ACTION ITEMS UPDATE

1. **2021 Substitution Groundwater Transfer**
   Staff began working on the 2021 Substitution Groundwater Transfer with other agencies in the American River region. Tentatively, the participating agencies include the District, City of Sacramento, and Sacramento Suburban Water District. Fair Oaks Water District will not participate in the regional transfer this year. With Barrett School well online, the District may provide up to 1,889 acre-feet (ac-ft) of surface water. The initial cost offer for water is $400/ac-ft and the price may go higher depending on demand and availability.

2. **Employee Recruitments**
   The District received several applications for two Distribution Operator positions. Staff is conducting interviews with the top candidates. The District also received two well qualified applications for the Finance Manager position and will be discussing job offers with the most qualified applicants. Staff Accountant recruitment will close on 3/18/2021.

3. **Water Rights Reporting**
   Staff is working with the consultant to identify the amount of water used each year under the District’s three water right licenses and permit. This process allows the District to support the amount of water needed for water right Permit 7356 and quantify and substantiate the extent of conserved water for potential future transfers or regulatory proceeding/reporting purposes.

4. **Dry Year Supply**
   Staff continues to work on securing a dry year water supply with San Juan Water District (SJWD) with surface water delivered through the American River to the Bajamont WTP from SJWD’s pre-1914 water right.

5. **Cyber Security**
   Staff is examining the District’s Information Technology (IT) infrastructure to protect and prevent cyberattacks. The District liability insurance through ACWA-JPIA has coverage for cyberattacks. Staff is working on a long application update as part of the insurance renewal process with ACWA-JPIA.
District Activity Report
February 2021

Engineering Department Activity

District Construction Projects Activities:
La Vista Water Storage Tank and Booster Pump Station: The project Bid Documents were advertised on March 3, 2021 and Bid Opening is scheduled for April 7, 2021. The project includes 600 calendar working days with an estimated completion day of early spring of 2023. The Design Engineer provided an opinion of probable construction cost of $9.54M +/- 15%. Staff plans to return to the Board in April for a recommendation to award a construction contract to the lowest responsive responsible bidder.

La Vista Pipeline Segments:
- Stanley Avenue Main Line Project: The project design was awarded to Domenichelli & Associates (D&A) in May 2020. Staff and Design Engineer are finalizing bid documents for advertisement in April 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.

Grant Avenue Mainline Project: The project 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. Staff is currently working with Contractor to perform road restoration per Sacramento County standards to finalize the project. The current total cost of the project including change orders is: $2,485,975. The change orders increased the original contract amount by less than 4%, and far less than the original 10% approved contingency.

Development 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>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Plan Check &amp; Review</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>0</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 activity counts toward YTD. Ongoing counts are for tracking purposes only.

Development Construction Phase Activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Location</th>
<th>Approximate Start Date</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Status/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5057 Cottage Way</td>
<td>Apr. 2020</td>
<td>Construction of new 10” fire service line, 2 fire hydrants, and 2 new services.</td>
<td>Owner has delayed the project pending Sacramento County approval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5124 North Ave.</td>
<td>May-20</td>
<td>Construction of new 6” water line, 1 fire hydrant, and 4 new services.</td>
<td>Contractor installed water assets, project close out on hold by Developer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Location</td>
<td>Approximate Start Date</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Status/Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4925 Dewey Drive</td>
<td>May-20</td>
<td>Construction of new 8” fire service line and 2 fire hydrants.</td>
<td>Owner has delayed the project pending Sacramento County approval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8015 Fair Oaks Blvd</td>
<td>Mar. 2021</td>
<td>Construction of new 8” water line, 1 fire hydrant, and 22 new services.</td>
<td>Staff is currently working with Developer on material submittals review and approval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5724 North Ave.</td>
<td>Feb. 2021</td>
<td>Construction of new 8” and 6” water line, 1 fire hydrant, and 3 new services.</td>
<td>Staff is currently performing on-site inspection and testing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2825 Randolph Ave</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Construction of new 6” water line, 1 fire hydrant, and 3 new services.</td>
<td>Owner has delayed project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8945 Fair Oaks Blvd</td>
<td>Mar-21</td>
<td>Construction of new 8” water line, 1 fire hydrant, and 8 new services.</td>
<td>Staff is currently working with Developer on material submittals review and approval.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GIS/GPS Update:** District Staff, including both the Associate Engineer and the Water Conservation Specialist, is routinely capturing newly installed assets (GPS appurtenances) and changes to the District’s distribution system by performing field surveys using the District Trimble survey equipment. Staff then coordinates with a contract consultant to update our GIS maps and hydraulic model quarterly with all newly captured survey data.

**Public Information Activity**

**Public Outreach:**
**Upcoming Events:**
- *2021 Water Efficiency Calendar Contest Virtual Awards Ceremony – 5:00 PM March 16, 2021*

**Website Updates:**
- Board Documents, Announcements, Employment, Bid Opportunities
- The District’s website was accessed by 3,498 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 February 2021:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R-GPCD</th>
<th>Monthly Reduction</th>
<th>Cumulative Reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AB 1668 & SB 606, Long Term Water Conservation:** On May 31, 2018 SB 606 and AB 1668 were signed into law, establishing statewide water efficiency standards. The bills established guidelines for efficient water use and a framework for the implementation and oversight of new efficiency standards, which must begin to be phased in by 2022. The bills set in place provisions that include:

- Establishing water use objectives and long-term standards for efficient water use that apply to urban retail water suppliers; comprised of indoor residential water use, outdoor residential water use, commercial, industrial and institutional (CII) irrigation with dedicated meters, water loss, and other unique local uses.
- Creating an indoor, per person water use goal of 55 gallons per day until 2025, 52.5 gallons from 2025 to 2030, and 50 gallons beginning in 2030.
- Requiring both urban and agricultural water suppliers to set annual water budgets and prepare for drought.
The implementation of the bills continues and are currently in the regulation development phase. The Department of Water Resources (DWR) is hosting several meetings and workshops which cover the provisions listed above. Staff have been attending both DWR and regional coordination meetings in order to monitor and provide input into the development of the regulations.

Simultaneously, AB 1434 was introduced on February 19, 2021, which proposes to reduce the indoor per person water use goal even lower than 55 gallons per day. The Regional Water Authority (RWA) is evaluating the intent of the bill in order to draft an official response. District staff will continue to work with RWA in order to provide comment and input that best reflects the District’s interest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outreach And Water Efficiency Activities</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>FYTD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presentations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Outreach Events</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Waste</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Waste Fines</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer Assistance</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Efficiency Surveys</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Billing Department February Activity |

**Billing:** Currently tracking at approximately 3.55% 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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$11,554,209</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>125,529</td>
<td>$17,709</td>
<td>$594,261</td>
<td>$207,123</td>
<td>819,093</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>2,591,460</td>
<td>$220,297</td>
<td>$4,587,908</td>
<td>$4,013,978</td>
<td>$12,192,028</td>
<td>$8,184,364</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.
<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>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$145,757</td>
<td>$46,233</td>
<td>135</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.

---

**CARMICHAEL WATER DISTRICT**  
PRODUCTION SUPERINTENDENT, MARK MCCLINTOCK  
February 2021 Water Production Board Report

---

**CWD Monthly Water Production 2014-2021**

<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>110.64</td>
<td>115.47</td>
<td>127.00</td>
<td>159.63</td>
<td>158.40</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>6153</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>109.22</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>3.90</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>5.21</td>
<td>7.89</td>
<td>10.33</td>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
February CWD Total Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MGD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface Water</td>
<td>104.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater</td>
<td>6.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GSWC Delivery: CWD delivered 125.43 MG or 385 Acre/Ft to GSWC in February.

There was one (1) water quality complaint in the month of February.

**Water Quality Activity**
- Taste & Odor: 0
- Color: 1
- Turbidity: 0
- Low Pressure (Air): 0

**Backflow Devices Tested**
- Tested: 51
- Failed Tests: 2

**Maintenance Activity**
- Full Valve Replacements: 2
- Solids Pump Refurbished
- Sample Station Replacement
- ATS Breaker Test
- RW pH Sensor Replacement
- Instrument Verifications: 7
- Tertiary CIP: 1

This six foot section of old water main on Homewood Way was removed and replaced with DIP.
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 curbs, gutter, sidewalk infill, ADA curb ramps, and street lighting; 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.

**Capital Improvements/Replacements**
- ✓ Service Line: 4
- ✓ Fire Hydrant: 0
- ✓ Main Line Valve: 0
- ✓ New Construction Meters: 0

**O and M Repair Work**
- ✓ Service Line: 4
- ✓ Fire Hydrant: 0
- ✓ Main Line: 2
- ✓ Meter Boxes: 15
- ✓ Main Line Valve Boxes: 0
- ✓ Meter Change Out: 115
- ✓ Registers Change Out: 3

**Customer Assist**
- ✓ Call Outs: 46
- ✓ Private Repairs: 15
- ✓ Water Waste: 1
- ✓ Lock/Unlock: 1
- ✓ High Pressure: 1
- ✓ Low Pressure: 0
- ✓ USA’s: 157
## BOARD OF DIRECTORS
### EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT SUMMARY
#### FEBRUARY 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>EMMERSON</th>
<th>NELSON</th>
<th>GREENWOOD</th>
<th>SELSKY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>CWD - FINANCE COMMITTEE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>CWD - REGULAR BOARD MEETING</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>CWD - SPECIAL BOARD MEETING</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/22</td>
<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE</td>
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<tr>
<td>2/5</td>
<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY EXECUTIVE DUES MEETING</td>
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</table>

**TOTAL MEETINGS ATTENDED:**
- EMMERSON: 3
- NELSON: 3
- GREENWOOD: 5
- SELSKY: 3

**TOTAL MEETINGS COMPENSATED:**
- EMMERSON: 0
- NELSON: 0
- GREENWOOD: 3
- SELSKY: 1

**TOTAL COMPENSATION:**
- EMMERSON: $0.00
- NELSON: $0.00
- GREENWOOD: $456.00
- SELSKY: $152.00

**TOTAL EXPENSES:**
- EMMERSON: $0.00
- NELSON: $0.00
- GREENWOOD: $0.00
- SELSKY: $0.00

---

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS
### EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT SUMMARY
#### FY 2020/2021
#### YEAR TO DATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>EMMERSON</th>
<th>NELSON</th>
<th>GREENWOOD</th>
<th>SELSKY</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACWA FALL CONFERENCE</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ACWA REGION 4 COMMITTEE</td>
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<tr>
<td>CWD - FINANCING CORPORATION MEETING</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6,6</td>
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<td>CWD - PUBLIC HEARING/REGULAR BOARD MEETING</td>
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<td>1,1,1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,1,3</td>
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<td>CWD - REGULAR BOARD MEETING</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,1,1,1,1,1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3,3,3,3,3,3</td>
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<tr>
<td>CWD - SPECIAL BOARD MEETING</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,1,1,3,3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,3</td>
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<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY BOARD MEETING</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY AWARDS MEETING</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY DUES MEETING</td>
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<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY STAFFING MEETING</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY STRATEGIC PLANNING</td>
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<td>1</td>
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**TOTAL MEETINGS ATTENDED:**
- EMMERSON: 15
- NELSON: 15
- GREENWOOD: 35
- SELSKY: 15

**TOTAL MEETINGS COMPENSATED:**
- EMMERSON: 0
- NELSON: 5
- GREENWOOD: 32
- SELSKY: 12

**TOTAL COMPENSATION:**
- EMMERSON: $ -
- NELSON: $760.00
- GREENWOOD: $4,864.00
- SELSKY: $1,824.00

**TOTAL EXPENSES:**
- EMMERSON: $ -
- NELSON: $ -
- GREENWOOD: $ -
- SELSKY: $ -

---

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 "3" 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"
Projected Mar-Nov UIFR for March 2021 is 1104 TAF. This year type has Hodge Year restrictions.

**Figure 1. UIFR Projections and American River Water Allocation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>March-Nov UIFR (TAF)</th>
<th>Date of Estimate</th>
<th>2,800</th>
<th>2,400</th>
<th>2,000</th>
<th>1,600</th>
<th>1,200</th>
<th>800</th>
<th>400</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Hodge Year</td>
<td>February-March</td>
<td>1195</td>
<td>1104</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>1,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wedge</td>
<td>March-April</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several 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.

A "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.

A "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).

"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>
<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>
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<td>March¹</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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<td>April¹</td>
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<td>310</td>
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<td>n.a.</td>
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<td>May¹</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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<td>June¹</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July¹</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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<tr>
<td>August¹</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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<tr>
<td>September¹</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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<td>October²</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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<tr>
<td>November²</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1195</td>
<td>1104</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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</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/reportapp/javareports?name=B120DIST. 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.

Congress on Track to Approve Millions More in Federal Funding for Water Debt Relief

February 25, 2021/in Water News, WEF /by Brett Walton

First-ever federal program for household water-bill assistance could see another $500 million.

By Brett Walton, Circle of Blue

Even before an initial round of funding is distributed to states and tribes, Congress is preparing to add another $500 million to a first-ever federal assistance program for low-income households that owe money to their water departments.

The House Budget Committee on Monday marked up President Joe Biden’s $1.9 trillion “American Rescue Plan,” a procedural move that sets the table for a House vote by the end of the week.

The relief package includes $500 million to assist low-income households who are behind on their water bills.

Kristina Surfus, managing director of government affairs for the National Association of Clean Water Agencies, told Circle of Blue that the funding is not near the amount needed to address a water-bill debt problem that has grown substantially in the year since the pandemic inverted American life. “But it’s an important step,” she said.

The potential need is indeed enormous. In December, Congress allocated $638 million for water-bill debt relief, the first time lawmakers have made federal funds available for that purpose. But in California alone, a state regulatory agency estimates that residents of that state owe about $1 billion in past-due water bills. Not all who are behind need help. As evidence from North Carolina shows, some are simply waiting until they have to pay. Most states prohibited the disconnection of water service, which is a tool for compelling people to settle past-due balances. Still, assistance will be a lifeline to many households with precarious finances.

The latest pandemic relief package is being swept through Congress by a process intended to avoid a Senate filibuster. Reconciliation allows Congress to pass legislation related to budget matters with a simple majority. Though the Senate is split 50-50, Democrats hold the tie-breaking vote because they control the White House.

Funding would be channeled through the Department of Health and Human Services. The legislation directs the department to consider two criteria when it allocates money to states and tribes: the percent of households under 150 percent of the federal poverty line and the percent that pay more than 30 percent of income on housing.

Surfus said that department officials have told her that they are working to get aid to states and tribes as quickly as they can but it probably won’t be disbursed until April. In an emailed statement, the department wrote that it is in the process of identifying allocations and that a “disbursement date has not been determined.”

States and tribes, in turn, are responsible for allocating the funding to utilities. Utilities are then to use the funds to reduce customer debts or lower their rates.
How will states determine which of the hundreds or thousands of utilities in their jurisdictions will receive the money? How will utilities choose which households receive assistance? The legislation provides little direction, other than saying utilities should focus on households with the lowest incomes that pay a high proportion of their income on water.

“It’s an open question how it’s going to work out,” Surfus said. “It’s not clear [assistance] is going to align with the greatest water bill needs.”

Manny Teodoro, a public policy scholar at the University of Wisconsin, suggests that states should prioritize simplicity over precision — by using an allocation formula based on population and poverty. He argues in favor of a two-tier system. Large utilities, which generally have more experience with financial assistance programs and more administrative resources, should be capable of handling outreach and distribution on their own. Smaller utilities, which have less sophisticated billing systems and fewer staff, should be assisted by regional social services agencies.

The legislation directs utilities to use existing procedures, akin to those for energy and food assistance, to hand out aid. Surfus has encouraged utilities to leverage these networks, including those that administer energy assistance.

Surfus and others in the water industry hope that the emergency provisions related to the pandemic eventually solidify into a permanent, better-designed federal aid program. The relentless increase in water rates and financial precarity will still be around after vaccines are in arms.

“Water affordability isn’t going away,” Surfus said.

Brett Walton

Brett writes about agriculture, energy, infrastructure, and the politics and economics of water in the United States. He also writes the Federal Water Tap, Circle of Blue’s weekly digest of U.S. government water news. He is the winner of two Society of Environmental Journalists reporting awards, one of the top honors in American environmental journalism: first place for explanatory reporting for a series on septic system pollution in the United States (2016) and third place for beat reporting in a small market (2014). He received the Sierra Club’s Distinguished Service Award in 2018. Brett lives in Seattle, where he hikes the mountains and bakes pies. Contact Brett Walton
circleofblue.org/author/brett
Our unequal earth Water

Biden urged to back water bill amid worst US crisis in decades

Water Act proposes massive injection of federal dollars as millions of people go without access to clean, safe, affordable water

Water trickles from a fire hydrant while workers repair a broken water main in Austin, Texas, on 21 February. The majority of water and wastewater systems nationwide are also unprepared to cope with the climate crisis. Photograph: Jay Janner/AP

Democratic lawmakers and advocates are urging Joe Biden to back legislation proposing unprecedented investment in America’s ailing water infrastructure amid the country’s worst crisis in decades that has left millions of people without access to clean, safe, affordable water.

Boil advisories, leaky lead pipes, poisonous forever chemicals, bill arrears and raw sewage are among the urgent issues facing ordinary Americans and municipal utilities after decades of federal government neglect, which has brought the country’s ageing water systems hurtling towards disaster.
The majority of water and wastewater systems nationwide are also unprepared to cope with the climate crisis which is causing increasingly frequent unpredictable extreme weather events like the Arctic freeze that disrupted water and energy supplies across Texas last week.

After decades of underinvestment, a water justice bill will be introduced on Thursday in Congress that proposes a massive injection of federal dollars over the next two decades in order to overhaul the ageing infrastructure, create decent jobs and address longstanding inequalities in access to water and sanitation.

“It’s clear we have a water crisis in every corner of the United States, and if we don’t act soon it will be a disaster.”

Brenda Lawrence

The Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity and Reliability (Water) Act, which will be introduced by Bernie Sanders in the Senate and Brenda Lawrence and Ro Khanna in the House, is backed by at least 70 other Democratic lawmakers and more than 500 advocacy, labor and faith-based organizations from almost every state.

It comes as more details on the president’s $2tn Build Back Better plan are expected soon, which campaigners hope will prioritize access to water given the president’s promise to put environmental justice at the heart of his administration’s climate and infrastructure policies.

“It’s clear we have a water crisis in every corner of the United States, and if we don’t act soon it will be a disaster,” Lawrence told the Guardian. “What happened in Texas and Flint, Michigan, and so many other places shows us what happens when we don’t take care of our water infrastructure. I want to scream from the rooftop and shake America awake: safe, clean affordable water is necessary to live – without it you will die.”

Federal funding for water systems has fallen by 77% in real terms since its peak in 1977 – leaving local utilities to raise the money through bills and loans that is needed to upgrade infrastructure, comply with safety standards for toxic contaminants such as PFAS, lead and algae blooms, and adapt to extreme weather conditions like drought and floods linked to global heating.

“It is beyond belief that in 2021 American kids are being poisoned by tap water ... Not only do we allow corporations to pollute our waterways, but the government has failed to keep up with critically needed improvements to our drinking water and wastewater infrastructure,” said Sanders, who warns that further privatization would drive up prices and reduce access.

The impact of declining government interest has been unequal: people of color, Native Americans and low-income households are disproportionately affected by rising bills and contaminants.

“Detroiter have endured skyrocketing bills, unaffordable rates, mass shutoffs and tax sale foreclosures – and Black and brown community members are facing the brunt of the burden,” said Monica Lewis Patrick, president of We the People of Detroit, one of the groups supporting the bill. “Water is a human right, but our current water systems are a breeding ground for environmental racism and trauma.”
The funding gap is massive: $35bn annually for 20 years is needed just to comply with safety regulations, according to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). It could cost as much as $944bn to make water and wastewater plants climate resilient.

Part of the problem is that for years, maintenance and clean-up projects were deferred by utilities, without squirreling away money or planning for the climate crisis.

Last week, about 10 million Texans did not have safe tap water after freezing temperatures damaged large parts of the state’s water infrastructure. Hundreds of boil advisories were issued for towns and cities as a drop in water pressure threatened safety.

Water supplies and sanitation have been disrupted over and over in recent decades – in Louisiana, Puerto Rico, California, Ohio and elsewhere – after hurricanes, wildfires, floods and other natural disasters, revealing the calamitous lack of preparedness to deal with climate chaos, according to the Natural Resources Defense Council.

The federal government’s absence has left many public utilities in crisis and in need of urgent relief, according to Adam Kratz, CEO of the National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA).

“The pandemic and Texas have shown that we need a massive program of longterm funding to rebuild our country’s interconnected infrastructure and bring it up to 21st-century standards, with water as a key focus.”

The Water Act, which was first introduced in 2016, would provide $35bn annually for states to allocate to publicly owned utilities for drinking water and sewer infrastructure repairs, as well as funds to replace lead service lines and filters for toxic compounds from drinking water – creating as many as a million decently paid jobs a year.

Households could get grants for septic tanks, and $1bn would be ring fenced for schools to address lead and other safety problems. Tribes and rural communities would be among those prioritized, as well as low-income households to prevent shutoffs due to unaffordable bills.

So far, $638m of Covid relief funds have gone to help households struggling with their bills with another $500m expected. To put this in perspective, in California alone debt owed on water bills stands at $1bn and one in every eight households is currently in arrears.

Wenonah Hauter, executive director of Food & Water Action, said: “From the plague of water shutoffs during a pandemic to the recent heartbreaking scenes across the south, it has become desperately clear that our country is in a water crisis. Grave crises require robust solutions, and this is just what the Water Act provides.”
SACRAMENTO, Calif. – Today, the Bureau of Reclamation announced the initial 2021 water supply allocation for Central Valley Project contractors. Allocation amounts are based on an estimate of water available for delivery to CVP water users and reflects current reservoir storages, precipitation, and snowpack in the Central Valley and Sierra Nevada. This year’s low allocation is an indicator of the dry winter California is experiencing after the dry water year of 2020.

“Although we had a couple of precipitation-packed storms in January and early February, we are still well below normal for precipitation and snowfall this year,” said Regional Director Ernest Conant. “We will monitor the hydrology as the water year progresses and continue to look for opportunities for operational flexibility.”

The California Department of Water Resources reports that as of Feb. 21, statewide average snow water content in the Sierra Nevada was 54% of the Apr. 1 average. Current Northern Sierra precipitation is 52% of the seasonal average to date.

Shasta Reservoir’s 4.5 million acre-feet capacity represents the majority of CVP water storage. Water from Shasta Reservoir is used for many purposes, including contractor supply for north and south of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta, as well as maintaining temperatures downstream of the dam throughout the summer and fall for threatened and endangered fish species to the extent practicable. Currently, reservoir storage is below the historic average for this time of the year and runoff forecasts predict that overall storage might be limited if typical spring precipitation does not materialize.

Given the low snowpack and low projected runoff this spring and summer, Reclamation is announcing the following initial allocations:

**North-of-Delta Contractors (Including American River and In-Delta Contractors)**

- Agricultural water service contractors north-of-Delta are allocated 5% of their contract supply.
- Pursuant to Reclamation’s municipal and industrial water shortage guidelines, M&I water service contractors north-of-Delta (including American River and In-Delta Contractors) are allocated 55% of their historic use or public health and safety needs, whichever is greater.
- Sacramento River Settlement Contractors are allocated 75% of their contract supply.

**Eastside Water Service Contractors**

- Eastside water service contractors (Central San Joaquin Water Conservation District and Stockton East Water District) are allocated 100% of their contract total.
South-of-Delta Contractors

- Agricultural water service contractors south-of-Delta are allocated 5% of their contract supply.
- M&I water service contractors south-of-Delta are allocated the greater of 55% of their historic use or public health and safety needs, whichever is greater.
- The San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors and San Joaquin Settlement Contractors are allocated 75% of their contract supply.

Wildlife Refuges

- Wildlife refuges (Level 2) north- and south-of-Delta, which also have allocations subject to pre-established Shasta inflow criteria, are allocated 75% of their contract supply.

Friant Division

- Friant Division contractors’ water supply develops in the Upper San Joaquin River Basin Watershed and is delivered from Millerton Lake through Friant Dam to the Madera Canal and Friant-Kern Canal. The first 800,000 acre-feet of available water supply is considered Class 1; Class 2 is considered the next amount of available water supply up to 1.4 million acre-feet. Given the current hydrologic conditions, Friant Class 1 initial allocation will be 20% and Class 2 will be 0%.
- For the San Joaquin River Restoration Program, Reclamation is currently forecasting a “Dry” water year type, providing for 170,732 acre-feet to be used for Restoration Program purposes.

In addition to the initial 2021 CVP water allocation, several south-of-Delta and Friant Division contractors are rescheduling unused water from 2020 supplies into 2021. That water is being stored in San Luis Reservoir and Millerton Lake. The option to reschedule (carry over) water in San Luis Reservoir and Millerton Lake from one contract year to the next has been available to the water service contractors since the early 1990’s. That carry over option was instituted after a series of dry years in the early 1990’s to encourage conservation and best water management practices.

Reclamation notified the Sacramento River Settlement Contractors, San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors, San Joaquin Settlement Contractors, and Refuge Contractors that the forecasted inflow to Shasta Lake falls below the threshold and the water year is currently identified as a “Critical Year” as that term is defined in their contracts.

As the water year progresses, changes in hydrology and opportunities to deliver additional water will influence future allocations. Water supply updates will be made as appropriate and posted at https://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvp-water/index.html.

# # #

The Bureau of Reclamation is a federal agency under the U.S. Department of the Interior and is the nation’s largest wholesale water supplier and second largest producer of hydroelectric power. Its facilities also provide substantial flood control, recreation opportunities, and environmental benefits. Visit www.usbr.gov and follow @USBR and @ReclamationCVP on Twitter.
Upcoming Storms Unlikely To Dent California's Drought

The rainy season is approaching an end, and, after five consecutive dry months, 90 percent of the state is experiencing drought.

LOS ANGELES, CA — Though a series of rainstorms are expected to wash over California from Crescent City to Chula Vista this week, there is little chance of lifting the Golden State out of drought.

The bone dry conditions could mean another round of water conservation mandates and catastrophic wildfires for California.

"Over the last two years, we slipped back into drought. We need a lot of rain and not just all at once. We need it over time," said National Weather Service Meteorologist Mike Wofford. "At this point, the likelihood of making up significant ground is low."
California's rainy season is nearing its end after another "critically dry year," according to the state Department of Water Resources. The water levels at the state's reservoirs are particularly worrying. After two years of below-average rainfall, the state's water reservoirs are between 38 and 68 percent capacity, and the state's overall snowpack was at 61 percent of the March average.

"As California closes out the fifth consecutive dry month of our water year, absent a series of strong storms in March or April we are going to end with a critically dry year on the heels of last year's dry conditions," said Department of Water Resources Director Karla Nemeth. "With back-to-back dry years, water efficiency and drought preparedness are more important than ever for communities, agriculture and the environment."

More than 90 percent of the state is officially in a drought, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor, and more than 99 percent of the state is abnormally dry. Northern California and inland Southern California are the hardest hit with several counties already enduring extreme drought conditions.

The cycle of drought and wildfires followed by rain and mudslides has increasingly become the norm for California this century. For now, Californians appear to be headed for another year of brown lawns and creative measures for conserving water.

"As dry conditions continue to persist, Californians should look at ways to reduce water use at home," warned the Department of Water Resources. "Each individual act of increasing water efficiency can make a difference."
California Experiences Fifth Straight Month of Below Average Snow, Precipitation

Published: Mar 02, 2021

SACRAMENTO, Calif. – The Department of Water Resources (DWR) today conducted the third manual snow survey of the season at Phillips Station. The manual survey recorded 56 inches of snow depth and a snow water equivalent (SWE) of 21 inches, which is 86 percent of average for this location. The SWE measures the amount of water contained in the snowpack and is a key component of DWR’s water supply forecast.

“As California closes out the fifth consecutive dry month of our water year, absent a series of strong storms in March or April we are going to end with a critically dry year on the heels of last year’s dry conditions,” said DWR Director Karla Nemeth. “With back-to-back dry years, water efficiency and drought preparedness are more important than ever for communities, agriculture and the environment.”

Dry conditions require coordination among state, federal and local entities. State water leaders are preparing to address the current dry conditions adaptively, guided by lessons learned during previous droughts.

With below-average precipitation across the state, California’s reservoirs are showing the impacts of a second consecutive dry year. Lake Oroville is currently at 55 percent of average and Lake Shasta, California’s largest surface reservoir, is currently at 68 percent of average for this date.

Statewide snow survey measurements continue to reflect the overall dry conditions. Measurements from DWR’s electronic snow survey stations indicate that statewide the snowpack’s SWE is 15 inches, or 61 percent of the March 2 average, and 54 percent of the April 1 average. April 1 is typically when California’s snowpack is the deepest and has the highest SWE.

The current State Water Project (SWP) allocation of 10 percent amounts to 422,848 acre-feet of water, distributed among the 29 long-term SWP contractors who serve more than 27 million Californians and 750,000 acres of farmland. Last year the initial allocation was also 10 percent, with a final allocation of 20 percent set in May 2020.

Precipitation in the form of rain – and snowfall at higher elevations – is critical because it refills reservoirs, packs away snow for spring runoff and helps stem the risk of wildfires. As dry conditions continue to persist, Californians should look at ways to reduce water use at home. Each individual act of increasing water efficiency can make a difference. Visit SaveOurWater.com to learn easy ways to save water every day.
2021 Regular Board Meeting Schedule

January  19
February  16
March     16
April     20  (Board Compensation Public Hearing)
May       18  (Budget/Rates Public Hearing)
June      15
July      20
August    17
September 21
October   19
November  16
December  14

Meetings will be held at 6:00 p.m. at the District’s meeting room located at: 7837 Fair Oaks Boulevard, Carmichael.
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<th>SUNDAY</th>
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<td>May 1</td>
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- **9:00am SGA Board Meeting (@ RWA/SGA office)** on April 8
- **6:00pm Board Meeting (Board Room)** on April 20
- **8:30am RWA-Exec Comm Mtg @ RWA** on April 28
May 2021

SUNDAY  MONDAY  TUESDAY  WEDNESDAY  THURSDAY  FRIDAY  SATURDAY

Apr 25  26  27  28  29  30  May 1

2  3  4  5  6  7  8

9  10  11  12  13  14  15

9:00am RWA-Board Mtg (@ RWA)

16  17  18  19  20  21  22

6:00pm Board Meeting (Board Room)

23  24  25  26  27  28  29

Memorial Day (Holiday)  8:30am RWA-Exec Comm Mtg @ RWA

30  31  Jun 1  2  3  4  5

Cecilia Dodge

3/1/2021 4:12 PM
CARMICHAEL WATER DISTRICT

STANDING COMMITTEES:
Compensation Committee
Paul Selsky (Term 2020-2022); Jeff Nelson (Term 2021-2023)
Finance Committee
Mark Emmerson (Term 2021-2023); Vacancy (Term 2021-2023)
Water Reliability Committee
Ron Greenwood (Term 2020-2022); Paul Selsky (Term 2021-2023)
Water Sales Committee
Jeff Nelson (Term 2020-2022); Ron Greenwood (Term 2018-2021)

ADHOC COMMITTEES:
Compensation Policy Committee
Paul Selsky; Jeff Nelson
Collaboration Study Committee
Jeff Nelson (Representative); Ron Greenwood (Alternate)

ASSOCIATION CALIFORNIA WATER AGENCIES (meetings/year)
Joint Powers Insurance Authority (2)
Mark Emmerson (Representative)
Region 4 Chair (18)
Mark Emmerson (Representative, Term 2020-2021)
Region 4 Energy Committee (4)
Ron Greenwood (Representative, Term 2020-2021)

Region 4 Groundwater Committee (4)
Jeff Nelson (Representative, Term 2020-2021)
Region 4 Local Government Committee (2)
Ron Greenwood (Representative, Term 2020-2021)
Region 4 Water Management Committee (3)
Paul Selsky (Representative, Term 2020-2021)

OTHER MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEES (meetings/year)
CALIFORNIA-OREGON TRANSMISSION PROJECT (4)
Jeff Nelson (Representative)

REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY:
Board of Directors (12)
Ron Greenwood (Representative); Cathy Lee (Representative); Paul Selsky (Alternate)
Executive Committee (12)
Ron Greenwood (Representative, Term 2021)

SACRAMENTO GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY (6)
Paul Selsky (Representative, Term 2021-2022); Jeff Nelson (Alternate)

WATER FORUMS SUCCESSOR EFFORT (4)
Jeff Nelson (Representative); Cathy Lee (Representative); Ron Greenwood (Alternate)
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