/2021
#### YEAR TO DATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>EMMERSON DIVISION 2</th>
<th>NELSON DIVISION 3</th>
<th>GREENWOOD DIVISION 4</th>
<th>SELSKY DIVISION 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACWA FALL CONFERENCE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACWA REGION 4 COMMITTEE</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWD - FINANCING CORPORATION MEETING</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWD - PUBLIC HEARING/REGULAR BOARD MEETING</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWD - REGULAR BOARD MEETING</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWD - SPECIAL BOARD MEETING</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY BOARD MEETING</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY AWARDS MEETING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY DUES MEETING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY STAFFING MEETING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY STRATEGIC PLANNING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL MEETINGS ATTENDED</strong></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL MEETINGS COMPENSATED</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL COMPENSATION</strong></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$1,064.00</td>
<td>$4,712.00</td>
<td>$1,824.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 DECLINED PAYMENT FOR ONE (1) MEETING.
2 ABSENT FOR ONE (1) MEETING. ATTENDANCE NOT RECORDED.
3 CLAIM FORM NOT TURNED IN FOR ONE (1) MEETING (MUST BE RECEIVED WITHIN 60 DAYS OF MEETING DATE)
4 CLAIM FORM TURNED IN FOR ONE (1) PREVIOUS ATTENDANCE. REFERENCE "S" REMOVED FROM YTD.
5 APPROVED THROUGH BOARD AT REGULAR BOARD MEETING
6 RESOLUTION 08212017-1 - COMPENSATION WILL BE PAID "PER DAY FOR EACH DAY’S ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS"
Purpose: This monthly report is issued for each of four months (i.e., February, March, April, and May) every year by the Water Forum Successor Effort to provide the status of the March through November Unimpaired Inflow into Folsom Reservoir (March-Nov UIFR). Per the Water Forum Agreement of 2000, this hydrologic index is used to determine the type of water year and may be used by American River water purveyors and water right holders to determine the extent of their dry-year procedures. For more information on these topics, visit http://www.WaterForum.org/Dry Year Procedures.

Projected Mar-Nov UIFR for February 2021 is 1195 TAF. This year type has Hodge Year restrictions.

![Graph showing UIFR projections and American River water allocation]

1Several factors can affect the allocation of water supply from the American River. When Mar-Nov UIFR is greater than 1.6 MAF then no annual WF restrictions are applied. However, other restrictions could be in effect such as the CVP shortage criteria.

2A "Hodge Year" occurs when the Mar-Nov UIFR is less than 1,600 TAF. This affects the allocation of American River water for Sacramento Suburban WD (after 2010) and South County Agriculture (see footnote #9 on page 11 of the 2000 Water Forum Agreement). This is different than the instantaneous "Hodge Flow trigger" which affects diversions at the Fairbairn treatment plant when the LAR flow is less than 3,000 cfs during Mar-Jun; 2) Less than 2,000 cfs from October 16-Feb; and 3) Less than 1,750 cfs from July-Oct15.

3A "Wedge" occurs when the Mar-Nov UIFR is less than 950 TAF. This may affect the allocation of American River water for the City of Folsom, Placer County Water Agency, City of Roseville, San Juan Water District, Sacramento Suburban WD (prior to 2010) and SMUD (see footnote #3 on page 11 of the 2000 Water Forum Agreement).

4"Conference" years occur when Mar-Nov UIFR is less than 400 TAF. In those years diverters and others are required to meet and confer on how best to meet demands and protect the American River (footnote #2 on page 11 of the 2000 Water Forum Agreement).
### Table 1. Monthly Runoff Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>February Publication</th>
<th>March Publication</th>
<th>April Publication</th>
<th>May Publication</th>
<th>Final Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March¹</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April¹</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May¹</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June¹</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July¹</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August¹</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September¹</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October²</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November²</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1195</strong></td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Values are from *Bulletin 120, Water Conditions in California*, California Department of Water Resources (DWR) for the given publication month ([https://cdec.water.ca.gov/snow/bulletin120/index.html](https://cdec.water.ca.gov/snow/bulletin120/index.html)). DWR publishes Bulletin 120 four times a year (February through May), providing forecasts of unimpaired flow for several watersheds in California for the given water year.

Six years ago, in the middle of a crippling drought, Californians were ordered to let their lawns turn yellow.

They put buckets in their showers to conserve. Scofflaws had to attend “drought school.” Meanwhile, farmers throughout the Central Valley had to idle many of their fields.

This week's deluge left many Californians shoveling snow and splashing through puddles as an “atmospheric river” swept the state. More precipitation is in the forecast for next week. But experts worry that without repeated downpours over the next two months, the painful memories of the last drought could become reality again.

Last year was one of the driest rainy seasons on record, and prior to this week’s storm, the state was on pace for precipitation totals below the winter of 1976-77, the second-worst drought in California’s modern history.

This week’s wet weather certainly helped the state’s water picture, but California remains well below average in total precipitation and storage in critically important reservoirs across the state.
“We always welcome a good storm like this, but one week doesn’t make a winter, and one week doesn’t change a dry situation,” said David Rizzardo, chief of the hydrology branch at the state’s Department of Water Resources.

So far this season, the state has received only a few small or moderate “atmospheric river” storms like the one this week.

Atmospheric rivers form when high-powered winds drag a fire hose of tropical moisture across the surface of the Pacific Ocean, producing 500-mile wide conveyor belts of water that can last for days. The largest storms can produce as much rain as a major hurricane; in a typical year, they provide nearly half of the state’s annual precipitation.

They can cause major floods, and, in 2017, contributed to the emergency at Oroville Dam that prompted the evacuation of 188,000 residents.

But the state needs a series of them, desperately, to nourish the vast system of dams and canals that provide drinking water for millions and irrigation water for America’s most productive farm belt.

“The difference between a wet year and a dry here is about four to six atmospheric river storms,” said Jay Lund, the co-director of the Center for Watershed Sciences at UC Davis.

And so far this year, the atmospheric rivers have been mostly a trickle. As of early Thursday, following the first full day of the latest storm, the season’s rainfall was still about half what it should be for this time of year.

The U.S. Drought Monitor already lists 75 percent of the state in a severe drought, with 100 percent of the entire state “abnormally dry.”

Water levels were 31% below normal in the state’s largest reservoir, Shasta Lake. Millerton Lake, a major reservoir that captures water from the Central and Southern Sierra, is less than a third full.

**WATER STORAGE AT MAJOR RESERVOIRS**

These major Northern California reservoirs currently contain, on average, about three quarters of the normal amount of water for late January.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reservoir</th>
<th>Normal storage for Jan. 28 (acre feet)</th>
<th>Actual storage Jan. 28, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shasta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oroville</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullards Bar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folsom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millerton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Melones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Pedro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart: Nathaniel Levine • Source: California Department of Water Resources • Get the data
The Sierra snowpack — runoff from which is critical to filling reservoirs in the summer and fall — was at 58% of normal for the date.

Still, many water managers are wary of sounding another drought alarm. There are still two more months of potential rain and snow to come before the wet season unofficially ends, and water officials don’t want to cause a panic unless they absolutely have to.

“With the worldwide health crisis, people already are crisis-weary with COVID-19 and related housing and job disparities. And the last thing you want to do is really pile it on,” said Amy Talbot, water efficiency program manager for the Regional Water Authority, which represents more than two dozen Sacramento area water districts.

That said, the region’s water districts are ready to tell customers to cut back on lawn watering again if the state remains as dry as it has been and Gov. Gavin Newsom declares a drought emergency, Talbot said.

In the last drought, the Sacramento region cut water use by nearly 30 percent, mostly by reducing lawn watering.

SIERRA SNOWPACK

California's statewide snowpack was a bit more than half of normal in late January, and only 34% of the amount typically received by April 1 – the peak of average seasonal snow accumulation.
WHY RURAL CALIFORNIA FEARS DROUGHT THE MOST

Joe Del Bosque, a prominent farmer on the parched west side of the San Joaquin Valley, got some grim news last week from his main water supplier, the San Luis Water District.

“They said we’re facing another 2014, 2015, when we had zero water supply,” said Del Bosque, who relies on the federal government’s Central Valley Project to deliver the water he needs to grow almonds, cantaloupes and other crops on about 2,000 acres.

This week’s storm left Del Bosque feeling better about 2021 — but just barely.

“While everybody down here is very grateful to have this rain … I’m not sure it’s going to take us out of the drought,” he said.

“This water is going to tide us over until March, when we plant,” he said. But to keep those crops going through the rest of the season, “we’ll certainly need more.”

Fears of another big drought intensify the further one gets from California’s population centers. While urban Californians endured the last drought by watching their lawns go brown, their rural counterparts measured the impact in lost dollars and jobs.

UC Davis researchers found that hundreds of thousands of acres of land went fallow during the drought, erasing billions in farm income. Farmworkers saw their livelihoods suffer.

Farmers who get water from the Central Valley Project or its state counterpart, the State Water Project, are nervous about having those supplies dwindle as they did during the drought.

Del Bosque, for instance, wound up buying water on the open market from other farmers to keep his crops alive. The water cost him four times what he’d normally pay the federal government – prices that aren’t sustainable over the long haul.

“That takes a lot of crops off the table,” he said.

THE DROUGHT THAT NEVER TRULY ENDED

Former Gov. Jerry Brown declared the epic five-year drought officially over in spring 2017, following a ferocious winter, but the effects are still being felt.

The lingering impact reaches practically every aspect of California life. For instance, the death of millions of trees contributed to the massive wildfires that torched the state over the past few years.

The drought also left water supplies in much of the San Joaquin Valley in desperate shape, even after it officially ended.

During the drought, Valley farmers pumped the equivalent of seven Shasta Lakes worth of groundwater to irrigate their crops, worsening a crisis that was decades in the making. Community wells went dry, forcing some poor towns to import bottled water, and areas of the Valley floor crumbled because of the excessive pumping.

To remedy that, Brown signed a law to restrict groundwater pumping. The law requires newly-formed regional groundwater agencies to restore supplies to 2015 levels by 2040.
It's a stunningly difficult task. Much of the Valley's aquifers are considered “critically overdrafted,” according to state officials. The Public Policy Institute of California has predicted that at least 535,000 acres of agricultural land in the Valley will have to be permanently idled to comply with the reduction in pumping. That's about 10% of the Valley's farmland and could economically devastate one of the most impoverished regions of the state.

But instead of throttling back, farmers are under pressure to pump even harder in light of back-to-back dry winters.

The latest rains staved off “what likely would have been one of the top five driest years ever recorded, said Jason Phillips, chief executive of the Friant Water Authority. However, “we’re nowhere near out of the woods relative to getting to normal,” he said.

Unless conditions improve markedly, “there will be a lot of groundwater pumping to support the Valley's cities and farms,” he said.

The Friant water district stretches from Fresno to Bakersfield.

Lund, the UC Davis scientist, said meeting the 2040 deadline was already proving difficult. He believes some of the groundwater agencies set up to regulate pumping have been relying on overly optimistic forecasts to avoid forcing their member farmers from having to fallow huge amounts of land and lay waste to their local economy.

“It was already going to be hard for them to make it, even if we had wet years, every year, until 2040,” Lund said. “A drought’s not going to help them at all.”
2021 BRINGS STORMS, BUT CURRENT CONDITIONS SHOW MORE ARE NEEDED

BY ACWA STAFF FEB 3, 2021 WATER NEWS

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) today conducted the second manual snow survey of the season at Phillips Station and although the statewide snowpack has improved since the last survey, the results indicate another dry year remains a possibility.

The survey recorded 63 inches of snow depth and a snow water equivalent (SWE) of 17 inches, which is 93% of average for this location and 63% of April 1 average. The SWE measures the amount of water contained in the snowpack and April 1 is typically when the snowpack reaches its peak water content.

“The recent blast of winter weather was a welcome sight, but it was not enough to offset this winter’s dry start,” DWR Director Karla Nemeth stated in a news release. “While there is still a chance we will see additional storms in the coming weeks, the Department and other state agencies are preparing for the potential for a second consecutive year of dry conditions.”

Though February has started off dry, there are still a couple months for storms to make up for the deficit to bring California to a normal water year.

“Together with our member agencies across the state, ACWA works every day to help achieve more resilient water supplies for California in preparation for whatever conditions are experienced each year and over time,” said ACWA Executive Director Dave Eggerton. “This year is no different. Whether it turns out to be an average or dry year, we know that our members are prepared and will continue to invest in local, long-term solutions that increase resiliency during dry times and in anticipation of a changing climate.”

In addition to the manual surveys, DWR collects readings from 130 electronic snow sensors scattered throughout the state. Measurements indicate that statewide, the snowpack’s water equivalent is 12.5 inches, or 70% of the Feb. 3 average.

Reservoir levels in Central and Northern California also generally remain lower than average. As of Feb. 2, Lake Shasta, the state’s largest reservoir located in Northern California, was at 47% of capacity (69% of historical average). San Luis Reservoir in Central California was at 52% of capacity (66% of historical average). Castaic Lake in Southern California was at 77% of capacity (93% of historical average) and Perris Lake was at 93% of capacity (114% of historical average).
FEBRUARY 4, 2021

California's rainy season starting nearly a month later than it did 60 years ago

by American Geophysical Union

Credit: CC0 Public Domain

The start of California's annual rainy season has been pushed back from November to December, prolonging the state's increasingly destructive wildfire season by nearly a month, according to new research. The study cannot confirm the shift is connected to climate change, but the results are consistent with climate models that predict drier autumns for California in a warming climate, according to the authors.

Wildfires can occur at any time in California, but fires typically burn from May through October, when the state is in its dry season. The start of the rainy season, historically in November, ends
wildfire season as plants become too moist to burn.

California's rainy season has been starting progressively later in recent decades and climate scientists have projected it will get shorter as the climate warms. In the new study, researchers analyzed rainfall and weather data in California over the past six decades. The results show the official onset of California's rainy season is 27 days later than it was in the 1960s and the rain that does fall is being concentrated during the months of January and February.

"What we've shown is that it will not happen in the future, it's happening already," said Jelena Luković, a climate scientist at the University of Belgrade in Serbia and lead author of the new study. "The onset of the rainy season has been progressively delayed since the 1960s, and as a result the precipitation season has become shorter and sharper in California."

The new study in AGU's journal *Geophysical Research Letters*, which publishes high-impact, short-format reports with immediate implications spanning all Earth and space sciences, is the first to quantify just how much later the rainy season now begins.

The results suggest California's wildfire season, which has been getting progressively worse due to human-caused climate change, will last even longer in the years to come and Californians can expect to see more fires flaring up in the month of November. 2020 was California’s worst wildfire season on record, with nearly 10,000 fires burning more than 4.2 million acres of land.

An extended dry season means there is more overlap between wildfire season and the influx of Santa Ana winds that bring hot, dry weather to California in the fall. These winds can fan the flames of wildfires and increase the risk of late-season fires getting out of hand.

"It's not just a matter of making the vegetation drier and keeping all else equal," said Daniel Swain, a climate scientist at the University of California Los Angeles who was not involved in the study. "You're also increasing the number of opportunities for extremely dry vegetation and extremely strong offshore winds to coincide."

The delay in the start of the rainy season is likely due to changes in the atmospheric circulation patterns that bring precipitation to the West Coast, according to the study authors. They found the atmospheric circulation pattern that dominates California during the summer is extending into fall across the north Pacific Ocean. This change is bringing more rain to the states of Washington and Oregon and leaving California high and dry.

The changes mean Californians will need to better plan how they manage water resources and energy production—a longer dry season means more irrigation is needed for crops in an already water-stressed state.

"All water-sensitive stakeholders should have this information and plan their management accordingly," Luković said.

Journal information: Geophysical Research Letters

Provided by American Geophysical Union

Citation: California's rainy season starting nearly a month later than it did 60 years ago (2021, February 4) retrieved 5 February 2021 from https://phys.org/news/2021-02-california-rainy-season-month-years.html

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.
Newsom promised to end California’s water wars. Now that Trump is gone, can he do it?

BY DALE KASLER AND RYAN SABALOW
FEBRUARY 08, 2021 05:00 AM

To preserve nature in California and address climate change, California Governor Gavin Newsom on October 7, 2020, committed the state to a goal of preserving 30% of its land and 30% of coastal waters by 2030. BY CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR

Shortly after taking office two years ago, Gov. Gavin Newsom promised to deliver a massive compromise deal on the water rushing through California’s major rivers and the critically-important Delta — and bring lasting peace to the incessant water war between farmers, cities, anglers and environmentalists.

To emphasize his point, Newsom announced at his first State of the State address that he was replacing a key regulator who hadn’t bowed to the peace process. Later, he vetoed a bill that would have obligated California to battle the Trump administration on practically any environmental issue, including Trump’s desire to pump more water from the Sacrament-San Joaquin Delta, the fragile hub of the state’s water delivery system.

Since then? Not much. The governor appears to have so far fallen into the same fate as governors before him with grand ambitions over California’s most precious resource. The modern version of California’s water war is now a quarter-century old, with no clear end in sight.

His top environmental advisors say negotiations continue on the grand bargain, which was first envisioned by Newsom’s predecessor, Jerry Brown, at the tail end of his governorship. But they acknowledge that talks have stalled over the past year, largely because of rancorous relations with the federal government — a crucial partner in any California water deal. With Trump gone and Democrat Joe Biden in the White House, Newsom’s advisors believe conditions are ripe for an agreement.

Still, coming to an agreement as promised will require Newsom’s most artful negotiating skills. He’ll have to get past decades of fighting and maneuvering, at the same time California is continuing to recover from the worst wildfire season in modern state history and a pandemic that has since killed more than 42,000 state residents.

Making the issue more urgent: California will likely enter another drought this year, which will have profound effects on the water supply above ground and below.

Newsom has declared himself up to the task. In February 2019, in his State of the State address at the Capitol, he took a centrist tone on water, declaring that creativity and innovation could triumph over California’s traditional zero-sum, tug-of-war approach to water.

“We have to get past the old binaries, like farmers versus environmentalists, or North versus South,” he said.

That’s when he announced he was ousting Felicia Marcus as chairwoman of the State Water Resources Control Board, the agency in charge of policing water rights. Republican-leaning farm groups saw Marcus as a hardliner who had taken an environmentalist’s approach to reallocating California’s two most important rivers, the Sacramento and San Joaquin.
A year later, on Feb. 4, 2020, Newsom’s administration released a loose framework for his water compromise, including a plan to restore river habitats that would improve fish populations. Farms and cities would surrender some water, but not as much as they would if Marcus had her way.

But the talks almost completely stalled over the last year. In the meantime, conditions in California’s water world continue to worsen. The Delta is still in crisis. Independent scientists are warning the critically endangered Delta smelt are likely to be extinct by next year, and other native fish species such as salmon and steelhead aren’t too far behind.

Now, environmentalists and fisheries advocates are demanding that the state water board ignore Newsom’s efforts at compromise. Instead, they want the board to finish the job it began in December 2018, shortly before Newsom became governor. That’s when Marcus and the board began the process of ordering farms and cities along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers to relinquish billions of gallons of water to save nearly-extinct fish species.

“It is painfully clear that those (settlement) talks have collapsed, and that the process has become a strategy for a delay, rather than a serious effort to produce solutions for the Bay Delta,” Barry Nelson, who advocates on behalf of commercial fishermen, told the water board at a virtual meeting last week.

All told, close to a dozen environmentalists urged the board to act on its original plan. They said they don’t think the compromise plan goes nearly far enough to save the fish, and they believe the negotiations are little more than a sham.

“It’s time for you to get back to work,” Cindy Charles, a director of the Tuolumne River Trust and the California Sportfishing Protection Alliance, told the board.

The water board’s new chairman, Joaquin Esquivel, was noncommittal, saying the agency was “balancing the needs amongst all water users.”

‘WE KIND OF OWE IT TO THE ECOSYSTEM’

Newsom’s team insists a settlement on the rivers is within reach. His top environmental officials say that though the negotiation process is taking years, when it’s completed, it will have been a far quicker path to saving species than if the water board had unilaterally acted on its own, a move that would inevitably trigger an avalanche of lawsuits that would take close to a decade to resolve in court.

“We kind of owe it to the ecosystem, to the state, to try something that has a chance of actually solving a problem rather than doubling down on a system that we know has failed us,” Jared Blumenfeld, Newsom’s secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency, said in an interview.

The state has taken some steps to advance the process. Newsom’s Natural Resources Agency just asked the Legislature for $125 million to jump-start habitat-restoration projects that could improve fish populations.

But negotiators acknowledged that settlement talks have been bogged down, and each side blames the other for the last year of inaction.

Jason Phillips of the Friant Water Authority, which supplies irrigation water to farmers on the east side of the San Joaquin Valley, said the negotiations stalled early last year, after California Attorney General Xavier Becerra sued the Trump administration over the federal government’s rewrite of the rules governing water pumping in the Delta.

The rule change symbolized an effort to deliver on Trump’s promise to deliver more water to his political allies, farmers in the San Joaquin Valley, and was widely condemned by environmental groups. As much as he wanted to avoid plunging into another water fight, Newsom endorsed the Becerra lawsuit — and
announced the litigation at the very moment that Trump began speaking on water issues to a cheering crowd of farmers last year in Bakersfield.

Newsom’s team blamed Trump for the accord talks running into headwinds. Trump “did what he did best, which is sow division when we’re working to bring people together,” said Wade Crowfoot, the secretary of Newsom’s Natural Resources Agency.

The federal government’s cooperation is considered vital to any compromise plan. Newsom’s proposal depends in part on $700 million in federal dollars and another $2 billion from local water districts, some of which are customers of the U.S. government’s Central Valley Project. The federal and state networks of canals, dams and pumps operate in tandem.

Now, with Trump out and the Democrats in control of the White House and both houses of Congress, Newsom’s team and other negotiators say the settlement process is again moving forward.

“The rumors of the death of the voluntary agreements are greatly exaggerated,” said Tom Birmingham, general manager of Westlands Water District, a Fresno-based irrigation agency that had close ties to the Trump administration.

He said an updated version of the settlement is likely to be released within weeks.

FARMERS AND CITIES COULD LOSE WATER

Without a compromise, farmers from Redding to Bakersfield would likely have to fallow hundreds of thousands of acres of land, stressing troubled rural economies.

Under the state water board’s original plan, roughly 1.5 million acre-feet of additional water would be left in the rivers for fish, according to an analysis by the Natural Resources Defense Council’s Doug Obegi.

That’s enough to fill Folsom Lake one-and-a-half times — and nearly twice as much water as Newsom’s compromise would deliver.

The impact wouldn’t just be felt by farmers. Cities like Modesto and Turlock also would lose a significant chunk of their supply. So would San Francisco, which gets more than 80% of its water from the Tuolumne River, one of the San Joaquin’s main tributaries.

Hundreds of miles south, even Los Angeles might face cuts to its drinking water supply. Southern California cities are a major customer of the State Water Project, which depends heavily on water stored in Lake Oroville and pumped out of the Delta.

Dec. 12, 2018, turned out to be a day of high drama in California’s water landscape. As the state board was about to vote on the first phase of its plan — keeping more water in two San Joaquin tributaries for the fish — top officials from Brown’s administration showed up with news of a vague, tentative compromise.

The Voluntary Agreement would offer a blend of water and habitat restoration to prop up the fish populations, they said, while sparing the farms and cities the level of wholesale cutbacks that could have crippled the Valley’s rural economy. The settlement represents “collaboration over conflict,” said Chuck Bonham, director of the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The board said it was open to compromise but not sold on it. “The devil’s in the details,” said Marcus, the former chairwoman. The five-member board, all Brown appointees, voted to begin the process of reallocating the San Joaquin tributaries.
Two months later, she was out — and angry environmentalists said she was being punished for not accepting the settlement plan.

“The reward for that first step was the governor didn’t reappoint Felicia Marcus,” said Gary Bobker of the Bay Institute, a San Francisco nonprofit.

**CALIFORNIA’S NEVER-ENDING WATER FIGHT**

Fighting over how to divvy up California’s over-allocated water supply is nothing new. Neither are the promises of a compromise to better share the severely overtaxed resource.

Throughout the first half of the 20th century, the state and federal governments and local irrigation districts built huge reservoirs to store river water for farms and cities in the canyons above California’s massive Central Valley. The state and federal governments also built a massive network of canals and arena-sized pumps in the Delta to ship water to the San Joaquin Valley, the Bay Area and Southern California.

Without this elaborate system, California probably wouldn’t have become America’s most populous state or home to the world’s fifth-largest economy.

But that prosperity has come at a substantial ecological cost to the Delta, the West Coast’s largest estuary, and the rivers that feed into it.

Scientists say it’s no surprise that fish species are going extinct, given the way Californians have so dramatically altered their habitats and siphoned off their water.

The dams cut migratory fish off from their spawning grounds, more than 90 percent of the state’s wetlands have been plowed or paved over, and at various times of year more than half of the rivers’ flow is diverted for human uses.

Environmentalists have been calling for decades for cities and farms to leave more water in the rivers to give the fish a chance. In 2016, after years of study, the state water board, which regulates how water is shared in California, released proposals for reallocation of water on the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers and their tributaries.

On the San Joaquin — where in some areas as little as 20% of the water stays in the river — the board would increase the “unimpaired flow” to as much as 50%. On the Sacramento, the unimpaired flow would jump from around 50% to as high as 75%.

The plan triggered cries of a state-sanctioned “water grab.” Farm groups and conservatives protested at the Capitol, but state officials at the time said they were working on a compromise.

The water board held off until December 2018, when it voted to initiate the first phase of the plan on the San Joaquin River. The move was met, predictably, with litigation — a ubiquitous method for handling disputes in California water. Farm irrigation groups sued the state. So did liberal San Francisco, normally an ally of environmental interests but heavily reliant on the Tuolumne River’s flows.

The Trump administration, sympathetic to farmers in the San Joaquin Valley, also sued, saying the state board’s decision interfered with the U.S. government’s operations of dams.

With the state board’s plan entangled in lawsuits, Newsom’s administration tried to forge ahead with the Voluntary Agreements process. Last February his administration released the framework that expanded on the settlements outlined by Brown’s administration in late 2018.
The framework called for giving the fish more than 800,000 acre-feet in additional water from the rivers — enough to nearly fill Folsom Lake, but less than the state board’s plan. In addition, the $5.2 billion plan would restore 60,000 acres of fish habitat in the Delta and the Central Valley.

Newsom said his plan would double California’s salmon population by 2050 and end decades of fighting.

“Creating a water future our children can be proud of will require us to reject the old binaries of the past,” he wrote in an opinion piece in Cal Matters unveiling the framework.

A year later, environmentalists complain that the Voluntary Agreement process has amounted to nothing but half-hearted talk and no action, as the Central Valley’s ecosystem continues to collapse.

“It’s heartbreaking that it hasn’t gone further, including on the Sacramento and the Delta,” Marcus, the deposed water board chairwoman, said in an interview. “Because there’s so much at stake.”

By not moving forward with its plan, the state board also has removed a key incentive for the negotiators to speed up their talks, Marcus said.

“I’ve never been a party, anywhere, where a voluntary agreement on something happens in the absence of tough regulation or litigation as the backdrop,” Marcus said.
Someone tried to poison a Florida city by hacking into the water treatment system, sheriff says

By Amir Vera, Jamiel Lynch and Christina Carrega, CNN
Updated 11:07 PM ET, Mon February 8, 2021

Pinellas County Sheriff Bob Gualtieri speaks at a press conference on Monday, February 8, about the attempted hacking of the city of Oldsmar’s water treatment system.

(CNN)A hacker gained access into the water treatment system of Oldsmar, Florida, on Friday and tried to increase the levels of sodium hydroxide -- commonly referred to as lye -- in the city’s water, officials said, putting thousands at risk of being poisoned.

The incident took place Friday when an operator noticed the intrusion and watched the hacker access the system remotely. The hacker adjusted the level of sodium hydroxide to more than 100 times its normal levels, according to Pinellas County Sheriff Bob Gualtieri.

The operator immediately reduced the level back. At no time was there a significant adverse effect to the city’s water supply, and the public was never in danger, Gualtieri said. It is unknown if the breach happened from someone locally, nationally or even outside of the United States.

"This is somebody who is trying, as it appears on the surface, to do something bad. It's a bad act. It's a bad actor," Gualtieri said. "This isn't just 'Oh, we're putting a little bit of chlorine or a little bit of fluoride, or a little bit of something,' we're basically talking about lye that you are taking from 100 parts per million to 11,100."
Early intervention prevented the attack from having more serious consequences, said Robert M. Lee, the CEO of Dragos Inc., an industrial cybersecurity company. But, he said, this type of attack is precisely what keeps industry experts awake at night.

"It was not particularly sophisticated, but it's exactly what folks worry about and as one of a very few examples of someone making an attempt to hurt people, it's a big deal for that reason," Lee said.

Gualtieri said it would have taken 24-36 hours for the water to reach the system and that there are several redundancies in place that would have alerted that the levels were too high before that happened. The city has taken steps to prevent further access into the system.

The Pinellas County Sheriff’s Office, FBI and Secret Service are jointly investigating the breach, Gualtieri said. The FBI's field office in Tampa is working with Oldsmar and the sheriff's office, offering resources and assistance in the investigation.

CNN has reached out to the Secret Service for comment.

Florida Sen. Marco Rubio wants the hacking of the water treatment system handled as a national security measure, he tweeted Monday. "I will be asking the @FBI to provide all assistance necessary in investigating an attempt to poison the water supply of a #Florida city," the tweet read. "This should be treated as a matter of national security."

Sodium hydroxide, also known as lye, is the main ingredient in liquid drain cleaner, Gualtieri said.

Symptoms of sodium hydroxide poisoning include breathing difficulties, lung inflammation, throat swelling, burning of the esophagus and stomach, severe abdominal pain, vision loss, and low blood pressure, according to the University of Florida Health System.

Long-term effects of poisoning depend on how fast the poison is diluted or neutralized in the system. Damage to the esophagus and stomach can continue to occur for several weeks after the poison was swallowed. Death can occur as long as a month later.

It is unknown if the increased levels in Oldsmar would have led to any of these symptoms. Oldsmar, a city made up of about 15,000 people in Pinellas County, is about 17 miles west of Tampa.

CNN's Mary Kay Mallonee, Rishi Iyengar and Brian Fung contributed to this report.
JPIA and ACWA 2020 Fall Conference
Notes: M. Emmerson

ACWA/JPIA BOD Meeting
These are bullet highlights from agenda available at bod_packet_2011.pdf (acwajpia.com). The virtual meeting followed the meeting closely with no surprises:

- A change in policy was adopted allowing for virtual voting giving the JPIA authority to conduct Executive Committee and CWIF Board Position elections by virtual voting.
- The investment strategy was re-adopted with clarification that investment vehicles comparable to LAIF (e.g.: CalTRUST) were also available for JPIA fund investment.
- CWD made the President’s Role in the Liability, Property, and Workman’s Compensation Programs – Congrats to us!
- Recent two-year accomplishments in the pooled programs are:
  - stable pricing,
  - increased outreach program,
  - coordinated focus on customer service
  - COVID claims are covered by JPIA plans which have seen 4 claims presented to JPIA to date
- JPIA continues to be self-insured to $5 M per occurrence. This saves approximately $1 M annually in excess coverage cost
- Rates are stable with no increases contemplated for next FY

ACWA Conference
Wednesday Keynote: Cassandra Pye, Executive Vice President and Chief Strategy Officer, Lucas Public Affairs. Pye presented remarks primarily on “social injustice” and “diversity inclusion”. Her advocacy was diversity in the workplace and increased awareness in business to address racial inclusion. I did not feel that her remarks, while noteworthy, were applicable to the water industry in general. It might be my myopic vision of society, but with my cataract surgery now completed, maybe I’ll now see the light, whatever it is.

Leaders of the year are Betty Boatmun, Contra Costa BOD and past ACWA President, and Chet Aikens, GM for Yuba Water. The Huell Howser Award went to EBMUD for its public safety shut-off alert system via social media and outreach.

SCOTUS Panel Discussion: Three panelists reviewed a number of cases before the Supreme Court and implications to the water industry in general. While very interesting, they were over my pay grade in being able to understand them fully. Cases included:

- Maui County argued it did not need a permit from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) because the pollutants did not come “from” the wastewater facility, but rather travelled approximately half a mile from the facility to the Pacific Ocean via groundwater. Various environmentalist groups called this an unpermitted discharge and filed a CWA suit. SCOTUS ruled in favor of the environmentalists. See SCOTUS Decides Landmark Clean Water Act Case - Michael Best & Friedrich LLP
• Texas versus Colorado: alleged violations of the 1938 Rio Grande Compact between the two states. SCOTUS resolves disputes between states. This case upholds the river master’s determination that Texas should bear most of the losses after nearly 7 billion gallons evaporated from a reservoir in New Mexico, where water was held for several months at Texas’ request. See Opinion analysis: Court sides with New Mexico over Texas in interstate water dispute - SCOTUSblog.

Keynote Speaker: Tim Quinn, Landreth Visiting Fellow at Stanford University’s Water in the West Program. Quinn presented information on the California Water Forward initiative.

• A recent survey of water industry professionals resulted in the following findings
  o There is concern in the status quo
  o Desire to know how to build relationships and trust
  o Desire to learn from past successes and failures
• Quinn talked about a paper he wrote 40 years ago
  o Methods on how to make decisions
  o Collaboration works...adversarial positions do not
  o Make the establishment of policy participatory
  o In politics, there are always shifts in coalitions that ultimately drive decisions
  o Push past being “warriors” and engage in collaborative processes
• Citing successful organizations in the work they have and currently do: Northern CA Water Association, San Joaquin Valley Water Collective Action Program

Water Quality Issues Forum

• Darrin Polhemus, SWRCB Drinking Water Division Chief
  o Currently investigating degree of pollution from PFAS and associate compounds
  o Exploring specific economic impact and feasibility to remove contaminant compounds
  o Will release initial Chrom-6 data as part of the reconsideration of the MCL

Finance Program: Case study of the Western Municipal Water District’s development of a water budget approach to rate establishment

• Western developed a water-budget approach and established water rates based on consumer equity
• The budget was unique to every household every billing period
• Water from a different water source can have a differing rate
• The method of water rate budget was challenged in 2018 but upheld by the local court

2020 Elections Impact: This was a panel of Washington political wonks and their view on the election outcome

• In general, can look to a 180-shift from previous administration which will result in continued gridlock
• Climate change will be a priority in the new administration
• There will be enhanced coordination with the CA Newsom administration
• Focus will be on addressing disadvantage communities and substandard drinking water supplies
• Focus on environmental restoration and endangered species safeguards
• The COVID reconstruction bill will include infrastructure funding, presumably to include water
Paul Jones (I think Paul Selsky’s old boss?) received the ACWA Emissary Award and Cucamonga WD received the Outreach Award.

**Keynote Speaker:** Dan Swain, PhD UCLA climate expert. This was perhaps the best presentation of the entire conference.

- CA is unusual in that it has wet winters and dry summers (Mediterranean climate) sandwiched between sub-tropical and forest climes
- Future warming will accelerate with low “snow” years ahead
- There will be increased pulse bursts in precipitation and larger weather events
- Precipitation backlash includes:
  - Late wildfire seasons (e.g.: 2017)
  - Catastrophic debris runoff and slides
  - Extreme precipitation events (e.g.: 2018)
- There is a 50/50 chance to have an 1862-level event in the next 40 years. This is the one that flooded the Central Valley
- Wildfire burning will increase in intensity, not necessarily and increased number
- The rising temperature is affecting the water balance
- There will be a need for:
  - Flexible floodplain management (e.g.: Yolo Bypass)
  - Current water storage is not effective to water management
  - Banking of groundwater

**COVID-19 Financial Impacts of Shutoffs.** This was a primarily a SWRCB panel to discuss this issue:

- **Sean Maguire:** SWRCB Board Member and past CWD consultant engineer:
  - Feels the pain of water systems
  - Trying to understand the degree of financial impact
- **Darrin Polhemus:** DDW Chief
  - Sees DDW filling the role of obtaining intelligence and provide support
  - Studying financial impact on water systems and debt accrual
- **Dave Reynolds, ACWA DC Lobbyist on Federal funding availability**
  - Re-authorization of the SRF Program @ $100 B over five years
  - There is approximately $4 B available as grants
  - Possible “Heroes Act” that will provide partial payment for customers

As a note: I’ve been on the ACWA SB 200 Task Force headed by Cindy Tuck at ACWA. The DDW has been surveying water agencies throughout the state on the financial impacts of COVID, and our task force group has been the focal point for interaction with DDW on this issue. The analyzed data has been presented at a SWRCB meeting. Our comments have been that the data are flawed, and we have hard evidence showing mistakes. It is unclear the extent to which the Board is going to place itself in the business affairs of agencies or if there will be genuine relief available to those systems that need it.

**SAFER Program**

This program talked about the State’s latest work on administering the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund. This Fund, created by the enactment of SB 200 (Monning, 2019), providing more than $1.4 billion over 11 years for safe drinking water solutions.
• Laurel Firestone, SWRCB Member:
  o Some 300 systems have been identified as not providing good water to its customers
  o Emergency funding has been available for failing systems where source water is above MCLs
  o Funding for “Administrators” will not happen this year
  o DDW has developed performance metrics
• Andrew Altevogt, Assistant Deputy Director State Water Resources Control Board
  o DDW needs an assessment unit for the SAFER program
  o In January, developing priority list with cost assessment results
  o Domestic wells are a problem in high risk areas
  o The SWRCB Division of Water Quality is tasked, or should be, in assessing groundwater contamination of risk thereof

Closing Session: Water Resiliency Portfolio

• Wade Crowfoot, Secretary of California Natural Resources Agency
  o Thanked water systems for continuing to provide safe, clean water during pandemic
  o Believes in resiliency planning for the Action Plan through regional networking
  o In the Portfolio, there are 142 identified action, 60% on which progress has been made
• Karen Ross, Secretary of California Department of Food and Agriculture
  o Rebuild water savings account via SGMA and continue to maintain ag production
  o Need to define and maintain healthy soils containing bunches of organic matter
• Jared Blumenfeld, Secretary of California Environmental Protection Agency
  o Need to figure out solution to declining fish populations as part of the Voluntary Agreements
  o Main difference to successful VAs is the difference in export pumping due to differing biological opinions
  o Need to get rid of baggage of past in order to get to agreement

#######
# 2021 Regular Board Meeting Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>20 (Board Compensation Public Hearing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>18 (Budget/Rates Public Hearing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Meetings will be held at 6:00 p.m. at the District’s meeting room located at: 7837 Fair Oaks Boulevard, Carmichael.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUNDAY</th>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
<th>SATURDAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb 28</td>
<td>Mar 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Apr 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Mar 1**: 9:00am RWA-Board Mtg (@ RWA)
- **Mar 14**: 6:00pm Board Meeting (Board Room)
- **Apr 1**: 8:30am RWA-Exec Comm Mtg @ RWA
### April 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUNDAY</th>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
<th>SATURDAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar 28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Apr 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>May 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Apr 1**: 9:00am SGA Board Meeting (@ RWA/SGA office)
- **Apr 8**: 6:00pm Board Meeting (Board Room)
- **Apr 28**: 8:30am RWA-Exec Comm Mtg @ RWA