### BOARD OF DIRECTORS
EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT SUMMARY
MAY 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>EMMERSON</th>
<th>NELSON</th>
<th>GREENWOOD</th>
<th>SELSKY</th>
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<td>5/12, 5/13</td>
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|               | TOTAL MEETINGS ATTENDED                           | 4        | 2      | 7         | 2      |
|               | TOTAL MEETINGS COMPENSATED                        | 0        | 5      | 4         | 1      |
|               | TOTAL COMPENSATION                                | $0.00    | $760.00$ | $608.00  | $152.00|
|               | TOTAL EXPENSES                                    | $0.00    | $0.00  | $0.00     | $0.00  |

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>EMMERSON DIVISION 2</th>
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<td>REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY STRATEGIC PLANNING</td>
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|               | TOTAL MEETINGS ATTENDED                           | 25       | 24     | 52        | 23     |
|               | TOTAL MEETINGS COMPENSATED                        | 0        | 12     | 44        | 16     |
|               | TOTAL COMPENSATION                                | $ -      | $ 1,824.00 | $ 6,688.00 | $ 2,432.00 |
|               | TOTAL EXPENSES                                    | - $     | - $    | - $      | - $   |

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"
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Notice to Public Drinking Water Systems

Ongoing Dry Conditions in California – Prepare for Drought Impacts Statewide

Water Source Contingency and Conservation Planning

June 8th, 2021

With California experiencing its second consecutive dry year, and due to the effects of climate change, we are all reminded that drought planning and conservation are now a California way of life.

The first six months of water year 2021 rank as the fourth driest on record. With warm temperatures and extended dry conditions, melting Sierra Nevada snow is soaking into parched ground rather than running into reservoirs. On some streams, runoff is lower now than during the critically dry year of 2014–15.

These conditions may contribute to reduced yield from your ground and/or surface water supply sources, challenges with water quality, and difficulties in meeting normal system demands resulting in water shortages or low pressure during peak demand periods, such as those that normally occur in the late summer and early fall months.

Sustained preparation and planning are critical. Most of California’s water systems were able to manage drought impacts and maintain the high quality of water delivered to their customers during the last drought by taking actions early.

The State Water Resources Control Board urges you to prioritize three actions: 1) closely evaluate your water supply; 2) develop a contingency plan to mitigate any water supply problems that might result from current and future conditions, and 3) encourage your customers to conserve water voluntarily. The following components should be included in your system evaluation and drought contingency plan:

Evaluate Your Water Supply

An accurate determination of the system source capacity, including ground water levels, well yields, well-pumping capacities and pump bowl settings (depth to the pump’s intake). The information you collect should include the following:
a. **Monitor the depth-to-ground-water level in your wells under both pumping and non-pumping conditions:** Depth-to-groundwater is a very good indicator of well capacity. Too often, a well’s pumping capacity is used as the sole indicator of pumping conditions with no attention given to ground water depth. As a result, depletion of the ground water table over time may not be apparent. In addition, not monitoring groundwater levels over pump bowls can ruin good pumping equipment if excessive drawdown in the groundwater table allows air to enter the pumping equipment. If water levels drop below your pump bowl settings, significant damage to pump impellors, bearings and motors is likely to occur. As a result, your system could be without water until a new pump can be installed, and you might encounter significant equipment and labor costs to replace burned-out pumps and motors.

b. **Read and record well pumping capacity:** We strongly recommend that you read and record your well flow totalizing meter on a regular basis. This can help you monitor usage and identify your degree of water loss or “unaccounted-for-water.” Unaccounted-for-water is the difference between the water you produce from your sources and the amount actually delivered to customers.

c. **Monitor and record the water levels in your system storage tanks during various high-demand periods of the day:** We recommend that you monitor and record the level of the water in your storage tanks at the same time each day, which will help you identify increasing system demand or reduced source capacity conditions that can lead to major supply problems.

d. **Repair any obvious leaks in your storage tanks and distribution system.** If your distribution system is over 25 years old, consider starting a leak detection program to identify and repair leaks in your distribution system that may not be obvious, particularly unaccounted-for-water losses. Water that is not wasted through unrepaired leaks will be available to customers when needed. It will also save you money, because you will consume less power for pumping water that will ultimately be wasted anyway.

**Create a Contingency Plan**

To start your drought contingency plan, review your past water use data and anticipate upcoming demand. Then, plan appropriately for anticipated shortages. Minimally, your plan should include:

a. **Serious water conservation measures that will help mitigate water shortage problems:** If your system has experienced water shortages in prior years, and additional source capacity has not been brought online, it is imperative to begin conservation efforts immediately. Outdoor watering, and other non-essential water use should be curtailed.
b. **A temporary or permanent interconnection to a neighboring utility that has excess production capacity**: Such interconnections should be discussed with the appropriate Division of Drinking Water District office before implemented. Arrangements for an interconnection should be made ahead of an emergency, so now is the time to plan one if appropriate.

c. **Installation of treatment on standby sources that have water quality issues**: If you anticipate that you will need to treat standby sources to maintain drinking water quality standards, begin the planning and permitting process now and install the necessary equipment as soon as possible. Treatment equipment and constructional materials are already in tight supply and may not be available later to cover an emergency installation. Some treatment requires testing before it can come online, and this should be considered in your planning timeline.

d. **Join a Mutual Aid & Assistance Program**: Belonging to mutual aid associations, such as California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CalWARN), will give you access to information on topics like emergency preparedness, disaster response, and mutual assistance processes for public and private water and wastewater utilities. Benefits include a mutual assistance agreement, process for sharing emergency resources among signatories statewide, and resources to respond and recover more quickly from a disaster or drought.

It is important that even for systems that use groundwater wells that have never experienced an outage, you take steps to verify water table depth and well pump settings as indicated above. If you believe your water system will be facing water shortage problems, we recommend you contact your district office to alert them and work through the steps needed to remain in compliance.

**Create awareness that voluntary conservation is critical**

Conservation extends existing supplies, helping to ensure California’s communities and ecosystems weather this crisis. The State Water Board urges you to work with all customers in your service area to voluntarily reduce:

a. Watering of outdoor landscapes that causes incidental runoff onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures.

b. Individuals washing privately-owned cars with a hose, unless they are using a positive action shut-off nozzle.

c. Applying potable water directly to driveways and sidewalks.

d. Using potable water in an ornamental fountain or other decorative water feature.
e. Using water to irrigate turf and ornamental landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall.

f. Serving drinking water that was not requested in eating or drinking establishments.

g. Irrigating turf on public street medians or publicly owned and/or maintained landscaped areas between the street and sidewalk.

The State Water Board also encourages you to coordinate with:

a. Hotels and motels to ensure they allow guests to opt out of having towels and linens laundered daily.

b. Homeowners’ associations, community service organizations, or similar entities to ensure they support water-efficient landscaping.

For more information about water supply planning, water conservation, drought-related events, and more, visit the Water Board’s new drought webpages. They include a new visualization tool that allows you to explore water system supplies and demands. The water conservation portal offers water-saving tips and suggested conservation measures, references to policies and laws, and more resources. These pages will be continuously updated so check back regularly.

Thank you for your continued partnership in ensuring Californians have access to high quality water. Together, we can make every drop count.
Drought-stricken Nevada enacts ban on ‘non-functional’ grass

June 7, 2021 at 11:20 am | Updated June 8, 2021 at 6:02 am

CARSON CITY, Nev. (AP) — In Sin City, one thing that will soon become unforgivable is useless grass.

A new Nevada law will outlaw about 31% of the grass in the Las Vegas area in an effort to conserve water amid a drought that’s drying up the region’s primary water source: the Colorado River.

Other cities and states around the U.S. have enacted temporary bans on lawns that must be watered, but legislation signed Friday by Gov. Steve Sisolak makes Nevada the first in...
the nation to enact a permanent ban on certain categories of grass.

Sisolak said last week that anyone flying into Las Vegas viewing the “bathtub rings” that delineate how high Lake Mead’s water levels used to be can see that conservation is needed.

“It’s incumbent upon us for the next generation to be more conscious of conservation and our natural resources — water being particularly important,” he said.

The ban targets what the Southern Nevada Water Authority calls “non-functional turf.” It applies to grass that virtually no one uses at office parks, in street medians and at entrances to housing developments. It excludes single-family homes, parks and golf courses.

Nevada Assemblyman Howard Watts III, the bill’s sponsor, said he hopes other western states consider similar action leading up to 2026, when they renegotiate the Colorado River’s Drought Contingency Plan. He applauded Sisolak for taking concrete action on conservation after Utah Gov. Spencer Cox asked people to pray for rain last week.

“There’s broad acceptance in southern Nevada that if we can take some grass out to preserve the water supply for our communities, then that’s something that we need to do,” he said. “This sends a clear message about what other states need to be looking at in order to preserve water.”

The measure will require the replacement of about 6 square miles (16 square kilometers) of grass in the metro Las Vegas area. By ripping it out, water officials estimate the region can conserve 10% of its total available Colorado River water supply and save about 11 gallons (41 liters) per person per day in a region with a population of about 2.3 million.

“Replacing non-functional turf from Southern Nevada will allow for more sustainable and efficient use of resources, build resiliency to climate change, and help ensure the community’s current and future water needs continue to be met,” said Southern Nevada Water Authority General Manager John Entsminger.

The ban was passed by state lawmakers with bipartisan support and backing from groups like Great Basin Water Network conservation group and the Southern Nevada Homebuilders’ Association, which wants to free up water to allow for projected growth and future construction.
When the ban takes effect in 2027, it will apply only to Southern Nevada Water Authority jurisdiction, which encompasses Las Vegas and its surrounding areas and relies on the Colorado River for 90% of its water supply.

As the region has grown, the agency has prohibited developers from planting grass front lawns in new subdivisions and has spent years offering some of the region’s most generous rebates to owners of older properties — up to $3 per square foot (0.1 square meters) — to tear out grass and replace it with drought-tolerant landscaping.

Water officials have said waning demand for those rebates has made bolder measures necessary. The legislation also mandates the formation of an advisory committee to carve out exceptions to the ban.

Other cities and states have enacted temporary grass bans during short-term droughts, but Nevada is the first place in the country to put in place a regional ban on certain uses of grass.

The ban came as the seven states that rely on the over-tapped Colorado River for water — Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming — reckon with the prospect of a drier future.

Lake Mead and Lake Powell, the two reservoirs where Colorado River water is stored, are projected to shrink this year to levels that would trigger the region’s first-ever official shortage declaration and cut the amount allocated to Nevada and Arizona.

Water officials in both states have said that even with the cuts, they’ll still have enough water to accommodate projected population growth, but are working to limit certain kinds of consumption.

In Arizona, farmers in Pinal County south of Phoenix have had to stop irrigating their fields because of the cuts. Nevada stands to lose about 4% of its allocation, although the state has historically not used its entire share.

This version corrects that the ban on “non-functional turf” will require the replacement of 6 square miles (16 square kilometers) of grass, or about 31% of turf in the Las Vegas metro, not 8 square miles (21 square kilometers) and 40%.
Sam Metz is a corps member for the Associated Press/Report for America Statehouse News Initiative. Report for America is a nonprofit national service program that places journalists in local newsrooms to report on undercovered issues.

SAM METZ

The Seattle Times does not append comment threads to stories from wire services such as the Associated Press, The New York Times, The Washington Post or Bloomberg News. Rather, we focus on discussions related to local stories by our own staff. You can read more about our community policies here.
Sacramento, Calif. – Today the Regional Water Authority (RWA) Board of Directors, which represents 20 water providers serving 2 million people in the Sacramento region, adopted a resolution urging their members to consider actions, such as asking customers to voluntary conserve and sustainably shifting to groundwater, in order to help the environment of the Lower American River.

“While the Sacramento region is in a strong position to meet the water supply needs of people, the dry conditions are expected to stress the environment of the Lower American River, one of our region’s greatest treasures,” said RWA Executive Director Jim Peifer.

Folsom Reservoir storage levels are lower than historic drought conditions in 2014 and 2015. Water flowing from Folsom Reservoir feeds the Lower American River and supports fish species that depend on both adequate flows and temperatures, including fall-run Chinook salmon and steelhead trout. RWA is continuing to work with the Sacramento Water Forum, and federal and state agencies, to monitor and address conditions.

“We are calling on local water providers to consider reducing their reliance on Folsom Lake and the Lower American River for their water supplies as much as possible,” Peifer said, noting that actions may include:
• **Shifting to using more groundwater.** Over the past several decades local water providers have been working together to sustainably shift the region's water use to surface water or groundwater according to conditions. During dry years, the region's groundwater aquifer is there to serve as our buffer against drought.

• **Sharing water around the region:** Since the last drought, water providers have invested in new pipelines, interties, pumps and groundwater wells to move water where it's needed. This system builds on the existing ability to shift between surface and groundwater and is ready to assist the communities most directly impacted by lower levels at Folsom Reservoir.

• **Asking customers to voluntarily conserve water by 10 percent,** especially outdoors where most household water use occurs in the Sacramento region.

“We ask residents to use water efficiently no matter the weather, and regional water use is already lower than it was in 2013, before the last major drought,” Peifer said. “Residents may be asked to further their efforts.”

On a regional basis, the Regional Water Authority will be increasing advertising to promote water efficiency and offering several new rebate programs to help customers install water-efficient irrigation, replace thirsty lawn with low-water plants, and fix household leaks. Additional information will be posted to BeWaterSmart.info.

“It's important to remember that we've been here before—and frankly will be here again with climate change,” Peifer said. The region's water providers have developed a comprehensive water resilience portfolio called WaterFuture, to prepare for the more frequent and intense cycles of drought projected to come with climate change. You can learn more about this at rwah2o.org/WaterFuture.
BEST WAYS TO SAVE

In the Sacramento region, most of the water we use daily goes on lawns and outdoor landscaping, and about 30 percent of that is lost due to overwatering and evaporation. There are lots of ways to save water at home, but using water efficiently outdoors can make the biggest difference of all.

Here are five possible actions to take now:

1: Check soil moisture with a moisture meter before turning on sprinklers—saves 80 gallons of water per day. Request a free moisture meter, while supplies last, at BeWaterSmart.info.

2: Replace older sprinklers with more high-efficiency rotary nozzles—saves 8 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet of yard per day. Learn how at BeWaterSmart.info/Sprinklers.

3: Upgrade to a WaterSense-labeled weather-based sprinkler timer—saves up to 100-150 gallons of water per day. Learn about available rebates at BeWaterSmart.info/rebates-services.

4: Water plants early in the morning to reduce evaporation—saves 50 gallons of water each time you water.

5: Inside your home, check and fix leaks—saves 30-50 gallons of water per day. Learn how at BeWaterSmart.info/household-leaks-are-more-than-a-drop-in-the-bucket.

Water providers are here to help. Many water providers offer rebates for replacing older fixtures with more efficient models. These include rebates for toilets and clothes washers, as well as for upgrading water-wasting sprinklers and irrigation equipment. In addition to rebates, most local water providers offer free consultations for customers with tailored information on how they can specifically use less water in the home and the garden.

For more information, including a regional map with watering guidelines, visit BeWaterSmart.info.

The Regional Water Authority (RWA) is a joint powers authority representing 20 water providers serving 2 million people in the greater Sacramento region. Formed in 2001, its primary mission is to help its members protect and enhance the reliability, availability, affordability and quality of water resources. Learn more at rwah2o.org.