REGULAR MEETING OF THE FLORIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Agenda

Tuesday, January 16, 2024

6:30 PM

Compliance with Government Code Section 54957.5

Public records, including writings related to an agenda item for an open session of a regular meeting of the Florin Resources Conservation District that are distributed less than 72 hours before the meeting, are available by email request. In addition, such writings may be posted, whenever possible, on the Elk Grove Water District website at www.egwd.org. The Board will discuss all items on the agenda and may take action on any item listed as an "Action" item. The Board may discuss items that do not appear on the agenda but will not act on those items unless there is a need to take immediate action and the Board determines by a two-thirds (2/3) vote that the need for action arose after posting of the agenda. If necessary, the Meeting will be adjourned to Closed Session to discuss items on the agenda listed under "Closed Session." At the conclusion of the Closed Session, the meeting will reconvene to "Open Session."

CALL TO ORDER, ROLL CALL AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Public Comment

This is the opportunity for the public to comment on non-agenda items within the subject matter jurisdiction. Comments are limited to three (3) minutes.

Page Numbers

1. Proclamations and Announcements

Associate Director Comment

Public Comment

2. Consent Calendar — 4-5

(Stefani Phillips, Board Secretary and Patrick Lee, Treasurer)

a. Minutes of Special Board Meeting of December 12, 2023 — **6-9**
b. Accounts Payable Check History – December 2023 — **10-12**
c. Board and Employee Expense/Reimbursements – December 2023 — **13**
d. Active Accounts – December 2023 — **14**
e. Bond Covenant Status for FY 2023-24 – December 2023 — **15**
f. CASH - Detail Schedule of Investments– December 2023 — **16**
g. Consultants Expenses – December 2023 — **17**
h. Major Capital Improvement Projects – December 2023 — **18**

Associate Director Comment

Public Comment

Recommended Action/Information: Approve Florin Resource Conservation District Consent Calendar items a – h.

Page Numbers

3. Florin Resource Conservation District Election of Officers - 2024 **19-20**
(Stefani Phillips, Board Secretary)

Associate Director Comment

Public Comment

Recommended Action/Information: **Elect a Chair and Vice-Chair for the 2024 calendar year.**

4. Sacramento Regional Water Bank **21-83**
(Bruce Kamilos, General Manager)

Associate Director Comment

Public Comment

Recommended Action/Information: **Approve the Elk Grove Water District's participation in the Sacramento Regional Water Bank, which would require becoming current on its balance owed of $25,000 for Phase 2 water bank development costs.**

5. Florin Resource Conservation District Committee Appointments and Outside Agency Representation - 2024 **84-86**
(Stefani Phillips, Board Secretary)

Associate Director Comment

Public Comment

Recommended Action/Information:

1. **Appoint Directors to sit on the Conservation and Infrastructure Committees of the Florin Resource Conservation District; and**
2. **Appoint Representatives for outside agency participation.**

6. Elk Grove Water District Fiscal Year 2023-24 Quarterly Operating Budget Status Report **87-94**
(Patrick Lee, Finance Manager/Treasurer)

Associate Director Comment

Public Comment

Recommended Action/Information: **Information only.**

7. Elk Grove Water District Fiscal Year 2023-24 Quarterly Capital Reserve Status Report **95-98**
(Patrick Lee, Finance Manager/Treasurer)

Associate Director Comment

Public Comment

Recommended Action/Information: **Information only.**

8. Amendment to the Florin Resource Conservation District/Elk Grove Water District Ordinance – Provisions of Water Service **99-122**
(Patrick Lee, Finance Manager/Treasurer)

Associate Director Comment

Public Comment

Recommended Action/Information: **Adopt Ordinance No. 01.16.24.01, amending Ordinance No. 09.18.19.01, Exhibit A: Florin Resource Conservation District/Elk Grove Water District Ordinance – Provisions of Water Service.**

9. Advanced Meter Infrastructure Project Grant Application **123-142**
(Travis Franklin, Program Manager)

Associate Director Comment

Public Comment

Recommended Action/Information: **Adopt Resolution No. 01.16.24.01 endorsing the submission of a grant application for the WaterSMART: Water and Energy Efficiency Grants for Fiscal Year 2024 and Fiscal Year 2025 opportunity.**

10. General Manager's Report **143-180**
(Bruce Kamilos, General Manager)

Associate Director Comment

Public Comment

Recommended Action/Information: **Information only.**

11. Elk Grove Water District Operations Report – December 2023 **181-237**
(Bruce Kamilos, General Manager)

Associate Director Comment

Public Comment

Recommended Action/Information: **Information only.**

12. Directors Comments

Adjourn to Regular Meeting – February 20, 2024

January 16, 2024

TO: Chair and Directors of the Florin Resource Conservation District

FROM: Stefani Phillips, Board Secretary and Patrick Lee, Treasurer

SUBJECT: **CONSENT CALENDAR**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Florin Resource Conservation District Board of Directors approve Florin Resource Conservation District Consent Calendar items a – h.

SUMMARY

Consent Calendar items a – h are standing items on the Regular Board Meeting agenda.

By this action, the Florin Resource Conservation District (FRCD) Board of Directors will approve FRCD Consent Calendar items a – h.

DISCUSSION

Background

Consent Calendar items are standing items on the Regular Board Meeting agenda.

Present Situation

Consent Calendar items a – h are standing items on the Regular Board Meeting agenda.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no direct environmental considerations associated with this report.

STRATEGIC PLAN CONFORMITY

This item conforms to the FRCD/Elk Grove Water District 2020-2025 Strategic Plan. The monthly Consent Calendar report provides transparency, which aligns with Goal No. 1, Governance and Customer Engagement, of the Strategic Plan 2020-2025.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

There is no financial impact associated with this report.

Respectfully submitted,

STEFANI PHILLIPS
BOARD SECRETARY

And

PATRICK LEE
TREASURER

Attachments

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FLORIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Tuesday, December 12, 2023

The special meeting of the Florin Resource Conservation District Board of Directors was called to order at 6:30 p.m. by Chair Tom Nelson at 9829 Waterman Road, Elk Grove, CA.

Call to Order, Roll Call, and Pledge of Allegiance.

Directors Present:	Tom Nelson, Paul Lindsay, Lisa Medina, Elliot Mulberg, Sophia Scherman
Directors Absent:	None
Staff Present:	Bruce Kamilos, General Manager; Patrick Lee, Finance Manager/ Treasurer; Travis Franklin, Program Manager; Stefani Phillips, Human Resources Administrator/Board Secretary; Donella Murillo, Finance Supervisor; Ben Voelz, Associate Engineer; Amber Kavert, Human Resources Technician
Staff Absent:	None
Associate Directors Present:	Kim Martin, Robert Stresak
Associate Directors Absent:	None
General Counsel Present:	Andrew Ramos, Bartkiewicz, Kronick & Shanahan
Consultants Present:	Mitesh Desai, Badawi & Associates; Shellie Anderson, Bryce Consulting

Public Comment

No comment.

1. Proclamations and Announcements

Nothing to report.

2. Consent Calendar

a. Minutes of Regular Board Meeting of October 17, 2023
b. Accounts Payable Check History – October 2023
c. Accounts Payable Check History – November 2023
d. Board and Employee Expense/Reimbursements – October 2023
e. Board and Employee Expense/Reimbursements – November 2023
f. Active Accounts – October 2023
g. Active Accounts – November 2023
h. Bond Covenant Status for FY 2023-24 – October 2023
i. Bond Covenant Status for FY 2023-24 – November 2023
j. CASH - Detail Schedule of Investments– October 2023
k. CASH - Detail Schedule of Investments– November 2023
l. Consultants Expenses – October 2023
m. Consultants Expenses – November 2023
n. Major Capital Improvement Projects – October 2023
o. Major Capital Improvement Projects – November 2023

MSC (Scherman/Medina) to approve Florin Resource Conservation District Consent Calendar items a-o. 5/0: Ayes: Lindsay, Medina, Mulberg, Nelson, and Scherman.

3. Year to Date Revenues and Expenses Compared to Budget – October and November 2023

Finance Manager Patrick Lee presented the Year to Date Revenue and Expenses Compared to Budget for both October and November 2023 to the Florin Resource Conservation District (District) Board of Directors (Board).

The Board moved agenda item 4, Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2023, and 2022 to later in the meeting.

5. Florin Resource Conservation District/Elk Grove Water District 2024 Health Benefits Study

Human Resources Administrator Stefani Phillips provided background on the District's health benefits and the Employee Cost Control Program (ECCP) before introducing Shellie Anderson from Bryce Consulting.

In summary, back in June of 2011, the Board adopted an ECCP, which was intended to reduce and control costs for future years. One element of the ECCP was imposing a medical maximum contribution cap (Cap), which would inflate each fiscal year by 2%. Over the years, staff have monitored the Cap and its impact. To comply with the District's goal to provide competitive salaries and benefits, staff will complete a health benefits analysis studying other agencies in the region.

Ms. Anderson went over the 14 agencies chosen to look at during the 2024 Health Benefits Study (Study). After discussion, it was asked by the Board to include one (1) more agency from San Joaquin County into the Study.

Associate Director Robert Stresak asked if the Study includes looking at vision and dental benefits. Ms. Phillips informed him the Study is only evaluating medical benefits.

MSC (Mulberg/Medina) to approve the recommended selection of agencies to survey for the Florin Resource Conservation District/Elk Grove Water District 2024 Health Benefits Study with the inclusion of one more agency from San Joaquin County. 5/0: Ayes: Lindsay, Medina, Mulberg, Nelson, and Scherman.

4. Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2023, and 2022

Mr. Lee presented the item to the Board before handing it over to Mitesh Desai from Badawi & Associates to present a PowerPoint on the District's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for Fiscal Year (FY) ended June 30, 2023, and 2022.

Mr. Desai presented his PowerPoint of the ACFR to the Board and answered all questions asked.

MSC (Medina/Nelson) to accept and file the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, and 2022. 5/0: Ayes: Lindsay, Medina, Mulberg, Nelson, and Scherman.

6. Board of Director Elections

General Manager Bruce Kamilos presented the item to the Board.

In summary, on October 10, 2023, the District received a letter from the Sacramento County Voter Registration & Elections Office notifying public agencies of an election fee cost increase. The cost of holding elections has risen dramatically. For the November 8, 2022 election, the cost per registered voter in Sacramento County was $1.2295. For the November 5, 2024 election, the cost per registered voter will be $2.3287. This increase in election fees has almost doubled the cost of holding an election in Sacramento County. The number of registered voters in the District's boundary is approximately 193,904. With an election base setup fee of $2,061, the total cost for the District to hold an election in November 2024 would be approximately $453,615.

There was a lengthy discussion on the topic.

MSC (Lindsay/Nelson) to approve the creation of the advisory committee to review the District's options for the upcoming election and the members to be appointed by the Chair.

Director Elliot Mulberg provided an alternative motion that should the District have a contested election, the District allocate money from the future year reserve funds to cover the cost.

MSC (Mulberg/Scherman) that should the District have a contested election, that the District allocate money from the future year reserve funds to cover the cost. 3/2: Ayes: Medina, Mulberg, and Scherman Noes: Lindsay and Nelson.

7. Recommended Action Discussion

Ms. Phillips presented the item to the Board.

In summary, the agendas for the board meetings often contain items that are for information or discussion purposes only. It was requested of staff to agendize an item so that the Board may discuss if information-only agenda items should also be set for potential action by the Board.

After much discussion there was no motion.

8. General Manager's Report

Mr. Kamilos presented the item to the Board.

In summary, Mr. Lee gave an update on the Enterprise Resource Planning Software Selection process. Mr. Kamilos explained the Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission still has an insufficient number of ballots and will need to be extended again. He also informed the Board of the successful meet and greet with the City of Elk Grove staff and that the District received the Association of California Water Agencies/Joint Powers Insurance Agency (ACWA JPIA) President's Special Recognition Awards in all three (3) insurance programs. Finance Supervisor Donella Murillo told the Board about the Low Income Housing Water Assistance Program (LIHWAP) event that was held at the District on November 17, 2023.

9. Elk Grove Water District Operations Report – October and November 2023

Mr. Kamilos presented the EGWD Operations Report – October and November 2023 to the Board.

Director Paul Lindsay thanked staff for adding the lead service lines inventory to the Operations Report. Mr. Kamilos explained how well Engineering Technician I Richard Ko has done on heading the inventory and mentioned the Division of Drinking Water has been referring other districts to the District and Mr. Ko to find out how we are completing the inventory.

Mr. Kamilos gave kudos to Program Manager Travis Franklin and the customer service team on creating a digital shut off process. Mr. Franklin explained the updated digital shut off process.

10. Directors Comments

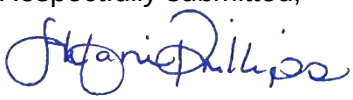
Director Sophia Scherman asked about the growth of the District. Associate Engineer Ben Voelz gave an update on the Elliot Springs development.

Director Elliot Mulberg mentioned a California Special Districts Association (CSDA) conference session on reserves where they talked about a rate leveling reserve that can be used to make sure you don't go below your bond covenant ratio. He also explained that he got reappointed to the CSDA Legislative Committee and that he was also appointed to the CSDA Bylaws Committee.

Associate Director Stresak asked if there is a reason the Board does not take a stand on legislative matters as it flows through the process. Mr. Franklin explains that Regional Water Authority, collectively for the region, submit letters that the Board approves the District to sign on to.

Adjourn to Regular Board Meeting on January 16, 2024.

Respectfully submitted,



Stefani Phillips, Board Secretary

AK/SP

Check History Report

12/1/2023 to 12/31/2023
Elk Grove Water District

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor Number	Name	Check	Explanation
058603	12/6/2023	AMAZON	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	611.62	(6) Invoices - Materials, Supplies
058604	12/6/2023	BEN RES	BENEFIT RESOURCE, INC	150.00	
058605	12/6/2023	BSK4	BSK ASSOCIATES	532.00	Sampling - Treatment
058606	12/6/2023	CINTAS2	CINTAS	180.64	
058607	12/6/2023	COVER A	COVERALL NORTH AMERICA, INC	1,549.00	Janitorial Services - MOC/ADMIN
058608	12/6/2023	CR FID	FIDELITY NATIONAL TITLE	452.03	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058609	12/6/2023	CR KAED	KATHLEEN EDDY	121.95	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058610	12/6/2023	CRCT 2	CHICAGO TITLE	116.40	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058611	12/6/2023	CRF CTR	CHANEL T. TROUNG	52.55	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058612	12/6/2023	CRF JFO	JUDITH FORD	67.81	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058613	12/6/2023	CRF JLD	JEFFREY L. DAWKINS, SR.	55.10	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058614	12/6/2023	CRF JNA	JAMIL NAZEM	60.40	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058615	12/6/2023	CRF MHA	MIKE HAMPTON	148.70	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058616	12/6/2023	CRF NDA	NICK DALEO	121.77	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058617	12/6/2023	CRFDABU	DAREL ABUCAY	17.61	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058618	12/6/2023	CRFFTC	FIRST AMERICAN TITLE COMPANY	112.79	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058619	12/6/2023	CRFFTC	FIRST AMERICAN TITLE COMPANY	91.26	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058620	12/6/2023	CRFST6	STEWART TITLE OF SACRAMENTO	22.48	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058621	12/6/2023	CRRON N	RONALD NEWMAN	53.70	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058622	12/6/2023	CRWHITE	WHITE HORSE HOME INC	190.00	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058623	12/6/2023	DATAPRO	DATAPROSE LLC	6,538.00	November Monthly Billing and Postage
058624	12/6/2023	FLORIN	FLORIN AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR	948.43	Repairs and Maintenance - Truck #416
058625	12/6/2023	NO MOSS	NO MOSS, INC	1,575.00	ADMIN Maintenance - Gutters and Downspout Cleaning
058626	12/6/2023	NORCAL	NOR*CAL ASPHALT	64,631.11	Asphalt and Concrete Restoration - Locust St - CIP
058627	12/6/2023	OREILLY	O'REILLY AUTO PARTS	365.67	
058628	12/6/2023	PEST	PEST CONTROL CENTER INC	169.00	
058629	12/6/2023	PETTY	PETTY CASH	253.61	
058630	12/6/2023	REPUBLI	REPUBLIC SERVICES #922	1,864.01	
058631	12/6/2023	SAC 5	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	20.00	Lien Release
058632	12/6/2023	SAC 5	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	20.00	Lien Release
058633	12/6/2023	SAC 5	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	20.00	Lien Release
058634	12/6/2023	SAC 5	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	20.00	Lien Release
058635	12/6/2023	SAC 5	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	20.00	Lien Release
058636	12/6/2023	SHELL	WEX BANK	5,318.85	Fuel
058637	12/6/2023	SIERRA	SIERRA OFFICE SUPPLIES	416.01	
058638	12/6/2023	SMUD	SMUD	921.74	
058639	12/6/2023	SMUD	SMUD	2,212.46	
058640	12/6/2023	SMUD	SMUD	3,505.62	
058641	12/6/2023	SMUD	SMUD	8,853.70	
058642	12/6/2023	SMUD	SMUD	1,929.49	
058643	12/6/2023	SMUD	SMUD	35.15	
058644	12/6/2023	SMUD	SMUD	7,438.64	
058645	12/6/2023	SMUD	SMUD	1,922.68	
058646	12/6/2023	SMUD	SMUD	552.35	

058647	12/6/2023	SOFT RE	SOFTRESOURCES SOFTWARE	19,200.00	Progress Billing for ERP Phase 2 - Software Demos
058648	12/6/2023	SWRCB	SWRCB	3,576.00	*Annual Permit Fee
058649	12/6/2023	SWRCB2	SWRCB-DWOCP	60.00	Certification Renewal T2 - David Frederick
058650	12/6/2023	SWRCB2	SWRCB-DWOCP	60.00	Certification Renewal T2 - Salvador Mendoza
058651	12/6/2023	T FRANK	TRAVIS FRANKLIN	93.64	Travel Reimbursement - ACWA
058652	12/6/2023	T NELSO	TOM NELSON	24.17	Meal Reimbursement - ACWA
058653	12/6/2023	TEICH A	TEICHERT AGGREGATES	1,352.26	Materials - Water Main Replacement Project - CIP
058654	12/6/2023	TRE&TRA	TRENCH & TRAFFIC SUPPLY	1,218.90	Materials - Utility Crew
058655	12/6/2023	WALKER	WALKER KREATIVE	1,900.00	Social Media Public Outreach Campaign
058656	12/13/2023	AFLAC	AFLAC	1,444.92	
058657	12/13/2023	ALTA CO	ALTA CONCRETE INC.	22.50	Construction Permit Refund
058658	12/13/2023	AMAZON	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	64.48	
058659	12/13/2023	BART KR	BARTKIEWICZ, KRONICK &	1,973.58	Legal - November 2023
058660	12/13/2023	BATTER	BATTERIES PLUS	223.87	
058661	12/13/2023	BATTER	BATTERIES PLUS	32.46	
058662	12/13/2023	BG SOLU	SOLUTIONS BY BG INC.	9,350.20	Daily Tasks/Help Tickets
058663	12/13/2023	CAL CUT	CALIFORNIA CUT & CORE, INC	860.00	Flat Saw - Water Main Replacement Project
058664	12/13/2023	CHECK P	CHECK PROCESSORS, INC	317.30	
058665	12/13/2023	CINTAS2	CINTAS	180.64	
058666	12/13/2023	COEG	CITY OF ELK GROVE	487.87	Encroachment PW240224 - General District Maintenance
058667	12/13/2023	COEG	CITY OF ELK GROVE	1,074.92	Encroachment PW240225 - Locust and Summit - CIP
058668	12/13/2023	CONSOLI	CONSOLIDATED COMMUNICATIONS	1,650.59	Phone/Internet - MOC/ADMIN
058669	12/13/2023	COUNTY	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO	506,457.94	Sacramento County Water Billing - September and October 2023
058670	12/13/2023	CRBR	CRBR PROPERTY DAMAGE	6,701.67	Admin Storage Building Restoration
058671	12/13/2023	CRF RHF	RHONDA PHILLIPS	100.39	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058672	12/13/2023	CRFWEST	WESTMINSTER TITLE COMPANY	59.91	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058673	12/13/2023	HANFORD	HANDFORD SAND & GRAVEL, INC	1,223.45	(4) Invoices - Materials - Water Main Replacement Project - CIP
058674	12/13/2023	JSP	JSP AUTOMATION	10,912.50	Railroad Water Treatment PLC Upgrades
058675	12/13/2023	LANSET	LANSET AMERICA	1,568.60	IT Disaster Recovery Site
058676	12/13/2023	NETWRIX	NETWRIX CORPORATION	1,080.54	IT Auditing/Security Software - ADMIN
058677	12/13/2023	PACE	PACE SUPPLY CORP	2,613.19	(3) Invoices - Materials - Distribution
058678	12/13/2023	RADIAL	RADIAL TIRE OF ELK GROVE	773.58	Repairs and Maintenance - Truck #503
058679	12/13/2023	REPUBLI	REPUBLIC SERVICES #922	574.23	
058680	12/13/2023	ROOCO	ROOCO RENTS	6,685.07	(4) Invoices - Materials - Water Main Replacement Project - CIP
058681	12/13/2023	SIERRA	SIERRA OFFICE SUPPLIES	83.55	
058682	12/13/2023	SOUTHWE	SOUTHWEST ANSWERING SERVICE,	667.05	
058683	12/13/2023	SUPER C	SUPER CLEAN SOLUTIONS, LLC	257.50	Building Maintenance ADMIN - Window Cleaning
058684	12/13/2023	SWRCB2	SWRCB-DWOCP	60.00	Certification Renewal D2 - Stefan Chanh
058685	12/13/2023	TEICH A	TEICHERT AGGREGATES	3,167.92	(3) Invoices - Materials - Water Main Replacement Project - CIP
058686	12/13/2023	TRE&TRA	TRENCH & TRAFFIC SUPPLY	342.01	
058687	12/13/2023	ULTRA	ULTRA TRUCK WORKS, INC	29.33	
058688	12/20/2023	AMAZON	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	284.32	
058689	12/20/2023	BACK TE	BACKFLOW TECHNOLOGIES, INC	2,015.00	(2) Invoices - Backflow Testing
058690	12/20/2023	BADAWI	BADAWI & ASSOCIATES	4,162.50	Final Billing - FY 2023 Audit
058691	12/20/2023	BAY 3	BAY ALARM COMPANY	2,861.87	Monthly Security Monitoring - MOC/ADMIN
058692	12/20/2023	BSK4	BSK ASSOCIATES	192.00	Sampling - Treatment
058693	12/20/2023	CINTAS	CINTAS	70.32	
058694	12/20/2023	CINTAS2	CINTAS	530.80	
058695	12/20/2023	COUNTY3	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO	366.90	
058696	12/20/2023	COUNTY4	SACRAMENTO COUNTY UTILITIES	398.85	
058697	12/20/2023	CR PLT	PLACER TITLE	68.77	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058698	12/20/2023	CRCT 2	CHICAGO TITLE	7.30	Account Closed - Customer Refund

058699	12/20/2023	CRF PLA	PLACER TITLE COMPANY	14.06	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058700	12/20/2023	CRFCORT	CORNERSTONE TITLE	98.38	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058701	12/20/2023	CRFCORT	CORNERSTONE TITLE	19.79	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058702	12/20/2023	CRFCTCO	CHICAGO TITLE COMPANY	12.84	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058703	12/20/2023	CRFID10	FIRST AMERICAN TITLE CO	123.50	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058704	12/20/2023	CRFMME	MARGARET MELNICK	46.69	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058705	12/20/2023	CS AA	CARD SERVICES	375.60	Late Fee, Interest Charges, Tools, Materials
058706	12/20/2023	CS AH	CARD SERVICES	1,852.53	Supplies, tools, Materials, Safety, Employee Appreciation
058707	12/20/2023	CS BK	CARD SERVICES	981.54	Meals, Parking, Uber, Software Programs, Supplies
058708	12/20/2023	CS BV	CARD SERVICES	110.25	Sewer/Garbage Fees - ADMIN Storage Building
058709	12/20/2023	CS CP	CARD SERVICES	2,062.95	Late Fee, Interest Charges, Rain Gear, Dump Fees, Repairs and Maintenance,
058710	12/20/2023	CS DM	CARD SERVICES	212.28	Software Programs, Meals, Supplies
058711	12/20/2023	CS SH	CARD SERVICES	1,625.40	Rain Gear, Employee Appreciation, Tools
058712	12/20/2023	CS SP	CARD SERVICES	458.58	Materials, Meals, Parking
058713	12/20/2023	CS TF	CARD SERVICES	601.90	Storage Rental, Meals, Parking, Dickens Registration
058714	12/20/2023	CSPL	CARD SERVICES	595.00	CSMFO Renewal, GFOA Certificate of Achievement Fee
058715	12/20/2023	DATAPRO	DATAPROSE LLC	1,072.69	Water Rates and Fee Inserts
058716	12/20/2023	DB COLS	DB CONSTRUCTIONAL LANDSCAPE	3,260.00	Maintenance for all Wells and Offices - MOC/ADMIN
058717	12/20/2023	EG FORD	ELK GROVE FORD	576.89	Repairs and Maintenance - Truck #410
058718	12/20/2023	GRAINGE	GRAINGER	2,249.15	(2) Invoices - Repairs and Maintenance of Equipment - Treatment
058719	12/20/2023	HEWITT	AARON HEWITT	59.25	Boot Reimbursement
058720	12/20/2023	JAYS	JAY'S TRUCKING SERVICE	3,438.75	Contracted Services - 10 Wheel Weekday Rate, Dump Fees - CIP
058721	12/20/2023	KAISER3	THE PERMANENTE MEDICAL	115.00	
058722	12/20/2023	MISCOWA	MISCOwater	1,406.72	Repairs and Maintenance of Equipment - Treatment
058723	12/20/2023	PG&E	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC	473.63	
058724	12/20/2023	PIT 5	PURCHASE POWER	520.99	Postage - ADMIN
058725	12/20/2023	RADIAL	RADIAL TIRE OF ELK GROVE	86.81	
058726	12/20/2023	SAC ICE	SAC ICE	255.00	Repairs and Maintenance - Ice Machine - ADMIN
058727	12/20/2023	SWRCB2	SWRCB-DWOCP	55.00	Certification Renewal D1 - James Hinegardner
058728	12/20/2023	USABLUE	USABlueBook	831.41	Repairs and Maintenance of Equipment - Treatment
058729	12/20/2023	USBANK	U.S. BANK EQUIPMENT FINANCE	816.94	Copier - ADMIN
058730	12/20/2023	VERIZON	VERIZON WIRELESS	552.26	
058731	12/20/2023	ZIVARO	ZIVARO INC.	3,502.29	*Annual Renewal - Veeam Backup for Microsoft 365
058732	12/27/2023	AMAZON	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	204.32	
058733	12/27/2023	BG SOLU	SOLUTIONS BY BG INC.	10,185.41	Daily Tasks/Help Tickets
058734	12/27/2023	BSK4	BSK ASSOCIATES	425.00	Sampling - Treatment
058735	12/27/2023	CINTAS2	CINTAS	361.28	Safty Medical Caibnets
058736	12/27/2023	COUNTY4	SACRAMENTO COUNTY UTILITIES	288.23	
058737	12/27/2023	CRF JBI	JOSEFINA BIGORNIA	92.55	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058738	12/27/2023	CRF MMR	M&M REAL ESTATE	136.67	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058739	12/27/2023	CRF RCR	RACHEL CRANE RECOVABLE	56.44	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058740	12/27/2023	CRF RHF	RHONDA PHILLIPS	80.00	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058741	12/27/2023	CRFDMAR	DAVID MARTCHENKE	55.26	Account Closed - Customer Refund
058742	12/27/2023	PACE	PACE SUPPLY CORP	1,115.22	(2) Invoices - Materials, Tools - CIP/Utility Crew
058743	12/27/2023	PIT 6	PITNEY BOWES GLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC	179.33	
058744	12/27/2023	SOUTHWE	SOUTHWEST ANSWERING SERVICE,	650.40	Afterhours Call Service
058745	12/28/2023	CCPPM	CCPPM	21.57	Document Printing
058746	12/28/2023	SHELL	WEX BANK	3,514.61	Fuel
058747	12/28/2023	SIERRA	SIERRA OFFICE SUPPLIES	146.09	
			Total:	**759,721.14**	

BOARD AND EMPLOYEE MONTHLY EXPENSE/REIMBURSEMENTS

As of 12/31/2023

INDIVIDUAL	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT PAID
Patrick Lee	CSMFO Annual Membership Renewal	$135.00
		$135.00

Active Account Information
As of 12/31/2023

	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE
Water Accounts:												
Metered												
Residential	12,330	12,336	12,327	12,337	12,350	12,357						
Commercial	363	361	360	360	359	359						
Irrigation	190	190	190	190	190	190						
Fire Service	188	189	189	189	190	191						
Total Accounts	13,071	13,076	13,066	13,076	13,089	13,097	-	-	-	-	-	-

Active Account Information
FY 2022/2023

	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE
Water Accounts:												
Metered												
Residential	12,303	12,292	12,293	12,289	12,300	12,299	12,302	12,298	12,296	12,297	12,303	12,324
Commercial	361	361	360	361	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	362
Irrigation	185	187	186	186	186	187	187	188	188	188	191	191
Fire Service	186	186	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	188	188	190
Total Accounts	13,035	13,026	13,026	13,023	13,033	13,033	13,036	13,033	13,031	13,033	13,042	13,067

Bond Covenant Status
For Fiscal Year 2023-24
As of 12/31/2023

Operating Revenues:		
Charges for Services	$	9,000,896
Operating Expenses:		
Salaries & Benefits		2,237,416
Seminars, Conventions and Travel		13,442
Office & Operational		810,405
Purchased Water		1,886,201
Outside Services		441,857
Equipment Rent, Taxes, and Utilities		255,774
Total Operating Expenses		5,645,095
Net Operating Income	$	3,355,801
Annual Interest & Principal Payments $3,886,994	$	1,943,497 (1)
Debt Service Coverage Ratio, YTD Only:		**1.73**
Required		**1.15**

Notes

(1) Reflects budget divided by number of months year to date.
However, first Principal/Interest Payments made in September.
Projected Annual Budget Coverage Ratio is **1.22**

CASH - Detail Schedule of Investments
As of 12/31/2023

G/L Account	Fund	Account number / name	Investment Name	Investment Type		Restrictions	Market Value
HELD BY BOND TRUSTEE:							
1110-000-20	Water	BNY 892744 FRCD 2014A DEBT SERVICE	Dreyfus Inst Treasury	MM Mutual Fund		Restricted	
1112-000-20	Water	BNY 743850 FRCD 2016A DEBT SERVICE	Dreyfus Inst Treasury	MM Mutual Fund		Restricted	0.00
						Subtotal	**$ -**
1001-000-20	Water	Cash on Hand				Unrestricted	**$ 300.00**
HELD BY F&M BANK:							
1011-000-20	Water	F&M 08-032017-01 OPERATING ACCOUNT				Unrestricted	3,082,531.47
1084-000-20	Water	F&M 08-03201702-31 MONEY MARKET			0.25%	Unrestricted	1,125,608.70
1031-000-20	Water	F&M 08-032912-01 CREDIT CARD ACCOUNT				Unrestricted	259,506.47
1061-000-20	Water	F&M 08-032890-01 PAYROLL ACCOUNT				Unrestricted	336,609.76
1071-000-20	Water	F&M 08-032920-01 DRAFTS ACCOUNT				Unrestricted	414,753.72
						Subtotal	**$ 5,219,010.12**
INVESTMENTS							
1080-000-20	Water	Office of the Treasurer - Sacramento California	LAIF	Investment Pool	3.84%	Unrestricted	**$ 5,670,664.43**
							.
1081-000-20	Water	CALTrust Medium Term		Investment	1.85%	Unrestricted	**$ 1,396,828.85**

1082-000-20 Water

PURCHASE DATE	CUSIP	ISSUED BY	CALL DATE	MATURITY DATE	% of Portfolio	Current Yield	COST BASIS	MARKET VALUE
9/30/2016	N/A	US Bank	N/A	N/A	2.40%	5.26%	$ 91,631.09	$ 91,631.09
11/19/2020	3135GA5H0	Federal Home Loan (FHLB)	07/10/20 - qrtly	11/25/2025	24.00%	0.630%	$ 1,000,000.00	928,450.00
7/31/2020	3133ELQ56	Federal Home Loan (FHLB)	11/25/20 - qrtly	7/2/2024	25.30%	0.580%	$ 1,000,000.00	978,030.00
7/29/2021	3133EMT36	Federal Home Loan (FHLB)	04/15/26- qrtly	4/26/2026	23.90%	0.940%	$ 1,000,000.00	925,100.00
7/31/2020	3136G4YP2	Federal Natl MTG ASSN	07/09/2021 - qrtly	7/9/2025	24.50%	0.760%	$ 1,000,000.00	946,260.00
							$ 4,091,631.09	**$ 3,869,471.09**

YTM = Yield to Maturity
qtrly = quarterly
cont. = continuous

Total	**$ 16,156,274.49**
Total Restricted	**$ -**
Total Unrestricted	**$ 16,156,274.49**

Call Date	CUSIP	Issued by:	Call Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	YTM	Price	Market Value
							$ -	$ -

Authorized Signers
Bruce Kamilos
Patrick Lee
Donella Murillo
Stefani Phillips

$ -

Consultant Expenses
As of 12/31/2023

Fiscal Retainer Contracts

	Description	Total Contract	Current Month	Paid to date	2023-2024 FY Budget	Percent of year (50%)
Bartkiewicz, Kronick & Shanahan	Task orders	TBD	$ 1,974	$ 13,126		
JRG Attorneys, LLP	Task orders		$ -	$ 646		
Liebert Cassidy Whitmore	Task orders	TBD	$ -	$ 3,368		
Total			$ 1,974	$ 17,140	$ 220,000	7.79%
Solutions by BG, Inc.	Task orders	792,676	$ 19,536	$ 122,397	$ 262,236	46.67%

Major Contracts

Consultant	Description	Total Contract		Paid to date	2023-2024 FY Budget	Percent of Contract
	PSA		$ -			#DIV/0!
	PSA		$ -			#DIV/0!
	PSA		$ -			#DIV/0!

Major Capital Improvement Project
Budget vs Actuals
As of 12/31/2023

Capital Project	Total Project Budget	Total Project Exp to Date	Percent Spent	Capitalized Labor	Fund Type	Project Type	2023-24 Budget	Dec Project Exp	Total YTD [1]	YTD % Spent	% of Project Complete
Locust/Summit Alley Water Main	699,478	517,295	73.95%	$ 126,319	R&R	Supply/Distribution	$ 505,000	$ 68,859	$ 322,808	63.92%	98%
Well Rehab Program	84,000	-	0.00%	-	R&R	Supply/Distribution	84,000	-	-	0.00%	0%
School St/Locust Watermain	394,000	57,041	14.48%	26,076	R&R	Supply/Distribution	394,000	35,635	57,041	14.48%	50%
Locust St/EG Blvd Alley Watermain	356,000	2,436	0.68%	1,966	R&R	Supply/Distribution	356,000	1,966	2,436	0.68%	0%
Bond Rd Watermain Relocation	126,000	-	0.00%	-	R&R	Supply/Distribution	126,000	-	-	0.00%	0%
Storage Tank Coating	25,000	-	0.00%	-	R&R	Treatment	25,000	-	-	0.00%	0%
Chlortech System Replacements	290,021	189,839	65.46%	-	R&R	Treatment	150,000	-	49,818	33.21%	40%
9829 Waterman Rd - Drainage Improvement	95,000	-	0.00%	-	R&R	Building and Site	95,000	-	40,028	42.13%	100%
Plotter	10,000	-	0.00%	-	R&R	Building and Site	10,000	-	6,791	67.91%	100%
Admin Storage Building Improvements [2]	20,000	-	0.00%	-	R&R	Building and Site	20,000	6,702	17,766	88.83%	100%
ERP System	520,000	-	0.00%	-	R&R	Building and Site	520,000	-	-	0.00%	0%
Derr St Watermain Looping	152,000	-	0.00%	24,139	CIP	Supply/Distribution	152,000	1,352	68,988	45.39%	90%
Locust St/EG Blvd Alley Watermain Looping	77,000	-	0.00%	-	CIP	Supply/Distribution	77,000	-	-	0.00%	0%
Brinkman Transmission Main	100,000	-	0.00%	-	CIP	Supply/Distribution	100,000	-	-	0.00%	0%
Chlorine Analyzers Shallow Wells	20,000	13,343	66.71%	-	CIP	Treatment	20,000	-	13,343	66.71%	75%
Trench Plates	130,000	117,450	90.35%	-	CIP	Building and Site	130,000	-	117,450	90.35%	100%
Backhoe Loader	210,000	209,463	99.74%	-	CIP	Building and Site	210,000	-	209,463	99.74%	100%
Truck Mounted Compressor	35,000	-	0.00%	-	CIP	Building and Site	35,000	-	-	0.00%	0%
Truck Replacement	66,000	65,943	99.91%	-	CIP	Building and Site	66,000	-	65,943	99.91%	100%
Unforeseen Capital Projects	100,000	-	0.00%	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	0.00% [3]	-
Sub-Total	$ 3,509,499	$ 1,172,809	33.42%	$ 178,500			$ 3,175,000	$ 114,514	$ 971,875	30.61%	

[1] Includes $178,500 in capitalized labor through 12/31/2023

[2] A change order was issued in the amount of $5,961.59, which is 52% of the original contract amount of $11,412.41. This is being reported to the Board in accordance with the District's Public Works Construction Contracts procurement policy. The new total contract amount is $17,374.

[3] Includes unforseen capital projects, including:

XXXXXXX	-
Total	$ -

January 16, 2024

TO: Chair and Directors of the Florin Resource Conservation District

FROM: Stefani Phillips, Board Secretary

SUBJECT: **FLORIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT ELECTION OF OFFICERS - 2024**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Florin Resource Conservation District Board of Directors elect a Chair and Vice-Chair for the 2024 calendar year.

SUMMARY

Each year, the Florin Resource Conservation District (FRCD) Board of Directors (Board) elect a Chair and Vice-Chair to serve as officers of the Board for a period of one (1) year or until successors are elected.

By this action, the Board shall elect a Chair and Vice-Chair for the 2024 calendar year.

DISCUSSION

Background

The Board By-laws state the Chair and Vice-Chair shall be elected at the regular board meeting in January. The term of office in each case shall begin upon election and shall continue for a period of one (1) year or until successors are elected.

Present Situation

Director Tom Nelson currently serves as Chair and Director Paul Lindsay serves as Vice-Chair.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no direct environmental considerations associated with this report.

STRATEGIC PLAN CONFORMITY

This item conforms to the FRCD/EGWD's 2020-2025 Strategic Plan. The officers of the FRCD Board of Directors provide guidance and oversight, which aligns with Strategic Plan Goal one (1) Governance and Customer Engagement.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

There is no financial impact associated with this agenda item.

Respectfully submitted,

STEFANI PHILLIPS
BOARD SECRETARY

January 16, 2024

TO: Chair and Directors of the Florin Resource Conservation District

FROM: Bruce Kamilos, General Manager

SUBJECT: **SACRAMENTO REGIONAL WATER BANK**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Florin Resource Conservation District Board of Directors approve the Elk Grove Water District's participation in the Sacramento Regional Water Bank, which would require becoming current on its balance owed of $25,000 for Phase 2 water bank development costs.

SUMMARY

In a July 14, 2023, memorandum (Attachment 1), the Regional Water Authority (RWA) summarized the funding status of the Sacramento Regional Water Bank Project (Water Bank). The Water Bank is being developed in phases. The Florin Resource Conservation District (District) paid its share of Phase 1 participation in an amount of $15,000 in fiscal year 2019. The District did not pay the Phase 2 participation amount of $25,000 due to concerns about the Water Bank's operating principles. Those concerns have been addressed.

Trevor Joseph, RWA Technical Services Manager, will give a presentation (Attachment 2) on the Water Bank to the District Board of Directors (Board) to provide a greater understanding of how the Water Bank will function. The Water Bank would benefit the groundwater basin that underlies the Elk Grove Water District (EGWD) service areas, as groundwater accumulation in the basin would increase over time.

Staff recommends that the Board approve EGWD's participation in the Water Bank, which would require becoming current on its balance owed of $25,000 for Phase 2 water bank development costs.

DISCUSSION

Background

On July 14, 2023, staff received a memorandum from the RWA that summarized the funding status of the Water Bank. The Water Bank is being developed in phases. Phase 1 work began in 2019, and the agreement included a budget to cover the cost of Water Bank committee meetings, working group and public meetings, outreach, and water modeling

analysis. The District's share of the cost was $15,000. The District was billed for, and paid, $15,000 in fiscal year 2019. The Phase 2 work agreement, developed in 2021, includes a budget to cover technical analysis, environmental activities, governance, and public outreach. The District's share of the cost for the Phase 2 work agreement is $25,000 (Attachment 3).

As work on the Water Bank proceeded, the Board and staff had concerns about the basic operating principles of the Water Bank. On January 27, 2021, staff sent an email (Attachment 4) expressing those concerns to Rob Swartz, former RWA Technical Services Manager, and Jim Peifer, RWA Executive Director. The email stated that the District would not execute a payment for the Phase 2 Agreement at the time and asked 10 fundamental questions about the Water Bank.

On July 24, 2023, staff corresponded with Trevor Joseph, RWA Technical Services Manager, about the funding status of the Water Bank. From that correspondence, Trevor responded to the 10 questions that staff had posed (Attachment 5). The responses satisfactorily address the 10 questions.

Present Situation

Phase 2 of the Water Bank development is currently underway. General Manager Bruce Kamilos serves as an RWA board member and has been attending the monthly Water Bank committee meetings to stay informed of its progress. However, since the District has not paid its Phase 2 participation fee for the Water Bank, the General Manager has mainly attended the meetings as a listener to better understand how the Water Bank will ultimately function.

Trevor Joseph is the project manager of the Water Bank and plays a leading role in the Water Bank development. Trevor also serves as facilitator of the Water Bank committee meetings. Trevor will provide a presentation on the Water Bank so that the Board may have a greater understanding of how the Water Bank will function, and will also be available after the presentation to answer any questions.

It is important to understand that the South American Subbasin (SASb), the groundwater basin in which EGWD overlies, must reach sustainability by 2042 in accordance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The SASb needs groundwater projects to reach sustainability. A major project underway for this purpose is Harvest Water by the Sacramento Area Sewer District. Harvest Water recycles wastewater to be used for agricultural irrigation instead of pumping groundwater. The Water Bank is another major project to help reach groundwater sustainability in the SASb. The Water Bank will maximize conjunctive use which is the practice of using more surface water when it is

available and less groundwater. The practice of conjunctive use allows groundwater to be stored and made available for use during droughts.

In 2018, the Board declared, by resolution, that the District would limit all future activities of the District to water-related activities that benefit, or otherwise serve, EGWD ratepayers. The Water Bank would benefit the groundwater basin that underlies EGWD service areas, as groundwater accumulation in the basin would increase over time.

Staff is recommending that the Board approve EGWD's participation in the Sacramento Regional Water Bank, which would require becoming current on its balance owed of $25,000 for Phase 2 water bank development costs.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no environmental considerations associated with this report.

STRATEGIC PLAN CONFORMITY

This item conforms to Strategic Goal 7, Water Industry Leadership, of the Strategic Plan which identifies participating and actively engaging in regional water agencies to improve water resilience.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

If the Board approves EGWD's participation in the Water Bank, the financial impact associated with this item would be $25,000.

Respectfully submitted,

B. M. Kamilos

BRUCE KAMILOS
GENERAL MANAGER

Attachments

Sacramento Regional Water Bank Development – Project Funding Status Update (July 2023)

Purpose of Document

RWA has recently provided updates on the status of Sacramento Regional Water Bank (i.e. Water Bank) development project funding at the May 4th and July 6th, 2023 monthly Program Committee meetings. **This project funding status update document provides the Program Committee with details as to the current and projected status of the multiple sources of Water Bank project funding and as part of this document RWA seeks input on recommended actions to maintain adequate funding to continue project implementation**.

Specifically, this document serves to:

1) Communicate RWAs intention to seek approval for additional task orders to support ongoing Water Bank planning and technical project support from Stantec and Khadam consulting at future RWA Executive Committee and Board meetings. These additional task orders are in the amounts of $521.9K (Stantec) and $150K (Khadam Consulting). Based on input provided during the July 6th, 2023 meeting, the Program Committee has already provided support for this action. **(However, as RWA will need to maintain adequate cash flow in advance of project work, Program Committee action on item 3 below will be necessary to fully fund project work in the foreseeable future.)**
2) Provide a summary of current and projected project costs and how existing and potential sources of funding are approximated to meet costs over time. (Attachment A)
3) Provide an overview of Phase 1, 2, and DWR funding with RWA recommended actions for Program Committee input. (Attachments B, C, & D)

Background

RWA is working on behalf of 22 water agencies in the greater Sacramento region to develop the Water Bank, a conjunctive use water management project that will provide water supply reliability and other related benefits for the region and State of California. Referred to as the Water Bank Program Committee, these agencies are contributing financially to the development of the Water Bank through Phase 1 and 2 agreements. RWA has also obtained Water Bank project funding through a 2022 DWR Drought Grant and is in the process of seeking United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) support for potentially Federal funding.

Water Bank project development is an iterative process and even at this time about 1 year into an approximate 3 ½ year project schedule, determining an accurate estimate of total costs is somewhat speculative. For this reason, RWA has been procuring consulting support in smaller dollar amount task orders limiting fiscal liability and negating the requirement to obtain full project funding in advance of starting project activities while also enabling RWA to manage risk and more properly scope continuous support with a better understanding of the project goals and requirements.

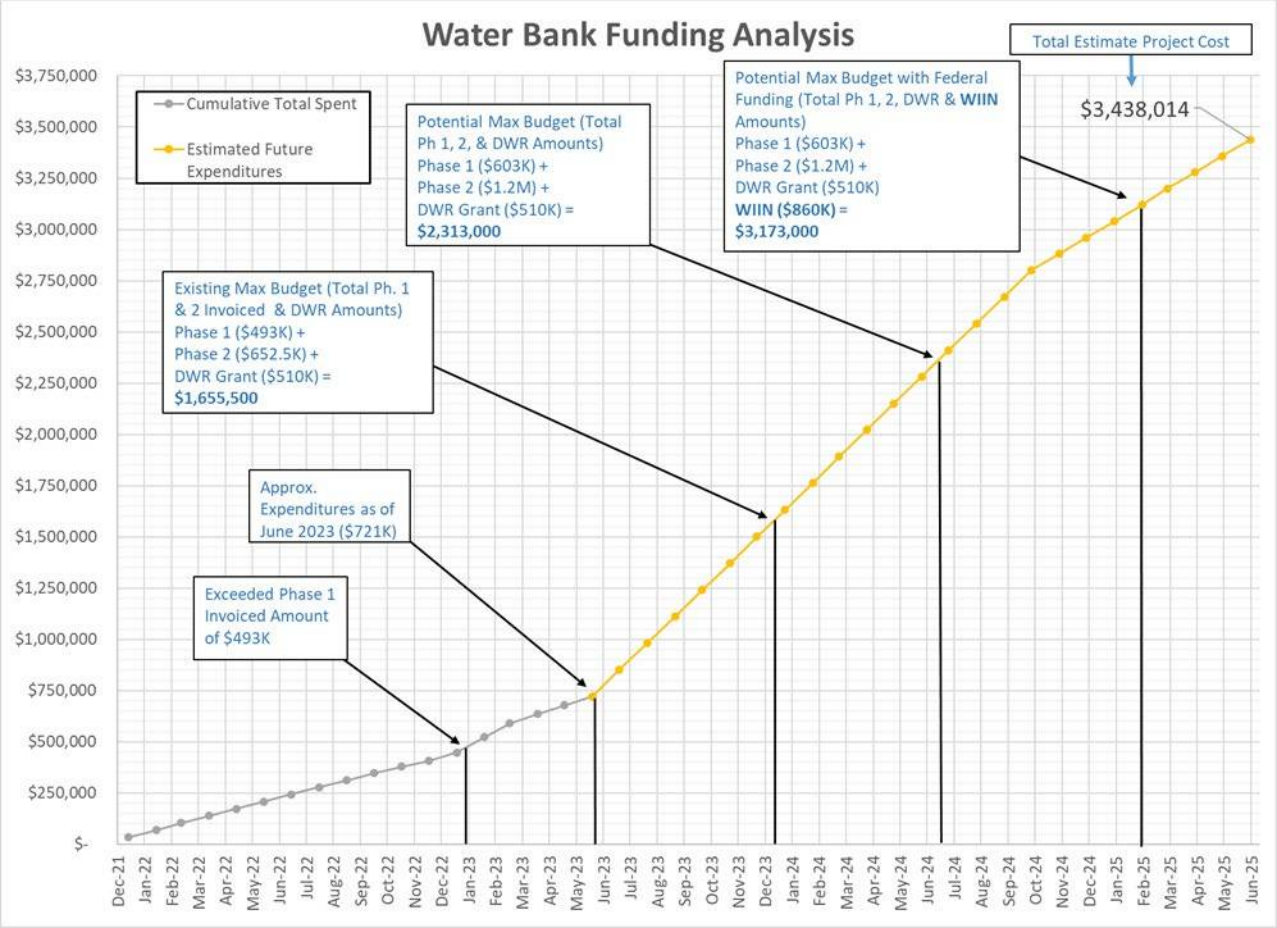
During the May 4th, 2023 Program Committee meetings, RWA presented an estimate of the total project cost of approximately $3.4 million based on the developed draft *Plan of Study for Sacramento Regional Water Bank Development.* The Water Bank project budget as developed through the Plan of Study is provided on the table below. The Plan of Study was prepared to identify the work necessary to finalize Water Bank development and specifically to seek federal funding as required by the USBR. RWA has submitted a recommended cost summary to USBR and is in the process of preparing the financial assistance package to seek federal funding in the amount of $860K.

TASK	BUDGET		
	TOTAL	FEDERAL SHARE (placeholder)	TOTAL RWA SHARE
Task 1 - Project Management and Coordination	$138,000	$40,000	$98,000
Task 2 - Plan Formulation	$150,000	$0	$150,000
Task 3 - Modeling Support	$1,345,000	$80,000	$1,265,000
Task 4 - Engineering and Cost Estimates	$50,000	$0	$50,000
Task 5 - Economic and Financial Analysis	$40,000	$0	$40,000
Task 6 - Institutional Arrangements	$230,000	$100,000	$130,000
Task 7 - Environmental Compliance	$1,080,000	$550,000	$530,000
Task 8 - Project Report	$100,000	$90,000	$10,000
Task 9 - Stakeholder Outreach and Involvement	$305,000	$0	$305,000
TOTAL	**$3,438,000**	**$860,000**	**$2,578,000**

Attachment A

Water Bank Funding Status

The following illustrates the cumulative costs and projected funding necessary to implement the Water Bank project. This funding analysis is subject to change.



As illustrated above, based on a projected project burn rate RWA estimates that:

- Existing project funding RWA has collected will be fully expended by approximately **January 2024**
- RWA obtaining full Phase 1 and Phase 2 funding will be necessary to extend project progress to approximately **July 2024**
- RWA obtaining full Phase 1 and Phase 2 funding and WIIN Act (Federal Funds) would extend project progress to approximately **February 2025**
- RWA may still be short of project funding even if federal funding is obtained necessitating a Program Committee discussion.

RWA Recommended Program Committee Action

See actions below on Phase 1 and 2 funding.

Attachment B

Phase 1 Funding Overview

Status of Phase 1 Project Activities & Funding

The Phase 1 agreement dates back to 2019. Funds from this agreement have been used to cover Water Bank project development expenses including RWA staff time and consulting support for more than a year. RWA has expended and completed the work in Phase 1 up to the amount invoiced of $493K earlier this calendar year.

The following provides a summary of the status of Phase 1 funding and RWA's recommended action for the Program Committees' input.

Phase 1 – Summary of Scope of Work

Task	Status	Comments
Task 1: Support Water Bank Project Committee Meetings	Complete	Project Committee meetings continue through additional funding sources
Task 2: Facilitate Water Bank Communications Working Group	Complete	Working Group and Public meetings continue through additional funding sources
Task 3: Develop Water Bank Outreach Materials	Complete	Development of outreach materials continue through additional funding sources
Task 4: Integrated Water Flow Model Development	Substantially Complete	Groundwater and Surface model analysis as well as initial stream depletion document completed under Phase 1. Modeling work continues through additional funding sources.

Phase 1 - Budget

Phase 1 budget by task is provided below.

Estimated Budget by Task	
Task 1. Project Committee Support	$41,000
Task 2. Communications Work Group Support	$17,000
Task 3. Outreach Materials Development	$75,000
Task 4. Integrated Water Flow Model Development	$367,000
Not-to-Exceed Total	**$500,000**

Phase 1- Participating Agency Proposed Fees

Phase 1 – Virtually all agencies have paid their "Planned Phase 1" amounts. As described in the Phase 1 budget and shown below, at the outset of the study the intent was to collect funding of $500K. To date RWA has collected $493K.

For the most part the remaining balance of potentially available funds in Phase 1 is the amount between the "Planned Phase 1" budget and the "Not to Exceed" amount. Language from the

Phase 1 agreement regarding the process to obtain additional funding (i.e. Not to Exceed) authorization is provided below.

> At the outset of the study, the intent is to collect funding for $500,000 of work described in Exhibit 2. In the event an agency is unable to participate, the remaining agencies will cover the unfunded amount to reach the $500,000 funding level on a prorated basis of their original fee up to their not-to-exceed amount. Other than to fund any shortage of the $500,000 planned Phase 1 fees, the not-to-exceed fee shall not be assessed or used for any other purpose, including as a contingency for unanticipated expenses, without prior approval of the Project Committee.

Phase 1	Budget		Date	Total Invoiced	Remaining Balance
Agency	Planned Phase 1	Not to Exceed			
California American Water	$ 50,000	$ 60,000	6/27/2019	$ 50,000	($10,000)
Carmichael Water District	$ 10,000	$ 12,000	6/27/2019	$ 10,000	($2,000)
Citrus Heights Water District	$ 20,000	$ 24,000	6/27/2019	$ 20,000	($4,000)
City of Folsom	$ 30,000	$ 36,000	6/27/2019	$ 30,000	($6,000)
City of Lincoln	$ 15,000	$ 18,000	11/4/2019	$ 15,000	($3,000)
City of Roseville	$ 30,000	$ 36,000	6/27/2019	$ 30,000	($6,000)
City of Sacramento	$ 60,000	$ 72,000	6/30/2020	$ 60,000	($12,000)
Del Paso Manor Water District	$ 3,000	$ 3,600	5/21/2019	$ 3,000	($600)
El Dorado County Water Agency	$ 10,000	$ 12,000			($12,000)
El Dorado Irrigation District	$ 10,000	$ 12,000	6/27/2019	$ 10,000	($2,000)
Elk Grove Water District	$ 15,000	$ 18,000	6/27/2019	$ 15,000	($3,000)
Fair Oaks Water District	$ 20,000	$ 24,000	6/27/2019	$ 20,000	($4,000)
Golden State Water Company	$ 20,000	$ 24,000	9/19/2019	$ 20,000	($4,000)
Orange Vale Water Company	$ 3,000	$ 3,600	7/8/2019	$ 3,000	($600)
Placer County	$ 3,000	$ 3,600	6/27/2019	$ 3,000	($600)
Placer County Water Agency	$ 30,000	$ 36,000	6/27/2019	$ 30,000	($6,000)
Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District	$ 4,000	$ 4,800	6/27/2019	$ 4,000	($800)
Sacramento County Water Agency	$ 60,000	$ 72,000	9/9/2019	$ 60,000	($12,000)
Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District	$ 50,000	$ 60,000	6/27/2019	$ 50,000	($10,000)
Sacramento Suburban Water District	$ 35,000	$ 42,000	11/8/2019	$ 35,000	($7,000)
San Juan Water District	$ 25,000	$ 30,000	6/27/2019	$ 25,000	($5,000)
Totals	$ 503,000	$ 603,600		$ 493,000	($110,600)

RWA Recommended Program Committee Action

Based on the need to increase available funding for ongoing Water Bank project expenses, invoice agencies listed on the above referenced table the remaining balance amount shown in red increasing the budget $110,600 for Phase 1 to the "Not to Exceed" amount as specified in the Phase 1 agreement.

Does the Program Committee have any concerns with this action? Yes/No

Attachment C

Phase 2 Funding Overview

Status of Phase 2 Project Activities & Funding

The Phase 2 agreement was developed in 2021. Funds from this agreement have been used to cover Water Bank project development expenses including RWA staff time and consulting support since Phase 1 funding (i.e. $493K) has been completely expended (approximately 2-3 months ago). RWA has expended approximately $228K of the Phase 2 budget as of June 2023.

The following provides a summary of the status of Phase 2 funding and RWA's recommended action for the Program Committees' input.

Phase 2 - Scope of Work

Task	Status
Work Category 1: Technical Activities	
- Confirm Operational Assumptions	Complete
- Develop CalSim 3 Application	In progress – close to completion
- Temperature Modeling	Anticipated to start late 2023
- Stream Depletion Factor	In progress
- Water Accounting Framework	Started July 2023
- Monitoring/Mitigation Plans	Anticipated to start fall 2023
Work Category 2: Environmental Activities	
- CEQA/NEPA Scoping	In progress
- CEQA/NEPA Documents	Anticipated to start fall 2023
Work Category 3: Institutional Activities	
- Governance	In progress
- Legal Support	In progress
Work Category 4: Miscellaneous Activities	
- Outreach/Engagement	In progress
- Reclamation Participation	In progress
- Committee Support	In progress

Phase 2 - Budget

The following is the Phase 2 budget by work category.

Estimated Budget by Work Category	
Work Category 1: Technical Activities	$450,000
Work Category 2: Environmental Activities	$450,000
Work Category 3: Institutional Activities	$100,000
Work Category 4: Miscellaneous Activities	$200,000
Not-to-Exceed Total	**$1,200,000**

Phase 2 - Participating Agency Proposed Fees

The Phase 2 budget was set by year (i.e. 2021 and 2022). During 2021, RWA invoiced agencies for the first year "2021" amounts. Some agencies decided to pay "2022" amounts at that time or during year 2022. To date RWA has collected $642,500.

Phase 2	Budget			Total Invoiced				Remaining Balance
Agency	2021	2022	Total	Date	Year 1	Date	Year 2	
California American Water	$22,500	$32,500	$55,000	1/4/2021	$22,500			($32,500)
Carmichael Water District	$17,500	$32,500	$50,000	9/30/2022	$30,000			($20,000)
Citrus Heights Water District	$25,000	$35,000	$60,000	5/26/2021	$25,000			($35,000)
City of Folsom	$17,500	$22,500	$40,000	5/6/2021	$17,500			($22,500)
City of Lincoln	$10,000	$15,000	$25,000	9/22/2022	$10,000	9/22/2022	$15,000	$0
City of Roseville	$22,500	$32,500	$55,000	5/26/2021	$22,500			($32,500)
City of Sacramento	$87,500	$102,500	$190,000	5/26/2021	$87,500			($102,500)
El Dorado County Water Agency	$2,500	$12,500	$15,000					($15,000)
El Dorado Irrigation District	$10,000	$15,000	$25,000	5/26/2021	$10,000			($15,000)
Elk Grove Water District	$10,000	$15,000	$25,000					($25,000)
Fair Oaks Water District	$25,000	$35,000	$60,000	6/14/2021	$25,000			($35,000)
Golden State Water Company	$50,000	$70,000	$120,000	1/4/2021	$50,000	1/4/2021	$70,000	$0
Placer County	$2,500	$7,500	$10,000	5/26/2021	$2,500			($7,500)
Placer County Water Agency	$17,500	$22,500	$40,000	5/26/2021	$17,500			($22,500)
Sacramento County Water Agency	$50,000	$70,000	$120,000	5/26/2021	$50,000			($70,000)
Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District	$22,500	$32,500	$55,000	5/26/2021	$22,500			($32,500)
Sacramento Suburban Water District	$60,000	$80,000	$140,000	5/26/2021	$60,000	9/23/2022	$80,000	$0
Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	$22,500	$32,500	$55,000					($55,000)
San Juan Water District	$25,000	$35,000	$60,000	5/26/2021	$25,000			($35,000)
Totals	$ 500,000	$ 700,000	$ 1,200,000		$ 477,500		$ 165,000	($557,500)

RWA Recommended Program Committee Action

Based on the need to increase available funding for ongoing Water Bank project expenses, invoice agencies listed on the above referenced table the remaining balance amount (in most cases 2022 amounts) shown in red of $557,500.

Does the Program Committee have any concerns with this action? Yes/No

Attachment C

DWR Drought Grant Funding Overview

Status of DWR Drought Grant Project Activities & Funding

The Drought Grant agreement was executed with DWR in June of 2022. RWA has expended only a few thousand dollars of the DWR grant as of June 2023 to initiate grant management and provide quarterly reports. Note of the $660K awarded to RWA to implement the Water Bank project approximately $150K has been ear marked for two grant participating agencies to manage specifically in support of Water Bank development. These agencies include the Water Forum (~ $100K for Temperature Modeling) and Sacramento County Groundwater Authority (~ $50 K for domestic well analysis). Therefore approximately $510K of the grant remains available (as shown on the funding analysis below) for use by RWA for other Water Bank development activities.

DWR Drought Grant - Scope of Work

Task	Status
Task 1: Agreement Management	
- Manage Grant Agreement	In progress
Task 2: Reporting	
- Prepare progress reports	In progress
Task 3: Land Purchase	Not Applicable
Task 4: Outreach	
- Outreach Materials	In progress
Task 5: Operational Design	
- Develop CalSim 3 Application	In progress – close to completion
- Temperature Modeling	Anticipated to start late 2023
- Stream Depletion Factor	In progress
- Monitoring/Mitigation Plans	Anticipated to start fall 2023
- Confirm Operational Assumptions	Complete
- Water Accounting Framework	Started July 2023
Task 6: Environmental Documentation	
- Project definition and assumptions	In progress
- Prepare CEQA and NEPA environmental documentation and associated impact analyses	Anticipated to start fall 2023

Task 7: Governance	
- Determine and Establish Formal Governance	In progress
Task 8: Project Monitoring Plan	
- Develop and submit a project monitoring plan	Complete – Grant required document

DWR Drought Grant - Budget

The following is a summary of the total funding as provided in the DWR Grant Agreement.

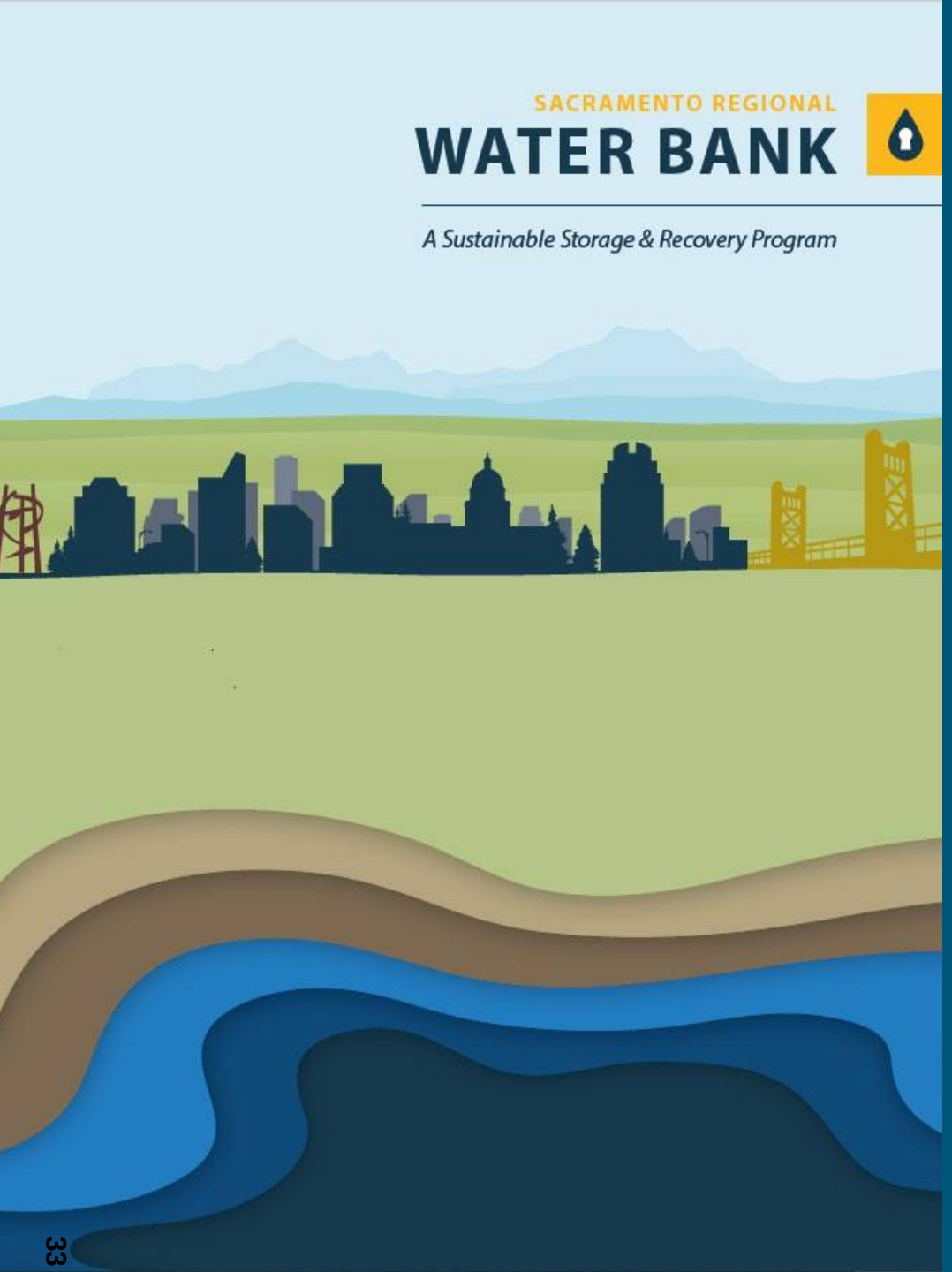
Sacramento Regional Water Bank

Implementing Agency: Regional Water Authority

	BUDGET CATEGORY	Grant Amount	All Other Cost*	Total Cost
(a)	Project Administration	$10,000	$5,000	$15,000
(b)	Land Purchase / Easement	$0	$0	$0
(c)	Planning / Design / Engineering / Environmental Documentation	$650,000	$720,000	$1,370,000
(d)	Construction / Implementation	$0	$0	$0
	TOTAL COSTS	$660,000	$725,000	$1,385,000

RWA Recommended Program Committee Action

None



Sacramento Regional Water Bank – Project Development Update

Elk Grove Water District

January 16, 2024

Regional Water Authority
BUILDING ALLIANCES IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Agenda

1. What is a Water Bank?
2. Why do we need a Water Bank?
3. Sacramento Regional Water Bank (SRWB) Project Development and Planning
4. SRWB Benefits
5. Elk Grove Water District Water Banking Opportunities
6. Next Steps

Agenda

1. **What is a Water Bank?**
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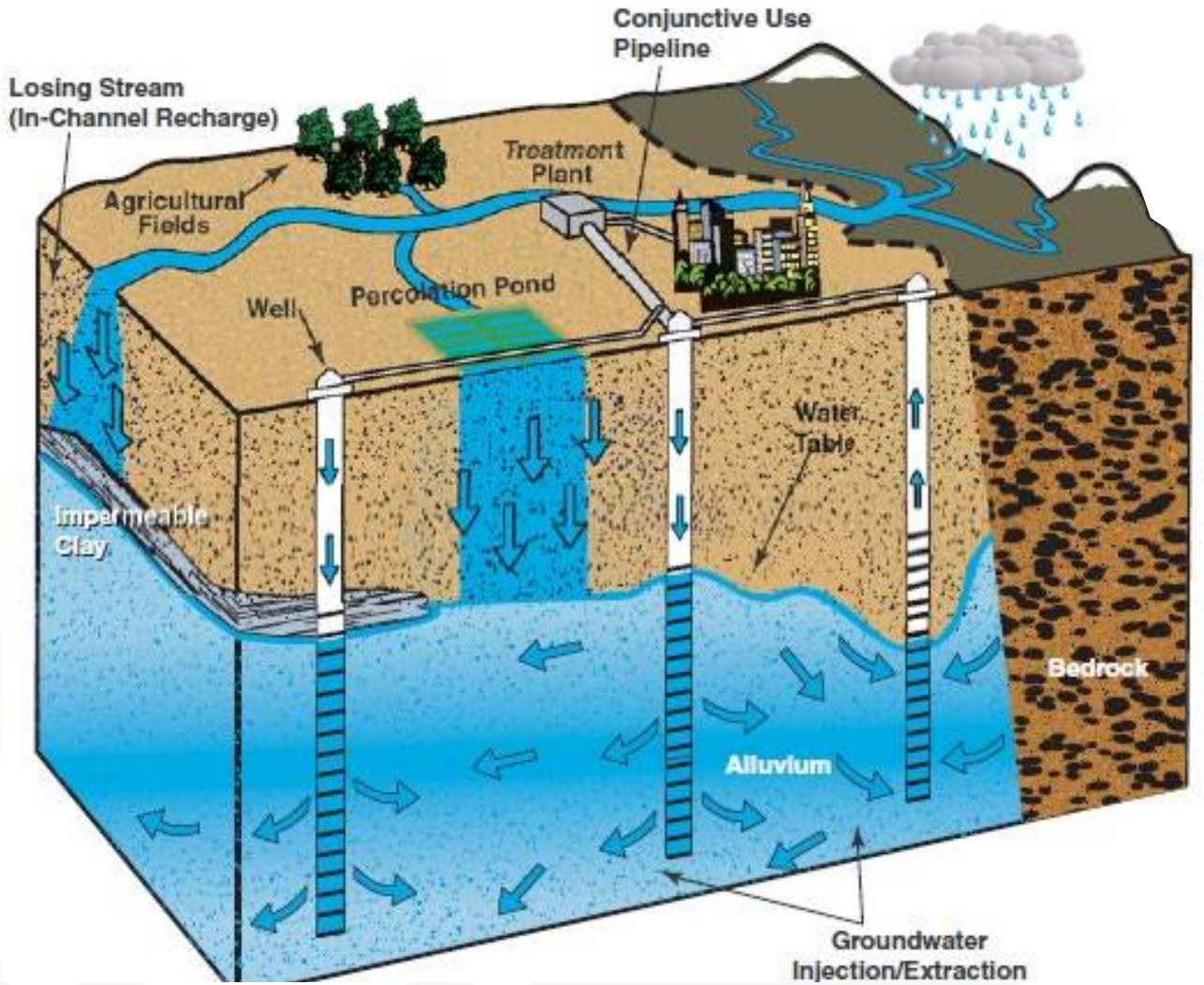
Groundwater and Recharge Methods

Natural Recharge

- Streams and Creeks
- Mountain Front
- Rain – Direct Percolation

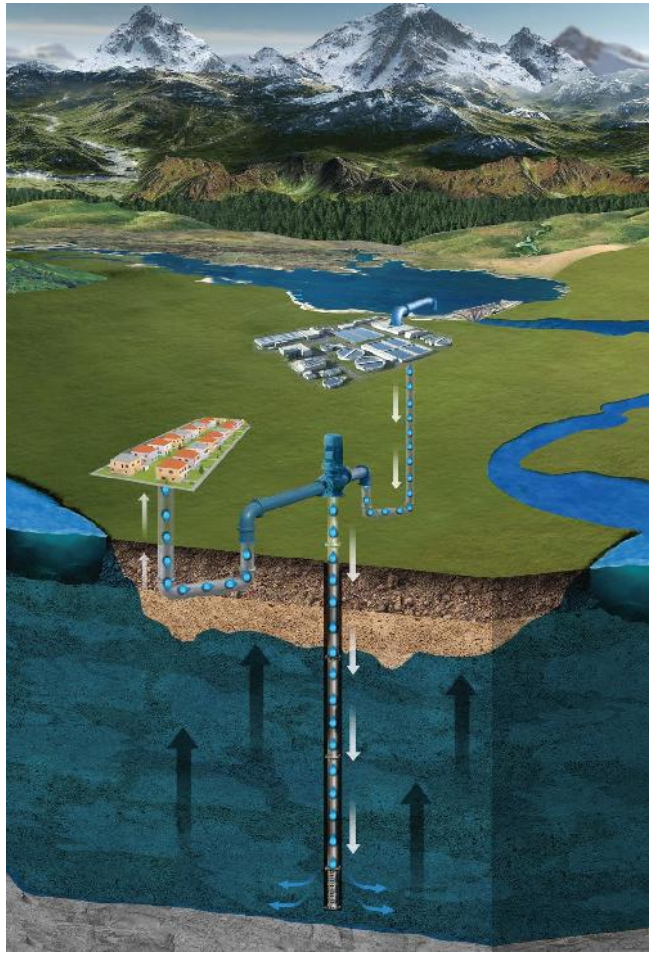
Artificial Recharge

- **Direct Recharge**
  - Injection Wells
  - Percolation Ponds
- **In-Lieu Recharge**
  - *Storing water by utilizing surface water "**in-lieu**" of pumping*

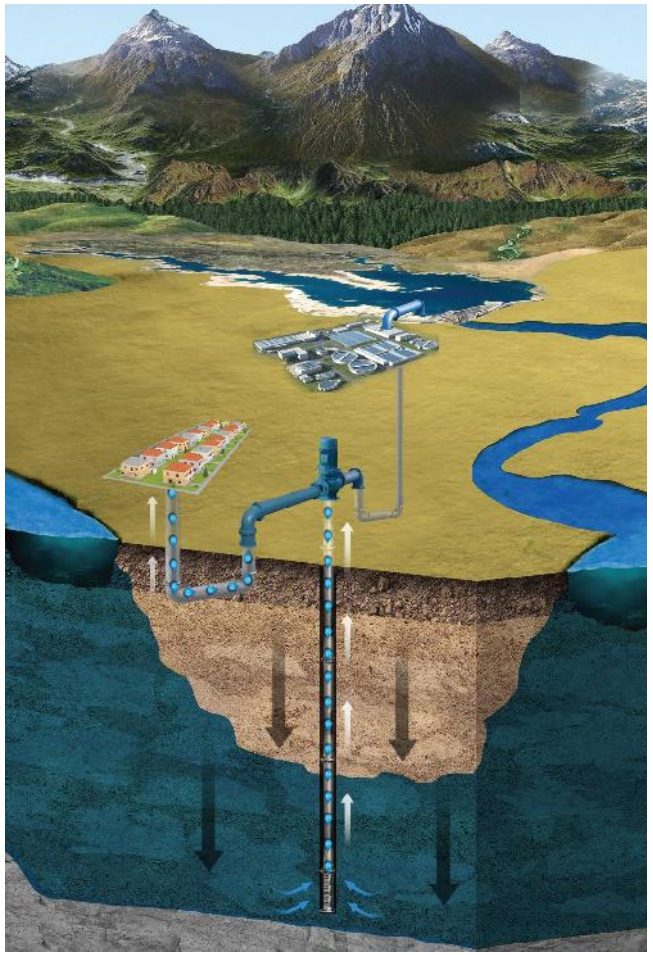


What is a Water Bank?

- Water banks recharge and store water underground on behalf of specific parties
- Water banks require formal accounting systems to keep track of balances
  - Balances are drawn down during dry times, as water is withdrawn
  - Balances increase during wet times, as water is deposited



Recharge/Storage



Recovery

Agenda

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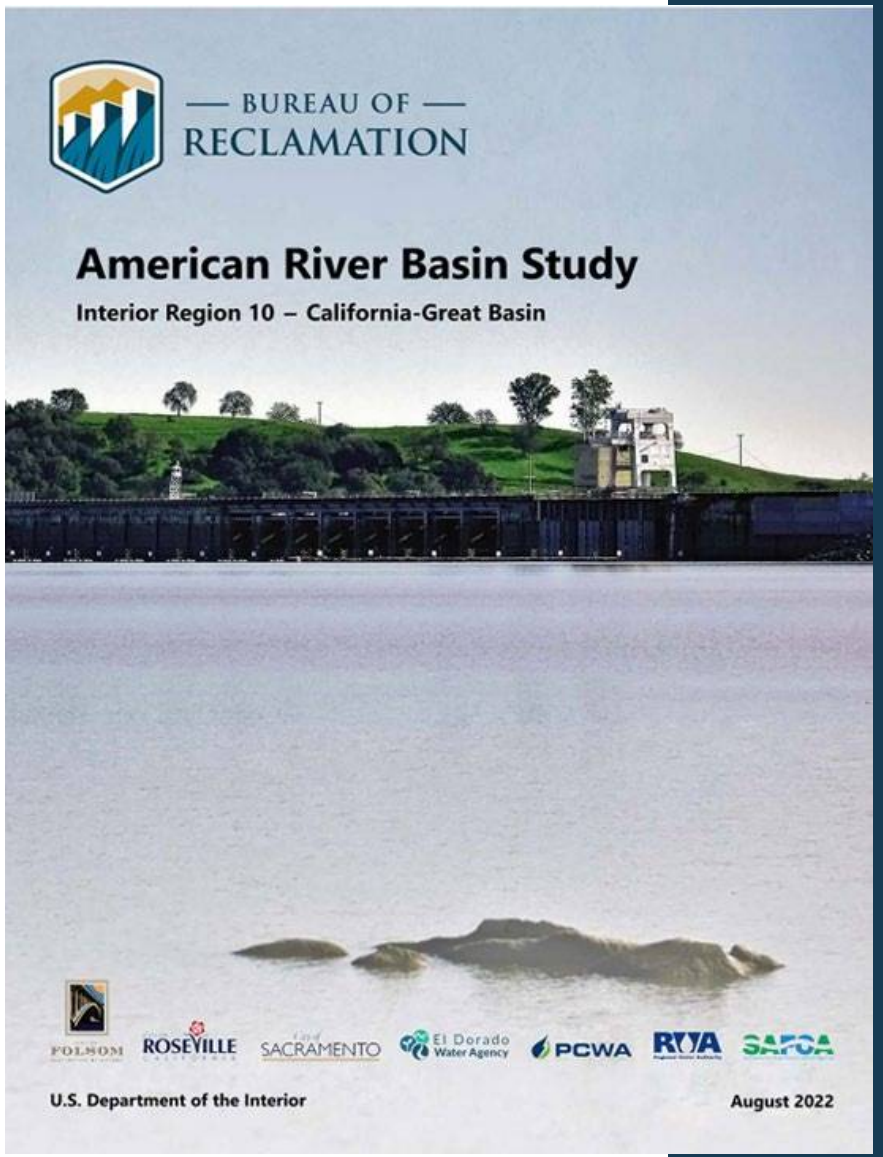
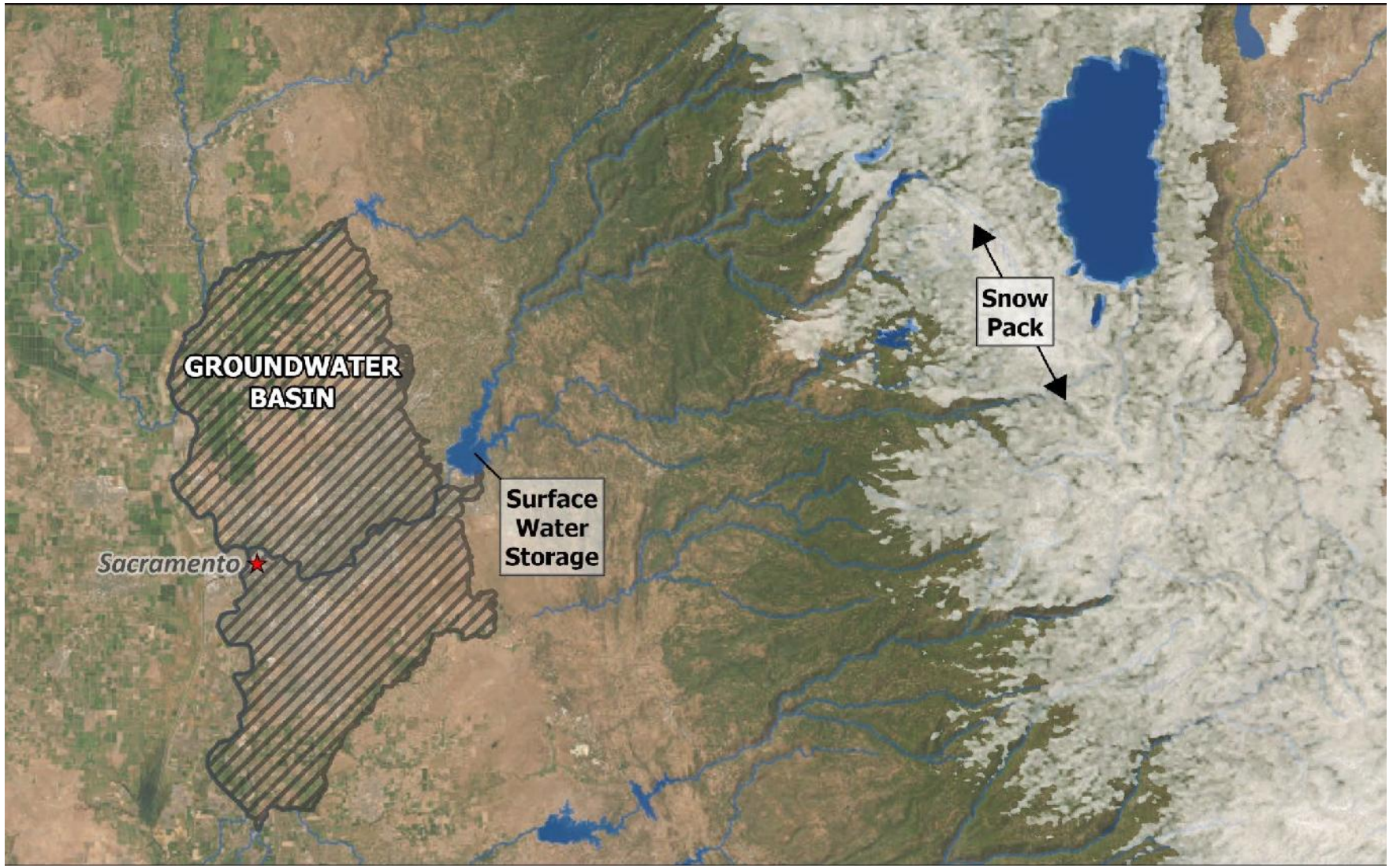
6. Next Steps


BUREAU OF
RECLAMATION
American River Basin Study
Interior Region 10 – California-Great Basin
FOLSOM
ROSEVILLE
SACRAMENTO
El Dorado Water Agency
PCWA
RWA
SAFCA
U.S. Department of the Interior
August 2022

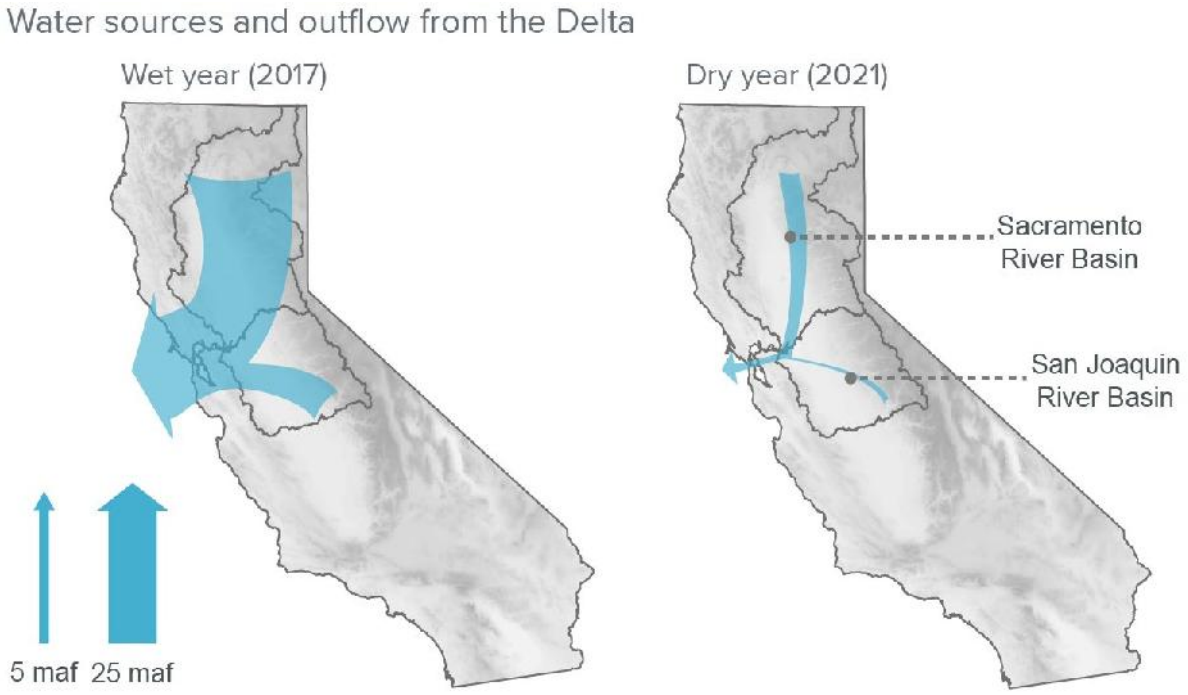
The American River Region Supershed
Water Efficiency Program
North Fork American River
Middle Fork American River
Forestry Management
RiverArc Diversion
North Basin
South Fork American River
Folsom Reservoir
Sacramento River
South Basin
Cosumnes River
Upstream Storage Enhancement
Sacramento Regional Water Bank
Flood Improvements
Stewardship & Collaboration

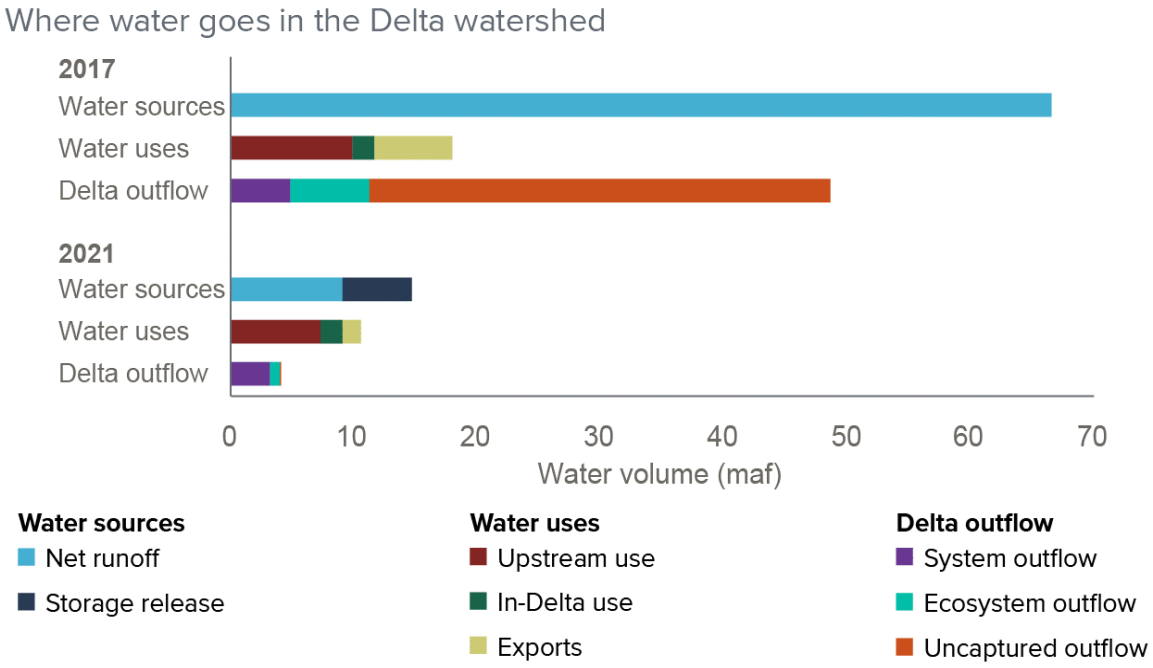
Scale of Groundwater Storage

- Historical reliance on **snowpack**, **surface water**, and **groundwater**
- Going forward, **groundwater storage** and **recovery** needs to be a more prominent part of our vision



Changing Hydrology



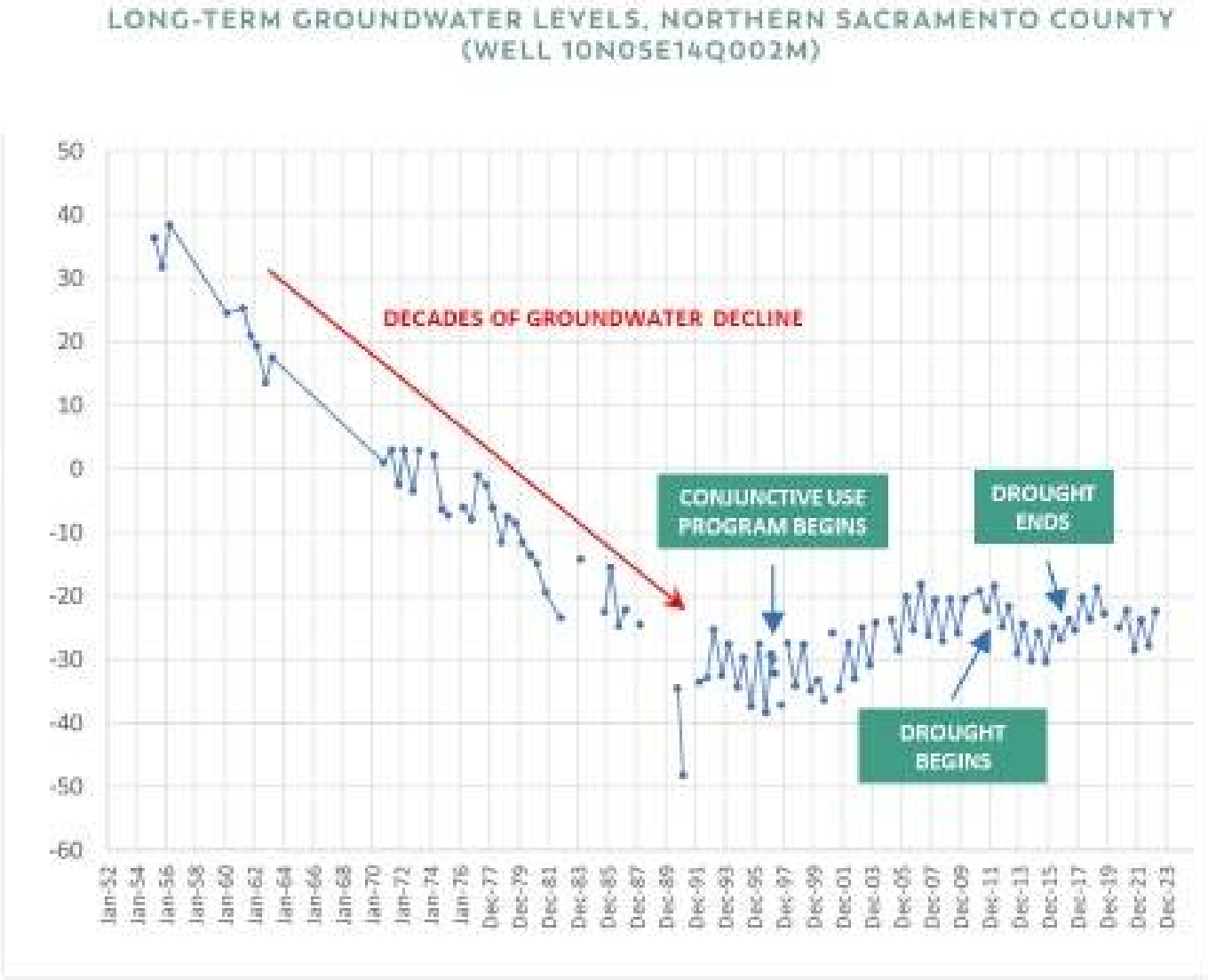


- In very wet years, upstream and in-Delta uses consume less than 20% of runoff and exports account for 10%, leaving the remainder (70%) as outflow.

- In very dry years, upstream and in-Delta uses consume most of the water in the watershed; in 2021, they used all available runoff, leaving water stored in reservoirs to meet export demands and water quality and flow standards.

Conjunctive Use – A Proven Method of Successful Groundwater Management

Regional Water Authority
BUILDING ALLIANCES IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA



Agenda

1. What is a Water Bank?
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3. **Sacramento Regional Water Bank (SRWB) Project Development and Planning**
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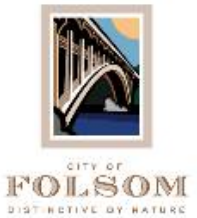
Water Bank Participating Agencies

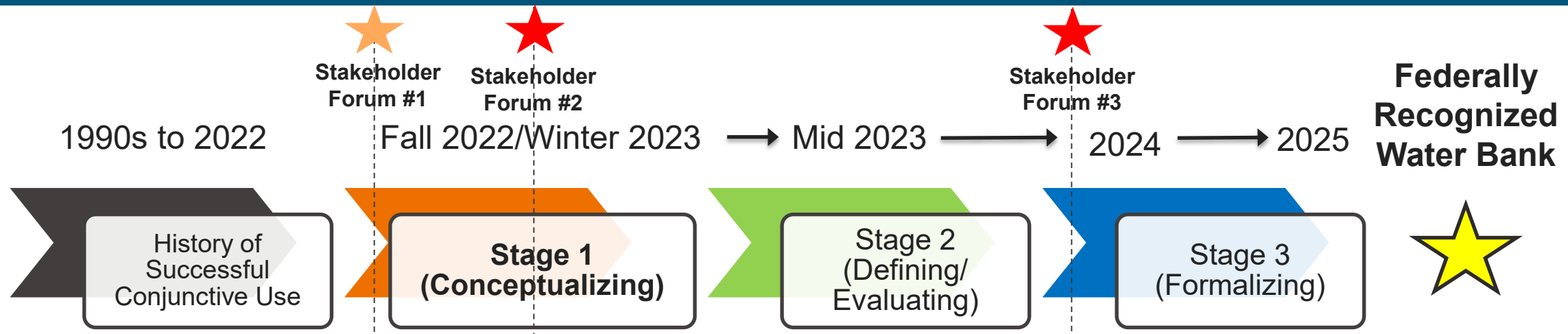
RWA Regional Water Authority
BUILDING ALLIANCES IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA



Relevant Entities

Regional Water Authority	• Leading and coordinating the Water Bank development effort.
Water Bank Program Committee	• RWA agencies supporting the Water Bank development effort by providing funding, guidance, and direction.
External WB Partners	• Entities external to RWA with which RWA engages on behalf of the WB Participating Agencies.
State and Federal Agencies	• Agencies with regulatory, permitting, and/or funding roles (DWR, SWB, Reclamation, etc.)
Stakeholders	• Non-governmental organizations, other entities, and individuals with an interest in the WB.

Stages of Sacramento Regional Water Bank



Major Milestones

- Regional Infrastructure
  - Cooperative Transmission Pipeline
  - Aquifer Storage & Recovery
  - Interties
  - Conveyance
  - Wells
- Planning & Programs
  - Groundwater Substitution Transfers
  - Integrated Regional Water Management
  - Regional Water Reliability Plan
  - Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Major Activities

- Communication and Outreach
- Engagement with potential partners and interested parties (Federal / State / External Entities)
- Project Scoping / Description
- Improving Technical Tools
- Governance & Institutional
- Preliminary & Refined Alternatives
- CEQA/NEPA

SRWB Project Development Activity List

Regional Water Authority
BUILDING ALLIANCES IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Institutional Components:

- ☑ Goals, Objectives, Principles, & Constraints
- ☑ Roles & Responsibilities
- ☑ Organizational Structure
- ↻ Water Accounting System (WAS) Concept Paper, Monitoring, & Reporting → Module #3 at Jan PC meeting
- ☐ Contractual, Financial, & Legal

Project Description/Scoping:

- ☑ Proposed Project Preview
- ☑ Water Bank Project Benefits & Outcomes
- ↻ Project Description

CEQA/NEPA:

- ↻ Compliance Process
- ☑ NOP
- ☑ Scoping
- ↻ Document Preparation
- ☐ Noticing/Consultation & Coordination
- ☐ Other Requirements

Water Bank Development:

- ↻ Budgets
- ↻ Grants & Funding
- ↻ Contractors

Communication & Engagement:

- ↻ Stakeholder Forums → SF#3 Dec 12
- ↻ Water Bank website and content

Federally Acknowledged Water Banks

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

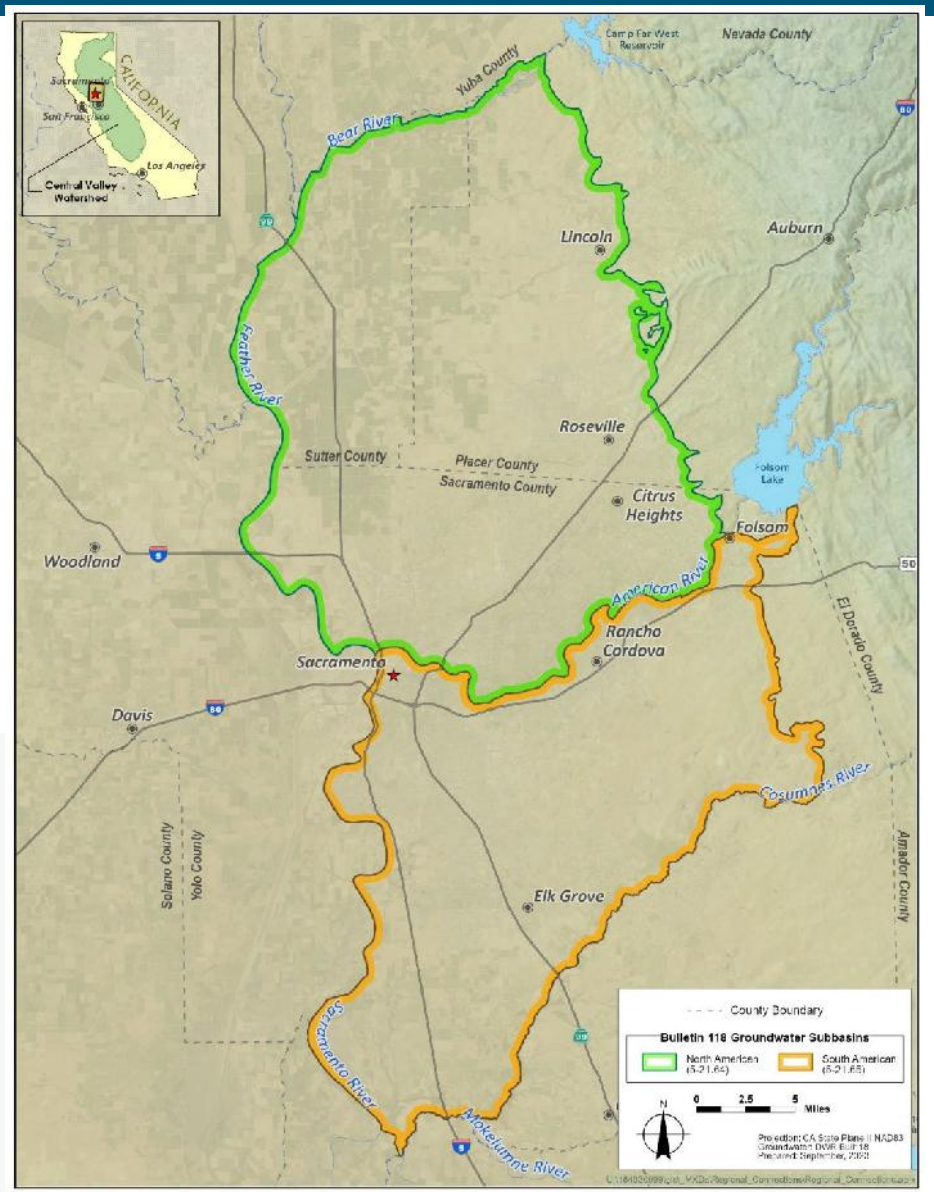
Groundwater Banking Guidelines for Central Valley Project Water

Effective Date: November 12, 2014
Updated October 4, 2019

	Acknowledged Water Banks	Identifer Number
1	North Kern Water Storage District	05-WC-20-3256
2	Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District	05-WC-20-3257
3	Semitropic Water Storage District	05-WC-20-3258
4	Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District	05-WC-20-3259
5	Cawelo Water District	05-WC-20-3260
6	Lakeside Irrigation District	05-WC-20-3261
7	Kaweah Delta Water Conservation District	05-WC-20-3266
8	Kern Water Bank Authority	18-WC-20-5263
9	Meyers Farms Family Trust	N/A
10	Pixley Water Bank Project	18-WC-20-5264
11	West Kern Water District Groundwater Bank	18-WC-20-5255

Water Bank Area

- Located in the **North American Subbasin** and **South American Subbasin**
- **Sutter**, **Placer**, and **Sacramento** Counties
- Includes cities of **Sacramento, Elk Grove, Rancho Cordova, Roseville, Citrus Heights,** and **Lincoln**
- Includes the **American River**
- Bounded by **Feather River, Bear River, Sacramento River, Cosumnes River**, and **Sierra Nevada foothills**

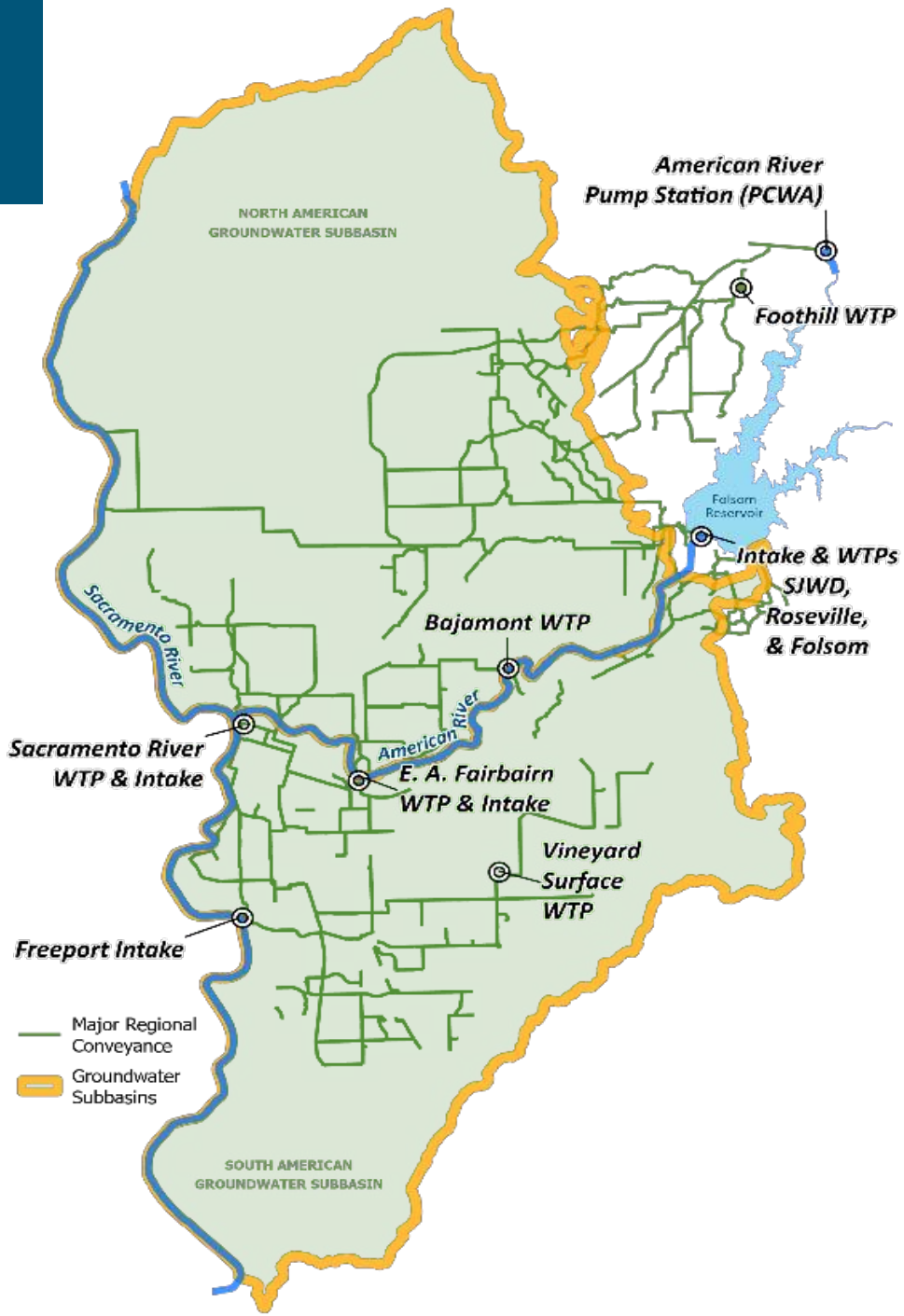


Water Bank – Existing Facilities

Existing facilities would be used to:

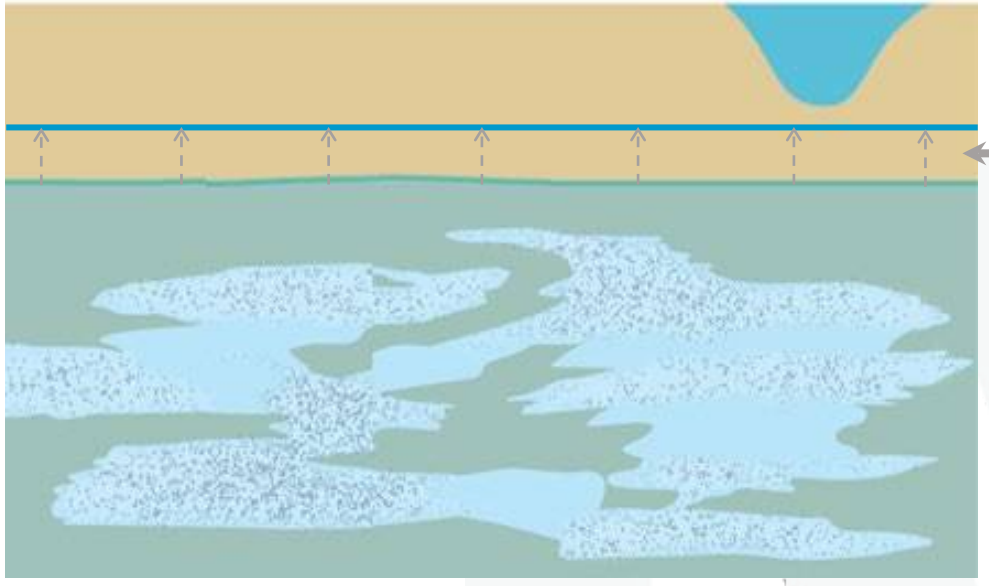
- **Recharge/Storage**:
  - Divert surface water
  - Treat surface water for use by participating agencies and/or injection into aquifer, using aquifer storage and recover wells
- **Recovery:** Pump previously banked groundwater for use by Participating Agencies, to serve their customers

Note: facilities shown are subject to change



Water Bank – Recharge

- Use available surface water during hydrologically preferential periods to:
  - Reduce groundwater use (in-lieu recharge)
  - Direct recharge using aquifer storage and recovery wells
- Groundwater use would decrease and surface water use would increase
- Up to 65,000 acre-feet per year of water would be banked in the groundwater basin

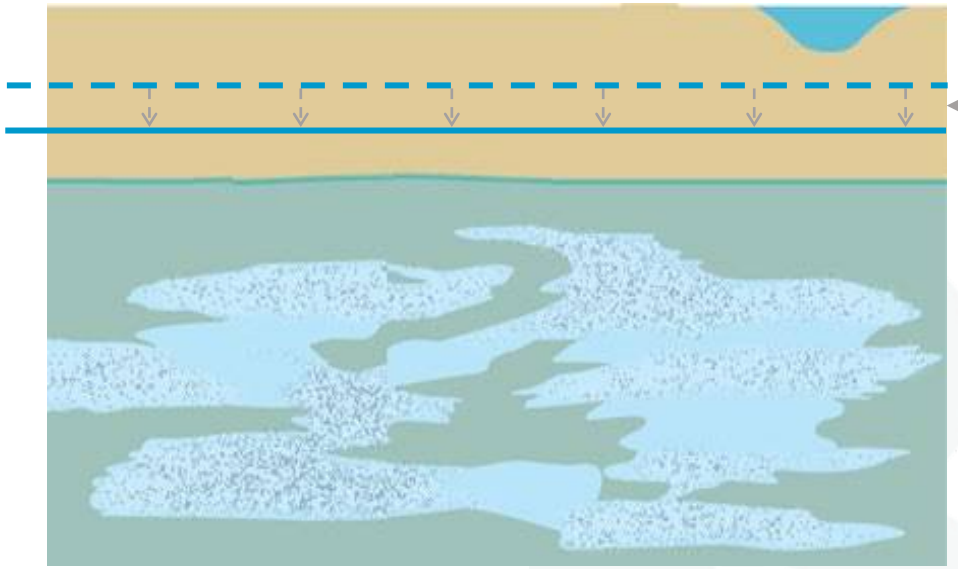


Groundwater storage increases by using excess surface water

Folsom Reservoir Spilling

Water Bank – Recovery

- Up to 55,000 acre-feet of groundwater would be banked for future use to reduce reliance on surface water supplies
- Recharge before recovery
- Surface water could then be stored in Folsom Reservoir, or could be used for other purposes: ecosystem, local agencies, other partners

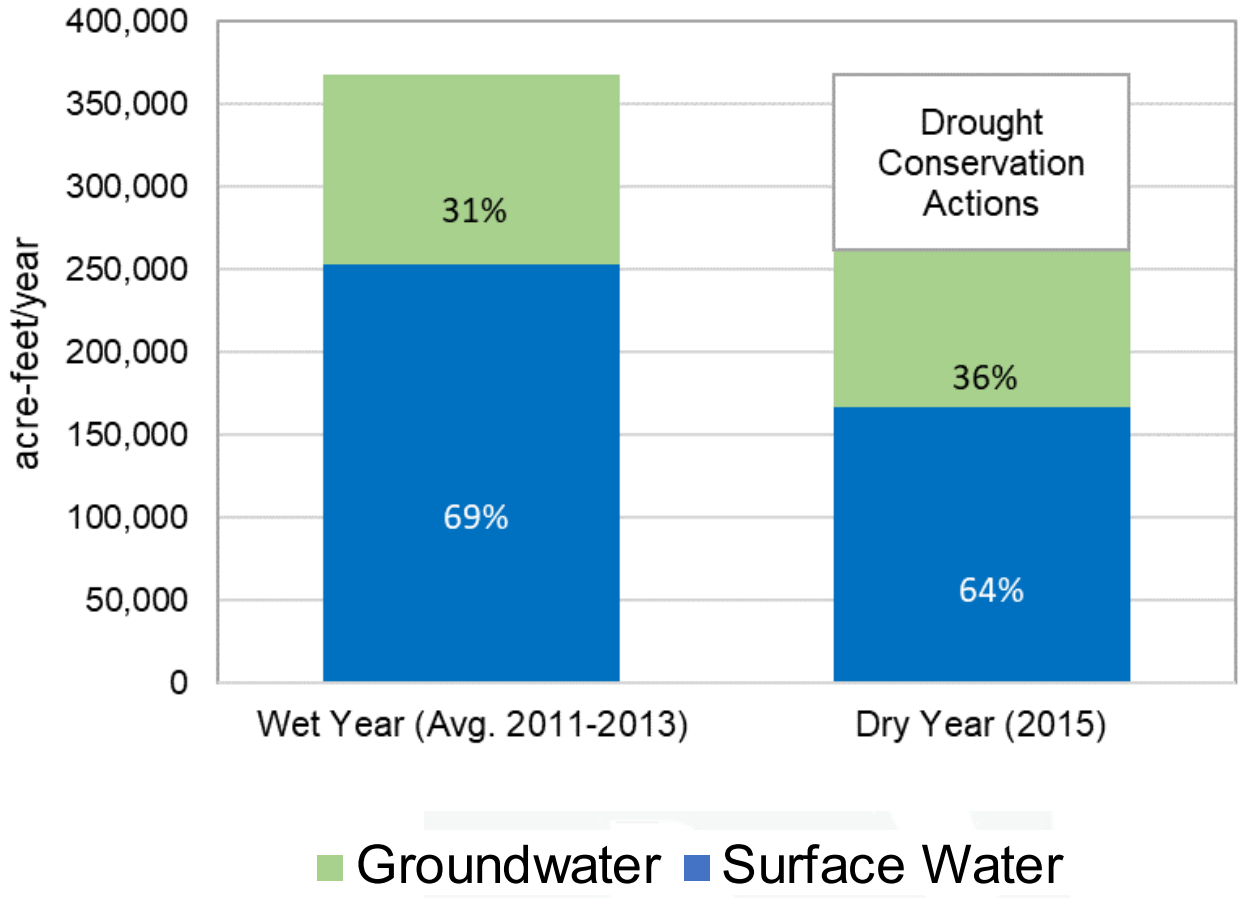


Portion of the previously banked groundwater is recovered and used in-lieu of surface water

Folsom Reservoir during 2015 drought

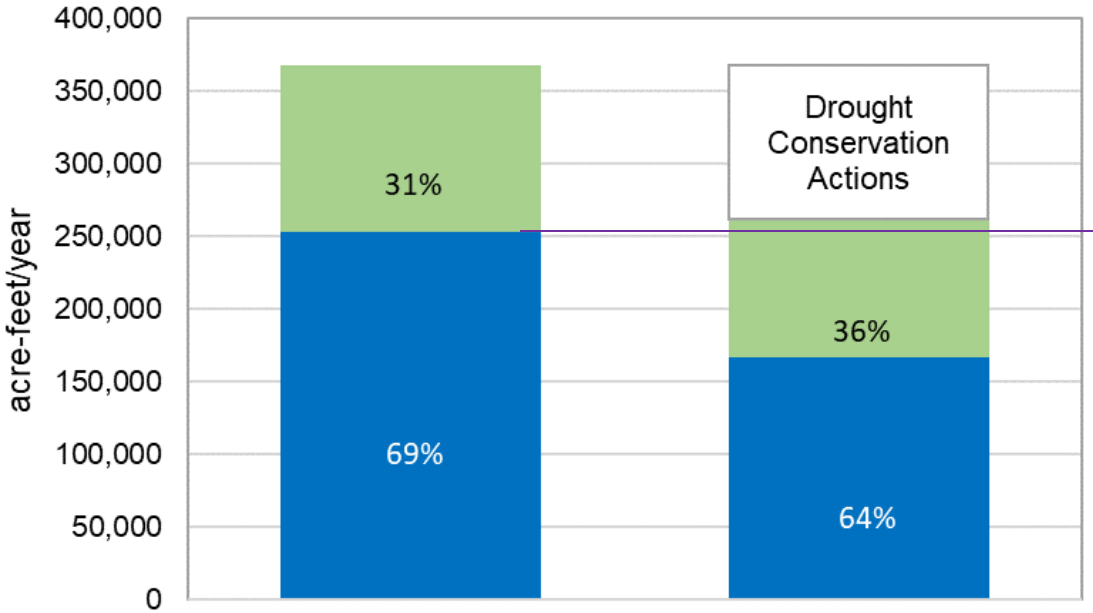
Water Bank – Shifting Water Sources

Current Conditions

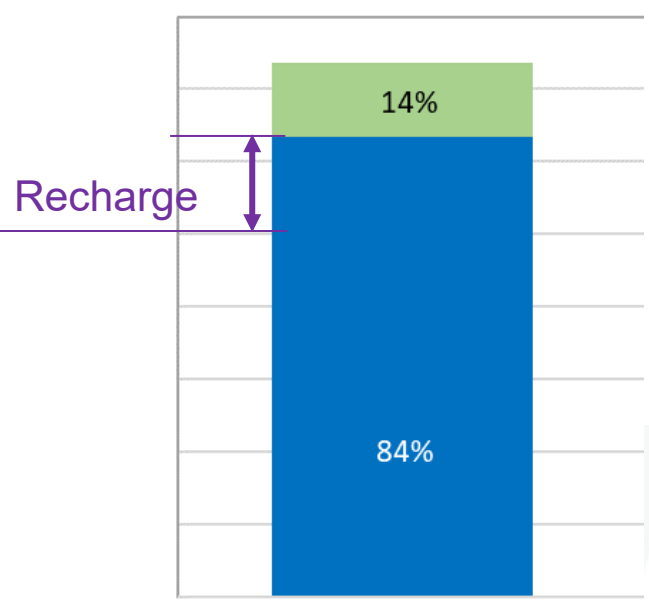


Water Bank – Shifting Water Sources (cont.)

Current Conditions



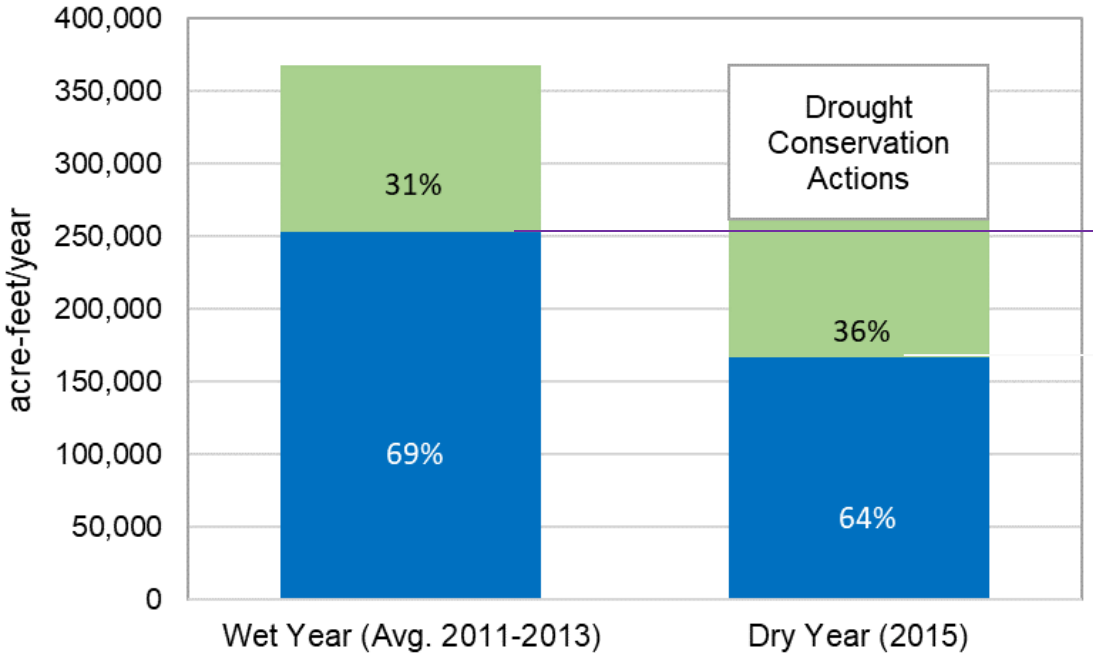
Conditions With the Water Bank



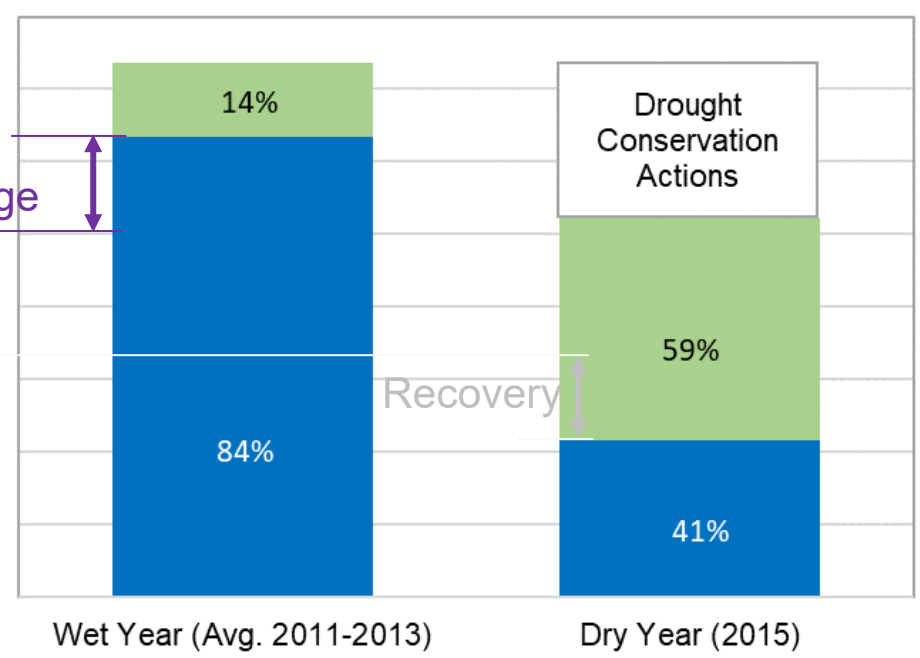
Groundwater Surface Water

Water Bank – Shifting Water Sources (cont.)

Current Conditions



Conditions With the Water Bank



Groundwater Surface Water

Goal, Objectives, Principles & Constraints (cont.)

Regional Water Authority
BUILDING ALLIANCES IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Goal

The **GOAL** of the Water Bank is to expand conjunctive use, thereby increase water banking operations throughout the region to:

(1) Improve long-term regional reliability and provide statewide water supply opportunities when possible; and

(2) Support healthy ecosystem function on the lower American River.

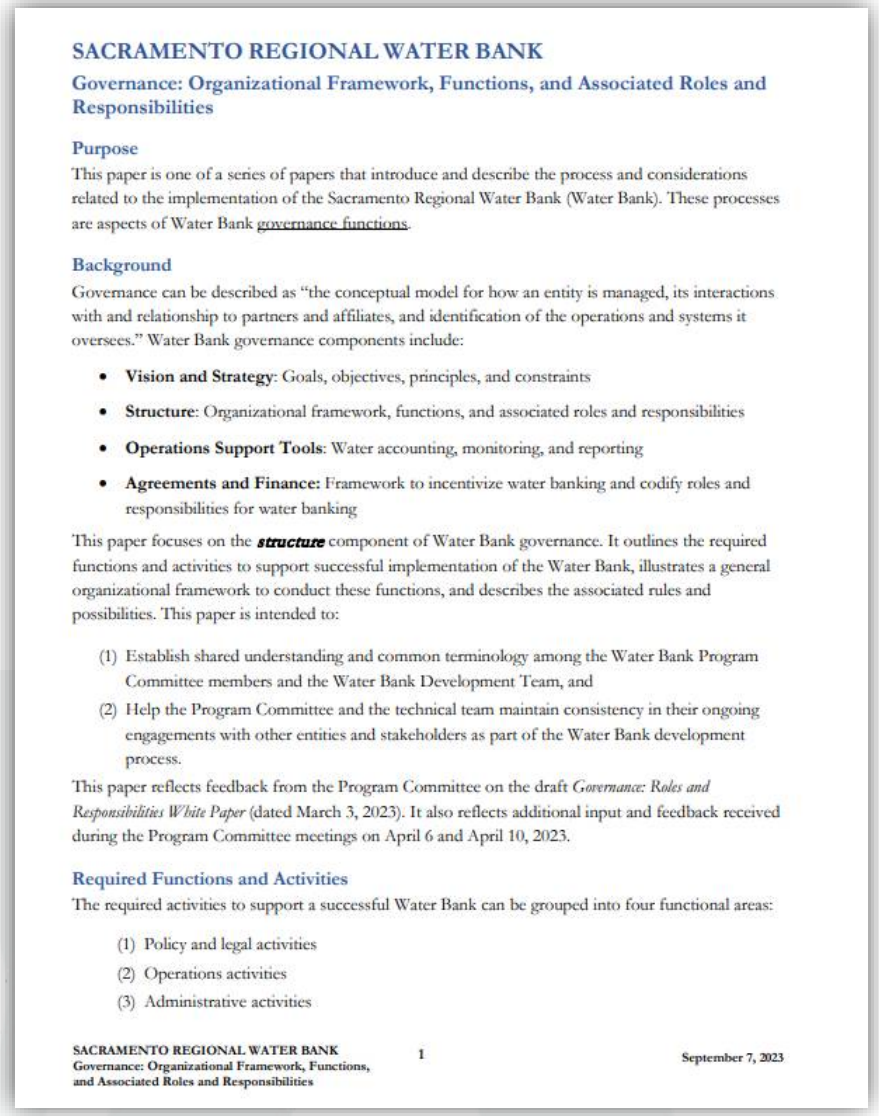
Objectives

The Water Bank **OBJECTIVES** are to:

- Increase groundwater recharge during wet conditions using available surface and recycled water supplies.
- Reduce reliance on surface water during dry conditions by using previously banked groundwater.
- Contribute to water reliability of water agencies in the region with no or limited access to groundwater.
- Contribute to water reliability of water agencies in the region with no or limited access to surface water.
- Maintain the quality of surface water and groundwater.
- Contribute to CVP operational flexibility by reducing reliance on Folsom Reservoir during dry conditions.
- Contribute to healthy ecosystem function, including on the lower American River.
- Consider and advance mutually beneficial opportunities to partner with entities outside the region on operational collaboration and/or investment in the Water Bank.
- Generate revenue for investment in infrastructure and other projects/programs to improve regional water supply reliability, resiliency, and affordability for participating agencies.
- Generate revenue to reduce financial barriers to conjunctive use for participating agencies.

Governance: Organizational Framework, Functions, and Associated Roles and Responsibilities

- Delineates the essential functions and activities vital for successful implementation of the Water Bank.
- Introduces an organizational framework, outlining roles and responsibilities.
- This document was produced with Participating Agencies.



SACRAMENTO REGIONAL WATER BANK

Governance: Organizational Framework, Functions, and Associated Roles and Responsibilities

Purpose

This paper is one of a series of papers that introduce and describe the process and considerations related to the implementation of the Sacramento Regional Water Bank (Water Bank). These processes are aspects of Water Bank governance functions.

Background

Governance can be described as "the conceptual model for how an entity is managed, its interactions with and relationship to partners and affiliates, and identification of the operations and systems it oversees." Water Bank governance components include:

- **Vision and Strategy**: Goals, objectives, principles, and constraints
- **Structure**: Organizational framework, functions, and associated roles and responsibilities
- **Operations Support Tools**: Water accounting, monitoring, and reporting
- **Agreements and Finance:** Framework to incentivize water banking and codify roles and responsibilities for water banking

This paper focuses on the ***structure*** component of Water Bank governance. It outlines the required functions and activities to support successful implementation of the Water Bank, illustrates a general organizational framework to conduct these functions, and describes the associated rules and possibilities. This paper is intended to:

(1) Establish shared understanding and common terminology among the Water Bank Program Committee members and the Water Bank Development Team, and

(2) Help the Program Committee and the technical team maintain consistency in their ongoing engagements with other entities and stakeholders as part of the Water Bank development process.

This paper reflects feedback from the Program Committee on the draft *Governance: Roles and Responsibilities White Paper* (dated March 3, 2023). It also reflects additional input and feedback received during the Program Committee meetings on April 6 and April 10, 2023.

Required Functions and Activities

The required activities to support a successful Water Bank can be grouped into four functional areas:

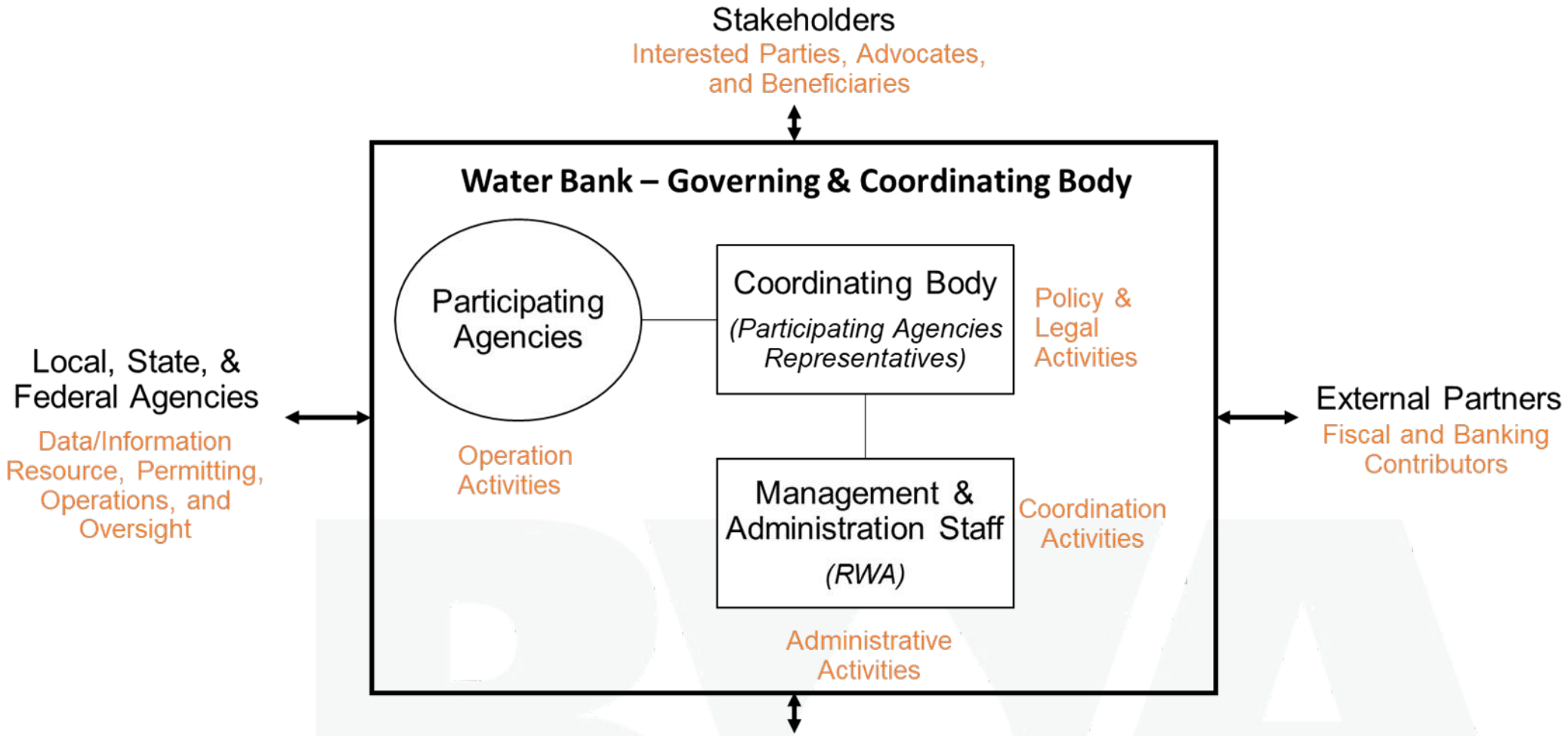
(1) Policy and legal activities

(2) Operations activities

(3) Administrative activities

SACRAMENTO REGIONAL WATER BANK
Governance: Organizational Framework, Functions, and Associated Roles and Responsibilities 1 September 7, 2023

Governance: Organizational Framework, Functions, and Associated Roles and Responsibilities (cont.)

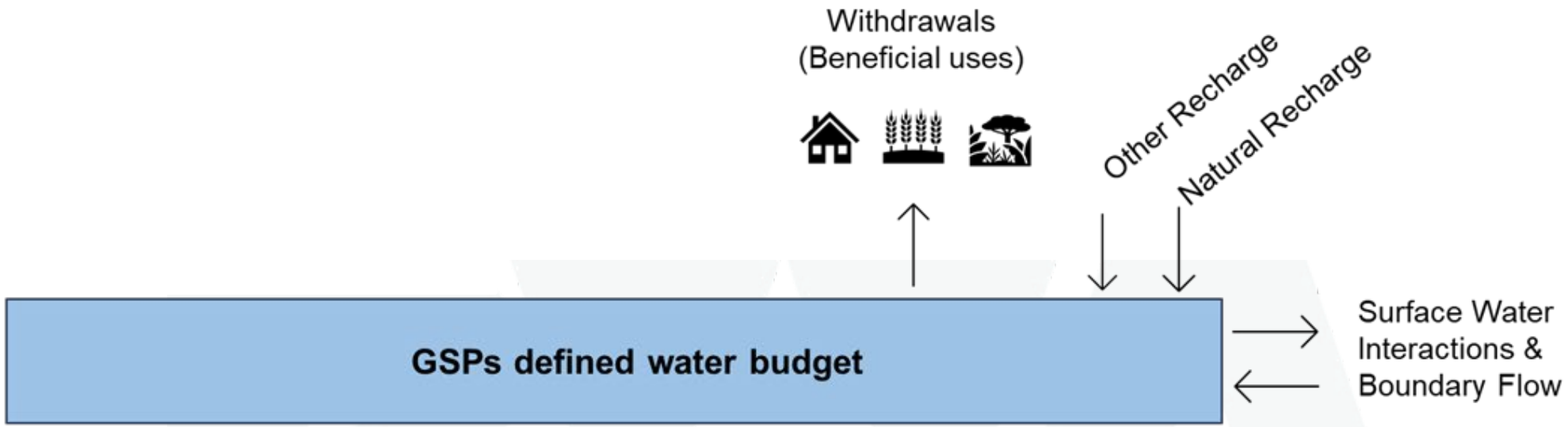


SGA Water Accounting FRAMEWORK (WAF) vs Water Bank Water Accounting SYSTEM (WAS)

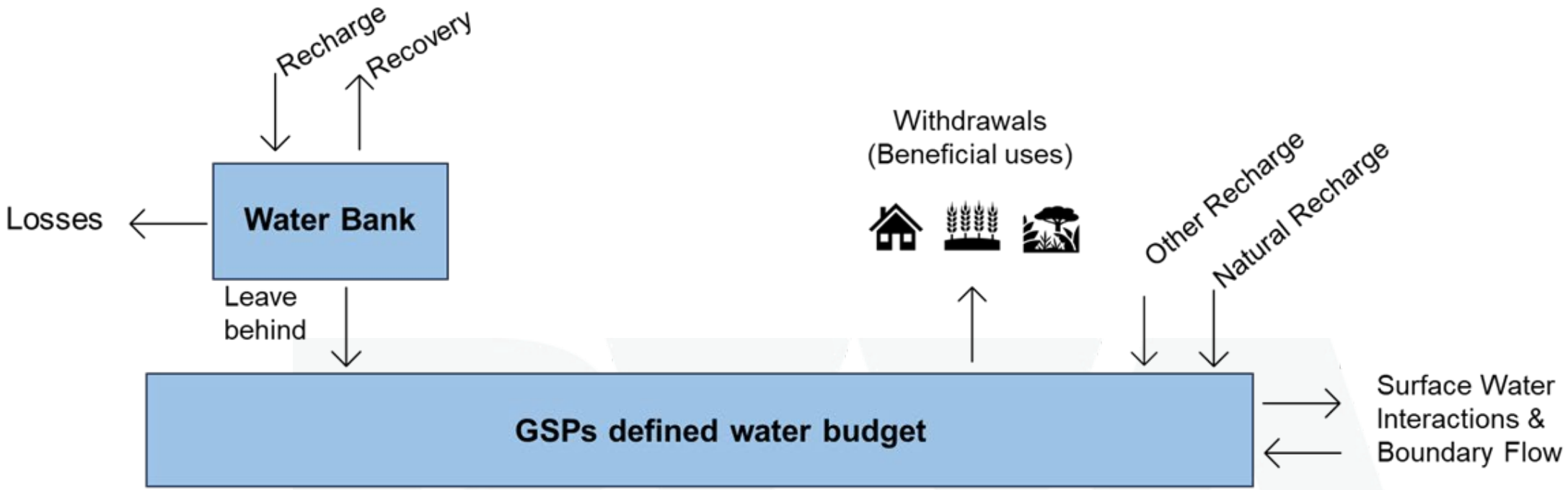
Regional Water Authority
BUILDING ALLIANCES IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Element	SGA Water Accounting Framework	WATER BANK Water Accounting System
Purpose	SGA member agencies voluntary actions for long-term sustainability of GW resources to stabilize gw condition in Central Unit	To properly manage participating agencies storage and recovery of banked water
Area	Central Unit of SGA only	North and South American Subbasins
Sustainability Target	Voluntary; 90,000 acre-feet per year (Central Unit only); defined deficit	Defined by SGMA – NASb and SASb Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs)
Leave Behind	None – However a 5% mitigation factor is applied if banked for agencies outside the area	No less than 5% for out of basin transfer
Baseline	Surface water deliveries in excess of baseline levels (1993-1997) during the period 1998 through 2011 credited with exchangeable water	TBD

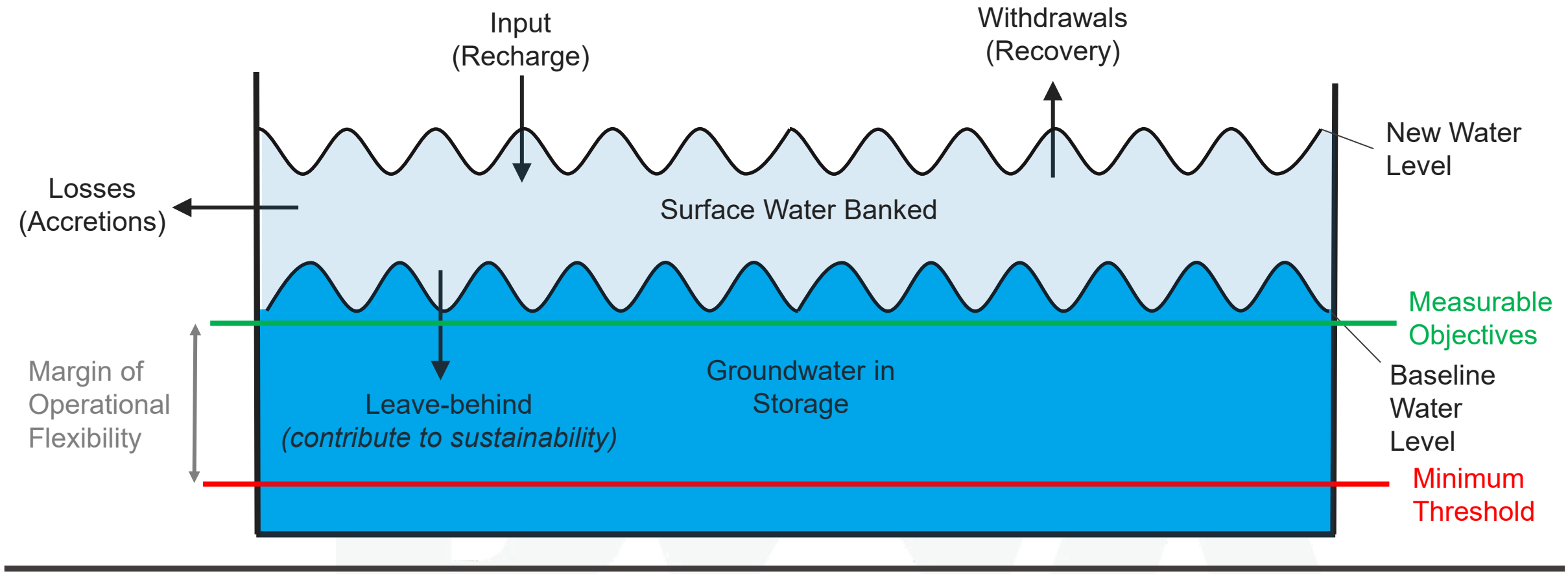
Water Accounting System (WAS) Concept



Water Accounting System (WAS) Concept



WAS Concept – Existing GW and Banked SW



Key

Existing Groundwater in Storage (Conditions Absent the Water Bank)

Surface Water Banked (Water Accounting System tracked and managed supply)

Agenda

1. What is a Water Bank?
2. Why do we need a Water Bank?
3. Sacramento Regional Water Bank (SRWB) Project Development and Planning
4. **SRWB Benefits**
5. Elk Grove Water District Water Banking Opportunities
6. Next Steps

Water Bank - Project Benefits

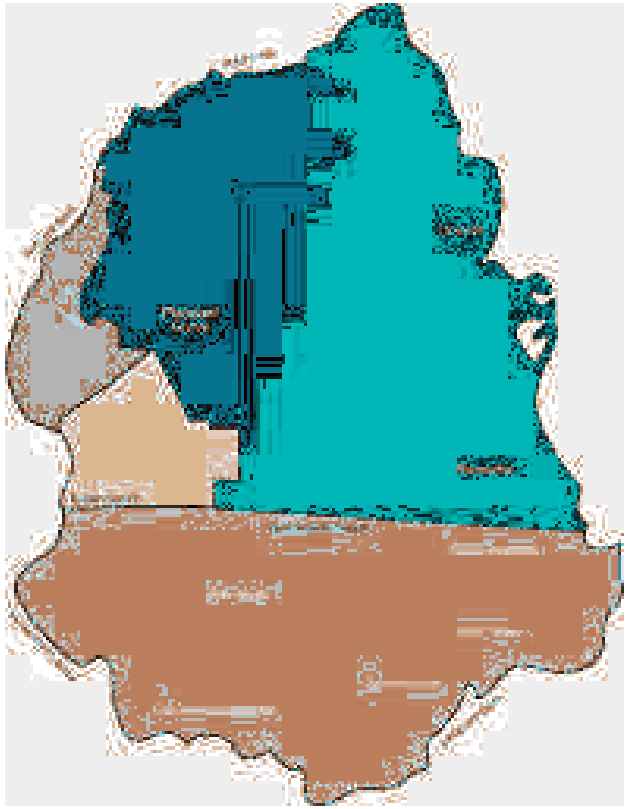
- Local & Regional Water Supply Reliability
- Ecosystem, Fish, & Wildlife
- Water Quality
- Economic

SACRAMENTO REGIONAL WATER BANK

A Sustainable Storage and Recovery Program

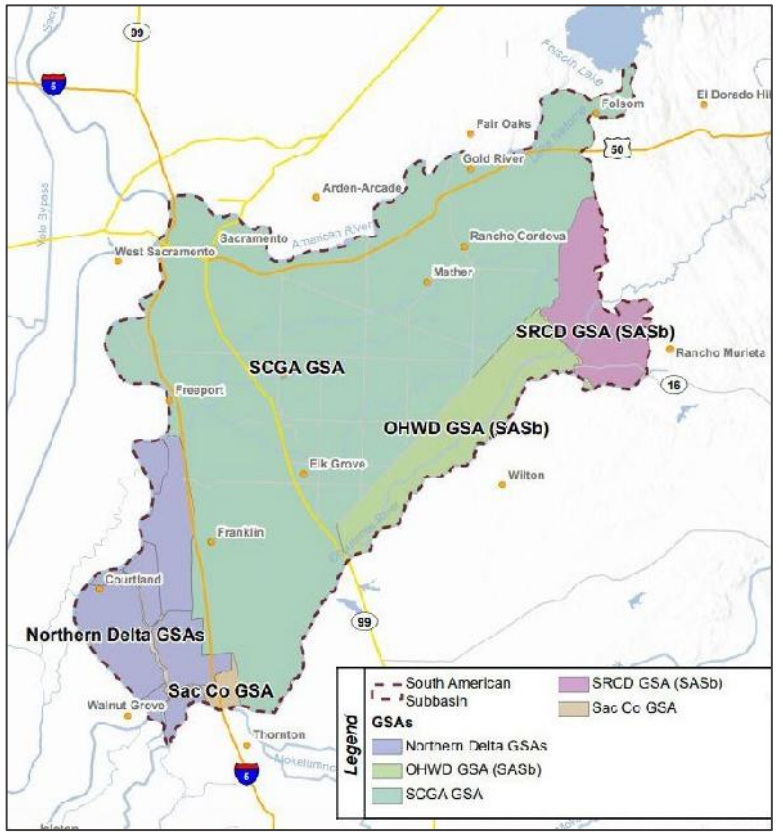
SGMA and the Sacramento Regional Water Bank

"Management Action #1 - Complete Planning for Sacramento Regional Water Bank"



- 3,200 af/yr (NASb sustainability contribution)

"Coordination with Regional Water Authority and other regional partners to support development of a groundwater banking and accounting framework to enable effective implementation of future conjunctive use projects and other water resource management actions, consistent with attainment of the sustainability goal in the SASb."



- 7,200 af/yr (SASb sustainability contribution)

Other Water Bank Benefits

Regional Water Authority
BUILDING ALLIANCES IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Federal Acknowledgement Enables (1) any CVP contract supply to be banked outside the service area of that contractor, and (1) recovery of that supply by CVP and non-CVP contractors	**Environmental Compliance** Through CEQA and NEPA documents, evaluates (1) expansion of existing conjunctive use, and (2) Reclamation acknowledgement of Water Bank	**Water Accounting System** Accommodates multiple accounts that support all participating agencies and GSAs
External Partners Through pilot opportunities, establishes relationships and develops institutional knowledge with external partners Supports securing long-term agreements that provide consistent and reliable benefits to the region	**Surface Water/ Groundwater Interaction** Advances science and understanding of both accretion and depletions associated with water banking operations	**Financial Agreements** Develops framework to encourage broad, active, and beneficial implementation of conjunctive use by all participating agencies

Agenda

1. What is a Water Bank?
2. Why do we need a Water Bank?
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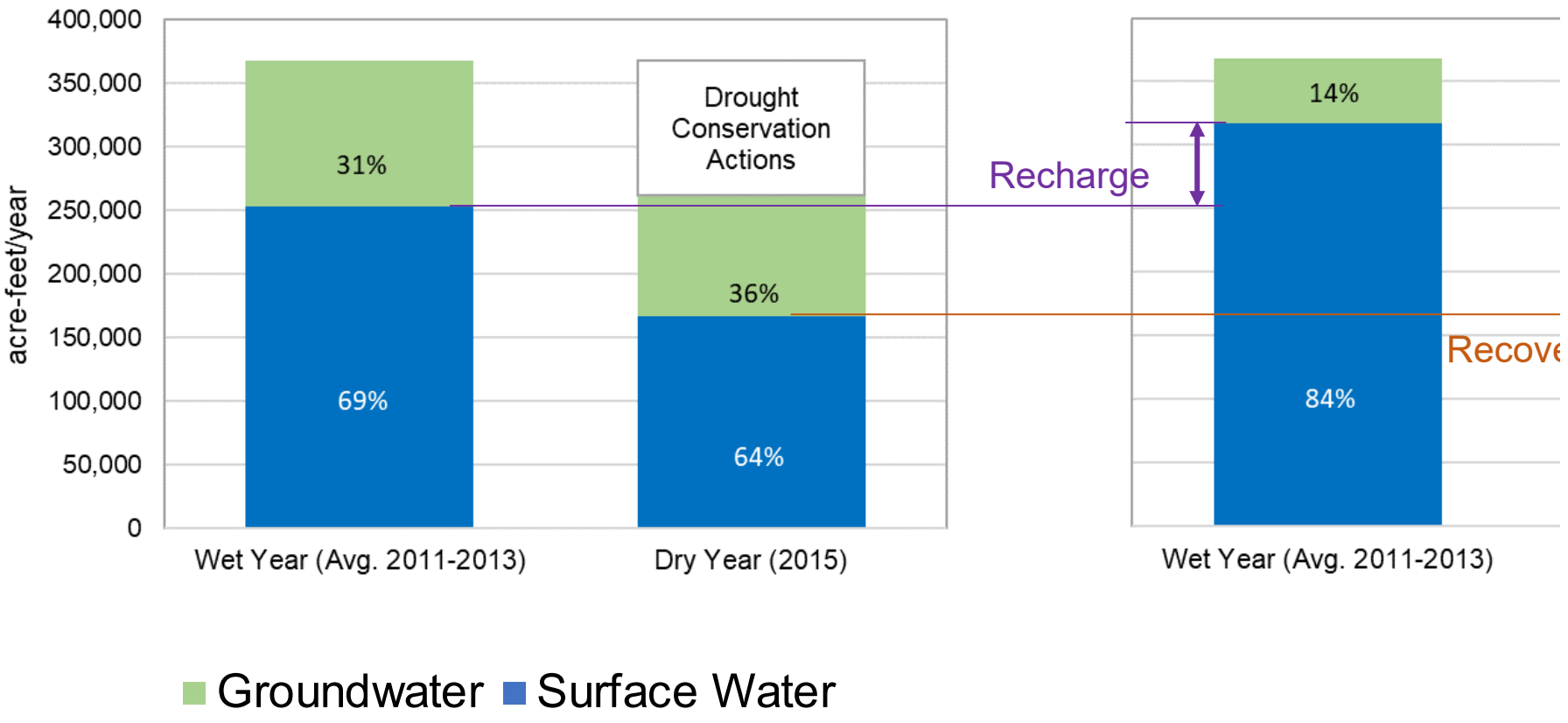
4. SRWB Benefits
5. **Elk Grove Water District Water Banking Opportunities**
6. Next Steps

Water Bank – Shifting Water Sources

Current Conditions

Conditions With the Water Bank



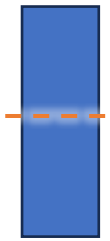
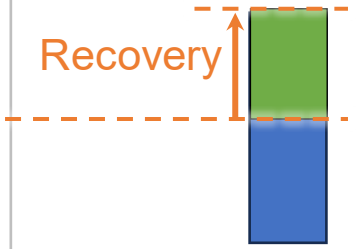
Surface Water Reliant Agency

- **Surface water reliant** agencies participation in the Water Bank:

  ⊗ **In-lieu Recharge** – Not applicable

  ☑ **Direct Recharge** – amount of surface water injected via ASR wells

  ☑ **Recovery** – Reduced surface water use below dry conditions baseline with an equivalent increase in groundwater use. Groundwater may be extracted within District or provided by a neighboring District.

Agency Type	Wet Conditions		Dry Conditions	
	No Water Bank	Water Bank	No Water Bank	Water Bank
Surface Water Reliant				

SW = Surface Water GW = Groundwater

Groundwater Reliant Agency

- **Groundwater reliant** agencies participation in the Water Bank:
  - ☑ **In-lieu Recharge** – Additional surface deliveries resulting in reduced groundwater use below wet conditions baseline.
  - ☑ **Direct Recharge** – amount of surface water injected via ASR wells
  - ⊗ **Recovery** – Not applicable

Agency Type	Wet Conditions		Dry Conditions	
	No Water Bank	Water Bank	No Water Bank	Water Bank
Groundwater Reliant				

SW = Surface Water GW = Groundwater

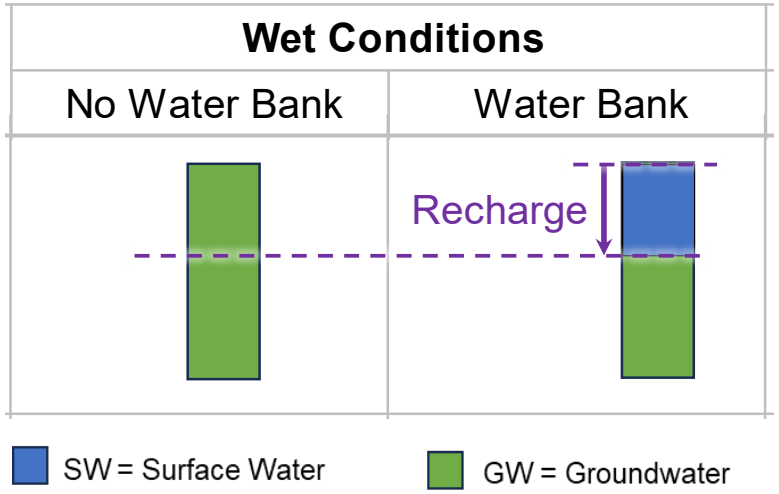
Surface Water & Groundwater Reliant Agency

- **Surface Water & Groundwater joint use** agencies participation in the Water Bank:
  - ☑ **In-lieu Recharge** – Additional surface deliveries resulting in reduced groundwater use below wet conditions baseline.
  - ☑ **Direct Recharge** – amount of surface water injected via ASR wells
  - ☑ **Recovery** – Reduced surface water use below dry conditions baseline with an equivalent increase in groundwater use.

Agency Type	Wet Conditions		Dry Conditions	
	No Water Bank	Water Bank	No Water Bank	Water Bank
Surface Water & Groundwater Joint Use				

EGWD – Participation in the Water Bank

- EGWD can contribute to Water Bank recharge activities by partnering with SCWA:
  - SCWA provides EGWD with treated surface water supplies during wet conditions via existing interties within Service Area 1.
  - EGWD reduced groundwater use is accounted as in-lieu recharge.
- Existing infrastructure can deliver up to 1.5 TAF/year of surface water
- With additional in-district conveyance improvements, up to 2.9 TAF/year of surface water can be delivered for recharge.
- Benefits to EGWD:
  - Improved local groundwater conditions (higher elevations, lower pumping costs).
  - Contribute to overall groundwater basin sustainability.
  - Funding opportunities to implement infrastructure improvements.



Agenda

1. What is a Water Bank?
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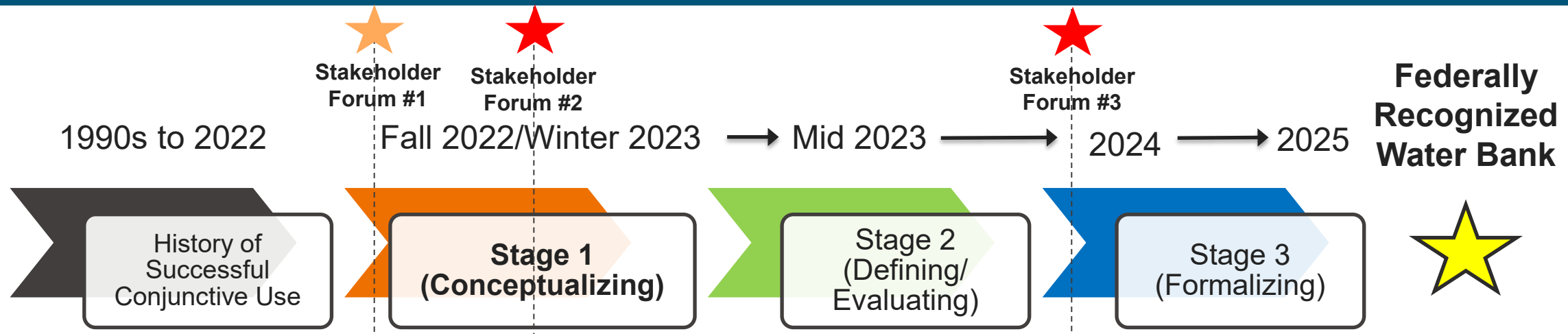
6. **Next Steps**

Stages of Sacramento Regional Water Bank

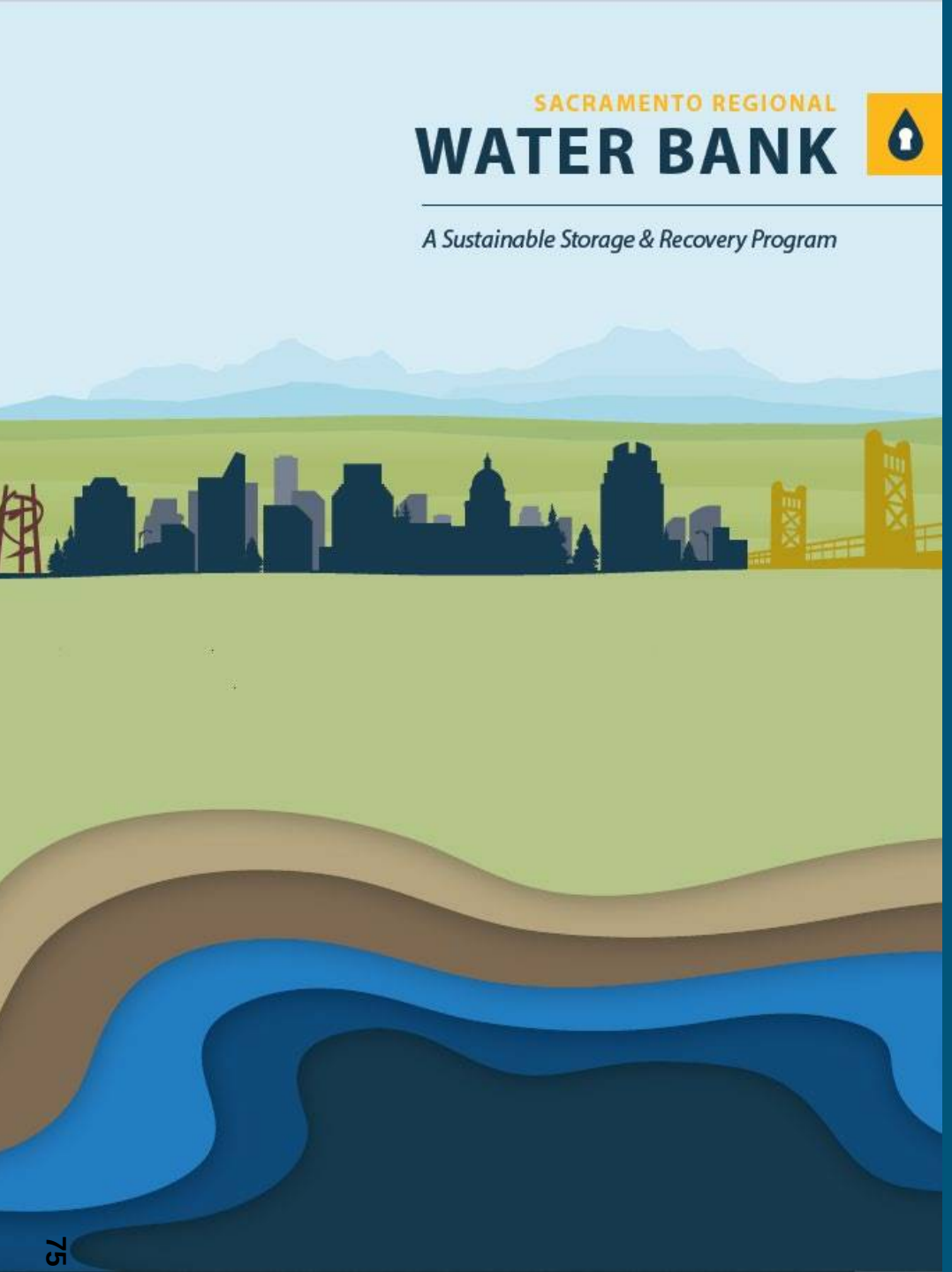


Major Milestones

- Regional Infrastructure
  - Cooperative Transmission Pipeline
  - Aquifer Storage & Recovery
  - Interties
  - Conveyance
  - Wells
- Planning & Programs
  - Groundwater Substitution Transfers
  - Integrated Regional Water Management
  - Regional Water Reliability Plan
  - Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Major Activities

- Communication and Outreach
- Engagement with potential partners and interested parties (Federal / State / External Entities)
- Project Scoping / Description
- Improving Technical Tools
- Governance & Institutional
- Preliminary & Refined Alternatives
- CEQA/NEPA



Sacramento Regional Water Bank contact information:
waterbankinfo@rwah2o.org

Sacramento Regional Water Bank website:
sacwaterbank.com

RWA
Regional Water Authority
BUILDING ALLIANCES IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Regional Water Authority

INVOICE

2295 Gateway Oaks, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95833
Phone 916.967.7692 Fax 916.967.7322

DATE: January 9, 2024
INVOICE # RWA 23-345

Bill To:
Bruce Kamilos
Elk Grove Water District
9257 Elk Grove Blvd.
Elk Grove, CA 95624

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Sacramento Regional Water Bank, Phase 2 - Year 1 and Year 2 Amounts	$ 25,000.00
Payment due 30 days upon receipt	
TOTAL	$ 25,000.00

Make checks payable to Regional Water Authority
If you have any questions concerning this invoice, contacTom Hoffart, 916-967-7692, thoffart@rwah2o.org

THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS!

From: Mark Madison
To: Rob Swartz; Jim Peifer
Cc: Woodling, John; Bruce Kamilos; tanelson@citlink.net
Subject: Water Bank Phase 2 Agreement
Date: Wednesday, January 27, 2021 3:25:16 PM
Attachments: Letter - SCGA Groundwater Substitution Transfers 7-27-20.pdf

Rob & Jim,

Our District has thoroughly discussed your request and we are not comfortable in executing this Phase 2 Agreement at this time. By this email, I request that you provide this response to the other RWA members, perhaps as correspondence during the next RWA meeting. I want everyone to fully understand our concerns and recommendations. I did not want to copy others on this as it could trigger responses that would cause a problem with the Brown Act.

Last June, our District objected to the Groundwater Substitution Transfer (Transfer) as it pertained to the South American Subbasin. The comment letter sent to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the City of Sacramento is attached. In that letter, we recommended that the SWRCB deny the South American portion of the Transfer essentially on the basis that it was premature. Our position in that regard has not changed.

In July, we also sent a letter to John Woodling of the Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority (also attached) further expressing our position on this Transfer, as well as future contemplated transfers, and outlined five actions that must be completed before future transfers occur. Our position in this regard also has not changed.

Having said that, we recognize that to a certain extent the activities proposed as part of the Phase 2 effort comply with the fourth action requested in our letter to John Woodling. However, and as I expressed to you over the phone, we think it is imperative to resolve and agree on thebasic principles first. We also believe that we do not have to, nor would it be wise to, expend an additional $1.2 million dollars before these basic principles are agreed upon, in writing.

These principles should be developed and agreed to by all members of RWA, not just a select set of those participating in the Transfers or development of a Water Bank. These principles should also address a number of fundamental questions, and these questions are as follows:

1. What is the primary purpose of a Water Bank (Bank)?
2. What will be the geographical boundaries of the Bank?
3. Who will manage the Bank? Is SCGA going to allow RWA to manage a Bank in its jurisdictional area?
4. Does RWA have jurisdiction in its present Joint Powers Agreement to operate a Bank? If not, what must be done to provide RWA with that jurisdiction?
5. How will deposits (recharge) actually be made into the Bank? Is in-lieu recharge, which is simply pumping less than what you used to pump, a real and acceptable form of recharge?
6. How much groundwater can be withdrawn from the bank, as a percentage of the withdrawals, over certain prescribed periods of time?
7. What is the baseline condition that must be met before withdrawals can be taken from the Bank?
8. Relative to the South American Subbasin, is it acceptable to take withdrawals when the Basin has a current storage deficiency? What if it has a projected storage deficiency due to planned growth or climate change?
9. Is it acceptable to transfer groundwater withdrawals, either directly or indirectly, out of the South American Subbasin, when that basin has a projected storage deficiency or when certain areas of that basin are not healthy?

10. Who should pay for the development of a Bank and who should reap any monetary benefits garnered by a Bank?

With these ten questions, the Florin Resource Conservation District/Elk Grove Water District requests that the RWA work with all RWA members to prepare and execute a set of principles that addresses each and every question. We also request and recommend that these principles be approved by the RWA Members before proceeding with the Phase 2 efforts.

Thank you.

-Mark

Mark J. Madison
General Manager
Florin Resource Conservation District/
Elk Grove Water District
9257 Elk Grove Blvd.
Elk Grove, CA. 95624
(916) 685-3556

Elk Grove Water District
Sacramento Regional Water Bank Questions

The following questions from EGWD were provided to RWA staff (Trevor Joseph and Jim Peifer) in an email on July 24, 2023, in response to the recent *Sacramento Regional Water Bank Development – Project Funding Status Update (July 2023)* document provided to Sacramento Regional Water Bank (Water Bank) program committee members which seeks input on Water Bank funding. These questions were originally provided by EGWD in an email to RWA on Jan 27, 2021. Although the Water Bank development project is an iterative planning project and some details are yet to be determined, RWA staff has provided the following responses to the best of their abilities as described below.

1. **What is the primary purpose of a Water Bank (Bank)?**

During early 2023, the Water Bank Program Committee (22 local agencies, including EGWD) developed the Goal, Objectives, Principles, and Constraints (GOPC) document which sets the direction for developing the Water Bank's operations, governance, communication and engagement, environmental compliance, and more.

While drafting the document, feedback and input was gathered from the public and interested parties during Stakeholder Forums, sharing sessions, and a public comment period, and was considered as the document evolved through several drafts. Document development milestones included:

The GOAL of the Water Bank is to expand conjunctive use, thereby increase water banking operations throughout the region to:

2. Improve long-term regional reliability and provide statewide water supply opportunities when possible; and
3. Support healthy ecosystem function on the lower American River.

The Water Bank OBJECTIVES are to:

- Increase groundwater recharge during wet conditions using available surface and recycled water supplies.
- Reduce reliance on surface water during dry conditions by using previously banked groundwater.
- Contribute to water reliability of water agencies in the region with no or limited access to groundwater.
- Contribute to water reliability of water agencies in the region with no or limited access to surface water.
- Maintain the quality of surface water and groundwater.
- Contribute to CVP operational flexibility by reducing reliance on Folsom Reservoir during dry conditions.
- Contribute to healthy ecosystem function, including on the lower American River.
- Consider and advance mutually beneficial opportunities to partner with entities outside the region on operational collaboration and/or investment in the Water Bank.
- Generate revenue for investment in infrastructure and other projects/programs to improve regional water supply reliability, resiliency, and affordability for participating agencies.

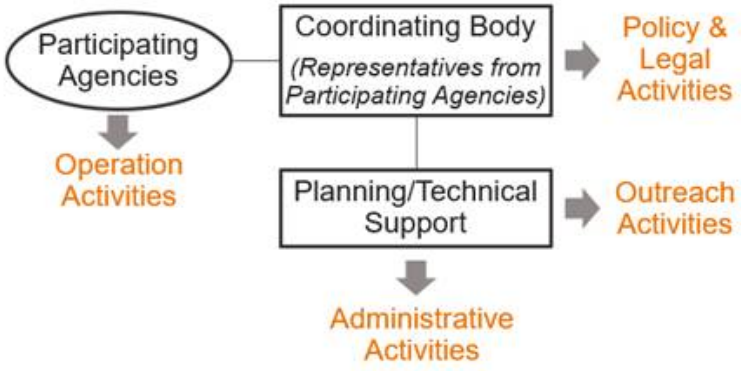
- Generate revenue to reduce financial barriers to conjunctive use for participating agencies

2. What will be the geographical boundaries of the Bank?

The proposed water banking operations would be contained within the North and South American groundwater subbasins. However, Project effects on CVP/SWP and Delta operation will also be assessed as operations of Folsom Reservoir are integral to the systemwide operations.

3. Who will manage the Bank? Is SCGA going to allow RWA to manage a Bank in its jurisdictional area?

At this time, the Water Bank Program Committee envisions that Water Bank implementation activities will be carried out by three primary parties, as reflected in the figure and descriptions below.



Participating Agencies: Defined as RWA Members/Associate Members actively involved in recharge and/or recovery actions under the Water Bank. A Participating Agency is an existing agency with water-related authority and/or responsibility and is accountable to an existing governing boards or councils that provides overarching guidance and direction for that Participating Agency's actions. The framework described in this document, including the functions and associated roles/responsibilities, is not intended to supersede, limit, or otherwise control the individual autonomy and functionality of these existing agencies. The Water Bank is only able to exist due to Participating Agency involvement and, operations, and guidance. For this reason, the Participating Agencies are delegating the roles and responsibilities as listed below to the other parties and can adjust those roles and responsibilities in the future as necessary.

Coordinating Body: Inclusive of representatives of each of the Water Bank Participating Agencies and responsible for overall oversight of Water Bank. The Coordinating Body will operate under a charter or equivalent agreement such as a memorandum of agreement (MOA) that will define the decision-making process as well as the core areas of necessary coordination and communication to effectively implement the Water Bank (e.g., how the Participating Agencies will follow the established Goal, Objectives, and Principles of the Water Bank; and how they will maintain engagement with key stakeholders such as Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)). The Coordinating Body will not limit, or otherwise control, the individual autonomy and functionality of any Participating Agency. Furthermore, the MOA will be structured for efficiency –

limiting unnecessary rules, requirements, meetings, formalities, official procedures, or other forms of bureaucracy.

Planning/Technical Support: Defined as conducting administrative, outreach, and related activities in support of the Water Bank. The specific types of planning/technical support will be determined by the Coordinating Body with defined responsibilities, scope, and delegated authority. A centrally run organization such as the RWA that already provides planning and technical support functions under the single year groundwater substitution transfer program may be the most qualified and prepared to serve in this capacity.

4. **Does RWA have jurisdiction in its present Joint Powers Agreement to operate a Bank? If not, what must be done to provide RWA with that jurisdiction?**

The actual operation of the bank will be completed by the participating agencies as they manage, own, and operate the infrastructure necessary to implement the Bank. RWA possibly through a Program Agreement will continue to work on behalf of the Participating Agencies likely in the Planning/Technical Support role as defined above.

5. **How will deposits (recharge) actually be made into the Bank? Is in-lieu recharge, which is simply pumping less than what you used to pump, a real and acceptable form of recharge?**

Deposits (recharge) and extractions (recovery) will physically be made based on the operational actions of the Participating Agencies. Volumes will be accounted for based on the Planning/Technical Support party, likely the RWA. All activities will be overseen by the coordinating body to ensure that the Bank is implemented in accordance with the GOPCs identified by the Participating Agencies.

The SRWB operations would rely on both in-lieu and direct groundwater recharge. Table 1 shows examples of groundwater banking programs that rely on both in-lieu and direct groundwater recharge. These are real and acceptable forms of recharge.

In-lieu, or indirect, recharge uses surface water rather than (i.e., in lieu of) pumping groundwater, which allows groundwater to remain in the aquifer. In-lieu recharge changes the groundwater budget by providing water to meet a demand that would otherwise be met from groundwater extraction by historical groundwater users. This process allows natural recharge to accumulate in the basin and increase storage in the aquifer.

Direct recharge is accomplished through injection using aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) wells. Note that both direct and in-direct recharge methods result in net increase in groundwater storage. However, they affect different components of the groundwater budget (i.e., (1) the inflow to the aquifer and (2) the outflow from the aquifer). Direct recharge increases the inflow to aquifer, while in-lieu recharge reduces outflow from the aquifer.

Table 1. Example Groundwater Banking Programs and CVP Acknowledged Water Banks that Rely on both Direct and In-Lieu Recharge

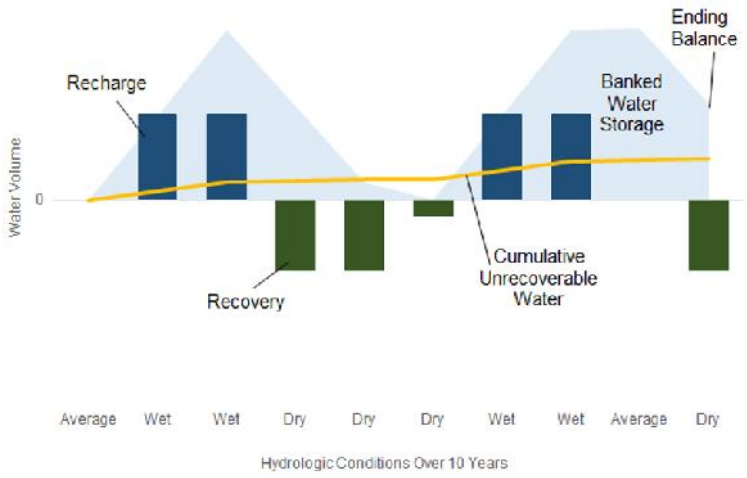
Project	Location	In Lieu Recharge	Direct Recharge	CVP Acknowledged Water Bank

				(Identifier Number)
Cawelo Water District	Kern County	■	■	05-WC-20-3260
Pixley Water Bank Project	Tulare County	■	■	18-WC-20-5264
Rosedale Rio Bravo Water Storage District	Kern County	■	■	05-WC-20-3257
Semitropic Water Storage District	Kern County	■	■	05-WC-20-3258
Arvin Edison Water Storage District	Kern County	■	■	N/A
Buena Vista Water Storage District	Kern County	■	■	N/A
Kern Delta Water Storage District	Kern County	■	■	N/A
Orange County Water District	Orange County	■	■	N/A

6. **How much groundwater can be withdrawn from the bank, as a percentage of the withdrawals, over certain prescribed periods of time?**

That is a difficult question to answer with specific detail at this time as exact operations have not been fully defined. The RWA technical team is currently analyzing operational scenarios to ensure consistency with the USBR water banking guidelines, the SGMA Groundwater Sustainability Plan requirements, and the Participating Agencies own GOPC document. Operations will also be informed based on natural hydrology, continued model forecasting and monitoring data.

In addition, the Program Committee is working to identify through groundwater modeling what volume of recharge might be beneficial as unrecoverable water (also referred to as a "leave behind"), that is never extracted to ensure basin sustainability as illustrated below.



7. **What is the baseline condition that must be met before withdrawals can be taken from the Bank?**

See answer above. Baseline conditions are defined in the SGMA GSP requirements. Water Bank implementation will be completed consistent with SGMA. In addition, the Water Bank will be intentionally operated to result in measurable increases in groundwater elevations, which will provide a groundwater level benefit.

8. **Relative to the South American Subbasin, is it acceptable to take withdrawals when the Basin has a current storage deficiency? What if it has a projected storage deficiency due to planned growth or climate change?**

See answer above. "Storage deficiency" is defined in the SASb.

9. **Is it acceptable to transfer groundwater withdrawals, either directly or indirectly, out of the South American Subbasin, when that basin has a projected storage deficiency or when certain areas of that basin are not healthy?**

As described above, exact operations have not been defined. However, based on the Goal established for Water Bank implementation is to 1) Improve long-term regional reliability and provide statewide water supply opportunities when possible. This provision supports making sure local needs are met first and then seeing what benefits could be provided statewide.

10. **Who should pay for the development of a Bank and who should reap any monetary benefits garnered by a Bank?**

This is a question perhaps best addressed by the 22 Participating Agencies who are paying into the development of the bank. Participating agencies have paid to develop the bank, many are planning to directly participate in the Bank implementation.

January 16, 2024

TO: Chair and Directors of the Florin Resource Conservation District

FROM: Stefani Phillips, Board Secretary

SUBJECT: **FLORIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS AND OUTSIDE AGENCY REPRESENTATION - 2024**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Florin Resource Conservation District Board of Directors:

1. Appoint Directors to sit on the Conservation and Infrastructure Committees of the Florin Resource Conservation District; and

2. Appoint Representatives for outside agency participation.

SUMMARY

Every January, the Florin Resource Conservation District (FRCD) Board of Directors (Board) appoints Directors to sit on previously established standing board committees. Appointments of representation for outside agency participation also takes place currently.

By this action, the Board, will 1) appoint Directors to sit on the Conservation and Infrastructure Committees of the FRCD; and 2) appoint representatives for outside agency participation.

DISCUSSION

Background

The FRCD Board Bylaws state that the Board shall have the power to create and appoint members to Advisory and Standing Committees. Any committee, to the extent provided in the Board motion, shall only have the authority delegated by the Board and may not bind the District regarding matters that should be before the Board.

Present Situation

Currently, the established standing committees are Conservation and Infrastructure.

The Standing committees are comprised of the following Board of Directors:

Conservation Committee – FRCD:	**Sophia Scherman** **Elliot Mulberg**
Infrastructure Committee – EGWD:	**Lisa Medina** **Paul Lindsay**

Directors and/or staff provide outside agency representation to the following organizations: Association of California Water Agencies/Joint Power Insurance Authority (ACWA/JPIA), California Special Districts Association (CSDA), Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO), Regional Water Authority (RWA), and Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority (SCGA).

Outside agency representation is as follows:

ACWA/JPIA – Representative of EGWD	**Tom Nelson** **Bruce Kamilos** (alternate)
California Special District Association (CSDA)	**Elliot Mulberg**
Regional Water Authority (RWA) Board of Directors	**Tom Nelson** **Bruce Kamilos**
Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority (SCGA)	**Bruce Kamilos** **Tom Nelson** (alternate)

The SCGA representation assignments are made by nomination only and appointments shall be made by the Elk Grove City Council as per the SCGA Joint Powers Agreement. It is recommended that the Board review these agency assignments and make modifications as deemed appropriate.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no direct environmental considerations associated with this report.

STRATEGIC PLAN CONFORMITY

This item conforms to the FRCD/EGWD's 2020-2025 Strategic Plan. Committee Appointments and Outside Agency Representation aligns with Strategic Goal 7 – Water Industry Leader; "Demonstrate water industry leadership through partnerships and active participation in regional and statewide water efforts".

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

There is no financial impact associated with this agenda item.

Respectfully submitted,

STEFANI PHILLIPS
BOARD SECRETARY

January 16, 2024

TO: Chair and Directors of the Florin Resource Conservation District

FROM: Patrick Lee, Finance Manager/Treasurer

SUBJECT: **ELK GROVE WATER DISTRICT FISCAL YEAR 2023-24 QUARTERLY OPERATING BUDGET STATUS REPORT**

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for discussion purposes only. No action by the Florin Resource Conservation District Board of Directors is requested at this time.

SUMMARY

Staff is presenting the quarterly budget status report through the second quarter of fiscal year 2023-24. This report is to keep the Florin Resource Conservation District (District) Board of Directors (Board) and the public informed on the financial status of the Elk Grove Water District (EGWD).

DISCUSSION

Background

On June 20, 2023, the Board approved the District's Fiscal Year (FY) 2023-24 Operating Budget. The adopted budget projects total revenues of approximately $16.4 million and total expenditures of approximately $18.5 million, including appropriations into the District's FY 2023-24 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) reserves of approximately $3.2 million. The projected expenses in excess of revenues of approximately $2.1 million will be funded by excess operating reserves from prior years.

Present Situation

A summary of the EGWD's financial status as of December 31, 2023 (Attachment 1) is attached to this report and a detailed analysis of the changes in each revenue and expenditure category is as follows:

Revenues collected through the second quarter of the fiscal year total $9,000,896 which is 54.89% of the $16,396,704 annual budget. The revenues are $401,404 or 4.67% above the same quarter of the prior year due to an overall increase in consumption for the months of July through September 2023 and a 2.0% revenue rate increase that went into effect January 1, 2023.

Total Operational Expenses were $5,645,096 through the second quarter, which is 48.37% of the annual budget of $11,669,804. The actual operating expenses were $366,930 or 6.95% above the same quarter of the prior fiscal year as follows:

Personnel expenditures total $2,237,416, which is 45.06% of the $4,965,209 annual budget. The actual expenses were $158,523 or 7.63% above the same period of the prior fiscal year. The increase is due mainly to a COLA increase of 4.67% effective July 1, 2023 and changes to the District's salary schedule based on the compensation study completed in FY 2022.

Seminars, Conventions and Travel expenditures total $13,442, which is 29.42% of the annual budget of $45,695. The actual expenses were $1,030 or 8.30% above the same period of the prior fiscal year due mainly to airfare and hotel costs for the ACWA Fall 2023 conference in Palm Springs.

Office and Operational expenditures total $810,405, which is 54.63% of the annual budget of $1,483,551. The actual expenses were $111,336 or 15.93% above the same period of the prior fiscal year due mainly to an increase in insurance premiums, an increase in meter purchases for new development and the payment of software subscription costs at the beginning of the fiscal year, offset by a decrease in the purchase of materials in FY 2023-24.

Estimated Purchased Water costs total $1,886,201, which is 54.42% of the annual budget of $3,466,025. The actual expenses were $115,780 or 6.54% above the same period of the prior fiscal year. The increase is due mainly to an overall increase in consumption during the months of July through September 2023.

Outside Services expenditures total $441,857, which is 39.80% of the annual budget of $1,110,124. The actual expenses were $42,487 or 10.64% above the same period of the prior fiscal year. The increase is due mainly to increased legal costs, increased bank charges for automated credit card payments, increased cost of engineering for PLC replacement consulting services, an increased security costs for new surveillance systems in place at the well sites and increased sampling costs for UCMR 5 sampling in Q1 of fiscal year 2023-24.

Equipment Rent, Taxes and Utilities expenditures total $255,774, which is 42.69% of the annual budget of $599,200. The actual expenses were $62,226 or 19.57% below the same period of the prior fiscal year. The decrease is due to the District no longer leasing the property at 9257 Elk Grove Blvd as its administration building and the District not yet receiving and paying for the December 2023 SMUD invoices.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no direct environmental considerations associated with this report.

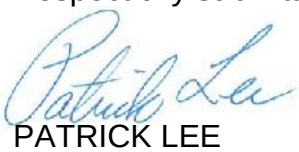
STRATEGIC PLAN CONFORMITY

This item conforms to the FRCD/EGWD's 2020-2025 Strategic Plan. Development and adoption of annual budgets that are balanced through cost-saving measures or transfers from operating reserves is specifically identified as an objective in the Fiscal Responsibility section of the Strategic Plan.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

This report is provided to the Board for information only. There is no financial impact associated with this item at this time. Staff has attached a copy of the December 31, 2023 Quarterly Budget Review (Attachment 2) for the second quarter. The Quarterly Budget Review includes the line-item detail for the expenditure categories for the quarter-to-date for FY 2023-24, as well as the detail for last year's quarter-to-date.

Respectfully submitted,



PATRICK LEE
FINANCE MANAGER/TREASURER

Attachments

Elk Grove Water District
Year to Date Revenues and Expenses Compared to Budget
As of December 31, 2023

	General Ledger Reference	YTD Activity	Annual Budget	6/12=50.00% % Realized
Revenues	4100 - 4900	$ 9,000,896	$ 16,396,705	54.89%
Operating Expenses				
Salaries & Benefits	5100 - 5280	2,415,916	5,400,398	44.74%
less Capitalized Labor		(178,500)	(435,189)	41.02%
Less CalPERS Prepayment for Remainder of Year		-		
Adjusted Salaries and Benefits		$ 2,237,416	$ 4,965,209	45.06%
Seminars, Conventions and Travel	5300 - 5350	13,442	45,695	29.42%
Office & Operational	5410 - 5494	810,405	1,483,551	54.63%
Purchased Water est. [1]	5495 - 5495	1,886,201	3,466,025	54.42%
Outside Services	5505 - 5580	441,857	1,110,124	39.80%
Equipment Rent, Taxes, Utilities	5620 - 5760	255,774	599,200	42.69%
Total Operational Expenses		$ 5,645,095	$ 11,669,804	48.37%
Net Operating Income		$ 3,355,801	$ 4,726,901	70.99%
Non-Operating Revenues				
Interest Received	9910 - 9910	88,601	25,000	354.41%
Unrealized Gains/(Losses)	9911 - 9911	232,720	-	100.00%
Other Income/(Expense)	9920 - 9973	2,167	215,000	1.01%
Total Non-Operating Revenues		$ 323,489	$ 240,000	134.79%
Non-Operating Expenses				
Election Costs	9950 - 9950	-	-	0.00%
Capital Expenses [2]				
Capital Improvements	1705 - 1760	475,187	790,000	60.15%
Capital Replacements	1705 - 1760	496,688	2,285,000	21.74%
Unforeseen Capital Projects	1705 - 1760	-	100,000	0.00%
Total Capital Expenses		$ 971,875	$ 3,175,000	30.61%
Bond Interest Accrued [3]	7300 - 7300	605,997	1,211,994	50.00%
Total Non Operating Expenses		$ 1,577,872	$ 4,386,994	35.97%
Bond Retirement [3]		$ 1,337,500	$ 2,675,000	50.00%
Total Expenditures		8,236,978	18,491,798	44.54%
Revenues in Excess of All Expenditures, including Capital		$ 763,918	$ (2,095,093)	-36.46%

Notes:

[1] There is a lag in water billings from the Sacramento County Water Agency. Included above is an estimate of costs to date based on water used.

[2] YTD Activity includes $178,500 in capitalized labor charged to capital projects.

[3] Bond retirement payments are made two times a year in September and March

[4] Accounts receivable balance, which represents the difference between the total amount billed and total amount collected, as of December 31, 2023 is $224,027.61

ELK GROVE WATER DISTRICT
QUARTERLY BUDGET REVIEW
THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2023
FISCAL YEAR 2023-24

Account	Description	FY 2023-24 Budget	Y-T-D 12/31/2023	50.00% Percentage	Y-T-D 12/31/2022	Change from prior year
4100	Water Payment Revenues - Residential	$ 13,629,113	7,557,700	55.45%	$ 7,333,247	$ 224,453
4110	Water Payment Revenues - Commercial	2,202,712	1,066,353	48.41%	1,011,077	55,276
4120	Water Payment Revenues - Fire Service	235,379	111,905	47.54%	105,089	6,817
4200	Meter Fees/Plan Check/Water Capacity	126,000	152,979	121.41%	53,638	99,341
4201	Backflow Installation	15,000	14,725	98.17%	12,405	2,320
4202	Backflow Testing Fee	2,500	14,885	595.40%	9,750	5,135
4204	Failed Backflow Testing Fee	-	-	0.00%	25	(25)
4300	Fire Protection	-	624	100.00%	156	468
4520	Door Hanger Fees	115,000	55,825	48.54%	42,050	13,775
4530	Meter Testing Fee	-	-	0.00%	47	(47)
4540	New account Fees	20,000	7,980	39.90%	9,240	(1,260)
4550	NSF Fees	2,000	840	42.00%	1,435	(595)
4560	Fees & Penalties	-	1,748	0.00%	8,453	(6,705)
4570	Shut-off Fees	50,000	31,400	62.80%	26,200	5,200
4575	24 Hour Turn On	-	-	0.00%	-	-
4580	Restoration Fees	-	-	0.00%	-	-
4585	Administration Citations	-	-	0.00%	-	-
4590	Credit Card Fees	-	-	0.00%	-	-
4591	Sac County Release of Lien Fee	-	(300)	100.00%	(260)	(40)
4700	Rental Income	-	-	0.00%	-	-

ELK GROVE WATER DISTRICT
QUARTERLY BUDGET REVIEW
THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2023
FISCAL YEAR 2023-24

4900	Customer Refunds	(1,000)	(15,768)	1576.83%	(13,060)	(2,709)
	TOTAL GROSS REVENUES	**$ 16,396,704**	**$ 9,000,896**	**54.89%**	**$ 8,599,492**	**$ 401,404**

Account	Description	FY 2023-24 Budget	Y-T-D 12/31/2023	50.00% Percentage	Y-T-D 12/31/2022	Change from prior year
	Salaries & Benefits					
5100	Executive Salary	258,417	131,943	51.06%	107,707	24,236
5110	Exempt Salaries	727,395	359,407	49.41%	319,393	40,014
5120	Non-Exempt Salaries	2,231,561	1,028,706	46.10%	930,452	98,254
5130	Overtime Compensation	45,000	13,413	29.81%	19,338	(5,925)
5140	On Call Pay	31,025	15,385	49.59%	15,385	-
5150	Holiday Pay	170,801	41,586	24.35%	60,987	(19,401)
5160	Vacation Pay	188,579	129,315	68.57%	90,590	38,725
5170	Personal Time Pay	136,641	98,803	72.31%	65,491	33,312
5200	Medical Benefits	696,569	318,500	45.72%	385,551	(67,051)
5195	EAP	911	446	49.00%	503	(56)
5201	EGWD Contribution H.S.A	25,000	-	0.00%	-	-
5210	Dental/Vision/Life Insurance	61,585	30,728	49.89%	35,970	(5,243)
5220	Retirement Benefits	354,798	178,406	50.28%	140,518	37,888
5225	Retirement Benefits - Post Employment	280,719	29,280	10.43%	44,017	(14,737)
5230	Medical Tax, Social Security and SUI	73,318	25,001	34.10%	23,757	1,244
5240	Worker's Compensation Insurance	68,799	13,256	19.27%	12,892	364
5250	Education Assistance	2,500	-	0.00%	-	-
5260	Employee Training	36,200	50	0.14%	3,047	(2,997)
5270	Employee Recognition	2,880	1,516	52.65%	4,872	(3,356)
5280	Meetings	7,700	176	2.28%	-	176
	Less Capitalized Expenditures	(435,189)	(178,500)	41.02%	(177,583)	(917)
	Less Remaining CalPERS prepayment	-	-	N/A	(3,995)	3,995
	Category Subtotal	**4,965,209**	**2,237,416**	**45.06%**	**2,078,893**	**158,523**

Account	Description					
	Seminars, Conventions and Travel					
5300	Airfare	4,600	1,020	22.17%	1,673	(653)
5310	Hotels	12,600	1,896	15.05%	530	1,366
5320	Meals	6,790	2,286	33.66%	1,502	784
5330	Auto Rental	1,300	-	0.00%	-	-
5340	Seminars & Conferences	12,575	4,790	38.09%	5,339	(549)
5350	Mileage Reimbursement, Parking, Tolls	1,830	701	38.28%	511	189

ELK GROVE WATER DISTRICT
QUARTERLY BUDGET REVIEW
THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2023
FISCAL YEAR 2023-24

5375	Auto Allowance	6,000	2,750	45.83%	2,857	(107)
	Category Subtotal	**45,695**	**13,442**	29.42%	**12,412**	**1,030**

Account	Description	FY 2023-24 Budget	Y-T-D 12/31/2023	50.00% Percentage	Y-T-D 12/31/2022	Change from prior year
	Office & Operational					
5410	Advertising	17,200	2,008	11.68%	5,540	(3,532)
5415	Association Dues	132,870	125,381	94.36%	123,485	1,896
5420	Insurance	154,200	160,120	103.84%	132,643	27,477
5425	Licenses, Certifications, Fees	3,650	1,392	38.12%	1,916	(524)
5430	Repairs & Maintenance - Automotive	36,500	24,543	67.24%	6,457	18,086
5432	Repairs & Maintenance - Building	93,520	39,690	42.44%	28,959	10,731
5434	Repairs & Maintenance - Computers	21,650	4,153	19.18%	17,973	(13,820)
5435	Repairs & Maintenance - Equipment	160,500	50,009	31.16%	50,226	(218)
5438	Fuel	56,720	27,741	48.91%	27,625	116
5440	Materials	163,150	43,363	26.58%	84,983	(41,620)
5445	Chemicals	65,000	29,890	45.99%	31,404	(1,513)
5450	Meter Repairs	100,000	105,686	105.69%	14,717	90,969
5453	Permits	95,000	16,901	17.79%	12,827	4,074
5455	Postage	82,325	32,309	39.25%	29,786	2,522
5460	Printing	26,850	4,763	17.74%	8,065	(3,302)
5465	Safety Equipment	18,000	3,718	20.66%	5,680	(1,961)
5470	Software Programs & Updates	141,196	97,059	68.74%	73,630	23,429
5475	Supplies	29,520	9,002	30.49%	16,385	(7,383)
5480	Telephone	33,500	12,785	38.16%	7,599	5,185
5485	Tools	19,500	7,912	40.58%	8,561	(649)
5490	Clothing Allowance	7,700	1,532	19.90%	1,648	(116)
5491	EGWD-Other Clothing	13,000	7,967	61.28%	4,796	3,171
5493	Water Conservation Materials	12,000	2,481	20.68%	4,164	(1,682)
	Category Subtotal	**1,483,551**	**810,405**	**54.63%**	**699,070**	**111,336**

ELK GROVE WATER DISTRICT
QUARTERLY BUDGET REVIEW
THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2023
FISCAL YEAR 2023-24

Account	Description					
5495	Purchased Water	**3,466,025**	**1,886,201**	**54.42%**	**1,770,421**	**115,780**

Account	Description	FY 2023-24 Budget	Y-T-D 12/31/2023	45.83% Percentage	Y-T-D 12/31/2022	Change from prior year
	Outside Services					
5505	Administration Services	4,700	1,120	23.83%	1,293	(173)
5510	Bank Charges	210,800	116,028	55.04%	100,379	15,649
5515	Billing Services	25,500	9,669	37.92%	13,141	(3,471)
5520	Contracted Services	449,866	216,244	48.07%	225,800	(9,556)
5525	Accounting Services	30,000	15,941	53.14%	14,396	1,545
5530	Engineering	50,000	10,913	21.83%	-	10,913
5535	Legal Services	220,000	17,138	7.79%	7,196	9,942
5540	Financial Consultants	-	1,237	100.00%	188	1,049
5545	Community Relations	5,200	707	13.60%	997	(290)
5550	Pre-employment	1,000	-	0.00%	-	-
5552	Misc. Medical	2,000	398	19.90%	230	168
5555	Janitorial	22,200	11,096	49.98%	8,103	2,993
5560	Bond Administration	6,550	3,673	56.08%	3,723	(50)
5570	Security	32,308	19,365	59.94%	12,787	6,578
5575	Sampling	50,000	18,327	36.65%	11,137	7,190
	Category Subtotal	**1,110,124**	**441,857**	**39.80%**	**399,370**	**42,487**

Account	Description	FY 2023-24 Budget	Y-T-D 12/31/2023	50.00% Percentage	Y-T-D 12/31/2022	Change from prior year
	Equipment Rent, Taxes and Utilities					
5610	Occupancy	-	-	0.00%	18,000	(18,000)
5620	Equipment Rental	32,600	14,365	44.07%	15,960	(1,595)
5710	Property Taxes	4,000	861	21.51%	3,277	(2,416)
5740	Electricity	510,800	212,144	41.53%	254,318	(42,174)
5750	Natural Gas	6,000	652	10.86%	1,305	(653)
5760	Sewer and Garbage	45,800	27,753	60.60%	25,140	2,613
	Category Subtotal	**599,200**	**255,774**	**42.69%**	**318,000**	**(62,226)**
	Total Operational Expenses	**11,669,804**	**5,645,096**	**48.37%**	**5,278,166**	**366,930**

January 16, 2024

TO: Chair and Directors of the Florin Resource Conservation District

FROM: Patrick Lee, Finance Manager/Treasurer

SUBJECT: **ELK GROVE WATER DISTRICT FISCAL YEAR 2023-24 QUARTERLY CAPITAL RESERVE STATUS REPORT**

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for discussion purposes only. No action by the Florin Resource Conservation District Board of Directors is requested at this time.

SUMMARY

On June 16, 2020, the Florin Resource Conservation District (District) Board of Directors (Board) adopted the District's Reserve and Capital Investments Policy (Policy), establishing the funding levels for each of the District's respective reserve funds. Per the Policy, the District's unrestricted net position as of July 1 of each fiscal year is allocated first to the Operating Reserve (120 days of budgeted operating and maintenance expenses), then to the upcoming year's capital budget, followed by elections/special studies, with the remaining balance allocated to future capital improvements and future capital replacements in the ratio of 75:25, respectively. The total unrestricted net position available to be allocated to reserves on July 1, 2023 was $17,523,943.

Through the second quarter of Fiscal Year 2023-24, the District expended $971,875 for capital projects leaving a remaining total reserve balance on December 31, 2023 of $16,552,068.

DISCUSSION

Background

On June 20, 2023, the Board approved the District's Fiscal Year (FY) 2023-24 Operating Budget and the District's FY 2024-28 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) that included an appropriation of $18.5 million in expenses, including $3.2 million in unrestricted funds to the FY 2023-24 CIP.

Present Situation

The District has appropriated reserve funds for FY 2023-24 as follows:

• Operations Reserves (120 days of O&M budget)	$ 5,035,660
• FY 2023-24 Capital Improvement Fund	$ 840,000
• FY 2023-24 Capital Replacement Fund	$ 2,335,000
• Elections and Special Studies	$ -
• Future Capital Improvements	$ 6,984,963
• Future Capital Replacements	$ 2,328,321
	$ 17,523,943

The District has expended $971,875 for capital expenditures through December 31, 2023 as follows:

• Capital Improvement Fund	
○ Backhoe Loader	$ 209,463
○ Tench Plates	$ 117,450
○ Chlorine Analyzers Shallow Wells	$ 13,343
○ Derr Street Watermain Looping	$ 68,988
○ Truck Replacements	$ 65,943
TOTAL	$ 475,187
• Capital Replacement Fund	
○ Locust/Summit Alley Watermain	$ 322,808
○ School St/Locust Watermain	$ 57,041
○ Locust St/EG Blvd Alley Watermain	$ 2,436
○ Chlortech System Replacement	$ 49,818
○ 9829 Waterman Drainage Improvements	$ 40,028
○ Plotter	$ 6,791
○ Admin Storage Building Improvements	$ 17,766
TOTAL	$ 496,688

The District's remaining reserve fund balances as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

• Operations Reserves (120 days)	$ 5,035,660
• FY 2023-24 Capital Improvement Fund	$ 364,813
• FY 2023-24 Capital Replacement Fund	$ 1,838,312
• Elections and Special Studies	$ -
• Future Capital Improvements	$ 6,984,963
• Future Capital Replacements	$ 2,328,321
	$ 16,552,068

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no environmental considerations associated with this report.

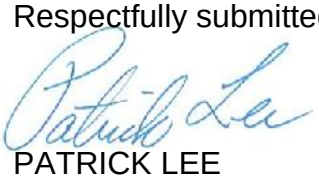
STRATEGIC PLAN CONFORMITY

This item conforms to the FRCD/EGWD's 2020-2025 Strategic Plan. Developing and adopting annual budgets that are balanced through cost saving measures or transfers from operating reserves is specifically identified as an objective in the Fiscal Responsibility section of the Strategic Plan.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

There is no financial impact with this report.

Respectfully submitted,

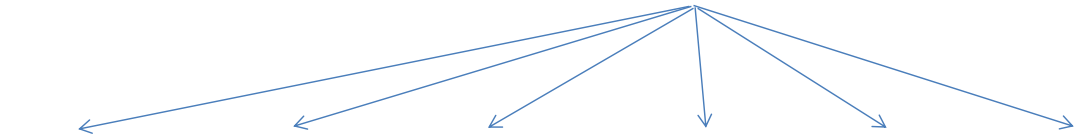


PATRICK LEE
FINANCE MANAGER/TREASURER

Attachment

ELK GROVE WATER RESERVES
Fiscal Year 2023-24
As of December 31, 2023

Total Available $ 17,523,943 at 7/1/2023



Operating Reserves	Capital Improvements	Capital Replacements	Elections/ Special Studies	Future Capital Improvements	Future Capital Replacements
Needed	Funded	Funded	Funded	Funded	Funded
$ 5,035,660	$ 840,000	$ 2,335,000	$ -	$ 6,984,963	$ 2,328,321
Available	Expended	Expended	Expended	Expended	Expended
-	$ 475,187	$ 496,688	$ -	$ -	$ -
Remaining	Remaining	Remaining	Remaining	Remaining	Remaining
$ 5,035,660	$ 364,813	$ 1,838,312	$ -	$ 6,984,963	$ 2,328,321

Capital Improvement Funds

Supply/Dist. Improvements	Treatment Plant Improvements	Bldng/Site/Veh. Improvements	Unforeseen Capital Projects
Funded	Funded	Funded	Funded
$ 329,000	$ 20,000	$ 441,000	$ 50,000
Expended	Expended	Expended	Expended
$ 68,988	$ 13,343	$ 392,856	$ -
Remaining	Remaining	Remaining	Remaining
$ 260,012	$ 6,657	$ 48,144	$ 50,000

Capital Replacement Funds

Supply/Dist. Improvements	Treatment Plant Improvements	Bldng/Site/Veh. Improvements	Unforeseen Capital Projects
Funded	Funded	Funded	Funded
$ 1,465,000	$ 175,000	$ 645,000	$ 50,000
Expended	Expended	Expended	Expended
$ 382,285	$ 49,818	$ 64,585	$ -
Remaining	Remaining	Remaining	Remaining
$ 1,082,715	$ 125,182	$ 580,415	$ 50,000

January 16, 2024

TO: Chair and Directors of the Florin Resource Conservation District

FROM: Patrick Lee, Finance Manager/Treasurer

SUBJECT: **AMENDMENT TO THE FLORIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT/ELK GROVE WATER DISTRICT ORDINANCE - PROVISIONS OF WATER SERVICE**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Florin Resource Conservation District Board of Directors adopt Ordinance No. 01.16.24.01, amending Ordinance No. 09.18.19.01, Exhibit A: Florin Resource Conservation District/Elk Grove Water District Ordinance – Provisions of Water Service.

SUMMARY

Staff has completed the review and update of the Florin Resource Conservation District/Elk Grove Water District's (District) Ordinance – Provisions of Water Service (Ordinance). Staff has added minor clarifying language throughout the Ordinance and have also made certain changes to the provisions specifically related to restoration of discontinued water service for payments received after hours or during the weekend as well as the approval requirements for any changes made to the District's Standard Construction Specifications.

By this action, if adopted, the Board will amend Ordinance No. 09.18.19.01, Exhibit A: Florin Resource Conservation District/Elk Grove Water District Ordinance – Provisions of Water Service and the new Ordinance will go into effect immediately.

DISCUSSION

Background

During the October 2023 Regular Board Meeting, staff brought to the Board an amendment to the District's Standard Construction Specifications for their consideration and adoption. Section 7.2 of the District's Ordinance requires that any changes to the District's Standard Construction Specifications be brought to the Board for review and adoption. It was determined at the meeting that going forward, any changes to the District's Standard Construction Specifications should only require approval by the

General Manager, who shall then report to the Board the changes as an informational item.

This change required an amendment to the District's Ordinance. Staff took the opportunity to review the entire Ordinance for the purpose of making any necessary updates or changes.

Present Situation

Staff has completed the review and update of the District's Ordinance. Although there were multiple changes made throughout the Ordinance, most of the changes were simply addition of clarifying language. However, there were two (2) major changes made as detailed below:

1. Section 4.2(5) – Restoration of discontinued Water Service: Due to certain technological updates, on-call operators can now determine when customers have made payments either after hours or over the weekend when they have had their water service shut off due to nonpayment. This section has been updated to address the cutoff times for after hour payments and timing of when water service will be restored for these customers.

2. Section 7.2 – Standard Construction Specifications: This section has been updated to eliminate the need to take any changes to the District's Standard Construction Specifications to the Board for adoption. Any changes will now be approved by the General Manager and reported to the Board as an informational item.

Staff is recommending that the Board adopt Ordinance No. 01.16.24.01, amending Ordinance No. 09.18.19.01, Exhibit A: Florin Resource Conservation District/Elk Grove Water District Ordinance – Provisions of Water Service.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Pursuant to Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 15061(b)(3), this Ordinance is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in that it is not a Project which has the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment.

STRATEGIC PLAN CONFORMITY

The recommendation made in this report conform to Strategic Goal 1 – Governance and Customer Engagement of the District's Fiscal Year 2020-2025 Strategic Plan to monitor, review and update District policies to adhere to changes in operational, environmental, and legislative requirements.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

There is no financial impact associated with this report.

Respectfully submitted,

PATRICK LEE
FINANCE MANAGER/TREASURER

Attachment

ORDINANCE NO. 01.16.24.01

AN ORDINANCE OF THE FLORIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 09.18.19.01, EXHIBIT A: FLORIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT/ELK GROVE WATER DISTRICT ORDINANCE – PROVISIONS OF WATER SERVICE

WHEREAS, the Florin Resource Conservation District (District) is a Resource Conservation District organized pursuant to Division 9 of the California Public Resources Code, Sections 9001, et seq. (Resource Conservation Law); and

WHEREAS, the District is authorized and empowered to own, operate, maintain, acquire, construct, finance, improve and extend a public water system; and

WHEREAS, the District owns and operates the Elk Grove Water District, a public water system; and

WHEREAS, the District is authorized to impose, adopt, revise, amend, and rescind provisions of water service for its system; and

WHEREAS, the District's current provisions of water service were prescribed in Ordinance No. 09.18.19.01 - Provisions of Water Service, and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors wishes to amend Ordinance No. 09.18.19.01.

NOW THEREFORE, THE FLORIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS HEREBY DETERMINES AND ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The District Board of Directors hereby adopts the foregoing recitals as true and correct and incorporates them herein by reference.

SECTION 2. Approval of Ordinance. Ordinance No. 09.18.19.01 is hereby amended and included in the attached Exhibit A.

SECTION 3. California Environmental Quality Act Compliance. The District Board of Directors find, pursuant to Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 15061(b)(3), that this Ordinance is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in that it is not a Project which has the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment.

SECTION 4. Severability. If any provision, section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance, or the application of same to any person or set of circumstances, is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, void or invalid, the validity of the remaining portions, provisions or regulations contained herein shall become inoperative, or fail by reason of unconstitutionality of any other provisions hereof, and all provisions of this Ordinance are declared to be severable for that purpose.

SECTION 5. Certification. The Board Secretary shall certify the adoption of this Ordinance.

SECTION 6. Ordinance Effective Date. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect 30 days from and after the date of its adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Florin Resource Conservation District Board of Directors on this 16th day of January 2024 by the following vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

_____
Chair

ATTEST:

_____
Stefani Phillips
Board Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
Andrew Ramos
General Counsel

EXHIBIT "A"

FLORIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT/ELK GROVE WATER DISTRICT ORDINANCE

"PROVISIONS OF WATER SERVICE"

[Attached behind this cover page]

PROVISIONS OF WATER SERVICE

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE, DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1.1 Short Title. This ordinance may be cited as the Provisions of Water Service Ordinance (Ordinance).

1.2 Severability. If a section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance is held to be unconstitutional, or contrary to the general or special laws of the United States or the State of California, the invalidity of such section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase shall not affect the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

1.3 Applicability. This Ordinance shall apply to all water facilities owned by the District, known as the Public Water System, and to all persons who use or perform work on the Public Water System.

1.4 Definitions. Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following terms shall for purposes of this Ordinance have the meanings indicated as follows:

Board	Florin Resource Conservation District/Elk Grove Water District Board of Directors
City	City of Elk Grove
Construction Water	Water used in construction operation, and for testing and flushing water mains. A Construction Water Permit is required for the use of Construction Water.
Construction Water Permit	A written authorization by the District required pursuant to this Ordinance for the use of Construction Water.
Customer	The property owner, or owner's agent/tenant who receives Water Service from the District.
Customer Service Line	The Customer-owned facilities consisting of the Water Service piping, valves, and other appurtenances between the discharge of the meter and the point of use.
District	The Florin Resource Conservation District/Elk Grove Water District, Sacramento County, California.
District Office	The administration office of the Florin Resource Conservation District/Elk Grove Water District.
Private Fire Protection Service	A class of Water Service provided by the District for the use of privately-owned fire protection.

Irrigation Water Service	A class of Water Service provided by the District for the use of irrigation.
Non-Residential Water Service	A class of Water Service provided by the District for the use in non-residential establishments. Non-residential includes commercial, industrial, and institutional establishments.
Premises	A property which is determined by the District to be eligible to receive Water Service.
Public Water System	The District's water system consisting of all supply and water treatment facilities, and the water distribution system up to and including each meter and meter box, or where the Customer's fire protection water main ties into the Public Water System distribution main.
Residential Water Service	A class of Water Service provided by the District for the use in single-family homes, multi-family residential structures or mobile home parks.
Standard Construction Specifications	The most current version of the District's Standard Construction Specifications and Standard Detail Drawings.
Water Service	The delivery and/or receipt of water.
Water Service Demand	The amount of water required for use by any Premises.

1.5 Violation of Ordinance. Any person found to be violating any provision of this Ordinance shall be served by the General Manager with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time for the satisfactory correction thereof. The said time limit shall not be less than one (1) nor more than ten (10) working days. The offenders shall within the period of time stated cease all violations and correct the conditions causing violation of this Ordinance. Violation of this Ordinance will be penalized according to Government Code § 53069.4. Fines of $100 for a first violation; $200 for a second violation of the same provision of this Ordinance within one (1) year; and $500 for each additional violation of the same provision of this Ordinance within one (1) year will be assigned to the account if satisfactory correction is not made within the time stated. Each and every connection or occupancy in violation of this Ordinance shall be deemed a separate violation. Each and every day or part of a day a violation of this Ordinance continues will be deemed a separate offense ~~hereunder, and~~hereunder and shall be punishable as such. Repeated offenses can result in the termination of Water Service. Violations related to meter tampering or water theft shall be governed by the District's Ordinance on the Prohibition of Theft of Water and Tampering with District Facilities.

1.6 Damage to Public Water System. Any person damaging any of the Public Water System property or violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall become liable to the District for any expense, loss or damage occasioned by reason of such damage or such violation.

1.7 Administration of Ordinance. It shall be the responsibility of the General Manager to conduct the operation of the Public Water System in accordance with provisions of this Ordinance and to enforce all its provisions. The General Manager shall take all actions necessary to carry out the specific requirements and intent of this Ordinance. Failure on the part of the Board, General Manager or any other District personnel to enforce this Ordinance or any provision thereof shall create no liability on the part of the District, or any personnel of the District, to any third persons.

SECTION 2. DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL WATER SERVICE

2.1 Ownership of Water Facilities. Water facilities fall into two (2) categories of ownership, District-owned facilities and Customer-owned facilities. Water facilities owned by the District are what ~~are~~ is known as the Public Water System. The Public Water System consists of all water supply and treatment facilities, and the water distribution system up to, and including, each meter and meter box. The Customer-owned facilities consist of the Water Service piping, valves, and other appurtenances between the discharge of the meter and the point of use, collectively called the Customer Service Line. The District is responsible for operating and maintaining the Public Water System. Each Customer is responsible for operating and maintaining their Customer Service Line. Construction to extend the Public Water System is funded by developers as part of the development process through the City. After construction to extend the Public Water System is completed and accepted by the District, and the developer has paid all capacity and meter charges owed the District, the developer shall transfer ownership of the extended Public Water System to the District in accordance with the District's Standard Construction Specifications.

2.2 Water Supply. The District is divided into two (2) service areas, Service Area 1 and Service Area 2. The District serves Service Area 1 with water from various groundwater wells located within Service Area 1. Water in Service Area 1 is non-fluoridated. For Service Area 2, the District, as required through a Master Water Agreement, serves purchased water from the Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA). The purchased water from SCWA is either groundwater, or a combination of groundwater and surface water, and is fluoridated. A map showing the District's two (2) service areas can be found as Attachment 1.

2.3 Water Pressure. The District specifies the pressure range for Water Service in the District's Standard Construction Specifications.

2.4 Continuity of Water Service. The District is committed to providing each Customer with a continuous supply of water. However, due to planned maintenance or construction activities, or unplanned emergency events, Customers may experience interruptions in Water Service from time to time. For planned maintenance or construction activities causing interruptions in Water Service, the District shall notify Customers 24-hours prior to the scheduled shutdown. For unplanned emergency events, Customers will not receive any prior notifications for interruptions in Water Service. The District shall not be liable for any losses, inconveniences or damages sustained by Customers as a result of interruptions in Water Service.

2.5 Types of Water Service. Types of Water Service provided by the District include Residential Water Service, Non-Residential Water Service, Irrigation Water Service and Private Fire Protection ~~Water~~ Service. Residential, Non-Residential and Irrigation Water Services are metered. Private Fire Protection ~~Water~~ Service is unmetered. At minimum, each single parcel shall be served by a dedicated, individual Water Service. Under no circumstances shall multiple parcels be served by one Water Service. A single parcel may be served by more than one Water Service.

2.6 Resale of Water. Water purchased from the District shall not, without specific authorization, be resold or re-metered for purposes of sale or proration outside the boundaries of the customer's ~~premise~~Premises.

2.7 Refusal and Limitation of Service. The General Manager may refuse to furnish water or may discontinue Water Service to any Premises for the following reasons:

1. To protect the District and/or the Public Water System ~~or both~~ from fraud and abuse.

2. The requested Water Service Demand may be detrimental or injurious to the Water Service of other Customers.

3. The distribution facilities are inadequate to supply the requested Water Service Demand.

4. The Premises uses a private well and the Customer does not pay for fire protection service offered through basic water charges.

5. To protect District Customers from a threat to public health and safety in the case of tampered water, natural disasters or emergencies.

6. Delinquency of Customer accounts. Refer to Section 4, Discontinuance and Restoration of Service.

The General Manager may limit the total quantity of water furnished to ~~Premise~~Premises or may establish the times and the Water Service Demand rates at which water may be taken or will be furnished to ~~Premise~~Premises, even though a limit or maximum use may or may not appear on the application or Permit for the Water Service.

2.8 Water Used Without Application. Any person who takes possession of a ~~Premise~~Premises and uses water without applying for Water Service is liable for all the costs of the water delivered from the date of the last recorded meter reading and will be assessed a violation fine as set forth by the Water Theft provision of the District's most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits. If proper application for service is not made within five (5) calendar days after notification to do so by the General Manager or if accumulated bills for Water Service are not paid upon presentation, Water Service shall be discontinued without further notice.

2.9 Application for Service. An applicant wanting to establish Water Service shall:

1. Submit an application via online, fax, mail, email or in person~~online through the District's website~~~~on a form as approved by the District. The District may accept applications made via fax, mail or~~ or appear ~~in person at the District Office~~; or

2. Upon taking possession as an owner of any ~~Premise~~Premises located within the District service area, and upon verification from escrow settlement statements or any other document of record with the Sacramento County Recorder's Office, the District shall establish an account for Water Service for the named owner of such ~~Premise~~Premises, the effective date to be the date of closing of escrow.

3. An applicant who is a lessee of any ~~Premise~~Premises within the District's service area may request to become a Customer of the District pursuant to Section 3.4 of this Provision.

2.10 Account Set-Up Fee. Each account, which requires that a monthly bill be sent, will be considered as a new account and will be charged an account set-up fee as set forth in the District's most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits.

2.11 Access to Property and Accessibility to Meter Box. By applying for or receiving Water Service from the District, each Customer irrevocably licenses the District and its authorized employees and representatives to enter upon the Customer's property at reasonable times and have unobstructed access to the meter box for the purpose of reading, inspecting, testing, checking, repairing, maintaining, or replacing the District's meters and other facilities. The District may terminate Water Service without notice to any customer who refuses to permit the District and its authorized employees and representatives to enter upon the Customer's property or when access to the meter box is obstructed in violation of this Section and subject to the fees as set forth in the Fines for Violations provision of the District most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits.

SECTION 3 BILLS FOR WATER SERVICE

3.1 Monthly Fixed Charge. Billing for Water Service includes a monthly fixed charge that funds maintenance, operations and other expenses to the District necessary to maintain the Public Water System. It also covers the delivery of water to the public fire hydrants. The monthly fixed charge, as set forth in the Districts most current Water Rate Study, is due regardless of whether any water is actually used. Customers whose service has been discontinued in accordance with section 4.2, or who have requested that their service be discontinued in accordance with section 4.13, will not be assessed the monthly fixed charge for months subsequent to discontinuance.

3.2 Monthly Consumption Charge. Billing for Water Service includes a monthly consumption charge that funds expenses to the District necessary for the production, treatment and distribution of water to Customers. The monthly consumption charge, as set forth in the Districts most current Water Rate Study, is assessed for each one-hundred cubic feet (CCF) of water actually consumed.

3.3 Billing Periods. Bills for general Water Service will be rendered monthly at the option of the District. Bills for special Water Service may be rendered monthly or at any lesser frequency, which the District may choose. Meters will be read at approximately equal intervals as specified in Section 6.4, with meter reading frequency the same as billing frequency. Special meter readings will be made for opening or closing billing purposes.

3.4 Billing of Non-Owner-Occupied Residences. California Government Code § 54347 authorizes public agencies to collect charges from property owners for services to tenants on those

properties. Therefore, with the property owner's permission, which would require a notarized Landlord Consent to Tenant Billing application, the District will bill tenants directly for Water Service, but the final responsibility for those charges lies with the property owner. Should the tenant fail to pay, the property owner will be held liable. The District shall not share any account information with tenant, other than the outstanding balance, in the absence of the completed and notarized Landlord Consent to Tenant Billing application. It is the property owner's responsibility to determine if there are any unpaid charges at the time the tenant vacates the property.

3.5 Billing of Separate Meters. Each meter on a Customer's ~~Premise~~Premises shall be billed separately and the readings of two (2) or more meters will not be combined unless the District shall, for operating convenience or necessity, install two (2) or more meters in place of one (1).

3.6 Back Billing. If a Customer uses water for which no bills have been issued, the District shall determine an average bill using the billings for the previous 12 consecutive months prior to no bills being issued. This amount, not to be less than the fixed cost if no billing history is available, will be billed to the Customer based on the number of months the Customer has been occupying or in possession of the ~~Premise~~Premises without paying bills.

3.7 Refunds. If a Customer is erroneously overcharged for services, the District may refund charges paid by the Customer in excess of the amount that should have been paid for over a period as much as the past three (3) years that the Customer was overcharged.

3.8 Opening and Closing Bills. If the total period of service is less than 30 days, a prorated charge of the fixed and consumptive cost for the actual use shall be applied to the account.

3.9 Payment. Acceptable forms of payment are cash, check, money order, credit card, automated clearing house (ACH) or Interactive Voice Response (IVR). Payments can be made online, over the phone or in person at the District Office or placed in the drop box located outside the District Office. Payments can also be mailed to the District post office box or such other places as designated by the District.

3.10 Delinquent Accounts. Bills for Water Service are generally billed at the beginning of the month and are due upon receipt. Accounts become delinquent if bills are not paid on or before the due date as listed on the bill. Delinquent accounts will receive a Notice of Pending Service Interruption, commonly referred to as a door tag, ten (10) days before scheduled shut off, at which time a door tag fee, in the amount as set forth in the District's most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits, will be applied to the account. This notice shall not be delivered earlier than 49 days from the due date of the bill.

3.11 Delinquency Shut-Off. Water service may be discontinued and a late payment penalty in the amount as set forth in the District's most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits will be assessed to the customer's account if payment of a delinquent bill is not received by the due date listed on the Notice of Pending Service Interruption (door tag). To avoid service discontinuance, or to have discontinued service restored, the Customer must pay in full the amounts as set forth in the Delinquency Shut-Off provision of the District's most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits.

3.12 Unauthorized Turn On. If, after a Water Service is discontinued for delinquency in payment, Water Service is resumed without authorization, the meter may be removed, and a violation fine equal to the amount as set forth in the Water Theft provision of ~~in~~ the District's most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits, will be assessed. This charge is in addition to all other charges.

3.13 Disputed Charges. In case of dispute as to payment of a bill previously delivered, the Customer shall present the receipted bill, canceled check or other satisfactory evidence of payment before the District may make an adjustment or correction.

When a Customer disputes the amount of a bill for any reason, the Customer should contact the District Office. If the bill is disputed, to avoid discontinuance of Water Service, the Customer must submit a letter setting forth the basis for the dispute and request a review by the Finance Manager or General Manager. The Finance Manager's or General Manager's findings and decisions will be final and binding. If the Customer's complaint concerns the meter, he or she may request that his or her meter be tested pursuant to the Testing of Meters and Fire Flow provisions of the District's most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits.

3.14 Disputed Debts. Per the State of California Commercial Code 3311(c)(1), communications concerning disputed debts, including an instrument tendered as full satisfaction of a debt, are to be sent to the attention of the Finance Manager at the District Office. The Finance Manager will review the communication and make a determination as to the satisfaction of the instrument tendered as full payment. All decisions made by the Finance Manager regarding disputed debts are final and binding.

3.15 Inspection at the Request of Customer. The District may make an inspection of a Customer's meter upon the request of the Customer in accordance with the Meter Re-Read costs and provisions as set forth in the District's most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits.

SECTION 4. DISCONTINUANCE AND RESTORATION OF SERVICE

4.1 Form of Notice of Termination; Time and Method of Giving Notice; Form of Termination Order.

1. In the event of nonpayment of a delinquent account, the District shall first give notice to the Customer of the delinquency and impending termination at least ten (10) days prior to the date of the proposed termination by means of a notice to be placed on the Customer's ~~Premise~~Premises in a conspicuous place, such notice to comply with the requirements of subsection 4.1(3) hereof. This notice shall not be delivered earlier than 49 days from the due date of the bill. The ten (10) day notice period shall not commence until the delivery and placement of the Notice of Pending Service Interruption, commonly referred to as a door tag, on Customer's ~~Premise~~Premises.

2. When a bill becomes delinquent, a Notice of Pending Service Interruption will be placed on the Customer's ~~Premise~~Premises and a door tag fee in the amount set forth by the

Districts most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits will be added to the Customer's account.

3. The Notice of Pending Service Interruption pursuant to subparagraph 4.1(2) shall include the following:

    a. Name and address of the delinquent Customer;
    b. The amount of delinquency;
    c. The date by which payment or arrangements for payment is required to avoid termination;
    d. A description of the process to apply for an extension of time to pay the delinquent charges.
    e. A description of the procedure to petition for bill review and appeal.
    f. A description of the procedure by which the customer may request a deferred or alternative payment schedule, including an amortization of the delinquent ~~residential~~ service charges.
    g. The telephone number of a representative of the District who can provide additional information or institute arrangements for payment.

4.2 Termination and Restoration of Services.

1. If the account remains delinquent after the due date listed on the Notice of Pending Service Interruption, a late payment penalty, as set forth in the District's most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits, will be added to the Customer's account and the District shall commence termination of Water Service to the property on the shut-off date as stated on the notice.

2. Water service may be ~~discontinued~~discontinued, and a late payment penalty will be assessed to the customer's account if payment of a delinquent bill is not received by the due date listed on the Notice of Pending Service Interruption (door tag). To avoid service discontinuance, or to have discontinued service restored, the Customer must pay in full the amounts as set forth in the Delinquency Shut-Off provision of the District's most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits.

3. The District shall not, by reason of delinquency in payment for Water Service, cause cessation of service on any Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or any time when the District's business office is not open to the public.

4. Cessation of Water Service shall not commence prior to 7:30 a.m.

5. ~~Restoration Discontinuance of~~Discontinued Water Service will be restored on the same day that~~e~~ the Customer pays in full the amounts~~payment in full for the amounts asis receviedreceived~~ as set forth in the Delinquency Shut-Off provision of the District's most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits ~~for delinquent charges is received by the District~~ under the following conditions:

    a. Payments made in person or placed in the drop box must occur ~~is only available~~ during normal ~~work~~ business hours from 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Monday through Thursday and 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. every alternate Friday. For payments placed in the drop box after business hours, Water Service will be restored on the next business day as soon as possible.

b. Payments made online or ~~over the phone~~ by IVR must be ~~For online or over-the-phone payments of delinquent charges~~ received by 7:00 p.m.~~., Water Service will be restored on the same day the payment was made.~~ For online or ~~over-the-phone~~ IVR payments received after 7:00 p.m., Water Service will be restored on the next calendar day as soon as possible~~. Restoration of Water Service is available seven (7) days per week for payments made online or over the phone.~~ Operations staff is not authorized to accept payment at any time, or to restore service until ~~satisfactory arrangements have been made with the billing department of the District~~payment has been received by the District.

6. No termination of Water Service may be affected without compliance with Sections 4.1 and 4.2, and any Water Service wrongfully terminated shall be restored without charge for the restoration of Water Service.

4.3 Termination of Service to Multi-family Residential Structures or Mobile Home ~~Parks~~ Park ~~as to~~ Residential Units on a Master Meter. Water Service provided through a master meter, through individually metered services in a multi-family residential structure or mobile home park when the owner or manager is listed by the District as the Customer, shall not be discontinued until the District has made a good faith effort to inform the actual users of the Water Service that the account is in arrears, and that Water Service will be terminated in no less than ten (10) days. The means by which the District informs such users shall be by notice delivered to or posted at the place of residence of the users in a conspicuous location, prominently displayed. This notice shall not be delivered earlier than 49 days of the due date of the bill. The notice shall also inform such users that they have the right to become Customers of the District without being required to pay the amount due on the delinquent account.

The District is not required to make Water Service available to the actual users unless each actual user agrees to the terms and conditions of Water Service as set forth in this Ordinance and meets the requirements hereof. However, if one (1) or more actual users are willing and able to assume responsibility for the entire account to the satisfaction of the District, or if there is a physical means, legally available to the District, of selectively terminating Water Service to those actual users who have not met the requirements of this Ordinance, the District shall make Water Service available to the actual users who have met those requirements.

The District may require the establishment of credit of an actual user prior to establishing Water Service, including obtaining evidence of prompt payment of rent at actual users place of residence for a period of time equal to the time required for the establishment of credit for other District Customers.

4.4 Termination of Service to Single-family Residential Structures Occupied by Lessee. Water Service provided through individually metered services in a single-family residential structure when the owner or manager is listed by the District as the Customer and the ~~Premise~~Premises is

occupied by a lessee, shall not be discontinued until such time as the District has followed the procedures set forth below:

1. The District shall make a good faith effort to inform the actual users of the Water Service that the account is in arrears, and that Water Service will be terminated in no less than ten (10) days. The means by which the District informs such users shall be by notice delivered to or posted at the place of residence of the users in a conspicuous location, prominently displayed. This notice shall not be delivered earlier than 49 days of the due date of the bill. The notice shall also inform such users that they have the right to become Customers of the District without being required to pay the amount due on the delinquent account; and

2. The property owner has authorized the District to bill the lessee directly for Water Service by completing and having notarized a Landlord Consent to Tenant Billing application, as set forth in section 3.4. This shall be treated as a request for new Water Service and shall require all such deposits and payments as set forth in the District's most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits. Should the lessee fail to pay any charges, the property owner will be held liable.

4.5 Conditions and Restrictions on Termination of Water Service. The District shall not terminate Water Service for non-payment of a delinquent account unless it first gives notice of delinquency and pending termination in the manner provided for in Section 4.1. The District will not terminate Water Service for non-payment of bills for Water Service in any of the following situations:

1. During the pendency of an investigation by the District of a Customer dispute or complaint; or

2. When a Customer has been granted an extension of the period for payment of a bill; or

3. When the Customer/facility has been identified as a Critical Facility, defined as hospitals, schools, fire stations, police stations or storage of critical records; or

4. If **all** of the following conditions are met:

    a. On the certification of a licensed physician or surgeon that termination of Water Service will be life threatening to, or pose a serious threat to the health and safety of, a resident of the ~~premise~~Premises- where service is provided; and

    b. The Customer demonstrates that he or she is financially unable to pay for service within the normal payment period. The customer shall be deemed financially unable to pay for service within the normal payment period if any member of the customer's household is a current recipient of CalWORKs, CalFresh, general assistance, Medi-Cal, Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment Program, or California Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infant, and Children, or the customer declares that the household's annual income is less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level; and

c. The Customer is willing to enter into an amortization agreement with the District, pursuant to Public Utility Code § 16482(e), by the terms of which the Customer will be permitted to 1) amortize the unpaid balance; or 2) participate in an alternative payment schedule; or 3) temporary deferral of payment.

4.6 Payment Arrangements. The District, at its discretion, may choose which of the payment arrangements available in subsection 4.5(4)(c) above that the customer undertakes, not to exceed a 12-month term and may set the parameters of that payment arrangement for Customers with a delinquent account. Payment ~~arrangement~~ arrangements must be signed by Customers and can be made at the District office during normal business hours.

4.7 Noncompliance with Payment Arrangements. The District shall make a good faith effort to inform the actual users of the Water Service of any noncompliance with payment arrangements, and that Water Service will be terminated in no less than five (5) days. The means by which the District informs such users shall be by notice delivered to or posted at the place of residence of the users in a conspicuous location, prominently displayed, under the following conditions:

1. The customer fails to comply with a payment arrangement for 60 days or more, with the 60-day window commencing on the day of the non-compliance; or

2. While undertaking a payment arrangement, the customer does not pay his or her current service charges within ~~sixty (~~60~~)~~ days from the due date of the bill.

4.8 Customer Complaints. Any Customer who has initiated a complaint or requested an investigation within five (5) days of receiving the disputed bill, or who has, within nine (9) days of the receipt of the notice described in Section 4.1 hereof, made a request for extension of the payment period of a bill asserted to be beyond the means of the Customer to pay in full during the normal period of payment, shall be given an opportunity for review of the complaint, investigation or request by the General Manager. The review shall include consideration of whether the Customer shall be permitted to amortize the unpaid balance of the account over a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 12 months. No termination of Water Service shall be affected for any Customer complying with a payment arrangement, if the Customer also keeps the account current as charges accrue in each subsequent billing period. Any Customer whose complaint or request for an investigation has resulted in an adverse determination by the General Manager may appeal such determination by written appeal to the Board.

4.9 Discontinuance of Water Service of Any Type as a Result of Tampering, Misuse of the Public Water System, or Obtaining Service through Fraudulent Means: Restoration of Service. Water Service of any type may be discontinued without notice to any Premises where evidence of tampering, misuse of the Public Water System, or obtaining water through fraudulent means is found and where apparatus, appliances, or conditions are, in the opinion of the General Manager or public health agencies, found to be dangerous or injurious to the Customer or others. Such Water Service that has been discontinued may be restored upon correction, to the satisfaction of the General Manager, of the condition causing discontinuance of Water Service, and upon compliance with all terms and conditions and payment of all applicable costs as set forth by the Districts most current Ordinance Prohibiting the Theft of Water and Tampering with District Facilities.

4.10 Enforcement of Lien. When a Customer's water bill becomes delinquent and/or when the District terminates Water Service as provided in Section 4.2 above, or when the District has determined that the recovery of the amount due may be uncertain due to abandonment of a ~~premise~~Premises and/or Water Service connection, then the District shall cause to be filed with the Sacramento County Recorder's Office a Notice of Lien, setting forth the legal description of the property, the amount of the obligation owed, specifying that the same is owed to the District, and that all delinquent service charges, together with late fees, penalties and interest, are a lien against the ~~premise~~Premises to which the service was provided.

4.11 Release of Lien. A Notice of Lien, filed with the Sacramento County Recorder's Office, shall be released only after all past due obligations have been paid to the District. Once all past due balances have been settled with the District, the District will submit a Release of Lien to the Sacramento County Recorder's Office, with any associated filing fees to be paid for by the Customer.

4.12 Abatement. During the period in which Water Service is discontinued, the dwelling shall be considered substandard and uninhabitable and habitation of the ~~Premise~~Premises by human beings or continued operations of any commercial or industrial facility shall constitute a public health threat. The District ~~shall~~ may notify the City of Elk Grove Code Enforcement of any service that remains discontinued after ~~three~~ five (5~~3~~) days of the shut-off date.

4.13 Discontinuance of Water Service of any Type at the Request of the Customer: Restoration of Service. Water Service of any type may be discontinued at the request of the Customer in writing or online. The effective date shall be the date Water Service is actually discontinued and shall not be more than three (3) business days after receipt by the District of the Customer's request for discontinuance. Restoration of such Water Service shall be treated as a request for a new service and shall require all such deposits and payments as set forth in the Districts most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits.

SECTION 5. SPECIAL WATER SERVICE AND PUBLIC FIRE HYDRANTS

5.1 Temporary Water Service. Requests for temporary Water Service may be made in writing to the General Manager of the District. If, in the opinion of the General Manager, the Water Service will not result in any undue hardship to existing Customers, and the Water Service is feasible to construct, temporary service will be granted after the requestor has:

1. Advanced to the District the estimated net cost of installing the facilities necessary to furnish the temporary Water Service; and

2. Deposited a sum of money equal to the estimated bill when the duration of Water Service is to be for a period of one (1) month or less, subject to adjustment and refund or repayment in accordance with the actual bill due upon discontinuance of Water Service; or

3. Established credit in the same manner as is prescribed for general Water Service when the duration of Water Service is to exceed one (1) month.

Adjustment of any difference between the estimated net cost advanced and the actual cost of installing and removing the facilities necessary to furnish the temporary Water Service will be made within ten (10) days after the District has ascertained such actual cost.

Rates and charges for temporary Water Service shall be the same as those prescribed in the District's current Ordinance governing Water Rates. For example, if the temporary Water ~~service~~ Service is for Residential Water Service, the rates and charges for temporary Water Service shall be the same as the rates and charges for Residential Water Service. If the temporary Water Service is for Non-Residential Water Service, or Irrigation Water Service, or Private Fire Protection Service, the rates and charges for temporary Water Service shall be the same as the rates and charges for Non-Residential Water Service, Irrigation Water Service or Private Fire Protection Service respectively. The provisions for temporary Water Service shall be the same as those prescribed for general Water Service.

5.2 Construction Water. The District shall permit authorized applicants to take water for construction use from designated public fire hydrants in accordance with the requirements set forth below.

1. Applicants wishing to use District water for construction purposes shall complete a Construction Water Permit. A Construction Water Permit may be obtained from the District Office or online. Payment details and terms and conditions for Construction Water are identified on the Construction Water Permit.

2. The Construction Water Permit shall identify the designated hydrant(s) from which to obtain Construction Water.

3. Construction Water obtained from the District shall be metered and the Public Water System protected against potential backflow. The District shall be responsible for installing a water meter and an approved backflow prevention device on the designated hydrant(s).

4. Prior to Construction Water being taken, the District shall document the initial meter reading and the meter serial number. At the closing of the Construction Water Permit, the District shall document the final meter reading.

5. The applicant of the Construction Water Permit shall be billed based on the total consumption of water as determined between the initial and final meter readings.

6 The rates and charges for Construction Water shall be set forth in the most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits.

7. The provisions set forth in the District's most current Ordinance prohibiting the Theft of Water and Tampering with District Facilities shall be in full force for the taking of Construction Water.

In the event that there is an order by the Board or the State of California restricting water usage, the District reserves the right to disallow Construction Water usage until such restrictions are lifted.

5.3 Public Fire Hydrants. Public fire hydrants are part of the Public Water System, and are the property of the District. Except for the provision governing Construction Water defined in Section 5.2, only the District and the Fire Department are permitted to operate public fire hydrants. Tampering with any public fire hydrant for the unauthorized use of water, or any other reason, is a misdemeanor as provided by California Penal Code § 148.4 and 498, and the provisions set forth in the District's most current Ordinance prohibiting the Theft of Water and Tampering with District Facilities shall be in full force.

5.4 Private Fire Hydrants. The District serves private fire protection water mains through points of connection to the Public Water System. Fire hydrants located on private fire protection water mains are private fire hydrants and are not the responsibility of the District.

SECTION 6. METER INSTALLATION AND METERING

6.1 Meter Sizing, Location, and Maintenance. All meters shall be provided and installed by the District. The Customer may request the size and layout of metering installation, subject to the General Manager's approval. The standard minimum size meter is one (1) inch, which will normally be used for single-family residences. Separate multi-family residential structures shall be served with separate meters; however, exceptions may be permitted where approved by the General Manager.

Wherever possible, meters will be located in the public right-of-way adjacent to the boundary of the ~~Premise~~Premises being served. Where this is not feasible, the meter will be located within the parcel being served with approval by the General Manager and a water easement granted which provides for uninterrupted access, 24 hours per day, seven (7) days per week, 365 days per year. The Customer shall, as a condition of service, keep the metering installation uncovered and reasonably accessible for reading and maintenance. It is the responsibility of the Customer to keep the meter free from vandalism, damage or unauthorized use or tampering. For any damage to the Public Water System property or violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance, the Customer shall become liable to the District for any expense, loss or damage occasioned by reason of such damage or such violation.

6.2 Change of Meter Size. A Customer receiving Water Service may request a change of meter size. If the request for the meter change is granted by the General Manager, the change will be made at the Customer's expense based on the incremental cost difference for meter connection sizes as set forth in the District's most current Connection Fee Study, and subject to installation in accordance with the District Standard Construction Specifications.

6.3 Change of Meter Location. When a Customer requests relocation of an existing meter or service connection for the Customer's convenience, the relocation is at the Customer's expense and shall be subject to approval by the General Manager. Relocation and installation of the meter shall be in accordance with the District Standard Construction Specifications and this Ordinance.

6.4 Meter Reading. Meters will be read at regular intervals for preparation of monthly bills and as needed for opening or closing accounts, or any special bills. Normal reading intervals will be not less than 28 days or more than 32 days, unless other circumstances prevent meter reading in that time frame. All meter readings will be recorded in units of CCF.

6.5 Meter Testing. Meters will be tested by the District upon request of the Customer and payment of a fee, as set forth in the District's most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits. Meters will be removed for testing within ten (10) working days after receipt of request, and payment of the testing fee. In the event it is determined that the meter was over-reading (reading greater than the actual quantity of water consumed), the testing fee shall be refunded to the Customer. No portion of the fee shall be refunded in the event it is determined that the meter was reading accurately or under-reading.

6.6 Erroneous Meter. If the District finds a meter to be faulty, the Customer shall be charged at minimum, the fixed charge and any water consumption registered during that time. If there is no registered water consumption, the Customer shall be charged only the fixed charge and the faulty meter will be changed out.

6.7 Electrical Discontinuity. No electric circuit shall be grounded to the District's facilities or to any plumbing or metal in contiguity therewith. For any damage to the Public Water System property or violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance, the Customer shall become liable to the District for any expense, loss or damage occasioned by reason of such damage or such violation.

SECTION 7. PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION

7.1 Supervision. All construction work performed on the Public Water System shall be the responsibility of the District, and under the general supervision of the General Manager.

7.2 Standard Construction Specifications. The General Manager shall cause the preparation of appropriate Standard Construction Specifications to govern construction improvements to the Public Water System. All construction improvements to the Public Water System shall comply with the Standard Construction Specifications. Any changes to the Standard Construction Specifications shall be approved by the ~~Board~~General Manager and reported to the Board. ~~At a board meeting soon thereafter, staff shall provide a report to the Board apprising them of the changes.~~

7.3 Plan Check. The District shall check all plans for construction improvements to the Public Water System in accordance with the Standard Construction Specifications described in Section 7.2. Prior to the commencement of plan checks, the District shall be in receipt of the Plan Check Fees as set forth in the District's most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits.

7.4 Inspection and Approval: Payment of Inspection Fees. The General Manager shall provide for the adequate inspection and control of construction work performed on the Public Water System. Construction improvements to the Public Water System must comply with the District's Standard Construction Specifications, and meet all applicable local, state and federal regulations. All inspections shall be performed only after receipt of inspection fees included as part of the Plan Check Fees set forth in the District's most current Water Ordinance – Schedule of Charges, Rates, Fees and Deposits. For construction improvements to be accepted by the District, the General Manager shall give written approval and acceptance of the work~~I~~.

SECTION 8. ANNEXATION FOR WATER SERVICE.

8.1 Conditions of Annexation. When, for the purpose of receiving Water Service from the District, the owner of property located adjacent to, but outside the District, desires the annexation of that property into the District, that person shall submit a letter of request to initiate the annexation action. That letter shall state the reason for requesting annexation. It shall include the legal description of the property and shall be signed by the legal owner of the property. Such a letter, when received by the District, will be placed on the agenda as an action item for the Board. If the request is approved, the District will initiate a response letter to the owner setting forth step-by-step the procedures required to complete the annexation. The required steps are as follows:

1. Feasibility Study - A feasibility study will be conducted by the District at the cost of the owner of the property to be annexed and is a requirement for every annexation unless the Board, by special action, approves a variance to the procedure. The feasibility study must be comprehensive enough to pinpoint any problems that might occur as a result of the annexation. It must specify the location, size, and length of any lines required to serve the area and it must provide the estimated cost of providing any required facilities.

2. Terms and Conditions - A set of terms and conditions will be prepared by the District using information from the feasibility study. These terms and conditions will set forth the actions required to provide adequate service in the areas being annexed and will state the amount of the fees to be paid by the owner of the property, either by acreage, parcel or frontage, when agreement has been reached on the terms and conditions for annexation. The fees may vary depending upon the nature of the development plan for the area being annexed and the cost of providing facilities for the area.

3. Conformance with the First Amended and Restated Master Water Agreement – The annexation of property must conform to all terms and conditions stated in the First Amended and Restated Master Water Agreement between Sacramento County Water Agency and the District, dated June 28, 2002.

4. Processing Through the Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) - When agreement on terms and conditions has been reached and the acreage fees are paid or arrangements for payment of acreage fees had been reached and included in terms and conditions, the attorney for the District prepares all other necessary documents for the submission to, and consideration of the annexation by LAFCO. This service is provided at the expense of the property owner.

   Should a request for the annexation of a particular property be disapproved, a letter shall be sent to the property owner notifying ~~him~~ them of the Board's action and setting forth the reason for disapproval.

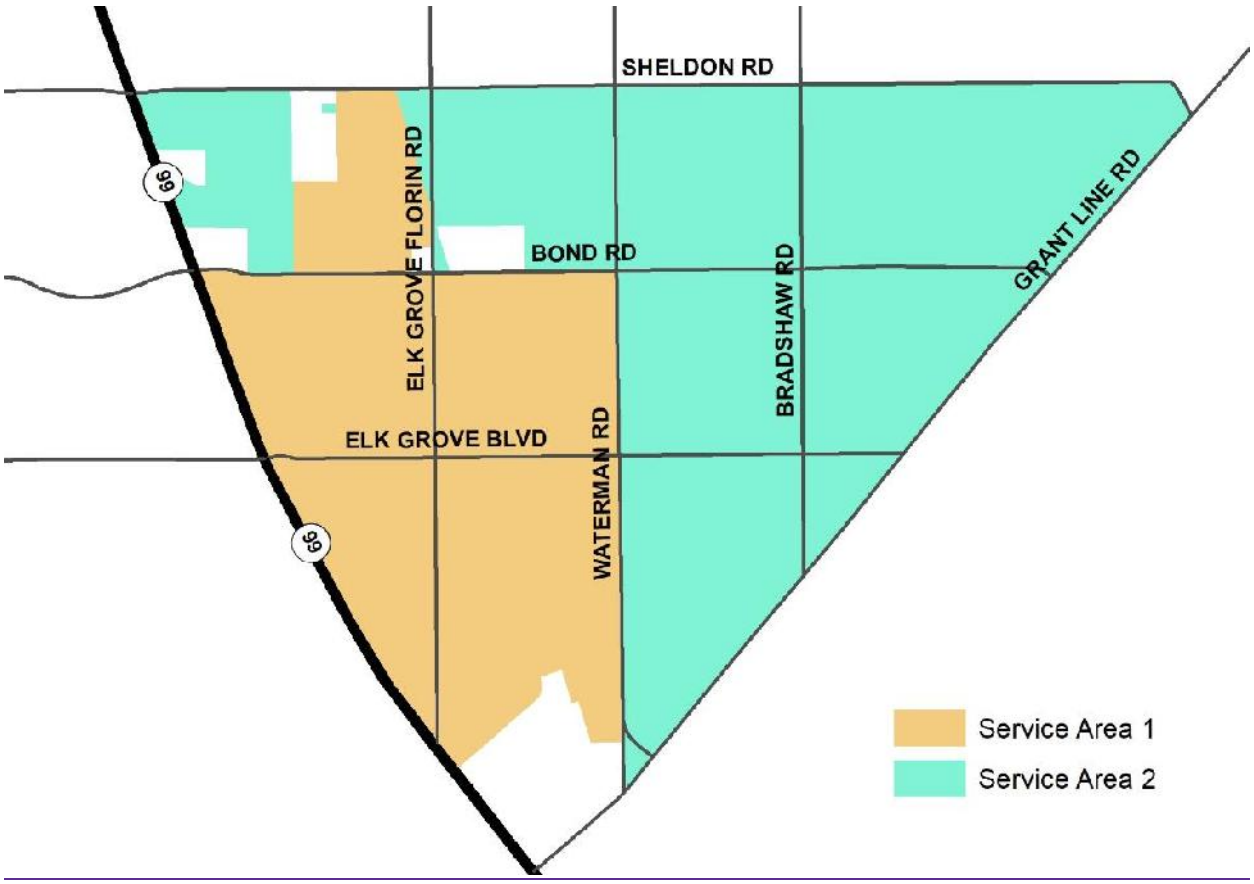
SECTION 9. WATER CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENCY

9.1 General. The water supply of the District is a limited resource subject to ever increasing demands. The District will institute demand management measures, those water conservation measures, programs and incentives that prevent the waste of water and promote the reasonable and

efficient use of available water supply, when necessary to conserve water in times of high demand due to external or internal circumstances. External circumstances could include drought, while internal circumstances could include infrastructure or main line leaks, well repair or water quality/treatment concerns.

9.2 Demand Management Measures and Water Waste Prohibitions. Refer to the most recent Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) to review the current demand management measures and water waste prohibitions. The UWMP is updated every fivee (5) years; this plan describes and evaluates sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, and reclamation and demand management activities. The components of the UWMP are specific to local characteristics and its capabilities to efficiently use and conserve water. The plan addresses measures for residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial water demand management as set forth in California Water Code Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) of Chapter 3. At all times the District encourages efficient use, described as the management measures that result in the most effective use of water so as to prevent its waste or unreasonable use/unreasonable method of use, and prohibits water waste.

Attachment 1



January 16, 2024

TO: Chair and Directors of the Florin Resource Conservation District

FROM: Travis Franklin, Program Manager

SUBJECT: **ADVANCED METER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT GRANT APPLICATION**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Florin Resource Conservation District Board of Directors adopt Resolution No. 01.16.24.01, endorsing the submission of a grant application for the WaterSMART: Water and Energy Efficiency Grants for Fiscal Year 2024 and Fiscal Year 2025 opportunity.

SUMMARY

The Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART: Water and Energy Efficiency Grant (WaterSMART Grant) provides funding for projects that result in quantifiable water savings, implement renewable energy components, and support broader sustainability benefits with a minimum 50 percent funding match. Staff is proposing an Advanced Meter Infrastructure (AMI) project estimated to cost $2,731,436.95, with District funding $1,381,436.95 and $1,350,000 coming from the WaterSMART Grant. If selected, the Elk Grove Water District (District) would enter into an agreement with the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation under the WaterSMART: Water and Energy Efficiency Grants for Fiscal Year 2024 and Fiscal Year 2025.

By this action, if approved, the Board will adopt Resolution No. 01.16.24.01, endorsing the submission of a grant application for the WaterSMART: Water and Energy Efficiency Grants for Fiscal Year 2024 and Fiscal Year 2025 opportunity.

DISCUSSION

Background

The WaterSMART Grant provides funding for projects that result in quantifiable water savings, implement renewable energy components, and support broader sustainability benefits. These projects conserve and use water more efficiently; increase the production of renewable energy; mitigate conflict risk in areas at a high risk of future water conflict; and accomplish other benefits that contribute to sustainability in the Western United States.

Present Situation

To take advantage of the WaterSMART Grant, staff is in the process of finalizing a grant application for an AMI project.

This AMI project will install 13,000 smart points connected to all District water meters, two (2) long-range radio base stations and software integration to connect the water usage data to a customer portal and the District's utility billing software.

AMI will provide real-time water-consumption data allowing customers to manage their water usage and detect leaks as they occur. With an estimated 9% reduction in water use from this project alone, the District will be primed and ready to help the water conservation efforts in California.

Staff anticipates the total project cost of the AMI project to be $2,731,436.95, with District funding $1,381,436.95 and $1,350,000 coming from the WaterSMART Grant meeting the minimum 50 percent funding match. The funding for a project of this size may take up to three (3) years starting no earlier than December 31, 2024.

The resolution is a requirement of the WaterSMART Grant. This resolution verifies the District's legal authority to enter into an agreement; the Board of Directors supports the submittal of the grant application; the capability of the District to provide the amount of funding specified in the Funding Plan; and that the District will work cooperatively with the Bureau of Reclamation to meet established deadlines for entering into a cooperative agreement.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no direct environmental considerations associated with this report.

STRATEGIC PLAN CONFORMITY

Exploring the potential for implementing automated metering infrastructure technology complies with the District's Strategic Goal 3: Planning and Operational Efficiency of the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The total estimated cost of the AMI project is $2,731,436.95 with $1,381,436.95 funded by the District and $1,350,000 coming from the WaterSMART Grant meeting the minimum 50 percent funding match. The funding for a project of this size may take up to three (3) years starting no earlier than December 31, 2024.

Respectfully submitted,

TRAVIS FRANKLIN
PROGRAM MANAGER

RESOLUTION NO. 01.16.24.01

A RESOLUTION OF THE FLORIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS ENDORSING THE SUBMISSION OF A GRANT APPLICATION FOR THE WATERSMART: WATER AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY GRANTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND FISCAL YEAR 2025 OPPORTUNITY

WHEREAS, the United States Bureau of Reclamation is currently offering grant opportunities through the WaterSMART: Water and Energy Efficiency Grants for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 and FY 2025; and

WHEREAS, said WaterSMART: Water and Energy Efficiency Grants for FY 2024 and FY 2025 is a cost-shared program emphasizing water and energy efficiency; and

WHEREAS, the United States Bureau of Reclamation will allocate to successful applicants WaterSMART: Water and Energy Efficiency Grants for FY 2024 on December 31, 2024 and FY 2025 on October 31, 2025; and

WHEREAS, the Florin Resource Conservation District (District) Board of Directors (Board) supports the submission of a grant application, prepared by the District and approved by the Board, to the WaterSMART: Water and Energy Efficiency Grants for FY 2024 and FY 2025 program; and

WHEREAS, the District would provide matching funds of up to $1,381,436.95 in cash and/or in-kind contributions over the course of the project as specified in the grant application's funding plan; and

WHEREAS, if selected for a WaterSMART: Water and Energy Efficiency Grant for FY 2024 and FY 2025, the District would work with the United States Bureau of Reclamation to meet established deadlines for entering into a cooperative agreement;

NOW THEREFORE, THE FLORIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE:

SECTION 1. The Board hereby approves the submission of the application for the WaterSMART: Water and Energy Efficiency Grants for FY 2024 and FY 2025 by the District.

SECTION 2. In the event grant funding is provided by the United States Bureau of Reclamation, the Board authorizes the General Manager of the District to execute any and all documents associated with this grant process.

SECTION 3. The Board Secretary shall certify to the adoption of this Resolution.

SECTION 4. This Resolution shall take effect immediately.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the Florin Resource Conservation District Board of Directors on this 16th day of January 2024 by the following vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

_____
Chair

Attest:

_____
Stefani Phillips
Board Secretary

Approved as to form:

_____
Andrew Ramos
District Legal Counsel

EXHIBIT "A"

"ADVANCED METERING INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT WATERSMART GRANT: WATER AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY GRANTS FOR FY 2024 APPLICATION"

[Attached behind this cover page]

ADVANCED METERING INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT

WaterSMART Grant: Water and Energy Efficiency Grants for FY 2024 and FY 2025
Opportunity Number: R24AS00052

SUBMITTED BY:
FLORIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT
9829 WATERMAN RD
ELK GROVE, CA 95624

TRAVIS FRANKLIN, PROGRAM MANAGER
TFRANKLIN@EGWD.ORG
916-685-3556

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Date: December 19, 2023

Applicant Name: Florin Resource Conservation District

City: Elk Grove

Project Length of Time: 36 months

County: Sacramento

Estimated Completion Date: December 31, 2027

State: California

Located on a Federal Facility: No

Florin Resource Conservation District (FRCD) is proposing the Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Project to further increase the District's water supply reliability and support water conservation. This AMI project will install 13,000 smart points connected to all District water meters, two (2) long-range radio base stations and software integration to connect the water usage data to a customer portal and the District's utility billing software over a 36 month period starting no earlier than December 31, 2024. This will be a monumental project for the District and its customers who are currently receiving their water bills at monthly intervals. This means they may not find out about their high-water usage or a leak situation for up to 30 days. AMI will provide real-time water-consumption data allowing customers to manage their water usage and detect leaks as they occur. With an estimated 9% reduction in water use from this project alone, the District will be primed and ready to help the water conservation efforts in California.

The proposed project is not located on a federal facility.

Background Data

Elk Grove Water District (District) has been a water supplier in southern Sacramento County for over 120 years. The District, originally created in 1893 to provide local water services and fire protection water resources, has continued to be a predominant water purveyor within the City of Elk Grove. Formerly called Elk Grove Water Works, it was family owned until 1999 when it was purchased by the FRCD. The District's services are coordinated and managed within the FRCD, and it is governed by a five member, publicly elected Board of Directors. The District provides potable water directly to retail customers throughout the approximately 13 square mile service area boundary serving a population of over 45,000 with 6,360 acre-feet of water a year.

The District is separated into two service areas: Service Area 1 and Service Area 2. Service Area 1 is supplied by groundwater wells and treated by the District's two (2) water treatment plants. Service Area 2 is supplied by surface water and groundwater purchased from Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA).

The District derives its groundwater supplies from the South American Subbasin of the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin. The South American Subbasin was locally renamed under the 2000 Water Forum Agreement as the "Central Basin" and its total area is nearly identical to the area comprising the South American Subbasin. The Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority (SCGA) was formed as a Joint Powers Authority in 2006 to manage groundwater in the Central Basin. SCGA incorporates a number of water service providers, including the District. In 2006, SCGA developed a Groundwater Management Plan (GMP) which established parameters to maintain the long-term sustainable yield target of 273,000 acre-feet, detailed activities SCGA will take to sustainably manage the Central Basin, and evaluated groundwater management activities and their effectiveness. The District's groundwater production and

use remains within the preliminary standards set in the 2006 GMP – the primary planning document guiding sustainability in the Central Basin subcomponent of the South American Subbasin.

As shown in table 1, the District's total water demand in 2020 was 6,360 acre feet and is expected to rise to 8,180 acre feet by 2045.

Table 1:

Land-class		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Existing	Residential	5,030	5,030	5,030	5,030	5,030
	Non-residential	1,330	1,330	1,330	1,330	1,330
	Subtotal	6,360	6,360	6,360	6,360	6,360
New	Residential	420	840	920	1,000	1,040
	Non-residential	150	300	330	350	360
	Subtotal	570	1,140	1,250	1,350	1,400
Total	Residential	5,450	5,870	5,950	6,030	6,070
	Non-residential	1,480	1,630	1,660	1,680	1,690
	Distribution System Loss	370	410	410	420	420
	Total	7,300	7,910	8,020	8,130	8,180

Project Location

The AMI project is located on the east side of Elk Grove in Sacramento County, California, approximately 16 miles south of Sacramento. The project latitude and longitude is 38.40117, -121.35249.

Technical Project Description

The AMI project will install two (2) long-range radio base stations and 13,000 individual endpoint transceivers, smart points, placed at every water meter throughout the District's service areas.

AMI is a powerful tool to increase meter reading efficiency, enhance customer service and improve water conservation. AMI is part of a "smart grid" technology that transforms the relationship between the water utility and consumers. AMI allows consumers to get real-time water usage data to help guide their water usage decisions. The District will be able notify customers when they've exceeded water usage thresholds, or when they may have a leak. The real-time information is critical to driving water conservation which will be increasingly important as climate changes puts more stress on our regions' water resources, and the state of California transitions to mandated water conservation targets. Because the District pumps groundwater to serve its customers, greater water conservation will improve the sustainability of the groundwater basin. AMI will allow the District to practice water conservation at the highest level, saving water and enhancing the reliability of water within Sacramento County to better prepare for droughts.

After radio base stations are constructed and the endpoint transceivers installed, hourly meter reads will be stored on the smart points and transmitted 6 times per day. This will enable customers to track their

own water usage and allow staff to notify customers of potential leaks at least a month earlier. This will help save customers money and help the District with water conservation efforts.

Performance Measures

The District will use the following performance measures to quantify the benefits of the AMI system upon completion of the project. The historical average amount of water utilized by a household or commercial entity per meter will be compared to water consumption data after installing the AMI using at least one year of post project data. This will determine the amount of conservation per meter achieved with AMI. Before and after water supply (production) data will be evaluated using at least one-year of post project data to determine the production savings in water pumping totals and energy saved. Project total savings will be compared with historical water production data to identify trends in water use to evaluate future District water needs.

Evaluation Criteria

E.1.1. Evaluation Criterion A—Quantifiable Water Savings

1) Describe the amount of estimated water savings.

Installation of the AMI system for the District water meter is expected to conserve 585 acre-feet per year. This would represent a 9% reduction in water consumption within the District.

2) Describe current losses.

System water loss due to distribution leaks is low thanks to a responsive District-wide maintenance program. Customer side leaks can go unnoticed for over 30 days due to the District's monthly meter reading and billing cycle. Multiple meter reads and transmissions per day will help reduce those customer leaks and conserve water. Due to the urban setting of the District, the water lost is either absorbed through the storm drain system or seepage into the ground. Conserved water will help supplement the District, allow the District to reach future usage target and help keep the Central Basin in good health.

3) Describe the support/documentation of estimated water savings.

Installation of AMI smart points reduces customer water loss due to leakage and encourages conservation. To estimate the amount of water lost annually to leaks, a documented average leakage rate for typical homes was used. The Water Research Foundation's "California Single-Family Water Use Efficiency Study" (2011) documents an average leakage rate of 30.7 gallons per household per day.

Leakage sources are typically the valves (faucets, water bibs, etc.), broken or cracked pipes, hot water heaters, and irrigation systems. Leakage either soaks into the ground (broken or cracked pipes, water bibs) or goes into storm drains and the storm drain system. In addition, the report by The Behavioralist prepared for the American Water Works Association, "Increasing consumer benefits & engagement in

AMI-based conservation programs," found that customers that use AMI portals to track water use saw an average decrease in daily water usage up to 9 gallons. This brings the possible water conservation savings to 40 gallons per household per day which equates to 14,600 gallons per year, or 0.045 acre-feet per year per household. Installing 13,000 AMI end points could potentially help District customers save up to 585 acre feet/year: 13,000 meters x 0.045 acre-feet/meter = 585 acre-feet/year. This would represent a 9% reduction in water consumption within the District. Actual water savings will be verified by comparing historical data for water consumption prior to implementation of the AMI meters system against consumption information after the implementation of the AMI.

4) Please address the following questions according to the type of infrastructure improvement you are proposing for funding.

a. How has the estimated average annual water savings that will result from the project been determined?

The calculations and explanations above provide the method used to estimated average annual water savings that are expected from the project. Actual water savings will be verified by comparing to historical data for water consumption prior to implementation of the AMI meters system against the consumption information after the implementation of the AMI.

b. How have current system losses and/or the potential for reductions in water use by individual users been determined?

As noted above, the industry acceptable leakage rate for households was interpolated to calculate the water usage based on the percentage of AMI smart points proposed in this project. The installation of the AMI system will consist of smart points that communicate over a radio frequency (RF) network to the software application that remotely collects the meter reads, alarms and events. The meters will provide hourly readings on a daily basis and this data will be provided to the customers through a web portal. Customers can also set alerts that automatically notify them if usage rises above certain preset limits. The District has identified customer education and outreach as an essential part of implementing this project. The technical paper by Frank Tantzky (Albstadtwerke in 2011) notes that "the average runtime of a leak event has been reduced to one and a half days after installation of an AMI system." Considering the District's monthly billing process, this means that the average customer may not be able to act on their excessive water usage or leakage for 30 days as compared to 1.5 days. Customer education and incentive to reduce their water bills will have a great impact on water conservation.

c. Please explain in detail how expected water use reductions have been estimated and the basis for the estimations.

The average household water leak according to Water Research Foundation research is 30.7 gallons per day and an American Water Works Association found customers decrease water consumption by 9 gallons a day. This brings the possible water conservation savings to 40 gallons per household per day which equates to 14,600 gallons per year, or 0.045 acre-feet per year per household. Installing 13,000 AMI end points could potentially help District customers save up to 585 acre feet/year: 13,000 meters x 0.045 acre-

feet/meter = 580 acre-feet/year. This would represent a 9% reduction in water consumption within the District. Actual water savings will be verified by comparing historical data for water consumption prior to implementation of the AMI meters system against consumption information after the implementation of the AMI.

d. What types of devices will be installed and what quantity of each?

13,000 Sensus compatible smart point devices will be installed as part of this project.

e. How will actual water savings be verified upon completion of the project?

To verify the amount of water savings, historical water consumption data prior to implementation of the AMI system will be compared with water consumption data after implementation of the AMI system for one year.

E.1.2. Evaluation Criterion B—Renewable Energy

E.1.2.1. Subcriterion B.1: Implementing Renewable Energy Projects Related to Water Management and Delivery

This AMI project does not include renewable energy components.

E.1.2.2. Subcriterion B.2: Increasing Energy Efficiency in Water Management

The District's AMI project will result in a reduction in water consumption by an estimate of 585 acre-feet/year due to increased water use efficiency and conservation. This water savings will result in energy savings of approximately 239,800 kWh/year due to a reduction in pumping. The District operates 3 shallow ground water wells and 4 deep ground water wells that pump water to a 10 MGD treatment facility. The annual pumping requirements to produce 6,360 acre-feet/year are 2,664,441 kWh/year. With the AMI project reducing water consumption by 9%, this would result in a 9% energy savings of approximately 239,800 kWH/year.

E.1.3. Evaluation Criterion C—Sustainability Benefits

While the District has been fortunate not to face unreliable water supply directly, the District is within the jurisdiction of the state of California which notoriously struggles with long and repetitive droughts and water shortages. The scale of this problem truly is statewide with all residents, businesses, counties, municipalities, and special water districts sharing responsibility for water conservation to ensure everyone has access to water. Waste in more water secure areas is still unacceptable because of the unreliability of water and the interconnectedness of supplies throughout the state.

The District can better contribute to supporting water reliability in the region by developing robust water conservation efforts and effectively maintaining its water production assets. The AMI project will streamline water conservation management efforts to support the reliability of the District's water supply. This project will also increase water supply reliability by allowing the District and its customers to effectively manage and monitor water usage through an interactive web portal. Water savings realized by implementation of the AMI system will supplement the groundwater in the Central Basin benefitting the region and all member agencies.

E.1.4. Evaluation Criterion D—Disadvantaged Communities, Insular Areas and Tribal Benefits

This criterion is not applicable to this project.

E.1.5. Evaluation Criterion E—Complementing On-Farm Irrigation Improvements

This criterion is not applicable to this project.

E.1.6. Evaluation Criterion F—Readiness to Proceed

The District's proposed project is ready for implementation. Upon grant approval, the District will start the procurement process to receive the required metering equipment. A propagation study has already been completed that shows the District's existing facility location can be utilized for the cellular towers. The project will not require any permits or environmental compliance measures. New policies related to AMI will replace existing policies related to manual meter reading. The District will install the AMI smart points on a route by route basis, systematically eliminating the need for manual water meter reading routes throughout the process.

Project Schedule:

Grant Execution – January 2025

Project Kick-Off – January 2025

Infrastructure and Meter Procurement – January 2025

Infrastructure and Software Installation – February 2025

Meter Installation – March 2025 to December 2027

Customer Outreach – February 2025 to December 2027

E.1.7. Evaluation Criterion G—Collaboration

The AMI project will improve the reliability of water supplies for both the District and SCWA, which the District purchases water from to supply its Service Area 2. The District is committed to the collaboration of regional and local partnerships to enhance water supply reliability by promoting a regional common

goal and adding flexibility to water portfolios and distribution systems. The AMI project would provide a giant step forward in contributing towards this goal. This AMI project, if funded, could result in 585 acre-feet of water each year that is conserved to strengthen the Central Basin helping the whole region. There is potential for future water conservation improvements by other water users throughout the region. If the region as a whole utilized AMI technology, it could save significant amounts of water that could then be used to supplement water supplies throughout the state. The AMI project would assist the District in serving as a leading example of water use efficiency and water conservation for other water agencies.

E.1.8. Evaluation Criterion H— Nexus to Reclamation

The District purchases SCWA water to supply its Service Area 2. This area is part of what SCWA calls "Zone 40" and is supplied with surface and ground water. SCWA has two surface water contracts with the United States: a Central Valley Project (CVP) water service contract with Reclamation (No. 6-07-20-W1372) for delivery of up to 15,000 acre-feet/year of water made available pursuant to PL 101-514 (colloquially referred to as Fazio contract), which provides a permanent water supply to Zone 40; and SCWA's IRC (No. 14-06-200-5198B-IR3) for up to 30,000 acre-feet/year of Sacramento Municipal Utility District's assigned CVP water. SCWA's Fazio CVP contract is for 22,000 acre-feet/year. SCWA's has since signed over a portion of that contract to the City of Folsom for 7,000 AFY, bringing SCWA's contract total to 15,000 acre-feet/year.

Project Budget

Funding Plan

The District will fund all non-federally funded project costs with its Capital Improvement Fund. The District will provide $1,381,436.95 out of a total project cost of $2,731,436.95 for a Non-Federal Funding ratio of 50.58%. The District will provide its cost share monetary (cash) contributions over a three-year period. The District Board passed a Resolution on XXXX confirming the funds would be made available with the approval of the grant.

Budget Proposal

Source	**Amount**
Costs to be reimbursed with the requested Federal funding	$ 1,350,000.00
Costs to be paid by the applicant	$ 1,381,436.95
Value of third-party contributions	$ -
Total Project Cost	**$ 2,731,436.95**

Budget Narrative

Budget Item Description	$/Unit	Quantity	Quantity Type	Total Cost
Salaries and Wages				
Water Distribution Operator	$ 50.77	1,625	Hour	$ 82,501.25
Water Distribution Supervisor	$ 62.89	216	Hour	$ 13,584.24
Program Manager	$ 63.51	216	Hour	$ 13,718.16
Senior Utility Billing Specialist	$ 48.11	540	Hour	$ 25,979.40
System Administrator (IT)	$ 80.00	144	Hour	$ 11,520.00
			Subtotal	$ 147,303.05
Fringe Benefits				
Water Distribution Operator	$ 26.93	1,625	Hour	$ 43,761.25
Water Distribution Supervisor	$ 28.62	216	Hour	$ 6,181.92
Program Manager	$ 20.48	216	Hour	$ 4,423.68
Senior Utility Billing Specialist	$ 19.77	540	Hour	$ 10,675.80
System Administrator (IT)	$ -	144	Hour	$ -
			Subtotal	$ 65,042.65
Equipment				
Smart Points	$ 162.00	13,000	Each	$ 2,269,215.00
Base stations	$ 36,000.00	2	Each	$ 72,000.00
			Subtotal	$ 2,341,215.00
Contractual/Construction				
Installation of AMI Network	$ 60,876.25	1	Each	$ 60,876.25
Software and System Integration	$ 117,000.00	1	Each	$ 117,000.00
			Subtotal	$ 177,876.25
Total Estimated Project Cost				**$ 2,731,436.95**

Environmental and Cultural Resources Compliance

The AMI project involves an upgrade to existing meters and should pose no impact to the surrounding environment. Work will be performed on property that is considered already disturbed, and no further environmental requirements are needed, this project will be categorically exempt from CEQA. If other information becomes available that requires different environmental compliance, the District will take action to begin that process in coordination with Reclamation.

Required Permits or Approvals

No permits or approvals are needed for the project.

Letters of Support

a. City of Elk Grove
b. Regional Water Authority

8401 Laguna Palms Way • Elk Grove, California 95758
Tel: 916.683.7111 • Fax: 916.627.4201 • www.elkgrovecity.org

November 16, 2023

Bureau of Reclamation Grants Management
Attn: Christina Munoz
cmunoz@usbr.gov

RE: **Letter of Support for Elk Grove Water District Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project**

Dear Ms. Munoz: The City of Elk Grove supports the Elk Grove Water District's (District) proposal for an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) project. This project will use proven technology to increase conservation and improve water management. We urge your support for the District's application to secure the Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Program funding.

Annual precipitation in California is highly variable, however, their water conservation policies are ambitious. Coupled with record high temperatures, California is facing a significant need to conserve water. By implementing AMI technology, the District will be at the forefront of water management to conserve the region's valuable water resources. The AMI project will provide the District with near real-time water consumption data and improved water management tools to better manage the water system. AMI will also allow customers to immediately address issues such as water leakage or overuse, thereby reducing water waste and improving water efficiency.

The District has been providing residents of Elk Grove reliable and safe drinking water since 1893. The District has been committed to conservation and has a successful history in outreach and partnership with its residents to lower water use. AMI is a highly effective demand management tool that will help the District continue that goal of conservation. The City of Elk Grove fully supports the AMI project and the District's efforts to enhance water use efficiency and local water supply reliability.

Sincerely,

Bobbie Singh-Allen
MAYOR

Regional Water Authority
Building Alliances in Northern California

2295 Gateway Oaks Drive
Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95833

Tel: (916) 967-7692
www.rwah2o.org

November 16, 2023

Bruce Kamilos
General Manager
Elk Grove Water District
9829 Waterman Rd.
Elk Grove, CA 95624

Subject: Letter of Support for Elk Grove Water District's Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project

Dear Mr. Kamilos,

The Regional Water Authority (RWA) supports the Elk Grove Water District's proposal for the Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) project and urges the Bureau of Reclamation to fully fund the project through the WaterSMART: Water and Energy Efficiency Grant for FY 2024 funding opportunity.

AMI technology is a necessity for improving water supply management, especially for water suppliers located in areas like California facing multiple climate change and reliability challenges like drought, flood, and wildfire. AMI benefits water suppliers by providing near real-time consumption information to better manage day to day operational tasks within the water system. Furthermore, AMI also benefits customers by its ability to identify leaks thereby reducing water waste and improving water efficiency in households across the service area.

We strongly support funding for the Elk Grove Water District's Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project as it will bring multiple benefits to the District, the District's customers, and the larger Sacramento region by improving the reliability of the region's water supplies now and in the future.

Sincerely,

James Peifer
Executive Director
Regional Water Authority

Official Resolution

January 16, 2024

TO: Chair and Directors of the Florin Resource Conservation District

FROM: Bruce Kamilos, General Manager

SUBJECT: **GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT**

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented to the Florin Resource Conservation District Board of Directors for information, discussion, and in some instances, to provide direction to staff.

SUMMARY

The General Manager's Report is a standing item on the regular board meeting agenda. The report is intended to inform the Florin Resource Conservation District/Elk Grove Water District (District) Board of Directors (Board) of notable, miscellaneous items the General Manager would like to share with the Board. The report also provides an opportunity for the Board to discuss the items, and in some instances provide direction to staff.

DISCUSSION

Background

Each month, the General Manager provides a report to the Board of any notable, miscellaneous items.

Present Situation

- Proposed Urban Water Use Efficiency Regulations – At the beginning of January 2024, the state's Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) released a report titled "Assessing Early Implementation of Urban Water Use Efficiency Requirements," (attached). The LAO Report assessed the recently published draft urban water use efficiency regulations proposed by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

  The following are conclusion comments taken from the LAO Report:

  Despite these potential benefits, the amount of water that might be saved due to the State Water Resources Control Board's proposed regulations would be modest relative to the state's total water use—only about 1 percent. We therefore find it highly questionable whether these possible benefits would merit the amount of work and cost associated with implementing the requirements as they currently are proposed. These doubts are particularly worrisome given we find that suppliers will face notable challenges complying with these requirements. In particular, we find that some of the

proposed requirements are overly complicated and that some—including the proposed 2035 standard for outdoor residential water use—may be unrealistic for suppliers to achieve. In several cases, SWRCB proposes requirements that go beyond what DWR recommended, thereby reducing suppliers' flexibility for how to achieve water use efficiency goals. Moreover, the potential costs for suppliers to implement the requirements—particularly in the near term—could be significant and have a disproportionate impact on lower-income ratepaying customers.

These concerns do not lead us to recommend that the Legislature abandon the water conservation efforts it initiated through SB 606 and AB 1668. Rather, we think this period before SWRCB adopts the final regulations offers the Legislature an opportunity to make some changes to simplify compliance, ease implementation burdens, and lower associated costs—and thereby help maximize the potential benefits of pursuing water efficiency improvements. While our recommended changes could reduce the amount of potential water savings somewhat, slightly easing the standards could increase the likelihood of actually achieving those savings.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no direct environmental considerations associated with this report.

STRATEGIC PLAN CONFORMITY

This item conforms to the FRCD/EGWD 2020-2025 Strategic Plan. Due to the varied subject matters presented in the General Manager's Report, the report over time will likely touch on every strategic goal contained in the plan.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

There is no financial impact associated with this report.

Respectfully submitted,

B. M. Kamilos

BRUCE KAMILOS
GENERAL MANAGER

Attachment

Assessing Early Implementation of Urban Water Use Efficiency Requirements

LAO

GABRIEL PETEK | LEGISLATIVE ANALYST
JANUARY 2024

Executive Summary

Legislation approved in 2018 established a long-term urban water use efficiency framework to "Make Conservation a California Way of Life." This framework—which is one component of the state's overall water management strategy—creates new requirements for about 405 urban retail water suppliers that supply water to nearly 95 percent of state residents. This report responds to a requirement contained in the 2018 legislation for our office to assess implementation of the framework. (Our report is not able to address every aspect requested in the legislation due to framework implementation delays.)

Establishes New Requirements for Urban Retail Water Suppliers. Under the new framework, each supplier's actual water use for the previous year will be evaluated against a "water use objective" (WUO), which represents the amount of water its customers would have needed that year if water were being used efficiently. Beginning in 2027, the state can assess penalties against suppliers whose actual water use exceeds their WUOs. A supplier's unique WUO is the sum of several factors: calculated standards for residential indoor and outdoor water use, commercial outdoor water use, and a certain amount of water that is lost due to system leaks. It also allows suppliers to use additional water for certain unique purposes and encourages water reuse. Additionally, the framework requires suppliers to implement a variety of performance measures for its commercial customers and report on that progress annually.

Tasks State Agencies With Implementation and Oversight Responsibilities. The 2018 legislation requires the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to adopt regulations to implement the framework, informed by studies and recommendations by the Department of Water Resources (DWR). The board released proposed regulations in August 2023 and expects to adopt final regulations in the summer of 2024 (regulations would then take effect October 1, 2024). Based on the board's proposed rules and published data, suppliers collectively will have to reduce statewide water use by 14 percent to achieve the aggregate 2035 WUOs, with certain suppliers facing much higher reductions—particularly many that are located in the inland regions of the state. These cutbacks will be on top of significant urban water use reductions achieved over the past two decades.

SWRCB's Proposed Regulations Create Implementation Challenges and Go Beyond What Legislation Requires or DWR Recommends. We find that SWRCB's proposed regulations will create challenges for water suppliers in several key ways, in many cases without compelling justifications. Specifically, the proposed regulations:

- ***Add Complexity.*** The performance measures suppliers must implement for commercial customers are unnecessarily complex, lack clarity in places, and will be administratively burdensome to implement. Outdoor water use by these customers represents only a small fraction (less than 3 percent) of the state's total water use. Any savings achieved would be small and come at a large cost to suppliers.
- ***Could Be Difficult to Achieve.*** Although suppliers only have to achieve an aggregate WUO—and not each of the individual standards for indoor and outdoor use—SWRCB proposes such stringent standards for outdoor use that suppliers will not have much "wiggle room" in complying. That is, suppliers may necessarily have to achieve each individual standard if they hope to achieve their overall WUOs.

- ***Add Significant Costs.*** The new framework is estimated to result in cumulative costs in the low tens of billions of dollars from 2025 through 2040. These costs will be borne primarily by suppliers, wastewater agencies, and customers. Particularly in the near term, suppliers' costs will increase as they attempt to implement the new requirements, such as from providing incentives for residents to make behavioral changes like converting their lawns to more drought tolerant landscapes. Whether the benefits of the new rules ultimately will outweigh the costs is unclear. While an assessment from SWRCB estimates a cumulative net benefit of $2.5 billion, an independent review conducted by a private consulting firm—which raises credible questions about SWRCB's estimates—projects net costs of $7.4 billion. Moreover, even if benefits outweigh costs in the long run, whether they merit the amount of work and costs to implement the requirements as currently proposed is uncertain.
- ***Could Disproportionately Affect Lower-Income Customers.*** To cover added costs and offset potential revenue reductions from selling less water, suppliers likely will have to increase customer rates. This could adversely impact lower-income customers, who may have more trouble affording the increases and may have less ability to further reduce water use to compensate. Existing constitutional rules make it difficult for suppliers to offer rate assistance programs.
- ***Build in Aggressive Time Lines.*** Although the requirements are phased in over multiple years, the time line for full implementation may be too aggressive given the number of changes that will have to occur to achieve the level of conservation envisioned. In addition, although SWRCB is two years behind adopting final rules, suppliers' deadlines (which are set in statute) have not been correspondingly adjusted.

Even Modest Water Savings Could Help With Resilience, but Will Depend on How the State Manages Those Savings. SWRCB estimates the state could conserve about 440,000 acre-feet of water annually at full implementation, which represents about 1 percent of total state water use. Although this amount of water conservation is modest, it could increase the state's overall drought resilience if it helps align demand with lower water supplies in dry years. In wet years, the water potentially could be stored for use during drought periods. However, the 2018 legislation did not address how to track and manage these potential water savings. Doing so will be key to maximizing the benefits of these conservation efforts. Urban water savings during wet years will only help local suppliers and/or the state better manage and meet California's water needs during periods of drought if they are targeted effectively.

Recommendations for Legislative Consideration. To ease suppliers' administrative burden and potentially reduce costs, we recommend the Legislature use its oversight authority to make several changes to the framework in the near term as well as at key milestones over the coming years. In early 2024, the Legislature could direct SWRCB to simplify several aspects of the framework, such as requirements concerning suppliers' commercial customers. We also suggest that the Legislature require DWR to provide more technical assistance to suppliers, direct SWRCB to make several of the proposed requirements less stringent (such as the residential outdoor standard), consider how to target state funding to assist lower-income customers, and extend some of the deadlines for suppliers to ensure they can actually achieve the framework's goals. Finally, to increase the state's resilience during droughts, we recommend the Legislature develop a strategy to manage and take advantage of any water saved due to these regulations. This is a fundamental step in ensuring that water conserved during wet years is effectively helping to meet the state's ultimate goals.

INTRODUCTION

Two Laws Approved in 2018 Require Long-Term Water Use Efficiency. Chapters 14 (SB 606, Hertzberg) and 15 (AB 1668, Friedman) of 2018 established a framework to guide the creation and implementation of new long-term urban water use efficiency requirements. They require urban water suppliers to develop and achieve objectives for efficient water use based on local conditions and population. (While these laws primarily concern urban water use, to a lesser degree they also address agricultural water use efficiency, require drought contingency planning, and seek improvements for small rural communities.)

This Report Responds to a Statutory Requirement. Senate Bill 606 required our office to assess implementation of urban water use efficiency standards and urban water supplier reporting by submitting a report by January 10, 2024 to the appropriate policy committees of both houses of the Legislature and to the public. **Figure 1** displays the specific statutory reporting requirements.

Implementation Delays Limit the Scope of Our Report. The time line for implementation of the urban water use efficiency framework has been delayed somewhat—in part due to the COVID-19 pandemic—and final regulations now are not scheduled to take effect until October 1, 2024. Consequently, we are unable to conduct the data analysis called for by SB 606 or to comment on the rate of compliance among urban water suppliers or the frequency of use of the bonus incentive since regular reporting will not begin in earnest until 2025. However, we are able to provide an early assessment of the proposed regulations and potential implementation challenges.

Overview of Report. This report has three major sections. In the "Background" section, we describe urban water suppliers, how water use efficiency fits into the state's approach to water supply management, and the 2018 laws that created the urban water use efficiency framework. In the "Assessment" section, we discuss potential impacts to various urban water suppliers, the regulations proposed by the State Water Resources Control

Figure 1

Legislative Analyst Directed to Evaluate Implementation of Water Conservation Laws

LAO Statutory Reporting Requirements Contained in Chapter 14 of 2018 (SB 606, Hertzberg)

- ✓ The rate at which urban retail water users are complying with the standards and factors that might facilitate or impede their compliance.
- ✓ The accuracy of the data and estimates being used to calculate urban water use objectives.
- ✓ Indications of the economic impacts, if any, of the implementation of this chapter on urban water suppliers and urban water users, including commercial, industrial, and institutional water users.
- ✓ The frequency of use of the bonus incentive, the volume of water associated with the bonus incentive, value to urban water suppliers of the bonus incentive, and any implications of the use of the bonus incentive on water use efficiency.
- ✓ The early indications of how implementing this chapter might impact the efficiency of statewide urban water use.
- ✓ Recommendations, if any, for improving statewide urban water use efficiency and the standards and practices described in this chapter.
- ✓ Any other issues the Legislative Analyst deems appropriate.

Board (SWRCB), challenges urban water suppliers face in complying with the proposed regulations, and impacts on lower-income communities. We also consider potential water savings that could result from the implementation of this framework. In the "Recommendations" section, we suggest some changes the Legislature could make through its oversight authority to ease administrative burdens and potentially reduce costs for suppliers. We also recommend the Legislature plan for how any water savings that result from these new requirements could be tracked and used.

BACKGROUND

URBAN WATER SUPPLIERS SERVE RESIDENTS AND BUSINESSES

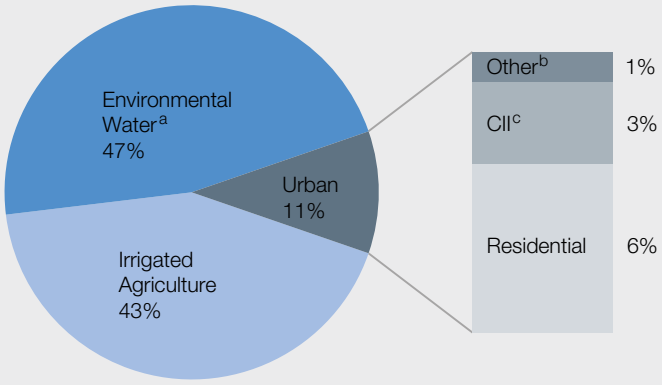
Urban Water Use Represents About 10 Percent of Overall State Water Use. As shown in Figure 2, urban water use typically accounts for around 10 percent of the state's annual water use. By comparison, around 40 percent is typically used for agricultural irrigation and about 50 percent for environmental water. (Environmental water includes water used for managed wetlands, minimum required Delta outflow, instream flow requirements, and Wild and Scenic Rivers.) As the figure also shows, the majority of urban water consists of residential use (which makes up about 6 percent of total state water use), with less going toward commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) purposes (about 3 percent of total state use) and for conveyance, groundwater recharge, and energy production (about 1 percent of total state use). (CII includes water used by businesses, manufacturers, and public-serving entities, such as schools, as well as for large landscapes, such as parks.)

Urban Water Suppliers Provide Water to Most Californians. More than 400 urban water suppliers provide potable (drinkable) water to most of the state's population. Statute defines an urban water supplier as one that provides water for municipal purposes and has at least 3,000 service connections or provides at least 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. (An acre-foot is the amount of water that would cover one acre of land to a depth of one foot.) These include retail water suppliers (that provide water directly to customers) and wholesale water suppliers (that sell water to retail suppliers). Some wholesale suppliers are also retail providers. Many urban water suppliers are public entities—such as cities, counties, or special districts—while some are private investor-owned utilities. Public water suppliers serve about eight in ten Californians.

Figure 2

Average Annual Water Use in California

Water Years 2018-2020



[a] Environmental water includes water used for managed wetlands, minimum required Delta outflow, instream flow requirements, and Wild and Scenic Rivers.
[b] Other includes urban water used for conveyance, groundwater recharge, and energy production.
[c] CII includes urban water used by businesses, manufacturers, and public-serving entities, such as schools, as well as for large landscapes, such as parks.

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

CII = Commercial, industrial, and institutional.

Suppliers Serve Residential and CII Customers. Urban water suppliers provide water for indoor and outdoor purposes for residents, as well as for CII customers. Some suppliers may work with customers to encourage the use of dedicated irrigation meters to track and manage the amount of water used for outdoor irrigation of lawns and landscapes, but most residents and many businesses use meters that capture indoor and outdoor water use together ("mixed-use" meters).

Suppliers Rely Primarily on Rate-Paying Customers to Support Operations. Ratepaying customers provide the primary source of revenue that urban water suppliers use to support their operations. The California Constitution and state statute govern how public water suppliers set rates, while the California Public Utilities Commission governs rates set by investor-owned utilities. In both cases, the state places limits on how much suppliers can charge customers. For example, in the case of public water suppliers, voter-approved Proposition 218 (1996) amended the State Constitution such that rates cannot be higher than the cost of providing service and must be in proportion to the amount of service provided to an individual customer. Although suppliers might use rate structures to manage demand (as discussed below), they can do so only within these limitations. Some suppliers have other sources of revenue. For example, suppliers with land holdings might lease property to other businesses, such as ranching operations or cell phone companies for placement of cell towers. When suppliers need to make a capital improvement, such as repairing an aqueduct or increasing storage, they might increase rates and/or use debt financing.

Suppliers Use a Variety of Approaches to Manage Demand. Urban water suppliers employ various strategies to meet and manage customers' water use needs, including strategies to reduce demand, especially during times of drought. These include:

- ***Using Different Rate Structures or Raising Rates.*** While some suppliers might charge a flat rate (a single charge that does not vary based on the amount of water used), others use their rate structures to help manage demand. A simple example is a uniform rate for each unit of water used. A more complex rate structure, often called a tiered rate structure, can be designed to discourage overuse (so long as it adheres to Proposition 218 requirements). For example, the rate per unit of water used might increase after a certain total volume of water is exceeded. During droughts, suppliers might increase rates or assess a surcharge for excessive water use.
- ***Offering Rebate and Incentive Programs.*** Many water suppliers offer rebates for participating in conservation programs. For example, to reduce indoor water use they might offer rebates for replacing older model toilets, showerheads, or other fixtures and appliances with more efficient models. To reduce outdoor water use, they might offer rebates for converting lawns to more water-efficient landscapes. To access rebates, customers typically pay for the cost of the project themselves and apply for some amount of reimbursement after the project is completed. Rebates typically do not cover installation costs. In some more limited cases, a supplier might provide a "direct installation" program where it pays the up-front costs (instead of reimbursing the customer later) and manages and pays for installation. Rebates are typically limited in amount (for example, lawn conversion rebates usually do not cover the full project cost) and could be limited in number (such as if the supplier has a set total amount they can spend on rebates each year).
- ***Conducting Outreach and Education to Encourage Efficiency.*** Many suppliers (and the state) run campaigns, such as through television and radio ads, mailers, and social media posts, to encourage conservation and efficient use of water. They also might hold community events or conduct educational workshops, for example, to teach people how to convert lawns to drought-resilient landscapes or access rebates.
- ***Implementing Restrictions.*** Particularly during droughts, water suppliers might seek to limit their customers' water use through any number of different strategies, which could be

stricter than state requirements. For example, they might limit the times of day or number of days per week that residents can water their lawns or require that leaks be fixed within a certain time frame. Some suppliers might issue fines if a customer uses too much water.

- ***Increasing Supplies.*** Suppliers might consider ways to increase supplies through banking groundwater, expanding surface storage, building desalination facilities, or importing additional water. (Due to the significant associated cost and/or geographical or practical limitations, expanding surface storage and increasing ocean desalination are options only for certain suppliers.)
- ***Increasing Water Recycling.*** Another key method for managing demand is through water recycling to increase the amount of available potable or non-potable reuse water. (Recycled non-potable water can be used for irrigation and other non-drinking uses.)

URBAN WATER CONSERVATION IS ONE COMPONENT OF THE STATE'S WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

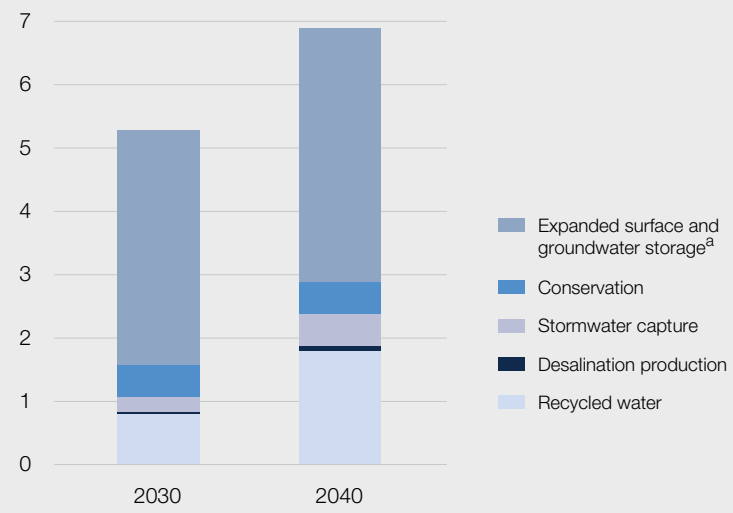
Climate Change and Groundwater Management Requirements Have Increased Need to Manage Water Resources Effectively. Exacerbated by climate change, droughts are expected to become more frequent, prolonged, and severe in California. The state spent about 9 of the previous 11 years in drought (2012-2016 and 2019-2022). During the most recent drought, California experienced the driest three winter months on record (January through March 2022). In 2022, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) received reports of approximately 1,400 household wells having gone dry, up from about 970 in 2021 and from an average of about 80 in each of the previous four years. Rising temperatures due to climate change also mean that less of the state's water will be stored in snowpack (which historically has been available as additional water supply in dry summer and fall months). Additionally, the state's regulation of groundwater, authorized by the 2014 passage of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), will limit the amount of groundwater pumping allowed and require that more water be used for groundwater recharge. This combination of factors requires that Californians maximize efficient use and effective management of available water resources.

State's Multifaceted Water and Drought Resilience Policies Emphasize Urban Water Conservation. To deal with the factors noted above, the state's intended approach for decreasing water demand and boosting supply includes increasing water recycling, desalination, stormwater capture, and conservation, as well as expanding above- and below-ground storage. In August 2022, the Newsom administration released *California's Water Supply Strategy; Adapting to a Hotter, Drier Future*, which includes estimates—as shown in **Figure 3**—for the amount of additional water that could be conserved, recycled, produced, captured, and stored by 2030 (about 5 million acre-feet) and 2040 (about 7 million acre-feet).

Figure 3

Administration's Plan for Increased Water Supplies

Acre-Feet (In Millions)



[a] Expanded storage capacity does not necessarily lead to that amount of additional water supply materializing.

State Has Implemented Numerous Policy Changes to Increase Water Conservation. As shown in Figure 4, over the past 15 or so years, the state has implemented a number of policies to support and increase water conservation through executive action, legislation, and regulations. Among the more significant changes in the urban water context was the Water Conservation Act of 2009, which mandated a 20 percent reduction in per capita urban water use by 2020 ("20x2020"). (The state achieved this goal by 2014.)

In addition, the Legislature enacted laws to limit the amount of water lost through system leaks, establish the long-term efficiency framework that is the subject of this report, and ban using potable water for nonfunctional turf on CII landscapes. (Nonfunctional turf is grass that is not used for specific functions such as recreation.) While SGMA did not identify urban water conservation as one of its primary goals, it still will have significant impacts in some nonagricultural regions. Specifically, urban water suppliers that rely on groundwater will be affected if their groundwater pumping is reduced in the coming years.

Figure 4

Select State Policies That Seek to Increase Water Conservation

2009	Chapter 4 (SB X7-7, Steinberg)	Known as the Water Conservation Act of 2009, required development of urban water use targets to achieve a 20 percent reduction in water use per capita by 2020 ("20x2020").
2014-2015	Proclamations (1/17/14 and 4/25/14) Executive Orders B-26-2014, B-28-2014, B-29-2015, and B-36-2015	Proclaimed a drought state of emergency. Authorized various emergency activities, including mandating a 25 percent reduction in potable urban water use through February 2016, relative to 2013 levels. SWRCB issued emergency regulations in May 2015 to effectuate this rule.
2014	California Water Action Plan	Five-year plan laying out ten priority actions to increase the reliability and resilience of the state's water supply and restore important species and habitat. Called for increasing efficiency beyond what SB X7-7 envisioned. The plan was updated in 2016 and a final implementation report was released by CNRA in 2019.
2014	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: Chapter 346 (SB 1168, Pavley) Chapter 347 (AB 1739, Dickinson) Chapter 348 (SB 1319, Pavley)	Requires monitoring and operating groundwater basins to avoid overdraft with the goal of achieving long-term groundwater resource sustainability beginning in 2040.
2015	Chapter 679 (SB 555, Wolk)	Requires urban retail water suppliers to submit water loss audit reports and limit water losses by meeting volumetric standards. SWRCB approved regulations in November 2022 that require suppliers to meet the standards starting in 2028, with subsequent assessments every three years.
2016	Executive Order B-37-16 (May 16)	Established goal of "Making Conservation a California Way of Life." Directed the administration to develop water use targets as part of a permanent long-term conservation framework.
2018	Chapter 14 (SB 606, Hertzberg) Chapter 15 (AB 1668, Friedman)	Codified conservation framework and established urban water use objectives and reporting requirements.
2019	Chapter 239 (AB 1414, Friedman)	Amended the timing for suppliers' annual water use efficiency reporting and required suppliers to describe their demand management strategies in their 2024 reports.
2021-2023	Proclamations (4/21/21, 5/10/21, 7/8/21, and 10/19/21) Executive Orders (N-10-21, N-7-22, N-3-23, N-4-23, and N-5-23)	Proclaimed a drought state of emergency, ultimately expanding across the entire state. Among several emergency activities, instituted conservation requirements for water suppliers under their drought contingency plans. Called on residents to voluntarily reduce water use by 15 percent (relative to 2020 levels) in summer 2021.
2022	Chapter 679 (SB 1157, Hertzberg)	Made amendments to AB 1668, including tightening indoor residential water use standards used in water use objectives.
2023	Chapter 849 (AB 1572, Friedman)	Prohibits use of potable water to irrigate nonfunctional turf on CII landscapes, phasing in the prohibition from 2027 to 2031.

SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board; CNRA = California Natural Resources Agency; and CII = commercial, industrial, and institutional.

State Also Has Approved Funding for a Variety of Conservation Activities. Along with policy changes to increase water use efficiency and conservation, the Legislature, Governor, and voters have approved approximately $1 billion in state funding over the past decade to support these goals, as shown in **Figure 5**. This includes about $100 million from Proposition 1 (2014 water bond) for various water conservation projects and activities. The state also provided significant General Fund resources, including $275 million for urban drought and water conservation programs, $75 million for turf replacement, $75 million for the state's Save Our Water campaign, and nearly $450 million in grant funding for water recycling projects. Additionally, the state has provided General Fund to support DWR and SWRCB in implementing the water conservation framework enacted by SB 606 and AB 1668.

State and Local Actions Have Led to Water Use Reductions. As shown in **Figure 6**, between 1990 and 2020, daily per capita water use in California declined by 37 percent, from 217 gallons to 136 gallons. (In this context, water use measured in "gallons per capita daily" includes most urban water use. Later we discuss a new standard which uses the same terminology but which is calculated based only on indoor residential water use.) Much of this reduction occurred after the 20x2020 requirement was established (a goal the state has far exceeded). Because of the decline in per capita water use, the total amount of urban water used statewide has plateaued despite an increase in the state's population. The state uses roughly the same total amount of urban water now as it did in 1990.

Figure 5

Select State Funding for Water Conservation Activities

General Fund, Unless Otherwise Noted

Year	Activity
2015	• $98 million one time for urban and agricultural water conservation grants, technical assistance, data collection, and program administration.[a]
2019	• $15.7 million spread across 2019-20 through 2022-23 and $2.2 million ongoing beginning in 2023-24 for DWR and SWRCB to implement Chapters 14 (AB 1668, Friedman) and 15 (SB 606, Hertzberg) of 2018, including for rulemaking, studies, and data collection.
2021	• $225 million one time for SWRCB to provide grants for water recycling projects. • $200 million one time for DWR's Urban Community Drought Relief Program. • $75 million one time for DWR to provide grants supporting urban conservation activities. • $75 million one time for DWR to provide grants for replacement of nonfunctional turf with drought tolerant landscapes. • $10 million one time for DWR to provide conservation technical assistance.[b]
2022	• $190 million one time for SWRCB to provide grants for water recycling projects. • $75 million one time for DWR to carry out the state's Save Our Water public awareness and outreach campaign. • $5 million ongoing to support 13 positions and activities associated with the California Irrigation Management Information System and water use efficiency program requirements.
2023	• $32 million one time for SWRCB to provide grants for water recycling projects. • $7 million spread over four years for DWR to conduct activities required by Chapter 649 of 2022 (SB 1157, Hertzberg), including studies on the impact of reduced indoor residential water use.

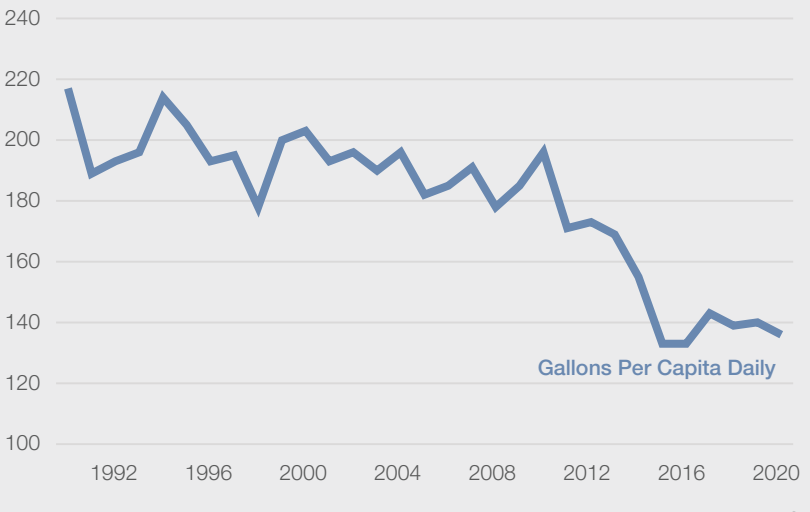
[a] Funding from Proposition 1 (2014).

[b] Of total, $7 million from Proposition 1.

DWR = Department of Water Resources and SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board.

Figure 6

Daily Per Capita Urban Water Use Has Steadily Declined Over Past Three Decades



2018 LAWS CREATED NEW URBAN WATER USE EFFICIENCY FRAMEWORK

Senate Bill 606 and AB 1668—the subjects of this report—created the statutory framework for "Making Conservation a California Way of Life." The Governor initiated this effort in 2016 via an executive order, which required DWR and SWRCB to develop water use targets as part of a permanent water use efficiency framework. DWR and SWRCB—along with several other departments—issued a report in 2017 about implementing the framework, which then led to its codification in 2018. SWRCB will adopt final regulations next year to implement the framework's requirements. Two subsequent bills were approved that either amended certain aspects of the original laws or added to them. These are Chapters 239 of 2019 (AB 1414, Friedman) and 679 of 2022 (SB 1157, Hertzberg).

The section below provides an overview of the legislation (including updates made by AB 1414 and SB 1157) as well as details about the new requirements that urban retail water suppliers will face over the coming years.

Overview of Legislation

Requires Suppliers to Increase Water Use Efficiency. Senate Bill 606 and AB 1668 require urban retail water suppliers to develop a water use objective (WUO) based on the local characteristics of their service areas. (We discuss in more detail below how the WUO is calculated and various other aspects of the legislation's requirements.) The WUO represents the total amount of water a supplier would have delivered to customers in the previous year if water had been used efficiently (based on the four efficiency inputs described below). It is akin to a water budget. The supplier's reported actual water use for the previous year will be assessed against its WUO and ultimately SWRCB can issue penalties against suppliers that do not achieve their objectives. The legislation also requires suppliers to implement performance measures for water use on CII landscapes. Finally, it requires each supplier subject to the requirements to report a variety of information to DWR annually, including its WUO for the previous year, its actual water use, progress made toward achieving the WUO, and implementation of CII performance measures. Figure 7 on the next page, describes the major components of the legislation.

Figure 7

Major Components of 2018 Water Use Efficiency Legislation

Develop and Achieve Water Use Objectives (WUOs)	On an annual basis beginning in 2024, suppliers must (1) calculate their WUOs for the previous year, (2) report actual water use for the previous year, and (3) achieve their WUOs (with penalties for noncompliance beginning in 2027). The WUO is based on four efficiency inputs: • Indoor residential water use standards. • Outdoor residential water use standards. • Outdoor irrigation standards for CII landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters. • Water lost through leaks.
Implement CII Performance Measures	Phased in over the 2025 through 2030 period, suppliers must begin to: • Classify their CII customers by business type. • Identify top water users within each of those business categories. • Implement best management practices to help those top water users reduce their water use. • Ensure that CII customers with large landscapes convert to using dedicated irrigation meters (or an accepted alternative).
Report Annually	Suppliers must report their WUOs and actual water use annually. Annual reporting must also include descriptions of progress made toward implementing CII performance measures.

CII = commercial, industrial, and institutional.

Applies to Urban Retail Water Suppliers. The legislation concerns the state's approximately 405 urban retail water suppliers (those with at least 3,000 connections or that provide at least 3,000 acre-feet of water annually). This includes about 15 wholesale providers that are also retail suppliers. These suppliers serve about 95 percent of the state's population.

Phases in Requirements and Standards Over Multiple Years... The legislation created a multiyear phase-in period, as shown in **Figure 8**. In the initial years it required DWR, in collaboration with SWRCB, to conduct the necessary studies to make recommendations for developing the standards (such as for outdoor residential water use) and other inputs that comprise the WUO calculation. DWR also was required to collect and provide data to suppliers about residential landscape area measurements so they would know how much land in their service area is "irrigable." The first statutory reporting deadline for suppliers was January 1, 2024. By that date, they had to report their WUO for the prior year along with actual water use.

...Although Delayed Regulations Are Resulting in Interim Reporting for 2024. The departments were unable to meet several of the initial statutory deadlines noted in Figure 8, in part due to the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, DWR was about seven months behind in making recommendations for indoor residential water use standards and about a year behind in making recommendations for other inputs to the WUO calculation. It also was delayed by about a year in providing data to suppliers about residential landscape area measurements. Given that SWRCB's process relied on DWR recommendations, the board's development of regulations—which will lay out the specific requirements that suppliers must follow—consequently was delayed as well. The legislation called for adoption of final regulations by June 30, 2022, yet SWRCB expects this will not occur until summer of 2024, with regulations taking effect October 1, 2024. (The board released proposed regulations in August 2023 and has one year to adopt them.) Despite these delays, none of the other implementation milestones or deadlines for suppliers have been changed. This created a unique circumstance for suppliers—they faced a statutory reporting deadline of January 1, 2024, but did not have final requirements to follow in compiling these reports. Because of this, DWR developed an interim reporting template that suppliers could use in 2024 to meet the reporting requirement. Following adoption of final regulations, the process will be more refined.

Figure 8

Key Statutory Milestones for Implementing Water Use Efficiency Framework

2021

By January 1[a]
DWR to make recommendations on indoor residential standards.
DWR to provide urban retail water suppliers with residential landscape area measurements.

By October 1[a]
DWR to make recommendations for: (1) outdoor residential standards, (2) outdoor standards for CII landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters, (3) variances for unique water uses, (4) how to calculate WUOs, and (5) CII performance measures.

2022

By June 30[b]
SWRCB to adopt regulations.

2024

By January 1 and annually thereafter
Suppliers to report WUOs and data on actual water use for the previous year.

By January 10
Legislative Analyst to submit report assessing implementation of standards and water use reporting.

2025

January 1 (until January 1, 2030)
Indoor residential standard to be set at 47 gallons per capita daily.

2026

On or around January 1
DWR and SWRCB to report in legislative committees on implementation of standards and water use reporting.

2027

November 1 and thereafter
Suppliers could be fined by SWRCB for violations, including not achieving their WUOs or not complying with reporting requirements.

2028

By January 1
DWR to submit report to the Legislature assessing suppliers' progress toward achieving their WUOs.

By October 1
DWR to submit report to the Legislature assessing economic impacts of 2030 indoor residential standard on water, wastewater, and recycled water systems.

2030

January 1 and thereafter
Indoor residential standard to be set at 42 gallons per capita daily.

[a] DWR provided recommendations and data between six months to one year after the statutory deadline.
[b] SWRCB plans to adopt regulations about two years after the statutory deadline.

DWR = Department of Water Resources; WUO = water use objective; CII = commercial, industrial, and institutional; and SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board.

Authorizes Civil Penalties to Be Assessed Beginning in 2027. As the regulatory agency, SWRCB is responsible for enforcing the new requirements. The enforcement process ramps up over several years. SWRCB may issue informational orders beginning in January 2024 (to gather more information about why a supplier is not meeting its WUO), written notices beginning in January 2025 (to warn the supplier it is not meeting its WUO and request that it address particular areas of concern in its next report), and conservation orders beginning in January 2026 (to require that the supplier undertake certain actions to improve efficiency). Ultimately, SWRCB may issue monetary penalties ($1,000 per day under regular conditions or $10,000 per day during specified drought years) for violations that occur after November 1, 2027.

Creates Responsibilities for Both DWR and SWRCB. As noted, the legislation required DWR and SWRCB to conduct specific activities to implement the water use efficiency framework. Recent budgets have provided each with funding for staffing and external contracts to support these activities. Of note is the standardized regulatory impact assessment that SWRCB completed. This assessment—essentially a benefit-cost analysis—is required when the economic impact of a proposed regulation on California businesses and individuals is likely to exceed $50 million in any 12-month period following adoption of regulations. In addition to the activities required by statute, DWR and SWRCB also have conducted other activities to facilitate implementation. For example, SWRCB has developed a Water Use Objective Exploration Tool, which helps to estimate WUOs statewide and for individual suppliers. Both DWR and SWRCB have created various other online resources, such as fact sheets and training videos. In addition, DWR is in the process of collecting CII landscape area measurement data and will offer technical assistance to suppliers on a pilot basis on how to use that information.

Includes Legislative Controls and Oversight of Framework and Implementation. The legislation included some specific ways for the Legislature to shape and conduct oversight of the water use efficiency framework. As shown in Figure 9, it stipulated certain components of the framework in statute, including setting standards for indoor residential water use, maintaining previously approved standards for water losses, and requiring new legislation for any revisions to standards initially set by the administration. The legislation also includes reporting by the administration at several points, including progress updates and a report on the economic impacts of indoor residential water use standards. If the administration believes the 2030 indoor residential standard should be delayed based on its findings, statute notes that it can recommend that the Legislature set an alternative date for implementation.

How the Urban Water Use Objective Is Defined

The WUO Is Analogous to a Water Budget for Efficient Use. The WUO is a volumetric measure of water, in gallons, that a supplier's customers would have required in the previous year if water was being used efficiently. The WUO can be thought of as an annual water budget. This total amount of water is the sum of the four individual standards described below. However, with one exception (real water loss standards, as discussed below), suppliers do not need to achieve each of these individual standards; rather, they only must achieve the aggregate WUO. Achieving the WUO would mean the supplier did not use more water than "budgeted" by the WUO amount. In addition, individual customers are not required to meet any of the individual standards; the requirements for the WUO only pertain at the supplier level (although suppliers will rely on customers making behavioral changes to reduce water use). Figure 10 displays how the total WUO is calculated, based on statutory requirements and SWRCB's proposed regulations.

- ***Indoor Residential Use.*** This standard is an amount of water that would be used indoors if water was being used efficiently and is measured in gallons per capita daily (GPCD). These standards were set by SB 1157, based on recommendations from DWR.
- ***Outdoor Residential Landscapes.*** This standard is based on four inputs, as shown in Figure 10, to factor in local conditions. This includes a "landscape efficiency factor," which is a fractional number reflecting water use efficiency, with smaller numbers indicating less water used. This factor will be set in regulations. The second input ("net reference evapotranspiration") is a measure of local precipitation, the water

Figure 9

Legislative Oversight Included in Water Use Efficiency Laws

- ✓ Specifies indoor residential standards.
- ✓ Maintains previous statutory requirements for water loss standards.
- ✓ Provides one-time-only authority to DWR and SWRCB for setting other standards.
- ✓ Requires report by Legislative Analyst by January 10, 2024 assessing implementation.
- ✓ Requests that DWR and SWRCB appear before the Legislature around January 1, 2026 to report on implementation.
- ✓ Requires DWR and SWRCB to submit a report by January 1, 2028 assessing suppliers' progress toward achieving their WUOs.
- ✓ Requires DWR and SWRCB to submit a report by October 1, 2028 assessing economic impact of indoor residential water use standard on other systems.

DWR = Department of Water Resources; SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board; and WUOs = water use objectives.

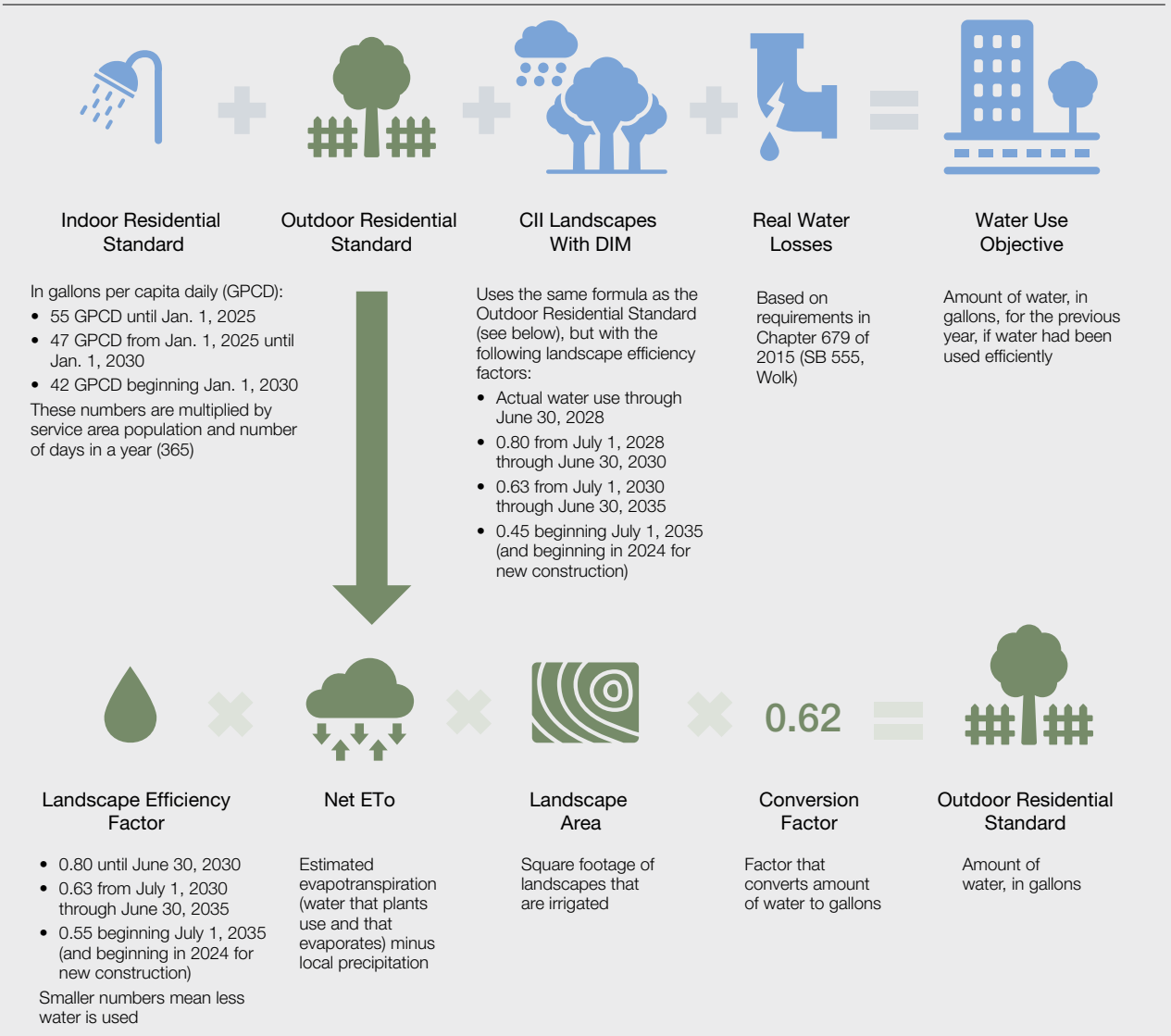
needs of plants, and estimated evaporation. The third input is a measure of irrigable residential land area, in square footage. The final input is a factor used to convert the amount of water into gallons. Legislation requires this standard to incorporate the principles of existing rules concerning newly constructed residential landscapes.

- ***CII Landscapes With Dedicated Irrigation Meters.*** This standard applies to CII customers' outdoor landscapes, but only those that use a dedicated irrigation meter. (These meters measure only the amount of water used outdoors as compared to a mixed-use meter which measures indoor and outdoor use together.) While the CII standard uses the same formula as the

Figure 10

How the Water Use Objective is Calculated

Based on Regulations Proposed in August 2023



CII = commercial, industrial, and institutional; DIM = dedicated irrigation meters; and net ETo = net reference evapotranspiration.

outdoor residential calculation, the specific metrics and time line differ. These standards also will be set in regulations. Legislation requires this standard to incorporate the principles of existing rules concerning newly constructed landscapes.

- ***Real Water Losses.*** This standard is an amount of water a supplier is allowed to lose through leakages in its system. Over time, the amount of lost water that is allowed and can be included in the WUO will decrease. Unlike the three previous inputs, suppliers must achieve the specified targets for real water losses, which are governed by previously approved statute (Chapter 679 of 2015 [SB 555, Wolk]) and corresponding regulations. In other words, they must not have water losses that are more than the amount in this standard, regardless of whether they can achieve their overall WUO through the other standards.

The WUO Can Be Increased to Account for Certain Local Factors. The above four standards are the primary inputs that comprise the annual WUO (or water budget) for a supplier. However, additional factors could increase a supplier's WUO, including:

- ***Bonus Incentive for Potable Water Reuse.*** If a supplier augments its groundwater, reservoirs, or other sources of water supply with potable reuse water (that is, recycled water that is of drinking water quality), the proposed regulations would allow it to increase its WUO—by up to 15 percent of the WUO if the potable reuse water is produced at an existing facility or by up to 10 percent if it is produced at a new facility.
- ***Variances.*** Proposed regulations would allow a supplier to apply for a variance to increase its WUO if water for a specified unique use accounts for 5 percent or more of the supplier's WUO, such as for evaporative coolers, significant seasonal population changes, or significant populations of horses or other livestock. On an annual basis, suppliers would have to apply for variances and receive approval from SWRCB to include the extra amount of water in their WUOs.

Suppliers With Lower-Income Residents May Qualify for Five-Year Extension on Outdoor Standards. Under the proposed regulations, suppliers whose service area has an average household income at or below 80 percent of the state's median household income may be able to wait until 2040 (rather than 2035) to implement the lowest outdoor residential and CII landscape standards. This extension also could apply to suppliers that would otherwise be facing water reductions of 20 percent or more to comply with the 2035 requirements. Suppliers granted extensions still would have to demonstrate continued progress toward achieving their annual WUOs.

CII Performance Measures Create a Benchmarking System

The legislation not only requires water suppliers to include the amount of water used on CII outdoor landscapes as part of their annual WUOs, but also to implement performance measures for this use of water. The legislation requires SWRCB to adopt regulations for CII performance measures that (1) define a CII water use classification system, (2) identify best management practices for certain CII customers, and (3) set size thresholds above which a CII customer would have to convert from a mixed-use irrigation meter to using a dedicated irrigation meter. Below, we describe how SWRCB has proposed to carry out these three legislative requirements, along with three additional requirements the board is proposing related to CII customers that were not required by statute.

Classify CII Water Users. Proposed regulations would require suppliers to classify their CII customers according to the federal Energy Star Portfolio Manager categories. (Currently, these consist of 18 categories, such as banking/financial services, health care, public services, retail, and technology/science.) In addition, proposed regulations would require suppliers to identify businesses that are associated with: (1) CII laundries, (2) large landscapes, (3) water recreation, and (4) car washes. Suppliers would have to classify at least 20 percent of CII customers by 2026, at least 60 percent by 2028, and 100 percent by 2030. After that, they would have to maintain classification of at least 95 percent of CII customers on an annual basis.

Implement Best Management Practices for Top CII Water Users. For top water users within each of the classification categories described above, proposed regulations would require suppliers to design and implement a conservation program for each customer that includes best management practices (such as bill inserts, rebates, irrigation system maintenance, collaboration with tree-planting organizations, or changes to billing systems) from five different categories.

- For CII customers in the 80th percentile of water use, the program would need to include at least one best management practice from each of five categories.
- For CII customers in the 97.5th percentile of water use, the program would need to include at least two best management practices from each of the five categories.

Suppliers would have to achieve 20 percent compliance by 2026, at least 60 percent compliance by 2028, and 100 percent by 2030. After that, they would have to maintain at least 95 percent compliance on an annual basis.

Ensure Certain CII Customers Convert to Dedicated Irrigation Meters or Accepted Alternative. Proposed regulations would require suppliers to identify CII customers with large landscapes (defined as those that use 500,000 gallons of water or more annually) that use mixed-use meters and convert those to dedicated irrigation meters or accepted alternatives. (These alternatives are a combination of practices from a menu of choices. For example, it could include using a water budget-based rate structure and smart irrigation controllers, along with irrigation scheduling.) Suppliers would have to ensure that at least 20 percent of large landscapes in their service areas are converted by 2026, 60 percent by 2028, and 100 percent by 2030. Thereafter, each year they would have to ensure that at least 95 percent of large landscapes have a dedicated irrigation meter or an approved alternative. Water use associated with these landscapes would then be included in the annual WUO.

Ban Using Potable Water to Irrigate Nonfunctional Turf on CII Landscapes. Proposed regulations would ban irrigation of nonfunctional turf with potable water beginning on July 1, 2025. SWRCB's regulations were proposed before approval of Chapter 849 of 2023 (AB 1572, Friedman), which has a similar prohibition that is phased in beginning in 2027.

Identify All "Disclosable" Buildings and Report Information About These Buildings. Proposed regulations would require suppliers to identify certain large CII buildings that are considered disclosable according to the California Code of Regulations. (A disclosable building has more than 50,000 square feet of area and has either no residential utility accounts or at least 17 residential utility accounts for each type of energy—electricity, natural gas, steam, fuel oil—serving the building.) For each disclosable building, suppliers would then have to provide to the building owner its water use data for the previous year. Suppliers would have to provide data for at least 20 percent of disclosable buildings by 2026, at least 60 percent by 2028, and 100 percent by 2030. This proposed requirement was not included in the water use efficiency legislation.

Report on Estimated Water Savings Achieved as a Result of Various Practices. For several of the above requirements, proposed regulations would require suppliers to report to the administration annually on the estimated amount of water saved. For example, suppliers would have to estimate water savings from having implemented best management practices with top water users.

ASSESSMENT

In this section we discuss our assessment of implementation of the water use efficiency framework to date, including some of the requirements in SWRCB's proposed regulations. We highlight some of the challenges associated with the new requirements and, toward the end of this section, raise some questions for the Legislature to consider about the framework's ultimate potential effects. Figure 11 summarizes our primary findings.

Figure 11

Assessment of Draft Framework

- ✓ **Impacts to Individual Suppliers Will Vary Significantly**
- ✓ **Proposed Regulations Are Overly Complicated and in Places Lack Clarity**
- ✓ **Achieving the Water Use Objective Likely to Be Challenging and Costly**
- ✓ **Framework Could Create Disproportionate Impacts on Lower-Income Californians**
- ✓ **Water Savings Due to Conservation Framework Likely to Be Modest**
- ✓ **Unclear How Any Water Savings Would Be Used**
- ✓ **Unclear if the Framework's Benefits Will Outweigh the Costs**

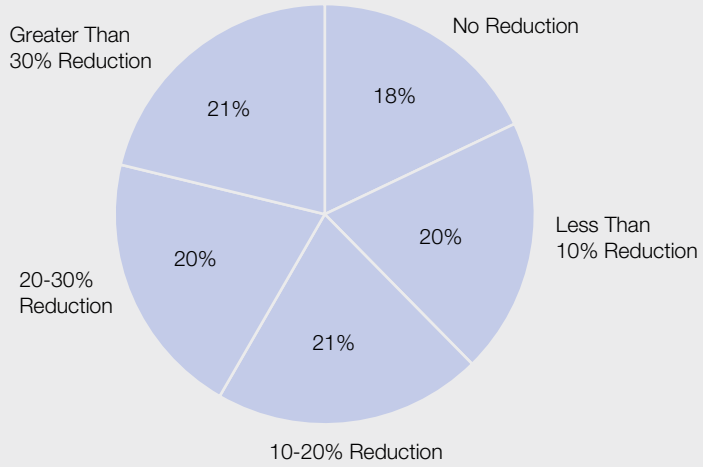
Impacts to Individual Suppliers Will Vary Significantly

Statewide Reductions Needed to Meet Overall Water Use Objectives. SWRCB has developed a model (the Water Use Objective Exploration Tool) that takes water use data from 2017 through 2021 and creates estimates of what individual suppliers' water use should be based on the various proposed standards. Cumulatively, SWRCB's data indicate that suppliers across the state will need to make reductions of about 14 percent to meet 2035 WUOs. However, the actual reductions suppliers will need to make to achieve their individual WUOs will vary. As shown in Figure 12, the board estimates that some suppliers (18 percent) will not need to make any reductions to current water use to achieve the 2035 objective, and a similar share will need to make reductions of less than 10 percent. The board projects that the majority, however, will have to make reductions of at least 10 percent, and that about one in five providers will face reductions of 30 percent or more.

Figure 12

Estimated Water Use Reductions to Meet 2035 Objectives[a]

Share of Suppliers



[a] Based on estimates by the State Water Resources Control Board.

Size of Required Reductions Differs by Hydrologic Region. SWRCB's data highlight some geographic trends in the water conservation actions needed to meet WUOs. Specifically, in aggregate, the inland hydrologic regions face much larger reductions than coastal regions, as shown in **Figure 13** on the next page. In particular, suppliers in the North Lahotan, South Lahotan, Tulare Lake, and San Joaquin River regions will need to make the largest cumulative reductions to meet their WUOs. However, notable variation also exists within regions. For example, although in the aggregate it appears that the 13 suppliers in the North Coast region do not face reductions, two of the individual suppliers serving more than 1.6 million customers will need to reduce water use by more than 25 percent to meet their 2035 objectives. (This distinction is because water use for 7 of the 13 suppliers already falls below their estimated 2035 WUOs, which masks the deficiencies for the remaining suppliers when all are considered together.)

Magnitude of a Supplier's Reductions Depends on Several Factors. Each supplier's WUO for the previous year will be unique due to the distinctive values entered into the WUO calculation. The amount by which an individual supplier must reduce water use also depends on its baseline water use, which in turn is contingent on several factors. For example, does the supplier already have conservation programs in place? Does it have water recycling facilities that produce potable reuse water so that it can access the bonus incentive? What are the characteristics of the supplier's climate and are its customers used to having lawns?

Some Regions With Declining Water Use Still Face Additional Reductions. What does not appear tightly correlated to upcoming requirements is the magnitude of the previous water use reductions (in terms of percentage or GPCD) that were mandated by the Water Conservation Act of 2009. Specifically, while one might expect that regions that have already made significant water use reductions over the past several years would be closer to their efficient use targets and therefore face less steep additional reductions under the new standards, that does not necessarily seem to be the case. For example, water use in the Colorado River hydrologic region declined by 34 percent from the early 2000s to 2020, going from 386 GPCD to 256 GPCD. Under the new requirements, suppliers there must reduce water use by another 27 percent on average by 2035. In comparison, suppliers in the South Lahotan region both cumulatively already reduced water use by an even higher percentage than the Colorado River region—39 percent between the early 2000s and 2020, from 256 to 156 GPCD—*and* will have to reduce aggregate water use by an even higher percentage (33 percent) to achieve their 2035 WUOs.

Proposed Regulations Are Overly Complicated and in Places Lack Clarity

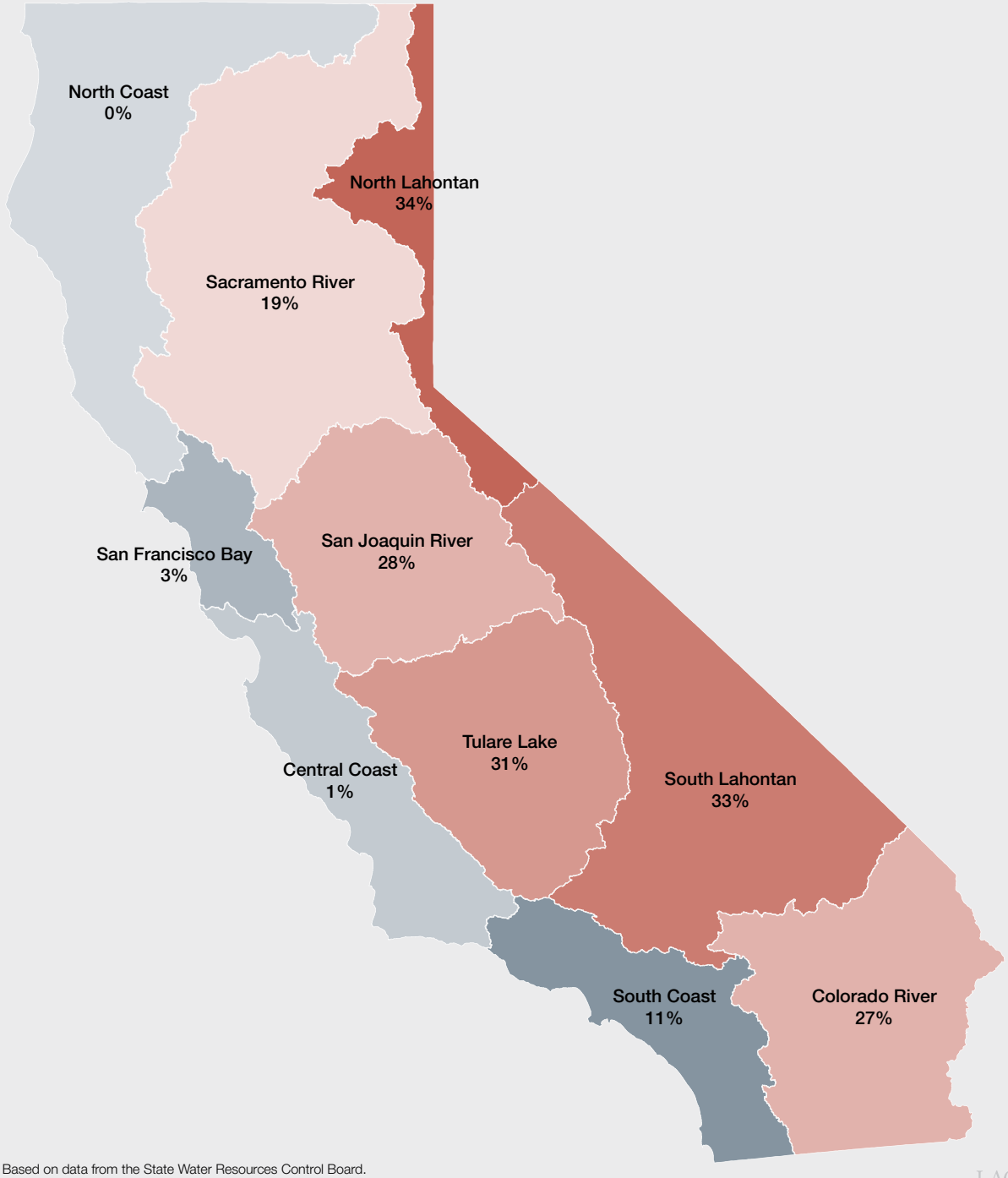
Pathway to Efficiency Is Unnecessarily Complex. The proposed regulations create undue complexity for water suppliers in several areas, without compelling justification. As one example, the CII performance measures and best management practices are particularly prescriptive and complicated, especially given the relatively small potential for outdoor water savings from this sector (which makes up less than 3 percent of statewide water use). For instance, the rationale for requiring suppliers to work with top water users within each of 22 different CII categories is unclear. Allowing them to focus on the top users overall, regardless of category, would be simpler and less prescriptive and likely could achieve as much or more water savings. Similarly, a supplier might wish to focus on all CII water users within a particular category. While still achieving water savings, they would have more flexibility in how they target and implement best management practices.

Additionally, the data and information that suppliers would have to collect to comply with the proposed CII performance measures would be extensive. While some of these data could be useful (as would a better understanding of how much water is used on outdoor CII landscapes), whether the significant amount of work and cost associated with its collection would be worth the small amount of water savings it might yield is questionable. Similarly, we have been unable to identify a strong justification for why SWRCB chose to include new reporting requirements related to disclosable buildings, given this was not a statutorily required activity.

Figure 13

Inland Areas Face Largest Water Reductions to Meet Standards by 2035

Average Reductions to Meet 2035 Standards Within Hydrologic Regions[a]



[a] Based on data from the State Water Resources Control Board.

SWRCB's proposed approach to addressing variances (which allow a supplier to increase the amount of water in its WUO for unique uses of water) also is unnecessarily complicated. The proposed regulations would require a high threshold (5 percent of the total WUO) for requesting a variance, which could exclude some suppliers that might merit this accommodation. Moreover, the proposed approach would create a cumbersome data submission, application, and approval process, likely resulting in substantial work for both suppliers and SWRCB—and would require conducting these activities every year. For some of the variances, the process could be prohibitively burdensome for suppliers and dissuade them from applying for the adjustment even when it might be appropriate and help them meet their WUOs. Why SWRCB is proposing such an extensive process when the same policy goals likely could be achieved in a simpler fashion is not clear.

Certain Implementation Details Remain Unclear in Statute and Proposed Regulations. Certain details about how the state and local suppliers would implement the proposed regulations have not yet been clarified. Below are two examples.

- ***Who Will Collect Residential Landscape Data Going Forward?*** The total square footage of irrigable land included in the outdoor residential standard has a significant impact on a supplier's total WUO. Yet measuring these landscapes and determining how much is currently irrigated is a challenging and labor-intensive undertaking. DWR worked with a contractor to conduct these measurements for outdoor residential landscapes in 2018 using aerial imagery and other techniques (at a cost of about $7 million, covered by the state's General Fund). This was a point-in-time assessment. Given the importance of this information to the total WUO calculation, the question remains of how often these data should be updated and by whom. Some providers—particularly the smaller ones—might not have the capacity to collect this information and conduct the analyses for their service areas, yet whether the state can and will prioritize funding for DWR to continue to do it on a statewide basis also is uncertain.
- ***How Will the Proposed Regulation Work With a New Law Limiting Nonfunctional Turf on CII Landscapes?*** Since SWRCB proposed the water use efficiency regulations, the Legislature enacted separate legislation—AB 1572—to prohibit the use of potable water for irrigation of nonfunctional turf on CII landscapes. This statutory ban will begin in 2027 for public properties, 2028 for other CII properties, and 2029-2031 for remaining properties. SWRCB's proposed ban, which is similar in nature, would begin in 2025, raising questions around which deadlines suppliers will need to follow.

Proposed Reporting Periods Could Create Accounting Challenge. Some water suppliers operate on a calendar-year basis (January to December), while others operate on a fiscal-year basis (July to June). Although statute technically allows suppliers to use either time frame for the new required water use efficiency reporting, the proposed regulations would require them to report using only the fiscal year time line. SWRCB indicates it made this decision to align with changes enacted through AB 1414 in 2019. (Assembly Bill 1414 changed the water use efficiency reporting deadline from November 1 each year to January 1 each year, meaning it would be impractical for suppliers to submit a report for the previous calendar year ending December 31 on the next day, January 1.) Suppliers that operate on a calendar-year basis have noted that this proposed approach could create an accounting challenge and would be inconsistent with other state reporting requirements—such as Urban Water Management Plans, water loss reporting, and electronic annual reports—for which water suppliers have discretion about which time frame to use.

Achieving the Water Use Objective Likely to Be Challenging and Costly

Some Suppliers Lack the Staffing or Expertise Needed to Comply With New Rules. Based on numerous interviews we conducted for this report—including with the Governor's administration, an association representing water suppliers, researchers, consultants, and some individual suppliers—we learned that a sizeable share of suppliers lack awareness about what is

required of them under the proposed regulations and may be challenged to fulfill the requirements. While some suppliers have staff dedicated to water conservation programs, others—particularly those that are smaller—have fewer staff and no one to focus primarily on these efforts. Even larger suppliers indicated they likely will need more staff and/or outside consulting contracts to comply with the requirements. Moreover, existing staff may lack the capacity or expertise to collect and analyze relevant data to develop the WUO and implement the CII performance measures. For example, staff will need to be deployed to locate dedicated irrigation meters and delineate which areas are irrigated. If they are not using DWR-provided data, they will need to measure outdoor landscapes; if they are using the information DWR provided, they need to be able to analyze the data. These activities require sufficient time and expertise that some suppliers do not have.

Standards Could Be Difficult to Achieve. The WUO is built on numerous individual inputs, which get increasingly stringent over time. These standards could be hard to achieve, especially in later years. This might create unrealistic expectations for the state about the amount of water savings that are possible. This is particularly true for the proposed 2035 outdoor residential water use standard for existing landscapes. The 2035 standard proposed by SWRCB for existing outdoor residential landscapes uses the current standard for the *design* of newly constructed landscapes (per legislation approved in 2015). Under that 2015 design standard, however, the newly constructed landscapes do not ultimately have to *perform* to that level. Indeed, suppliers have noted that the performance of these landscapes often falls short of their design, meaning they end up using more water than intended. This can be due to a variety of factors. For example, if a resident does not maintain the landscape properly or waters at the wrong time, or if a subsequent resident at the same property adds new plants or trees, this can increase water use over time.

The 2018 water use efficiency legislation called for the outdoor residential standard to incorporate *principles* of the existing design rules, meaning it should take into account factors such as evapotranspiration and landscape area. However, the legislation did not stipulate that the outdoor residential standard for existing landscapes specifically use the same efficiency factor (0.55) required by the 2015 statute for newly constructed landscapes. Moreover, in its report to SWRCB, DWR recommended setting the standard at a less stringent level (0.63) than the design standard. Yet, SWRCB proposes using the design requirements as the standard for the new WUO. Given the challenges in achieving that standard in practice on newly designed landscapes, achieving it on existing landscapes likely will be even more challenging for residents (and, in aggregate, for suppliers).

Theoretically, Flexibility Is Built Into the Framework... Certain components of the water efficiency framework are designed to offer suppliers flexibility around how they meet the new requirements. Specifically, as described earlier, suppliers must achieve the WUO in the aggregate; except for the water loss standard, they need not achieve each of the individual standards. For example, a particular supplier's residential customers might use more water outdoors than the established standard, but less water indoors. In such a case, the supplier still could achieve its WUO since the lower indoor use would offset the greater outdoor use. In addition, they have some flexibility about which data to use in the WUO calculations. For example, they can use the data provided by DWR for outdoor residential landscapes, or they can conduct their own surveys and use that data (provided it is of sufficient quality). Suppliers also have choices about how to make the water use reductions necessary to achieve their WUOs. For example, statute does not prescribe specific conservation programs or activities.

...However, Tightened Individual Standards in SWRCB's Proposed Regulations Could Reduce Local Options. While AB 1668 expressed legislative intent for suppliers to retain flexibility in how they design and implement water conservation strategies, SWRCB's proposed regulations likely reduce flexibility in actual practice. One key challenge is that SWRCB is proposing to set individual standards at more stringent levels than DWR recommended in the report it submitted to the board to inform development of the regulations.

Specifically, as displayed in Figure 14, the proposed regulations would require water suppliers to comply with even more rigorous thresholds for outdoor residential use (as noted above), CII landscapes, and CII performance measures. These more stringent requirements will remove much of the "wiggle room" that suppliers might have been able to take advantage of under DWR's less severe recommended standards. That is, in practice, suppliers might have to achieve each individual standard if they hope to achieve the aggregate WUO under the proposed regulations. Moreover, the proposed regulations lack any allowance for inaccuracies in the data that define the inputs, which summed together comprise the WUO. In only one instance are suppliers provided a buffer—if they would not otherwise be able to achieve the WUO, they can include up to 20 percent of residential land area that is currently unirrigated, but could have been irrigated in the past or could be irrigated in the future. However, this buffer is allowed only through June 30, 2027. Although DWR recommended distinguishing between irrigated and unirrigated when assessing irrigable landscapes—which goes beyond what was included in AB 1668—it recommended always including a 20 percent buffer. Under SWRCB's more stringent approach, the lack of cushion around the data (where inaccuracies could have an impact on the WUO calculation) further reduces supplier flexibility in achieving the WUO.

An additional impediment to suppliers' flexibility stems from legislation, not the proposed regulations. Specifically, the statutory requirement for a standalone water loss standard established by SB 555 in 2015 prohibits a supplier from potentially exceeding this threshold but meeting its overall WUO by reducing more water under one or more of the other three individual standards.

Water Reductions Are Dependent on Customer Behavior, and Many of the Easy Changes Already Have Been Made. To achieve WUOs, suppliers will depend on customers making changes to reduce their water use. For example, customers will need to fix water leaks, replace inefficient appliances and toilets with more efficient models, convert lawns and landscapes to use less water, and use more efficient outdoor watering systems. To help achieve these actions, suppliers can encourage, support, and incentivize behavioral change, or they can mandate or prohibit certain activities (for example, they can ban watering on certain days or require the use of hoses with

Figure 14

How SWRCB's Proposed Regulations Differ From DWR's Recommendations

	DWR Recommendation[a]	SWRCB Proposed Regulation
Residential Outdoor Standard	Include 20 percent of land area that could be irrigated, but is not currently, in the WUO.[b]	Until June 30, 2027, allow up to 20 percent of land area that could be irrigated, but is not currently, to be included in the WUO, if the supplier would otherwise not achieve the WUO. No unirrigated land area could be included after that date.
	Set the final landscape efficiency factor at 0.63 beginning in 2030.	Adopt DWR recommendation until 2035 but further reduce the landscape efficiency factor to 0.55 beginning July 1, 2035.
CII Landscapes With Dedicated Irrigation Meters	Set the final landscape efficiency factor at 0.63 beginning in 2030.	Adopt DWR recommendation until 2035 but further reduce the landscape efficiency factor to 0.45 beginning July 1, 2035.
CII Performance Measures	Require conversion to dedicated irrigation meter (or alternative) if land area is one acre or more in size.	Require conversion to dedicated irrigation meter (or alternative) if the customer uses 500,000 gallons or more per year.
	N/A	Require suppliers to provide water use data to owners of "disclosable buildings" (certain types of large buildings).

[a] Based on statutory reports DWR submitted to SWRCB in September 2022.

[b] Statute does not distinguish between irrigated and unirrigated landscapes, but rather requires the residential outdoor standard be applied to "irrigable" landscapes.

SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board; DWR = Department of Water Resources; WUO = water use objective; and CII = commercial, industrial, and institutional.

shut-off valves). Mandating that customers take on major projects, such as lawn conversions, likely is not a practical or feasible approach. To comply with the earlier 20x2020 requirements, many suppliers created voluntary rebate programs and customers responded. However, that means many customers—particular early adopters—have already replaced appliances and fixtures (and to a lesser degree, turf) with higher efficiency alternatives and suppliers therefore will not be able to gain much more savings from them. Suppliers could have more difficulty convincing the remaining customers to modify their residences and behaviors, particularly lower-income customers who are less able to afford to make significant changes as well as customers who are less motivated by incentives.

Compliance Will Raise Costs for Suppliers—Potentially Significantly—at Least in the Near Term. Suppliers' costs likely will increase over the next decade as they approach the 2035 compliance deadline. Such costs will include offering incentive programs, conducting education and outreach, and repairing system leaks. In addition, suppliers may need to increase staffing and/or contract out to comply with the new requirements. At the same time, their revenues likely will decrease if they are selling less water as customers conserve, since their rates typically are charged on a volumetric basis. (Their overall costs could be offset to some degree if decreased demand results in a drop in how much water they need to procure or produce.) Costs to implement the requirements could be significant, particularly for suppliers that already are comparatively behind in their conservation practices or do not have potable reuse water they can use to supplement their water supply and access the bonus incentive. Some suppliers have outside sources of revenue (such as land leases or hydropower energy facilities), but some rely exclusively on customer ratepayers to support their operations. The latter group will feel the cost pressures more acutely than those that can turn to other revenue options to undertake water conservation activities.

State Technical Support Cannot Address Toughest Local Challenges. Although DWR and SWRCB have provided many public forums, educational materials, and online tools, these forms of assistance do not directly lower costs for suppliers, nor aid suppliers in addressing some of the tougher challenges associated with achieving WUOs. For example, ensuring that residents effectively maintain drought-tolerant landscapes likely will be costly and difficult for suppliers, and—absent providing additional funding—there is not much that the state can do to induce these individual-level actions.

Overly Aggressive Time Lines Could Have Unintended Consequences. Although SWRCB's regulations are scheduled to be finalized two years later than statute originally intended, none of the subsequent deadlines for suppliers have been changed. These statutory time lines likely will be difficult for suppliers to meet—particularly given the delay in defining specific regulatory requirements—and could lead to adverse outcomes. For example, a significant shift in how residents design, redesign, and maintain their yards will be required to achieve the state's desired outcomes and many lawn conversions will be required. If this process is rushed, it could have unintended consequences, such as customers simply not watering their landscapes and trees (rather than converting them to drought-tolerant landscapes) or replacing grass with artificial turf or other surfaces that increase heat. The potential negative impacts associated with these outcomes are not what the state is seeking with the water use efficiency framework.

Framework Could Create Disproportionate Impacts on Lower-Income Californians

Potential Rate Increases Could Be Particularly Burdensome for Lower-Income Customers. Affordability already is a problem for some Californians. In its *2022 Drinking Water Needs Assessment*, which examined affordability among community water systems, SWRCB found that more than one-third of the 2,868 water systems it assessed had at least one indicator of unaffordability. Leveraging rates to achieve conservation can be an effective tool in some cases.

To the degree suppliers increase rates to cover the cost of implementing and achieving the WUO, however, the existing affordability problem could be exacerbated for lower-income customers. For example, if lower-income customers already limit their water use as a cost savings measure, they may have less room to make further reductions to compensate for potential rate increases. In a recent study of Santa Cruz County, Stanford University researchers found that during the multiyear drought that ended in 2016, increased water rates and drought surcharges raised water bills for lower-income customers while simultaneously lowering bills for higher-income customers (who were able to reduce their water use to more than offset higher charges).

Many Suppliers Cannot Offer Customer Assistance Programs. Suppliers that rely exclusively on their ratepayers for revenue cannot offer customer assistance programs to help offset cost increases associated with implementing the new framework. This limitation is due to rules that were added to the state Constitution by voter-approved Proposition 218 in 1996 requiring that property-related fees, such as water rates, benefit the ratepayer directly. Consequently, a supplier cannot use the rate revenues collected from higher-income customers to subsidize the rates charged to lower-income customers. Some suppliers use revenues from other sources (such as land leases) to lower the bills of qualifying lower-income customers, but this option is not available for all suppliers. This means that some suppliers have limited options for helping ameliorate the impacts that higher costs stemming from water conservation activities might bring for lower-income households.

Incentive Programs Can Be Challenging for Lower-Income Customers to Use. The types of strategies that water suppliers historically have used to reduce water use may present difficulties for lower-income households. Suppliers typically provide incentive programs (such as rebates for replacing inefficient fixtures, appliances, or lawns with more efficient options) as reimbursements to customers. This means the customer pays for the replacement and then applies for reimbursement. Moreover, rebates typically do not cover the full cost of the replacement materials and labor. For lower-income customers, this model may not work because they may struggle to afford both the up-front costs and the difference between the rebate amount and the total cost of replacement.

Water Savings Due to Conservation Framework Likely to Be Modest

Some Reductions Will Continue to Occur Regardless of This Framework. As noted previously, urban water use already has declined in recent years, in large part due to several multiyear droughts; the 20x2020 requirements; and customers replacing inefficient appliances, fixtures, and lawns. In addition, a previous law established requirements that landscapes at new developments be designed more efficiently. These existing local programs and behavioral changes in water use by customers likely will result in additional water savings over time, even without the new requirements. For example, SWRCB estimates that even without the proposed new regulations, annual water use in 2035 would be 7.4 percent lower than average annual water use over the 2017-2019 period.

California Continues to Have Some Untapped Conservation Potential... Additional opportunities for conservation exist, however. For example, not all customers have replaced inefficient appliances or converted their lawns and landscapes. Recent research from the Pacific Institute estimates that future annual urban water use could be reduced by 30 percent to 48 percent compared to average annual levels between 2017 and 2019. (This research was not specifically predicting the impacts of the new requirements, but rather the potential for water savings more generally, given available technologies and practices.)

...However, Total Amount of Water Conserved Due to This Framework Likely to Be Modest. Relative to what annual urban water use would otherwise be in 2035 if the proposed regulations were not enacted, SWRCB estimates that the new requirements will result in a reduction of approximately 440,000 acre-feet annually.

Although this would reflect a 9 percent additional decline compared to SWRCB's estimated baseline declining trends, the estimated amount of water saved would represent only a small fraction—about 1 percent—of the state's current total water use. For comparison, as displayed earlier in Figure 2, the agricultural sector uses about four times as much water as the urban sector.

Unclear How Any Water Savings Would Be Used

The 2018 Legislation Does Not Directly Address How to Use Any Water Savings. If the state were able to conserve several hundred thousand acre-feet of water due to these new requirements, how it should account for or redirect those savings is unclear. Senate Bill 606 and AB 1668 did not speak to this issue. In drought years, when less water is available, water conservation practices would help align demand with the lower supply. In wetter years, however, the decreased demand would presumably result in more available unused water. This raises a key question: how should the state account for that freed-up water and how should it be used, if at all? For example, if a local supplier is able to store the excess water, this would increase its resilience during the next dry period. However, the location of water savings will not necessarily align with where future shortages might occur. If a particular supplier saves significant water in a wet year but has nowhere to store it, those savings will not help buffer its shortages during a drought. Who will or should benefit from those savings?

As Water Use Efficiency Increases, Fewer Options for New Water Use Reductions Are Available During Droughts... Although prior and newly adopted water conservation practices will help reduce ongoing demand for water—which could alleviate pressure on the system during droughts—they also mean that fewer new, immediate options will be available to respond to acute drought conditions. For example, once appliances have been replaced with more efficient models and lawns have been converted to drought tolerant landscapes, suppliers cannot turn toward those options during a severe or prolonged drought if supplies are running low and additional reductions are needed. This will represent a contrast in how the state has responded to droughts in the past, when it has turned to residents to take both temporary and permanent actions to immediately reduce water use in response to limited supplies. That is, the state and local suppliers will have fewer new "levers to pull" to further reduce demand if needed.

...However, Even Modest Water Savings Could Help Facilitate Greater Drought Resilience, Depending on Local Circumstances. During wet years, the water saved due to this framework—even if modest—could be banked for use during dry years. For example, excess water could be used for groundwater recharge or added to surface storage. However, not all suppliers have this option, depending on their facilities, resources, and specific circumstances. Greater conservation could benefit suppliers that import water (because they do not have their own dedicated water source) in both wet and dry years, as they will need to buy less water for their customers as the efficient use of water increases. As such, the amount of drought resilience that water conservation provides both at a local level and statewide will depend on the water sources and storage options available.

Unclear if Framework's Benefits Will Outweigh the Costs

Although SWRCB Estimates That the Benefits of Implementing the Framework Will Outweigh Associated Costs... As shown in Figure 15, SWRCB estimates that the framework will result

Figure 15

SWRCB's Estimates of the Costs and Benefits of the Water Use Efficiency Framework

Cumulative Costs and Benefits From 2025 Through 2040 (In Billions)

Entity	Cost	Benefit
Urban retail water suppliers	$9.9	$10.6
Wastewater management agencies	2.5	Not quantified
Residential customers	1.0	5.5
Urban forestry and landscape management agencies	0.1	Not quantified
Totals	**$13.5**	**$16.0**

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board.

in cumulative statewide benefits of $16 billion over the 2025 through 2040 period and cumulative costs of $13.5 billion. The board estimates the benefits would accrue to both urban water suppliers (from having to supply less water) and residential customers (from having to buy less water). The costs will be borne primarily by suppliers, wastewater agencies, and customers. The costs to suppliers would result from paying for various incentive programs coupled with lost revenues from selling less water. Costs to wastewater treatment agencies would result from less water entering the system (we do not address these costs in this report, although legislation requires the administration to prepare a separate report related to this issue by October 1, 2028). Suppliers and wastewater agencies will pass much of their costs on to customers through raising rates. The costs to residential customers would result from higher rates and paying to replace inefficient fixtures, appliances, and lawns (the portion not covered by rebates).

...Questions Have Been Raised About Some of Assessment's Assumptions. A recent review of SWRCB's cost-benefit assessment conducted by an independent consultant, M. Cubed, raised questions about a number of the board's assumptions that could affect the bottom line conclusions displayed in the figure. Based on our appraisal, this review raises some credible critiques and concerns that challenge our confidence in SWRCB's conclusions. For example, SWRCB's assessment compares the estimated effect of the new requirements against what would happen in the absence of the requirements (the baseline condition). The review noted that some of the baseline assumptions about future water use could be flawed. For instance, SWRCB's assessment does not assume any reductions in system water losses (even though water losses must be reduced beginning in 2028 per earlier legislation and regulations). Moreover, the review finds that SWRCB's assessment likely understates the costs of the new requirements for several reasons. For example, SWRCB does not assume that suppliers might have to spend more on individual rebates to incentivize lawn conversion, despite the need to rapidly convince significantly more households to undertake these conversions. The review also finds that benefits, such as not having to procure water for consumers ("avoided costs"), likely are overstated in multiple ways. For example, the review notes that SWRCB's assessment uses an avoided cost of procuring water that likely is higher than what suppliers actually pay for water and escalates wholesale water costs at a rate that likely is too high. Ultimately, the review estimates that costs would significantly outweigh the benefits—by a net of $7.4 billion (in contrast, SWRCB projects a net benefit of $2.5 billion).

Calculation of Benefits to Costs for an Individual Supplier Could Differ Widely From the Statewide Calculation. While SWRCB's analysis puts forth an estimate for aggregate statewide costs and benefits, circumstances for an individual supplier could differ significantly. For example, a supplier will have more substantial compliance costs if it must reduce its water use significantly, lacks sufficient staffing, has fewer conservation programs in place, and/or does not have any potable reuse water (and thus cannot increase its total WUO by accessing the bonus incentive). On the other hand, a supplier could accrue greater benefits if it already has robust conservation programs and potable water recycling facilities—meaning that any additional conservation would decrease the amount of water it would need to purchase for its customers. Moreover, as noted above, a suppliers' near-term, up-front costs are likely to be significant (and therefore challenging) even if its overall benefits outweigh those costs in the long term.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As summarized in Figure 16, in this section we provide a number of recommendations for how the Legislature could facilitate implementation of its landmark urban water conservation legislation. We believe adopting these recommendations could help improve the benefits of the water efficiency framework relative to its costs, as well as ease implementation and administrative burdens for local suppliers.

Use Legislative Oversight Tools to Reevaluate Framework at Key Milestones

Use Legislative Oversight Authority to Make Changes as Needed. Given that SWRCB has not yet adopted final regulations, the Legislature has a near-term window of opportunity to address some of the known issues with the water use efficiency framework. For example, as discussed below, the Legislature could consider adjusting deadlines to create a more feasible implementation schedule for suppliers. In addition, as highlighted earlier in Figure 9, the Legislature built in several opportunities for longer-term oversight and it potentially can make revisions or provide guidance throughout the phased implementation of this framework. For instance, statute requires DWR to submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2028 assessing suppliers' progress toward achieving their WUOs. Depending on the report's findings, the Legislature could consider making changes to the standards set to take effect in 2030 and 2035. We suggest the Legislature carefully oversee implementation and continue to reassess whether any of the standards or components of the process should be modified.

Reduce Complexity by Refining Statute and Requiring Corresponding Changes to Regulations

Given that SWRCB's proposed regulations still are under consideration and will not be adopted until summer 2024, the Legislature has a window of opportunity for making some changes to existing statute and requiring that these changes be incorporated into regulations. Below, we suggest changes that could simplify CII requirements, make the inclusion of variances more realistic, and clarify other details. If the Legislature wanted SWRCB to incorporate these changes into the first version of regulations, it would have to pass additional legislation this spring. The Legislature also could attempt to influence the board's decisions on final regulations by detailing its desired changes in a letter from a majority of legislative members and/or key leadership staff to the administration.

Figure 16

Summary of Recommendations

✓ **Use Legislative Oversight Tools to Reevaluate Framework at Key Milestones**
- Use legislative oversight authority to make changes as needed.

✓ **Reduce Complexity by Refining Statute and Requiring Corresponding Changes in Regulations**
- Simplify CII requirements or consider allowing alternative compliance pathways.
- Simplify the process for applying for variances and decrease threshold.
- Clarify other implementation details.
- Give suppliers the option of reporting on a calendar- or fiscal-year basis.

✓ **Support Suppliers in Achieving WUOs**
- Allow suppliers to use SWRCB's WUO estimates.
- Require DWR to provide more robust technical assistance to suppliers.
- Consider easing some of the individual standards.
- Extend some deadlines.

✓ **Consider Options for Reducing Burden on Lower-Income Customers**
- Consider how new and existing state programs and funding could support urban conservation goals.

✓ **Develop Strategy for How Water Savings Could Be Tracked and Used**
- Identify a coordinated approach to accounting for and taking advantage of water savings.

CII = commercial, industrial, and institutional; WUOs = water use objectives; SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board; and DWR = Department of Water Resources.

Although such an approach would not compel SWRCB in the same way as statutory direction, it could be simpler to accomplish than rapidly passing legislation and could be influential.

Simplify CII Requirements or Consider Allowing Alternative Compliance Pathways. We recommend the Legislature direct SWRCB to simplify the proposed CII performance measures—which exceed the requirements contained in statute—to reduce the workload and costs for customers, suppliers, and the administration. For example, revised regulations still could require suppliers to demonstrate increased efficiency and reduced water use among CII customers, but could grant them more latitude about how to achieve those water savings. If the Legislature wished to retain SWRCB's proposed method for classifying CII customers, it could consider giving suppliers some flexibility around which customers to target for efficiencies rather than requiring that they focus on the top water users within 22 different categories. Moreover, it could consider directing SWRCB to lengthen the reporting period for classifying CII customers, converting mixed-use meters to dedicated irrigation meters, and implementing best management practices so these requirements need not be reported annually. It also could consider directing SWRCB to remove the proposed requirements related to disclosable buildings, particularly given these were not included in statute.

Simplify the Process for Applying for Variances and Decrease Threshold. Although statute allows suppliers to increase their WUOs through variances to account for unique uses of water (such as for evaporative coolers and for horses and livestock), the proposed regulations create a steep bar for inclusion by requiring a unique use to account for at least 5 percent of the total WUO. The Legislature could consider requiring SWRCB to allow any amount of water used for unique uses to be added to the WUO. Moreover, to reduce complexity and barriers, the Legislature could consider directing SWRCB to use a self-certification process rather than requiring an application process that SWRCB would have to review and approve. SWRCB could randomly audit a select number of variances each year to ensure the self-certifications are genuine. This "trust, but verify" approach would reduce workload for SWRCB and eliminate the requirement that unique uses meet an arbitrary threshold of total water use in the WUO.

Clarify Other Implementation Details. We also recommend the Legislature consider directing SWRCB to make the following changes to address implementation uncertainties:

- ***Clarify Who Should Collect Landscape Data in the Future.*** Given the significance of landscape measurements as inputs to the WUO calculation, we recommend the Legislature determine what entity is responsible for collecting this information on an ongoing basis—the state or the individual suppliers—and how often it should be collected. DWR initially collected these data for outdoor residential landscapes (and is in the process of doing so for CII landscapes), but at a significant cost, and the department currently does not have ongoing funding in its budget for this purpose. The Legislature either could commit to providing future funding to DWR for this activity (approximately $6 million each time for residential landscapes and $13 million for CII landscapes), taking advantage of the state's economies of scale, or it could leave this task up to individual suppliers. If it chooses the latter, it might consider ways to help smaller, less resourced suppliers undertake this effort.
- ***Require SWRCB to Align Regulations With New Law on Nonfunctional Turf.*** Given the recent approval of AB 1572 to ban irrigation of CII landscapes using potable water beginning in 2027, we recommend the Legislature require SWRCB to remove its proposed requirement that would do the same beginning in 2025.

Give Suppliers the Option of Reporting on a Calendar- or Fiscal-Year Basis. We recommend the Legislature adjust reporting deadlines to allow suppliers the option of using either a calendar year (January to December) or fiscal year (July to June) for reporting WUOs and actual water use. This would make reporting easier for suppliers as they could use the accounting period already built

into their operations. This change would require amending statute and directing SWRCB to make a corresponding change in proposed regulations. The administration noted to our office that, from its perspective, there are no obvious drawbacks to changing the deadline or providing two reporting options.

Support Suppliers in Achieving WUOs

In the previous section, we highlighted some of the key challenges that suppliers face in complying with the water use efficiency requirements. Ultimately, successful implementation of these requirements will mean the state is using water more efficiently. Yet if the requirements are too stringent, achieving the required amount of water savings could be unfeasible. Below, we suggest several changes that could address these challenges and make compliance somewhat more realistic for suppliers.

Allow Suppliers to Use SWRCB's WUO Estimates. Given that SWRCB developed supplier-level estimates to build its Water Use Objective Exploration Tool, the Legislature could consider allowing suppliers to use these estimates for their WUOs rather than requiring them to calculate a WUO independently. One trade-off is that SWRCB's estimates do not account for variances or water losses. However, many suppliers will not have significant variances and they could add their water losses to SWRCB's estimates. Providing this option could significantly reduce the amount of work for the supplier. SWRCB is continuing to refine this tool, which presumably will lead to increasingly precise estimates for individual suppliers. To enable this option on an ongoing basis, the Legislature would need to require SWRCB to regularly update the tool with new data.

Require DWR to Provide More Robust Technical Assistance to Suppliers. As noted previously, we found through interviews that many suppliers do not yet understand what is required of them nor have the necessary capacity to conduct the various analyses needed to comply with the new water efficiency requirements. We recommend the Legislature add requirements for DWR to provide more robust technical assistance to suppliers, particularly during the first few years of implementation. (The Legislature could describe its expectations and define the activities that DWR should conduct either through budget trailer bill legislation—especially if it approves an appropriation to cover the potential costs of this assistance—or through other legislation.) This could include directly helping suppliers to calculate their WUOs and developing tools and specific strategies for suppliers to undertake these steps on their own in subsequent years. Such assistance also could include helping suppliers strategize and develop plans for reducing demand among customers.

Providing more robust technical assistance, including some onsite consultation, would increase state staffing costs for DWR somewhat—likely in the low millions of dollars annually—but could help make these regulations more effective and improve the chances of successful implementation at the supplier level.

Consider Easing Some of the Individual Standards. SWRCB has structured the proposed regulations such that the individual standards that feed into the WUO calculation would become more stringent over time, potentially reaching levels that are unrealistic to achieve. This approach essentially negates much of the flexibility that was supposed to be available to suppliers in achieving their WUOs. Specifically, it removes some of the wiggle room suppliers might have used to make up for falling short in meeting one standard through over-performing for another. To retain some of this intended flexibility, we recommend the Legislature consider passing legislation to ease some of these standards through one or more of the following steps:

- ***Make 2035 Outdoor Residential Standard Less Stringent.*** The Legislature has a couple of options for adjusting the proposed 2035 outdoor residential standard. (Although SWRCB's regulations would establish two interim standards prior to 2035, the proposed 2035 standard appears to be the most problematic for suppliers.) The Legislature could require the administration to provide a report within the next several years on the effectiveness of the current design standard for newly constructed residential landscapes.

This standard, first initiated by Chapter 1145 of 1990 (AB 325, Clute) and since updated several times by statute and executive order, is equivalent to the standard proposed to be applied to existing residences beginning in 2035. A key question for the administration to answer is whether the data from newly constructed landscapes show that over time these landscapes in fact use the same amount of water for which they were designed, and if they use more, an explanation for these divergences. Understanding the extent to which the design standard does not perform as intended—and the reasons why—in turn will help the Legislature understand whether it is realistic to use that *design* standard as an ongoing *performance* standard for existing properties. Depending on the findings from such a study, the Legislature could adjust the standard proposed by SWRCB for existing landscapes. A second option would be to codify the DWR recommendations for 2035 outdoor residential landscape standards, which are less aggressive than the levels proposed by SWRCB.

- ***Increase Bonus Incentive Percentages for Potable Reuse.*** Senate Bill 606 (and thus the proposed regulations) places a cap on the amount of water by which a supplier can increase its WUO to account for potable reuse water (either by 10 percent or 15 percent depending on the year its recycling facilities became active). The Legislature could consider modifying statute to increase this cap. This would make it easier for certain suppliers to meet their WUOs, although it would only benefit those that have or are able to build recycling facilities.
- ***Remove Requirement to Meet Standalone Water Loss Standard and Keep as Part of the Overall Framework.*** As noted earlier, pursuant to SB 555, the water loss standard is the only of the four components of the WUO that suppliers must also meet as a standalone requirement (rather than just in aggregate across the four standards for the overall the WUO). Making the water loss requirement similar to the other standards within the overall framework—where it simply is part of the overall calculation rather than an additional standalone requirement—could provide additional flexibility for suppliers in meeting their aggregate WUOs. This could help streamline reporting requirements as well. Although the state has goals for limiting the amount of water that is wasted through leaks, because water losses are built into the WUO those priorities still would be preserved.
- ***Maintain Flexibility in Calculation for Irrigable Landscapes, Allowing Inclusion of Some Landscapes That Are Not Currently Irrigated.*** One of the components suppliers must use to calculate their WUOs is the square footage of landscapes that are irrigated. As described earlier, the proposed regulations would allow suppliers some wiggle room in calculating this factor—they can include up to 20 percent of the landscapes that ostensibly are not irrigated currently (based on DWR data), but are the type of landscape that could be irrigated in the future. However, the proposed regulations only would allow this data flexibility through June 30, 2027, at which point no land area that appears unirrigated could be included in the calculation. The Legislature could consider allowing this data buffer on an ongoing basis (as DWR had recommended in its report), given that there could be many reasons an irrigable landscape might not be—or might not appear to be—irrigated currently but could be in the future. This would help suppliers comply with requirements as it would it would increase the WUO and it provides a reasonable buffer given uncertainties around the precision of these data.

Extend Some Deadlines. Given that SWRCB's regulations have been delayed and are not scheduled to be adopted until about two years after the statutory deadline, we recommend the Legislature also extend some of the deadlines for suppliers. One possibility is to extend all deadlines by two years to account for and mirror the delayed regulations. Given how many suppliers are not ready to comply—based on what we learned from the administration and others—the additional time

would give the state the opportunity to educate and work with the smaller and less-resourced suppliers to improve their chances of successful implementation. Moreover, this additional time could help support suppliers' implementation of more sustainable strategies that limit the potential for unintended consequences, such as avoiding extensive tree canopy harm or removal.

Consider Options for Reducing Burden on Lower-Income Customers

Consider How New and Existing State Programs and Funding Could Support Urban Conservation Goals. The proposed framework includes some accommodation for suppliers with high proportions of lower-income customers in that it allows for certain delayed deadlines, but that assistance is relatively modest and will not address key challenges. Certain constitutional barriers make it difficult for water suppliers to target their funds toward assisting lower-income customers with rate affordability. Absent making changes to the Constitution, the state is limited in how it can direct water suppliers to address this goal. As such, we recommend the Legislature consider how the state might focus its support and funding toward water suppliers serving lower-income customers. For example, to the degree it wants to prioritize state funding for addressing water conservation goals, the Legislature could consider targeting support for direct installation programs (as an alternative to rebate programs) for lower-income customers. This could help address some of the barriers such customers face in affording the up-front costs of appliance and turf replacement projects while they wait for reimbursements. Not only would this strategy contribute to water conservation goals, it likely also would allow lower-income customers to save on their water bills as they would use less water over time. In recent years, the state funded a program through DWR—the Urban Community Drought Relief Program—which allowed grants to support direct installation projects. Depending on what forthcoming data show about the success of this program, the Legislature could consider providing additional funding in the future with an explicit focus on direct installation programs for lower-income households.

Develop Strategy for How Water Savings Should Be Tracked and Used

Identify a Coordinated Approach to Accounting for and Taking Advantage of Water Savings. As noted, urban water use represents a relatively small share of the state's total water use and these new requirements likely will result in only modest water savings during wet years. However, these savings, if used effectively, could help local suppliers and/or the state better manage and meet Californians' water needs through periods of drought. This is a key rationale for undertaking the development and implementation of these new requirements. Yet whether these new changes actually help the state meet this ultimate objective will depend on how the water savings are accounted for and used. We therefore recommend the Legislature define its priorities related to any water savings that result from this framework and begin developing an approach to account for and direct that water. This will require grappling with several key questions. For example, should suppliers be allowed to store or bank water savings at the local level? What, if anything, would need to change in terms of state permitting and water rights requirements to enable this year-to-year carryover? Should certain uses of "excess" saved water be prohibited? How should conserved water be considered at a statewide level? Does the Legislature want to redirect some freed-up water to achieve statewide goals (such as related to the environment)? How could savings in one location help when there are shortages in another area? The Legislature has numerous options to explore these issues. For example, it could consider requiring the administration to prepare a report, or could convene a task force with diverse stakeholders to generate recommendations. While developing such a strategy will be a complicated undertaking, it is key to ensuring the state is able to meet the ultimate goals of the water conservation legislation—using water more wisely in the context of changing water supply and demand conditions.

CONCLUSION

The water use efficiency legislation approved in 2018 builds on the achievements of several previous water conservation efforts. It does so in a way that allows the state's urban retail water suppliers to develop more tailored efficiency objectives that factor in their local characteristics. As one strategy among numerous water management efforts, increasing water use efficiency could help the state weather periods of prolonged and severe drought and reduce reliance on overdrafted groundwater basins.

Despite these potential benefits, the amount of water that might be saved due to SWRCB's proposed regulations would be modest relative to the state's total water use—only about 1 percent. We therefore find it highly questionable whether these possible benefits would merit the amount of work and cost associated with implementing the requirements as they currently are proposed. These doubts are particularly worrisome given we find that suppliers will face notable challenges complying with these requirements. In particular, we find that some of the proposed requirements are overly complicated and that some—including the proposed 2035 standard for outdoor residential water use—may be unrealistic for suppliers to achieve. In several cases, SWRCB proposes requirements that go beyond what DWR recommended, thereby reducing suppliers' flexibility for how to achieve water use efficiency goals. Moreover, the potential costs for suppliers to implement the requirements—particularly in the near term—could be significant and have a disproportionate impact on lower-income ratepaying customers.

These concerns do not lead us to recommend that the Legislature abandon the water conservation efforts it initiated through SB 606 and AB 1668. Rather, we think this period before SWRCB adopts the final regulations offers the Legislature an opportunity to make some changes to simplify compliance, ease implementation burdens, and lower associated costs—and thereby help maximize the potential benefits of pursuing water efficiency improvements. While our recommended changes could reduce the amount of potential water savings somewhat, slightly easing the standards could increase the likelihood of actually achieving those savings. Moreover, the Legislature will not have any assurances that water conserved during wet years is actually helping meet the state's ultimate goals unless it has a way to account for and direct that water to address its priorities, including drought resilience, support for the environment, and groundwater recharge. As such, beginning to develop a plan for how the state will track and handle any water savings that could result from the new requirements is a key future step in California's overall water management strategy.

LAO PUBLICATIONS

This report was prepared by Sonja Petek and reviewed by Rachel Ehlers. The Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) is a nonpartisan office that provides fiscal and policy information and advice to the Legislature.

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January 16, 2024

TO: Chair and Directors of the Florin Resource Conservation District

FROM: Bruce Kamilos, General Manager

SUBJECT: **ELK GROVE WATER DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT – DECEMBER 2023**

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for information only. No action by the Florin Resource Conservation District Board of Directors is proposed at this time.

SUMMARY

The Elk Grove Water District (EGWD) Operations Report is a standing item on the regular board meeting agenda.

All regulatory requirements were met for the month of December. Other notable events are described below.

DISCUSSION

Background

Every month, staff presents an update of the activities related to the operations of the EGWD. Included for the Florin Resource Conservation District Board of Director's review is the EGWD's December 2023 Operations Report.

Present Situation

The EGWD December 2023 Operations Report highlights are as follows:

- **Operations Activities Summary –** 373 door hangers were placed for past due balances, which resulted in 73 shut offs. We received four (4) water pressure complaints and zero water quality complaints.

- **Production –** The Combined Total Service Area 1 production graph on page 14 shows that production during the month of December decreased by 6.41 percent compared to what was produced in 2020. The year 2020 is the baseline year the State Water Resources Control Board adopted for water usage. The Total Demand/Production for both service areas on page 14 shows that customer use during the month of September compared to 2020 was down by 5.70 percent.

- **Static and Pumping Level Graphs –** The fourth quarter soundings are shown and indicate that the static water levels are higher compared to the fourth quarter of 2022.

- **Treatment (Compliance Reporting) –** All samples taken during the month comply with all regulatory permit requirements. No exceedances of any maximum contaminant levels were found, and all water supplied to EGWD's customers met or exceeded safe drinking water standards.

- **Corrective Maintenance Program –** The tables included in this section of the report also include certain activities completed to date. Below is a list of out-of-ordinary maintenance work completed in December:

    - Staff inspected and corrected a malfunctioning flow switch on the booster pump variable frequency drive at the Railroad Water Treatment Plant.
    - Staff inspected and tested an electrical fault at Well 1D School St. There is a drop in voltage coming from SMUD resulting in a phase failure. Staff is working with SMUD to resolve the issue.
    - Staff continued working on the chemical dosing pump capital improvement project at the Railroad Water Treatment Plant. Staff installed two new dosing pumps and completed the installation of a temporary auxiliary dosing pump system to operate while the main dosing pumps are disabled.

- **Safety Meetings/Training –** Two (2) safety training sessions were conducted for the month which is compliant with OSHA standards.

- **Service and Main Leaks Map –** There was one (1) service line leak and one (1) main line leak during December.

- **System Pressures –** Pressures in Service Area 1 and Service Area 2 generally remained stable during the month of December.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no direct environmental considerations associated with this report.

STRATEGIC PLAN CONFORMITY

This item conforms to the FRCD/EGWD 2020-2025 Strategic Plan. The EGWD Operations Report provides an ongoing review of EGWD's operations, and therefore conforms with Strategic Goal No. 1, Governance and Customer Engagement.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

There is no financial impact associated with this report.

Respectfully submitted,

BRUCE KAMILOS
GENERAL MANAGER

BMK/ac

Attachment

EGWD

OPERATIONS REPORT

December 2023

Elk Grove Water District

A DEPARTMENT OF THE Florin Resource Conservation District

Operations Activities Summary

Service Requests:	December -23		YTD (Since Jan. 1, 2023)	
Department	Service Request	Hours	Service Request	Hours
Distribution				
Door Hangers	373	34	5,023	217.5
Shut offs	73	24	699	115
Turn ons	70	12.5	958	102
Investigations	20	5	574	143.5
USA Locates	318	79.5	4,222	1,055.5
Customer Complaints				
-Pressure	4	2	35	17.5
-Water Quality	0	0	4	2

Work Orders:	December -23		YTD (Since Jan. 1, 2023)	
Department	Work Orders	Hours	Work Orders	Hours
Distribution:				
Meters Installed	3	2	70	31.75
Meter Change Out	27	19.75	265	166.7
Preventative Maint.				
-Hydrant Maintenance (29)	29	5	550	123.5
-Valve Exercising (80)	80	16	1,477	312
Corrective Maint.				
-Leaks	2	20	32	309.25
-Other	2	16	77	135.75
Valve Locates	0	0	0	0
Service Lines Verified	75	75	288	288

Elk Grove Water District
Operations Report
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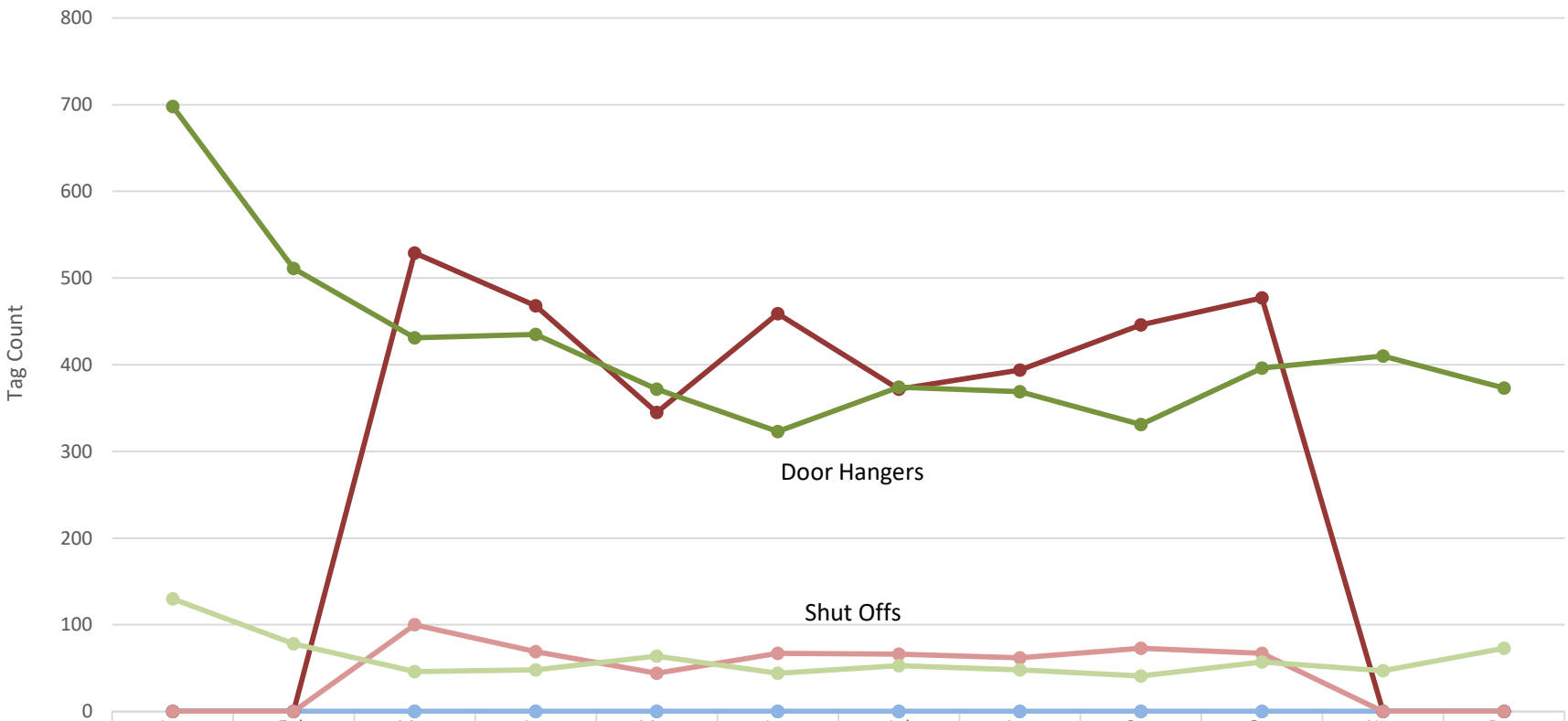
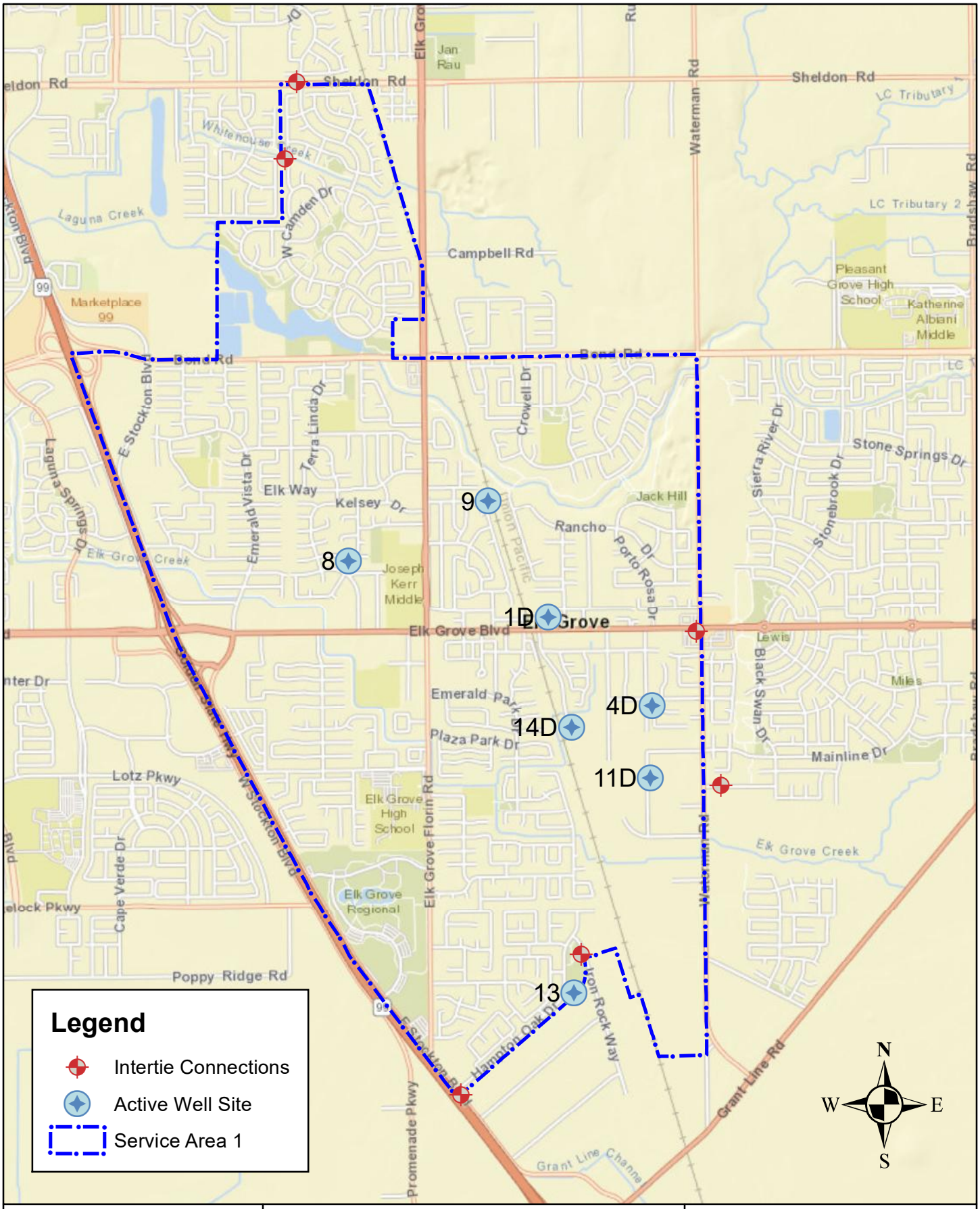
Elk Grove Water District

Door Hangers and Shut Off Tags



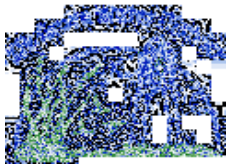
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2021 Door Hangers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021 Shut Offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022 Door Hangers	0	0	529	468	345	459	372	394	446	477	0	0
2022 Shut Offs	0	0	100	69	44	67	66	62	73	67	0	0
2023 Door Hangers	698	511	431	435	372	323	374	369	331	396	410	373
2023 Shut Offs	130	78	46	48	64	44	53	48	41	57	47	73



Active Well Sites & Intertie Connections

0 1,250 2,500 5,000 Feet

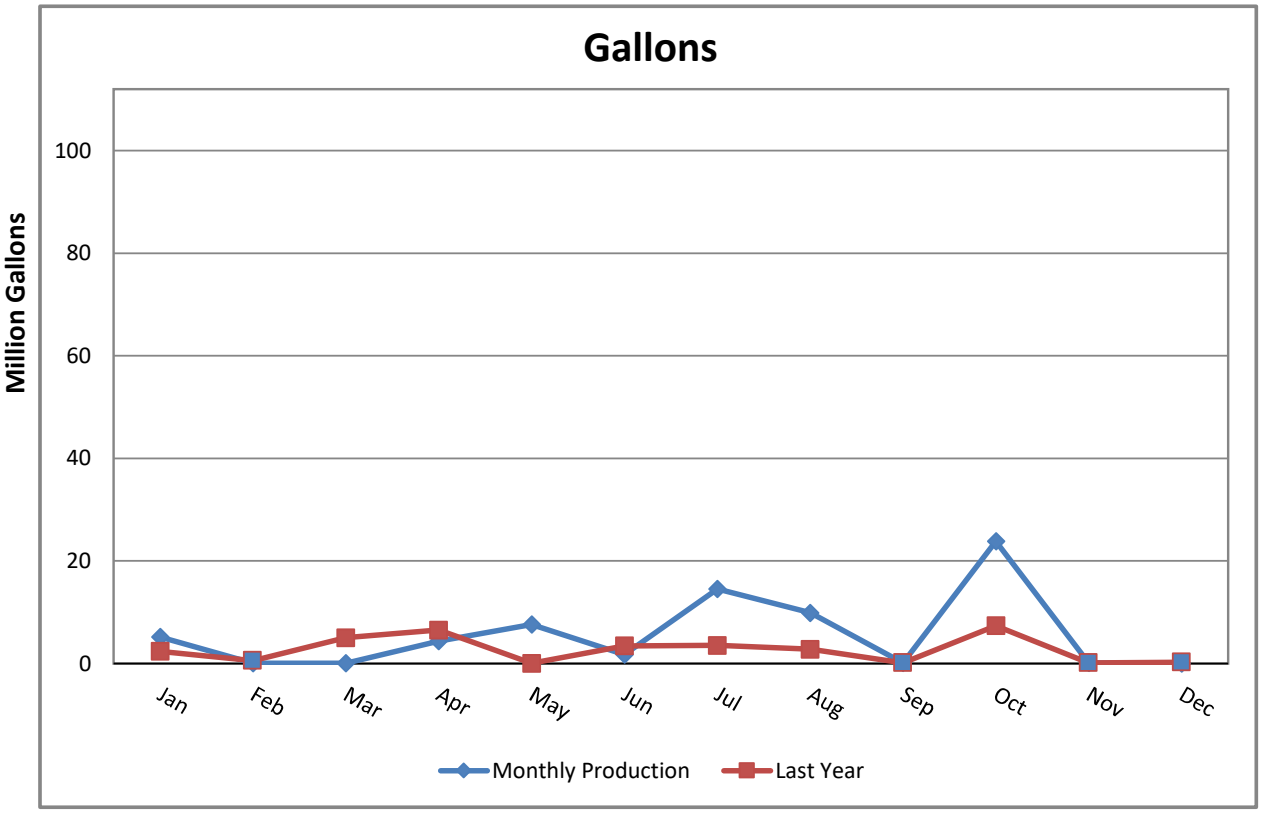
Elk Grove Water District



Elk Grove Water District

Monthly Production

Well 1D School -- December 2023



Selected Month Production
2 Gallons

Average GPM:	--
Pump depth:	275 ft
Well depth:	1025 ft

Motor:

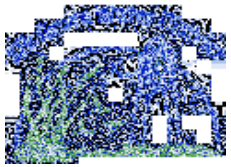
Volts:	--
Volts (Rated):	460
RPM:	--
RPM (Rated):	2115
Amps A:	--
Amps A (Rated):	222
Amps B:	--
Amps B (Rated):	222
Amps C:	--
Amps C (Rated):	222
Motor Temp:	-- F
Hour Meter:	0.10

Chlorine:

Dosing:	-- mg/L
Demand:	-- mg/L
Residual:	-- mg/L

Vibration Reading:

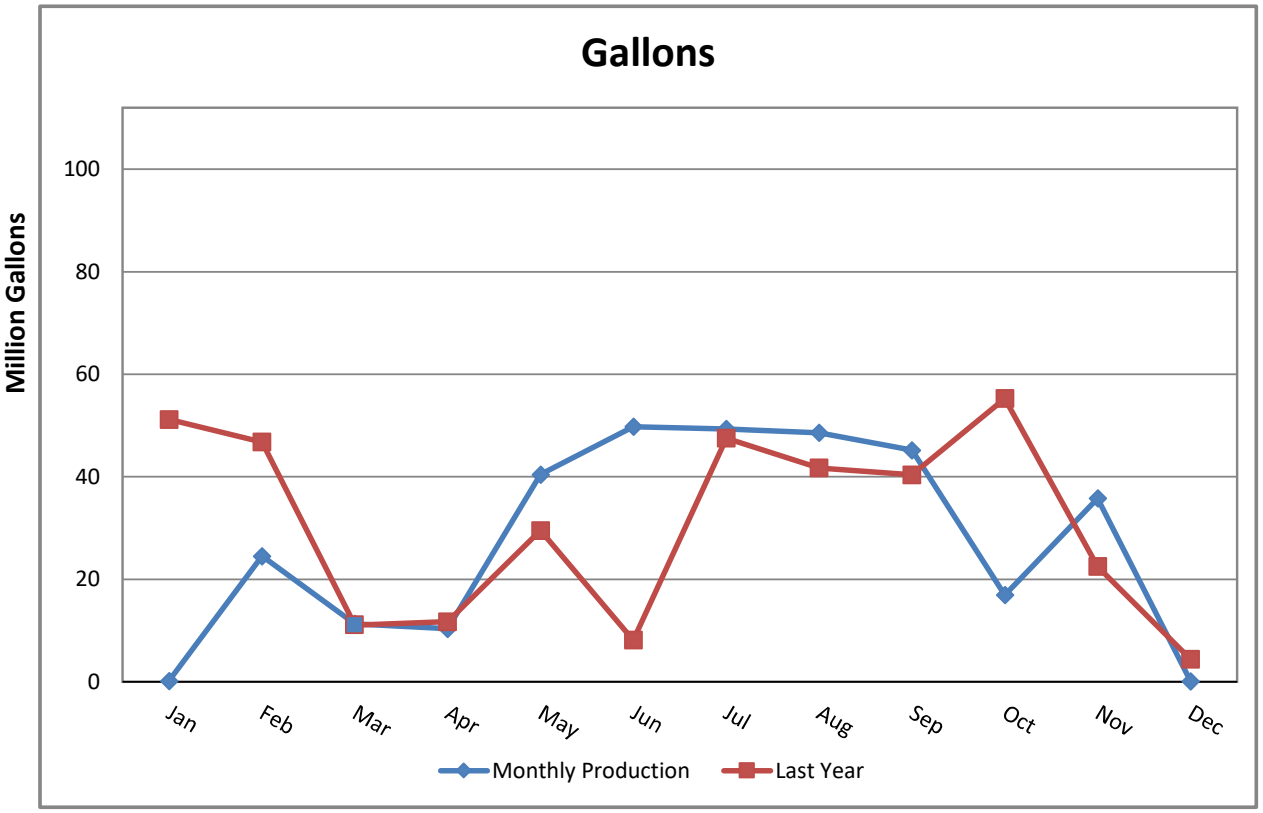
Base Line:	0.05 in/sec
Current:	-- in/sec



Elk Grove Water District

Monthly Production

Well 4D Webb -- December 2023



Selected Month Production
90,724 Gallons

Average GPM:	1777
Pump depth:	340 ft
Well depth:	1075 ft

Motor:

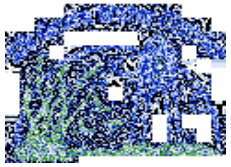
Volts:	471
Volts (Rated):	460
RPM:	1701
RPM (Rated):	1775
Amps A:	208
Amps A (Rated):	225
Amps B:	206
Amps B (Rated):	225
Amps C:	206
Amps C (Rated):	225
Motor Temp:	96 F
Hour Meter:	0.90

Chlorine:

Dosing:	1.6 mg/L
Demand:	0.5 mg/L
Residual:	1.10 mg/L

Vibration Reading:

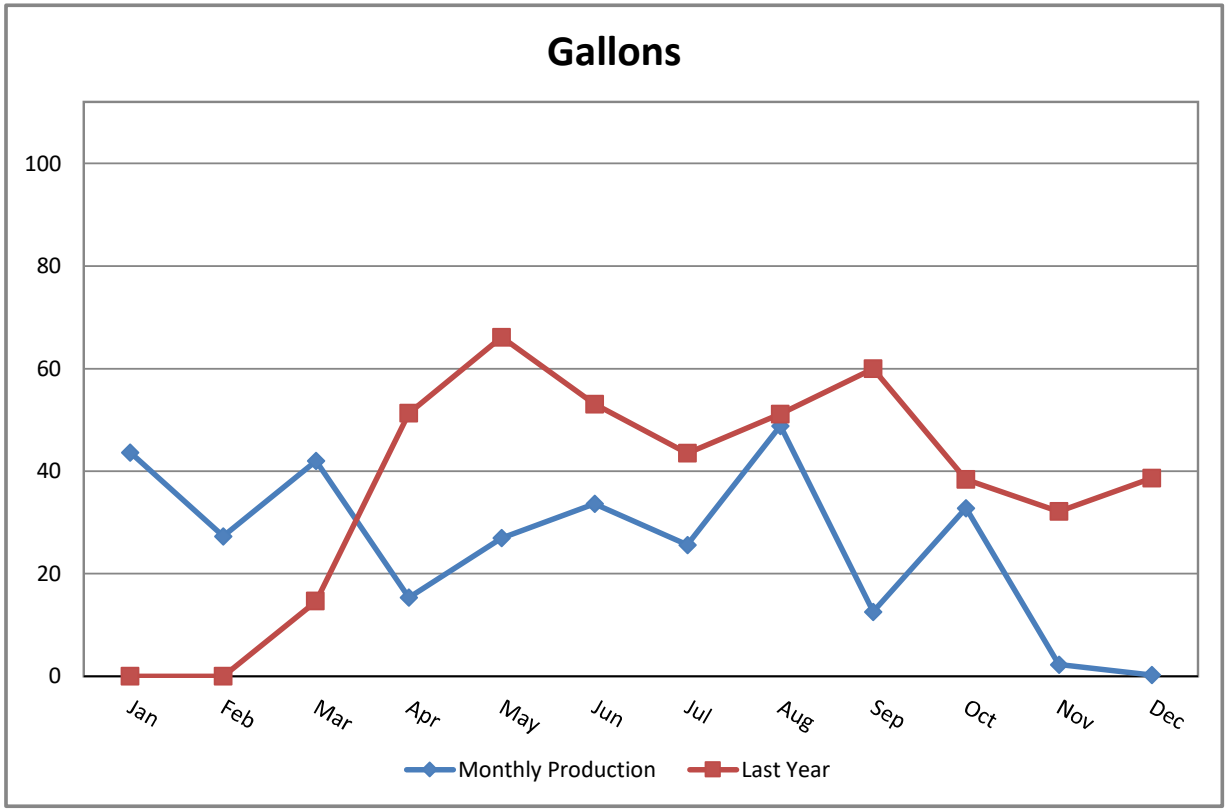
Base Line:	0.05 in/sec
Current:	0.03 in/sec



Elk Grove Water District

Monthly Production

Well 11D Dino -- December 2023



Selected Month Production
260,662 Gallons

Average GPM:	1609	
Pump depth:	340	ft
Well depth:	1038	ft

Motor:

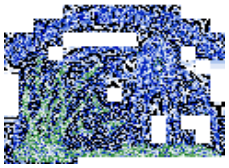
Volts:	476	
Volts (Rated):	460	
RPM:	1664	
RPM (Rated):	1775	
Amps A:	198	
Amps A (Rated):	225	
Amps B:	197	
Amps B (Rated):	225	
Amps C:	185	
Amps C (Rated):	225	
Motor Temp:	114.8	F
Hour Meter:	2.70	

Chlorine:

Dosing:	1.75	mg/L
Demand:	0.65	mg/L
Residual:	1.10	mg/L

Vibration Reading:

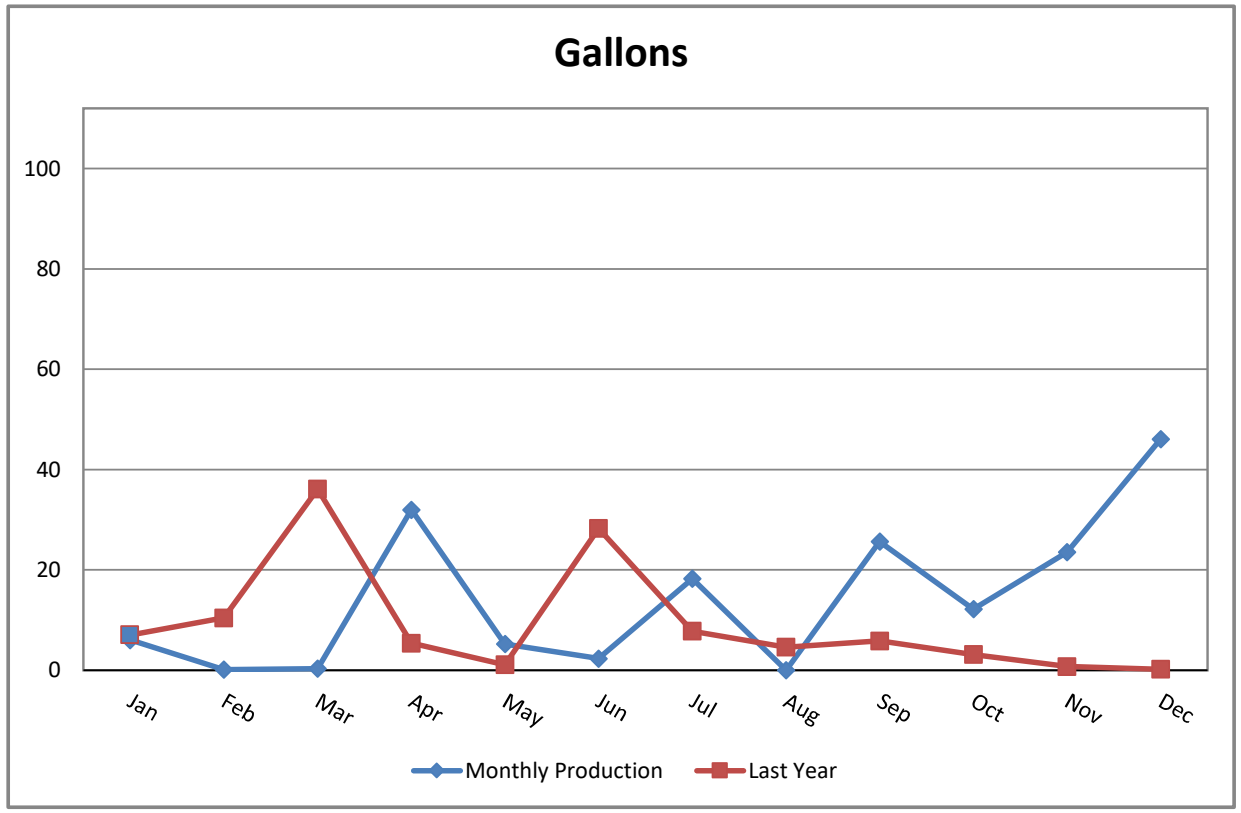
Base Line:	0.05	in/sec
Current:	0.03	in/sec



Elk Grove Water District

Monthly Production

Well 14D Railroad -- December 2023



Selected Month Production
46,085,602 Gallons

Average GPM:	1544
Pump depth:	340 ft
Well depth:	1051 ft

Motor:

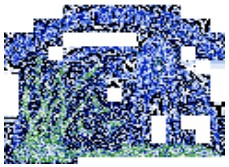
Volts:	483
Volts (Rated):	460
RPM:	1785
RPM (Rated):	1785
Amps A:	165
Amps A (Rated):	171
Amps B:	167
Amps B (Rated):	171
Amps C:	161
Amps C (Rated):	171
Motor Temp.:	109.1 F
Hour Meter:	497.30

Chlorine:

Dosing:	1.69 mg/L
Demand:	0.59 mg/L
Residual:	1.1 mg/L

Vibration Reading:

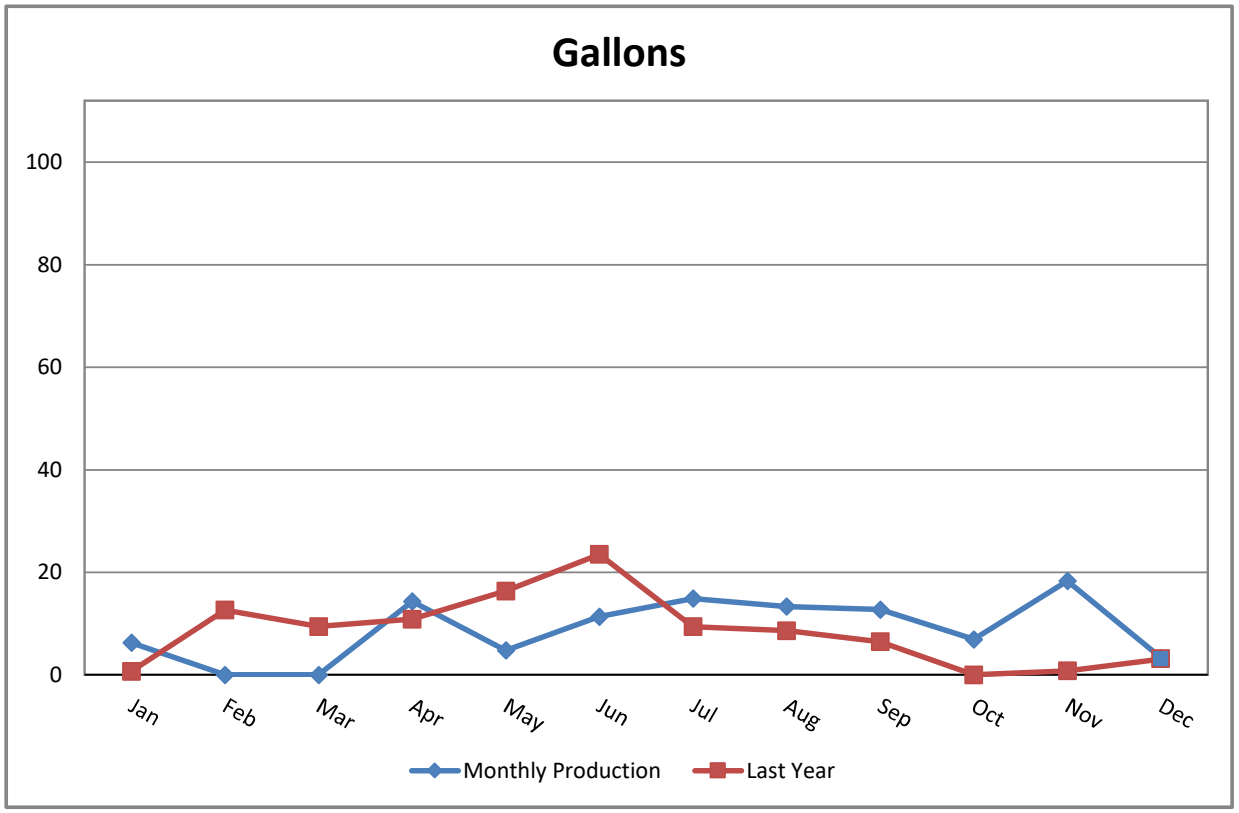
Base Line:	0.02 in/sec
Current:	0.04 in/sec



Elk Grove Water District

Monthly Production

Well 8 Williamson -- December 2023
(Submersible)



Selected Month Production
3,329,297 Gallons

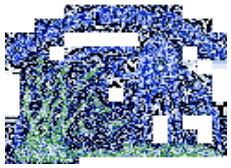
Average GPM:	554
Pump depth:	150 ft
Well depth:	564 ft

Motor:

Volts:	466
Volts (Rated):	460
Amps A:	70
Amps A (Rated):	65
Amps B:	67
Amps B (Rated):	65
Amps C:	67
Amps C (Rated):	65
Hour Meter:	100.00

Chlorine:

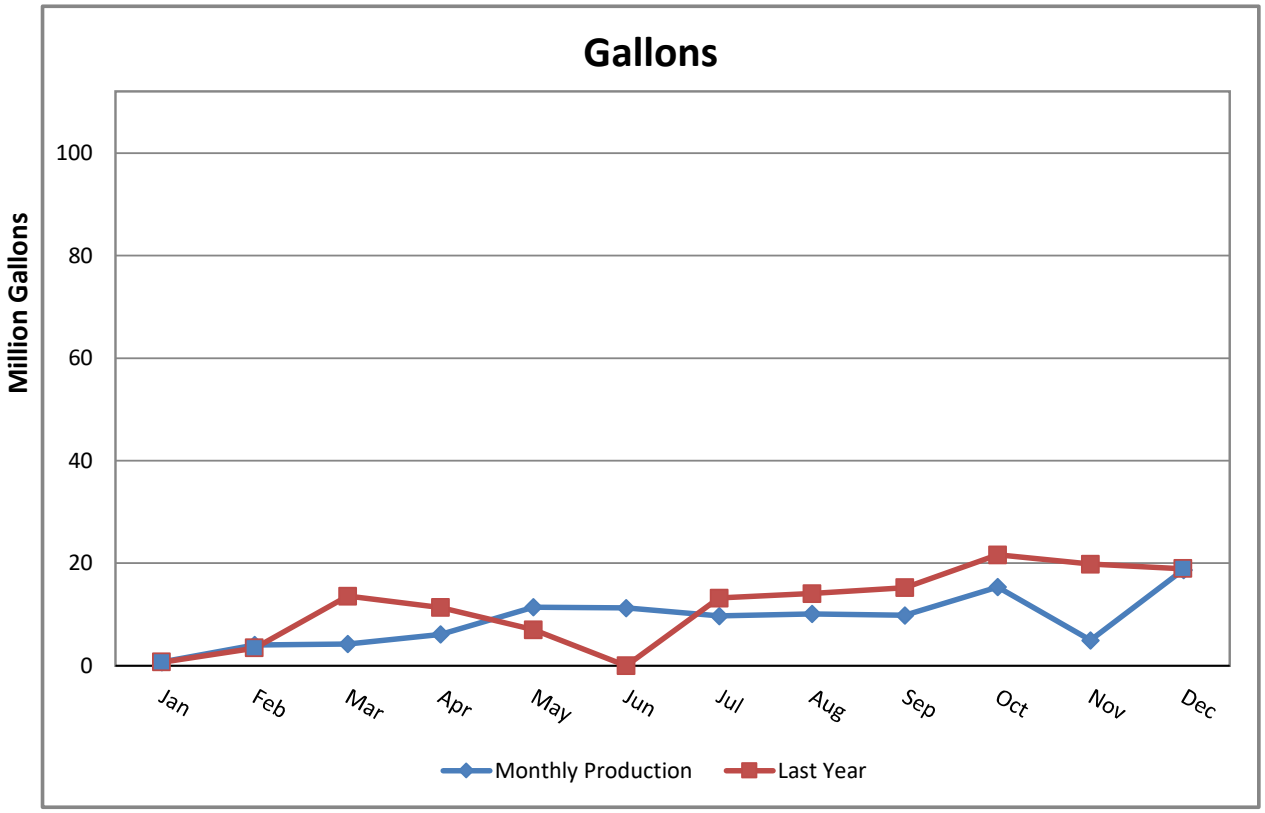
Dosing:	1.3 mg/L
Demand:	0.34 mg/L
Residual:	0.96 mg/L



Elk Grove Water District

Monthly Production

Well 9 Polhemus -- December 2023
(Submersible)



Selected Month Production
18,696,378 Gallons

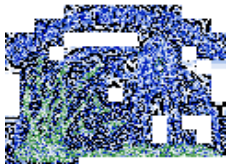
Average GPM:	490
Pump depth:	150 ft
Well depth:	556 ft

Motor:

Volts:	480
Volts (Rated):	460
Amps A:	58
Amps A (Rated):	65
Amps B:	57
Amps B (Rated):	65
Amps C:	61
Amps C (Rated):	65
Hour Meter:	635.00

Chlorine:

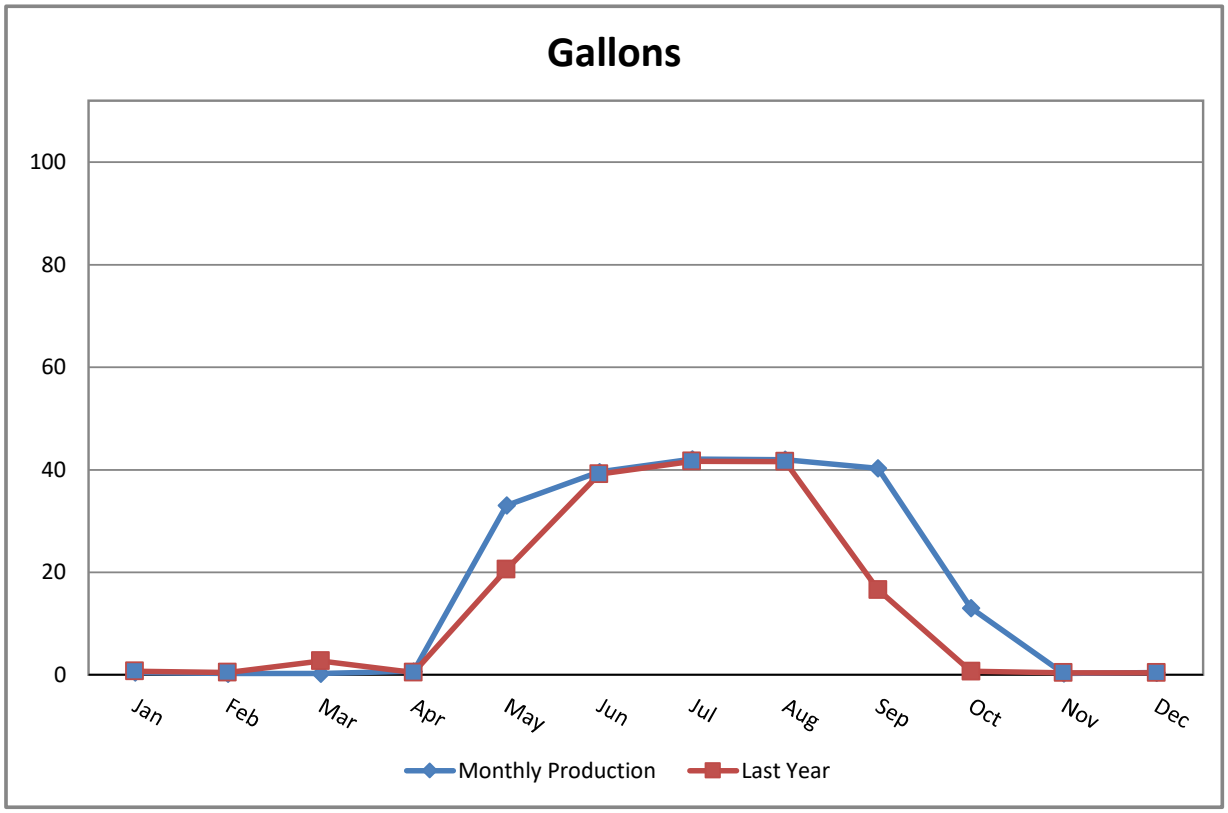
Dosing:	1.33 mg/L
Demand:	0.38 mg/L
Residual:	0.95 mg/L



Elk Grove Water District

Monthly Production

Well 13 Hampton -- December 2023



Selected Month Production
445,427 Gallons

Average GPM:	939
Pump depth:	200 ft
Well depth:	500 ft

Motor:

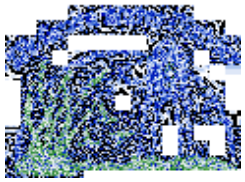
Volts:	474
Volts (Rated):	460
RPM:	1787
RPM (Rated):	1785
Amps A:	103
Amps A (Rated):	141
Amps B:	105
Amps B (Rated):	141
Amps C:	106
Amps C (Rated):	141
Motor Temp.:	87.3 F
Hour Meter:	7.9

Chlorine:

Dosing:	1.52 mg/L
Demand:	0.61 mg/L
Residual:	0.91 mg/L

Vibration Reading:

Base Line:	0.02 in/sec
Current:	0.04 in/sec

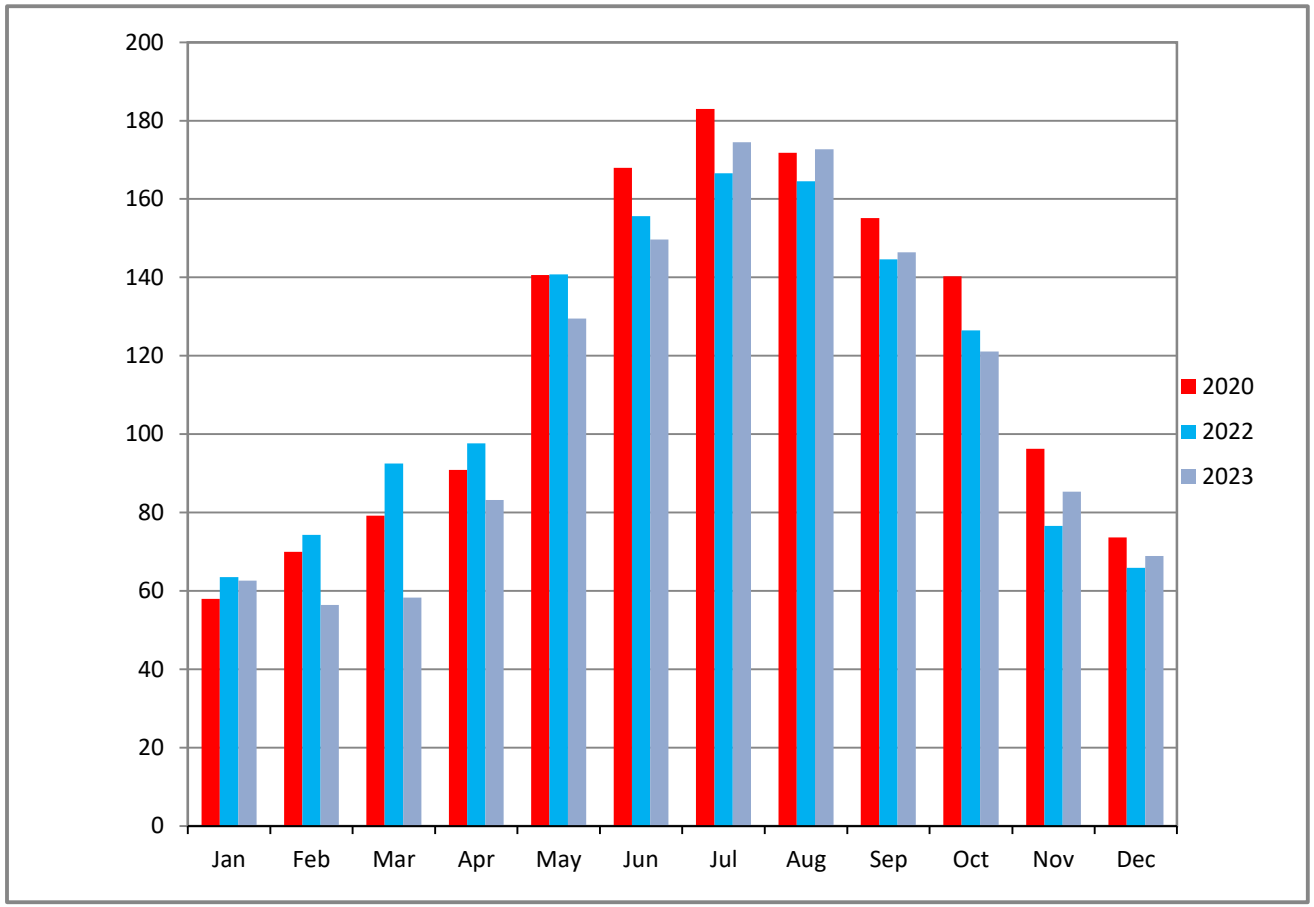


Elk Grove Water District

Combined Total Production

Service Area 1

Dec-2023



Current Month Production:
68,908,092 Gallons

Highest Day Demand of the Month:	Date of Occurance
2,625,448	1-Dec-23

Highest Day Demand of the Calender Year:	Date of Occurance
6,083,244	22-Jul-23

"Water Year" Rainfall: (Oct-23 to Sep-24)

Current Month:	3.97 in
Year To Date:	4.93 in

"Water Year" Rainfall: (Oct-22 to Sep-23)

December 2022	7.79 in
Year To Date:	8.74 in
Entire Year Total:	22.00 in

Temperature:

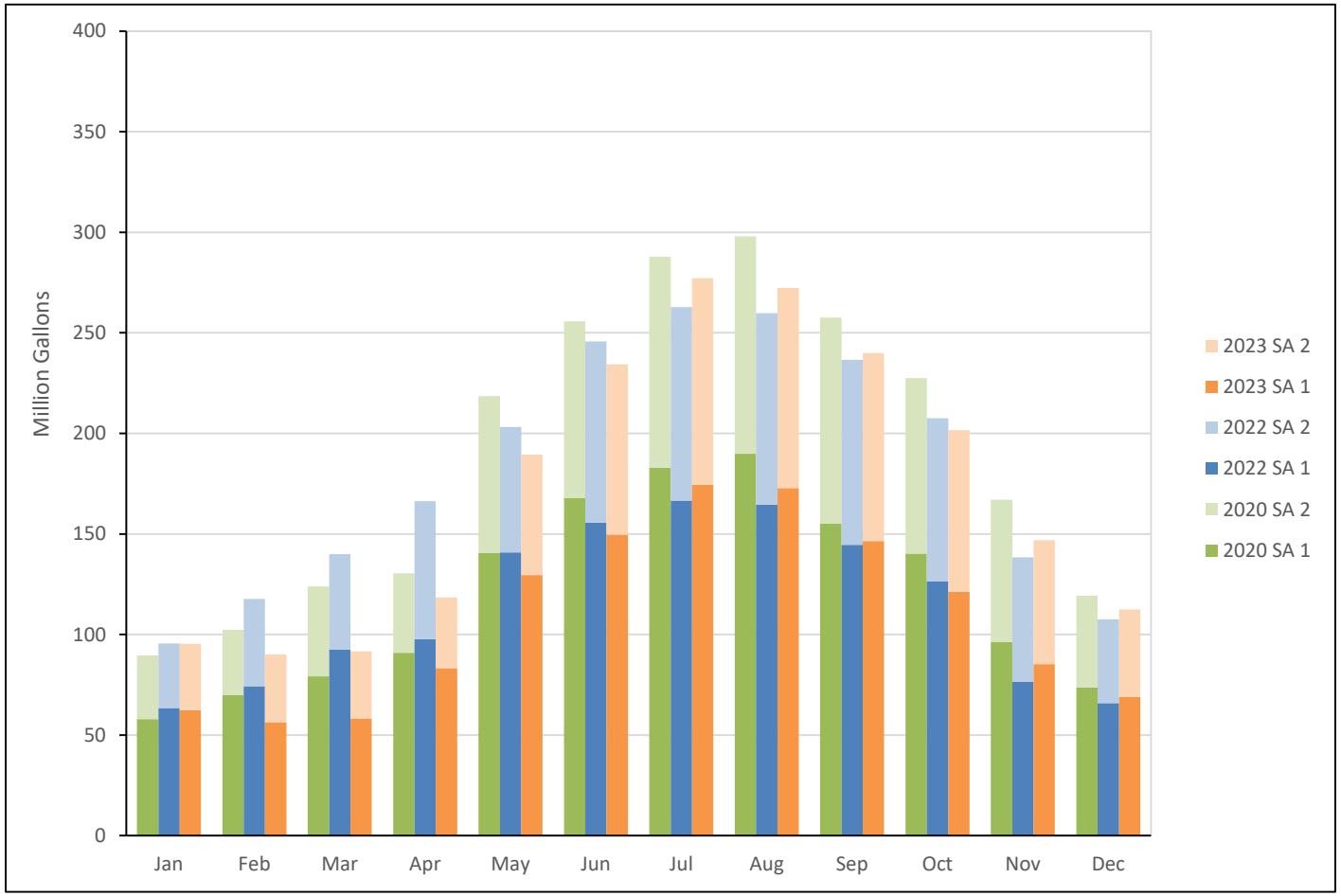
This Month High	67 F
This Month Low	32 F
This Month Average	51.2 F

DEC-22 High	60 F
DEC-22 Low	29 F
DEC-22 Average	45.8 F

Elk Grove Water District

Total Demand/Production

Dec-2023



Current Month Demand/Production:
112,411,024 Gallons
***Change From December 2020:** -5.70%
GPCD: 76.8 Gallons per Day
R-GPCD: 62.9 Gallons per Day

Service Area 1
Active Connections: 7,939
Current Month Demand/Production:
68,908,092 Gallons
***Change From December 2020:** -6.41%
GPCD: 77.4 Gallons per Day
R-GPCD: 62.0 Gallons per Day

Service Area 2
Active Connections: 4,986
Current Month Demand/Production:
43,502,932 Gallons
***Change From December 2020:** -4.55%
GPCD: 75.8 Gallons per Day
R-GPCD: 64.4 Gallons per Day

*Percent reduction has been changed to percent change. Negative change is reduction and positive change is increase.

Elk Grove Water District Water Usage

---------- Monthly Production (gallons) ----------

2020	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
GW (SA1)	57,904,843	69,920,851	79,195,437	90,851,253	140,575,760	167,942,394	182,964,721	189,801,764*	155,126,225	140,229,242	96,201,714	73,624,502	1,444,338,706
Purchased (SA2)	31,743,624	32,416,076	44,764,808	39,523,572	77,964,788	87,759,848	104,799,288	108,177,256	102,434,860	87,187,628	70,876,740	45,577,136	833,225,624
Total	89,648,467	102,336,927	123,960,245	130,374,825	218,540,548	255,702,242	287,764,009	297,979,020	257,561,085	227,416,870	167,078,454	119,201,638	2,277,564,330

2021	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
GW (SA1)	64,881,378	57,088,452	78,904,998	122,759,415	161,903,489	171,428,103	180,693,083	173,985,025	153,922,309	114,717,480	65,607,814	61,008,401	1,406,899,947
Purchased (SA2)	34,553,112	34,867,272	38,268,428	53,156,620	84,725,960	96,521,920	110,862,576	113,081,144	94,977,300	84,569,628	48,501,816	34,885,972	828,971,748
Total	99,434,490	91,955,724	117,173,426	175,916,035	246,629,449	267,950,023	291,555,659	287,066,169	248,899,609	199,287,108	114,109,630	95,894,373	2,235,871,695

2022	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
GW (SA1)	63,469,715	74,242,203	92,483,924	97,643,001	140,747,995	155,597,114	166,596,675	164,513,039	144,632,180	126,478,648	76,517,155	65,813,605	1,368,735,254
Purchased (SA2)	32,115,380	43,369,788	47,452,372	68,588,608	62,494,652	90,110,812	96,146,424	95,299,688	92,002,504	81,006,904	61,785,548	41,748,872	812,121,552
Total	95,585,095	117,611,991	139,936,296	166,231,609	203,242,647	245,707,926	262,743,099	259,812,727	236,634,684	207,485,552	138,302,703	107,562,477	2,180,856,806

2023	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
GW (SA1)	62,562,387	56,343,279	58,232,742	83,205,416	129,475,692	149,684,059	174,452,699	172,730,059	146,408,453	121,106,581	85,315,369	68,908,092	1,308,424,828
Purchased (SA2)	32,851,412	33,735,548	33,439,340	35,189,660	59,937,240	84,604,784	102,673,472	99,610,412	93,544,132	80,540,900	61,575,360	43,502,932	761,205,192
Total	95,413,799	90,078,827	91,672,082	118,395,076	189,412,932	234,288,843	277,126,171	272,340,471	239,952,585	201,647,481	146,890,729	112,411,024	2,069,630,020

---------- Monthly Percent Change - Comparing 2020 to 2023 ----------

% Change	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
GW (SA1)	8.04%	-19.42%	-26.47%	-8.42%	-7.90%	-10.87%	-4.65%	-8.99%	-5.62%	-13.64%	-11.32%	-6.41%	-9.41%
Purchased (SA2)	3.49%	4.07%	-25.30%	-10.97%	-23.12%	-3.60%	-2.03%	-7.92%	-8.68%	-7.62%	-13.12%	-4.55%	-8.64%
Total	6.43%	-11.98%	-26.05%	-9.19%	-13.33%	-8.37%	-3.70%	-8.60%	-6.84%	-11.33%	-12.08%	-5.70%	-9.13%
% Cumulative Change	6.43%	-3.38%	-12.27%	-11.37%	-12.02%	-11.00%	-9.26%	-9.13%	-8.80%	-9.09%	-9.32%	-9.13%	-9.13%

*Notes

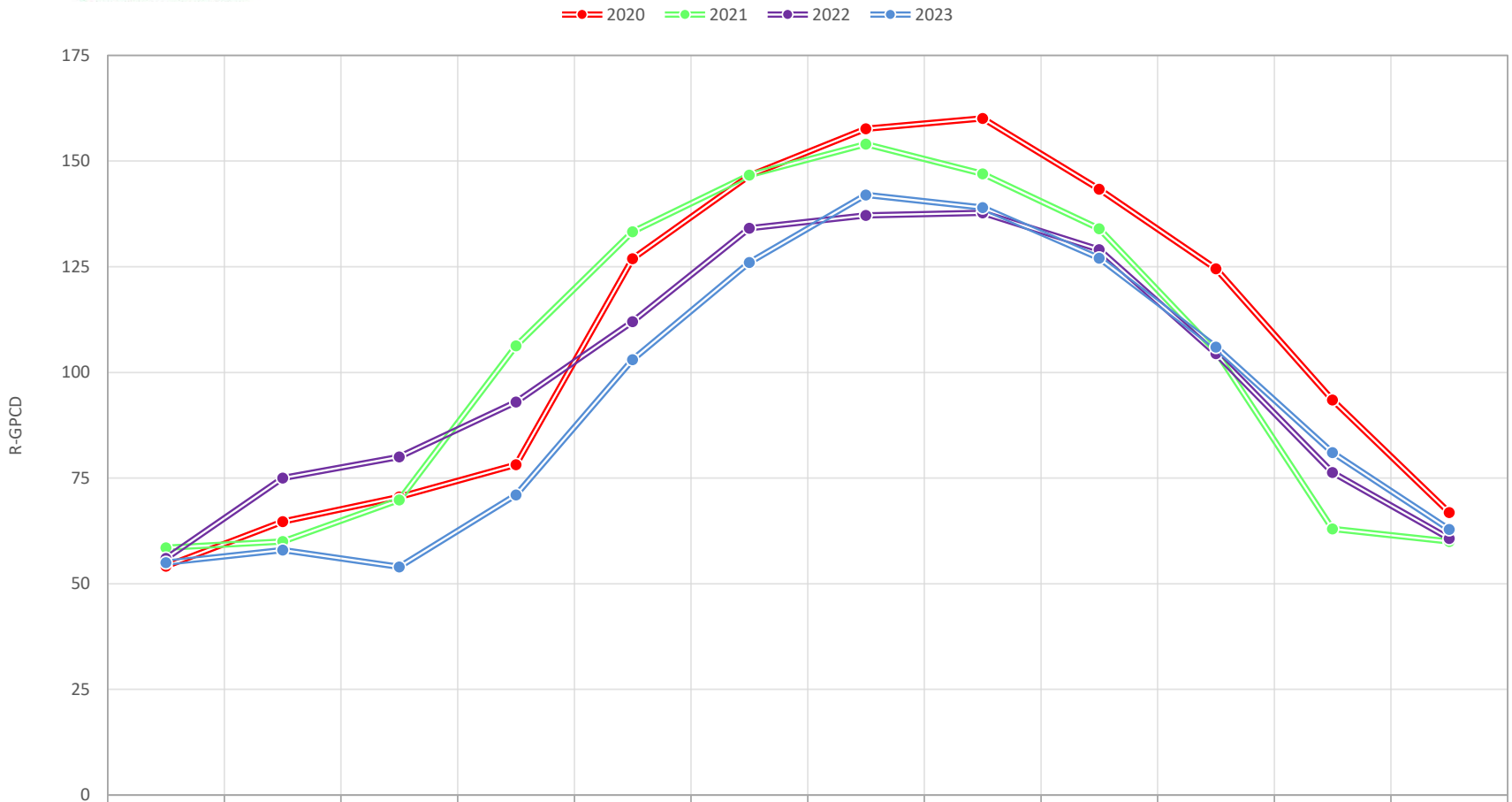
2020 August production number for SA1 includes water delivered through open interties with SA2.

SA1 = Service Area 1, SA2 = Service Area 2. SA1 is all groundwater (GW) production. SA2 is all purchased water from SCWA.

Charlois and Springhurst Intertie	18,000,000	Gallons	
Charlois Intertie (Aug 2020)	8,706,529	Gallons	(Determined from Bruce Kamilos calculations)
Springhurst Intertie (Aug 2020)	14,511,000	Gallons	(Number provided from meter read by SCWA)

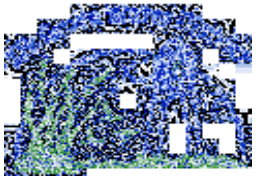
Service Area 2		Consumption	
2023	# Accts	CCF	Gallons
Jan	4,921	43,919	32,851,412
Feb	4,922	45,101	33,735,548
Mar	4,923	44,705	33,439,340
Apr	4,923	47,045	35,189,660
May	4,923	80,130	59,937,240
Jun	4,948	113,108	84,604,784
Jul	4,948	137,264	102,673,472
Aug	4,948	133,169	99,610,412
Sep	4,948	125,059	93,544,132
Oct	4,967	107,675	80,540,900
Nov	4,985	82,320	61,575,360
Dec	4,986	58,159	43,502,932

EGWD COMBINED R-GPCD



	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2020	54	65	71	78	127	147	158	160	143	125	93	67
2021	59	60	70	106	133	147	154	147	134	105	63	60
2022	56	75	80	93	112	134	137	138	129	104	76	61
2023	55	58	54	71	103	126	142	139	127	106	81	63

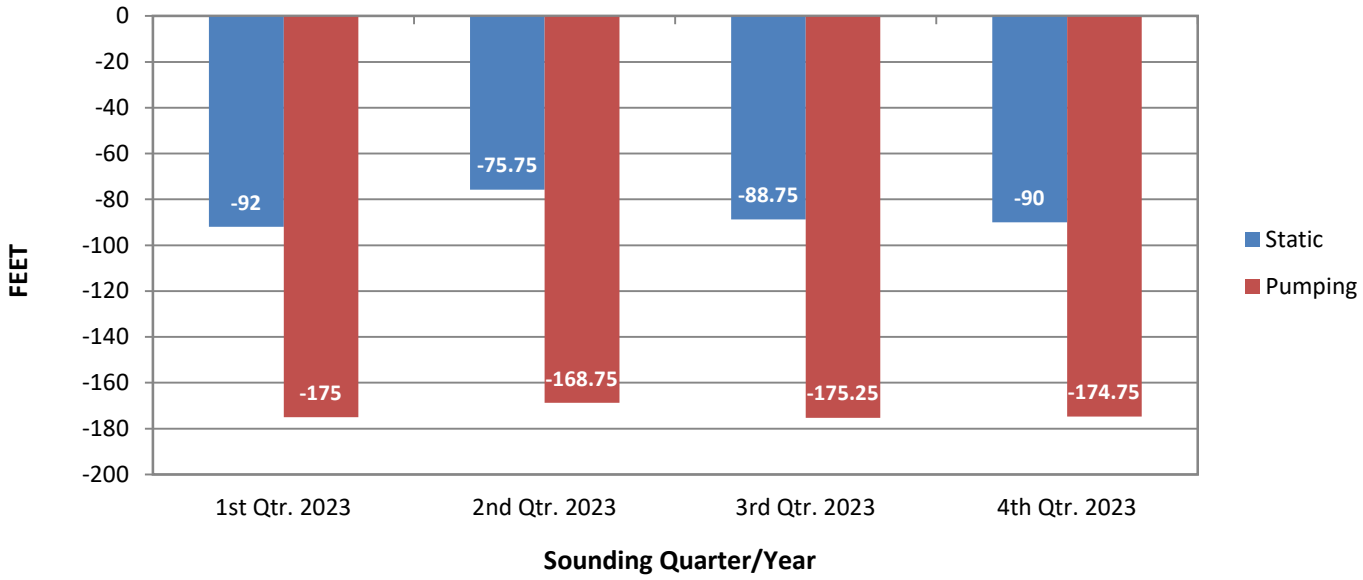
R-GPCD = Residential Gallons per Capita per Day

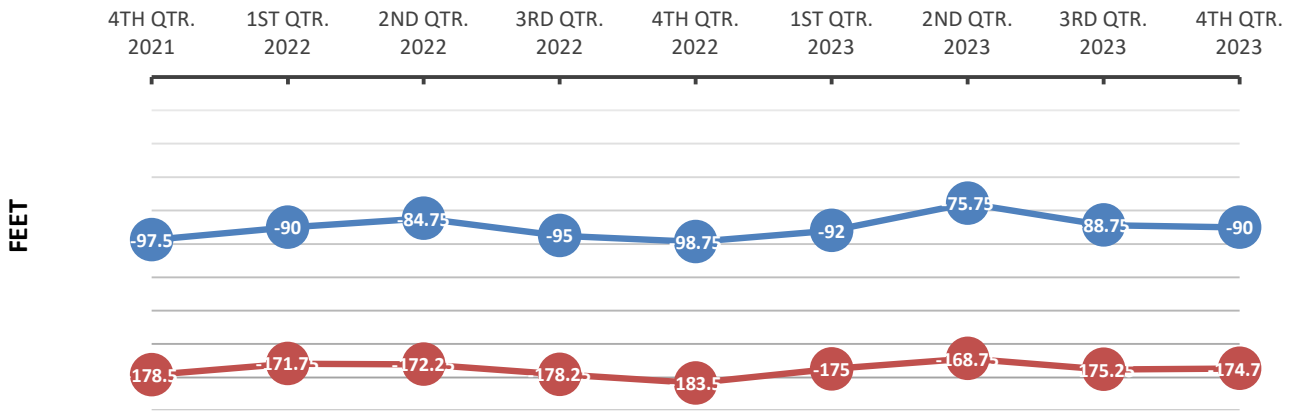


Elk Grove Water District

Static and Pumping Levels

Well 1D School St



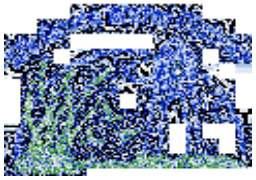


Latest Well Sounding

Static:	90 Ft
Pumping:	174.75 Ft
Drawdown:	84.75 Ft
GPM:	1,734
Specific Capacity:	20.456

Latest Sand Tester Results:

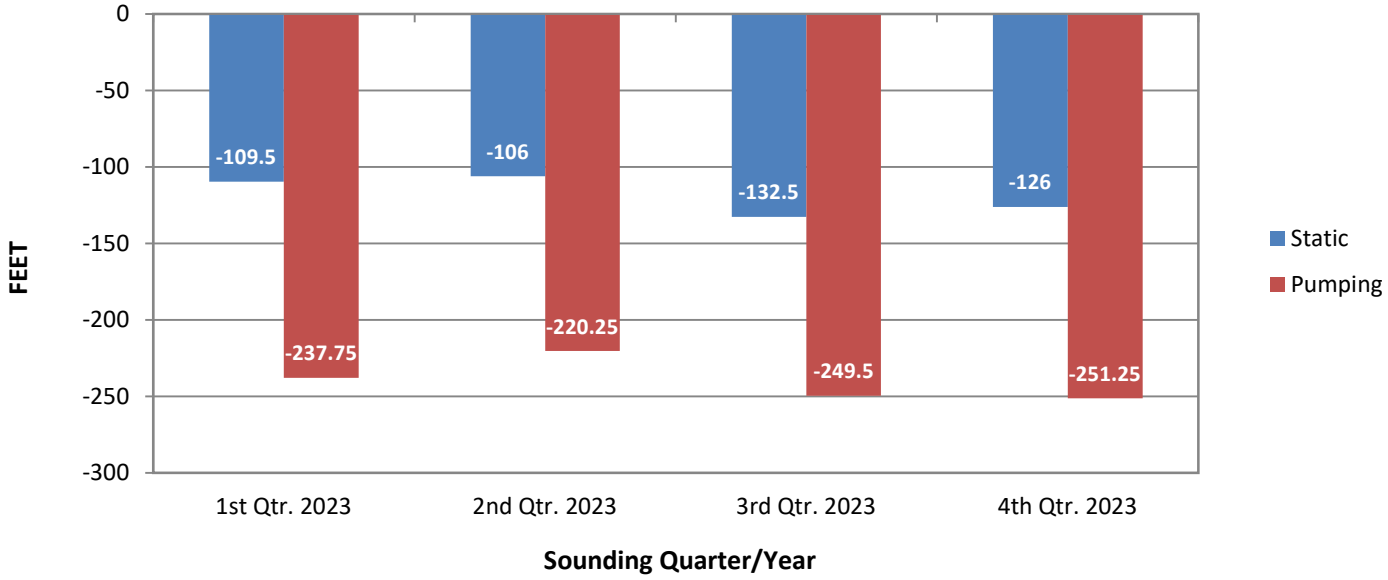
15 Min:	< 5 ppm



Elk Grove Water District

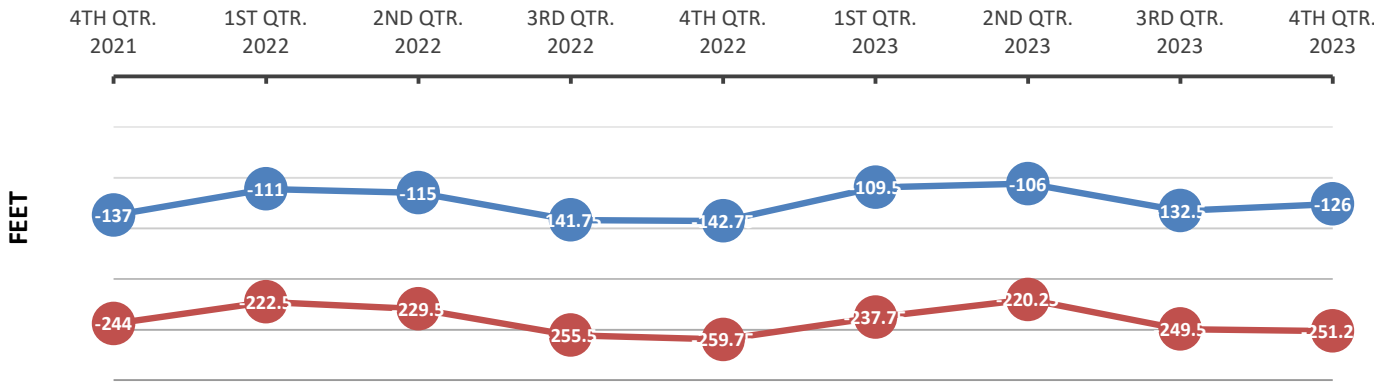
Static and Pumping Levels

Well 4D Webb St



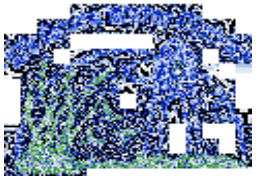
Latest Well Sounding

Static:	126 Ft
Pumping:	251.25 Ft
Drawdown:	125.25 Ft
GPM:	1,689
Specific Capacity:	13.483



Latest Sand Tester Results:

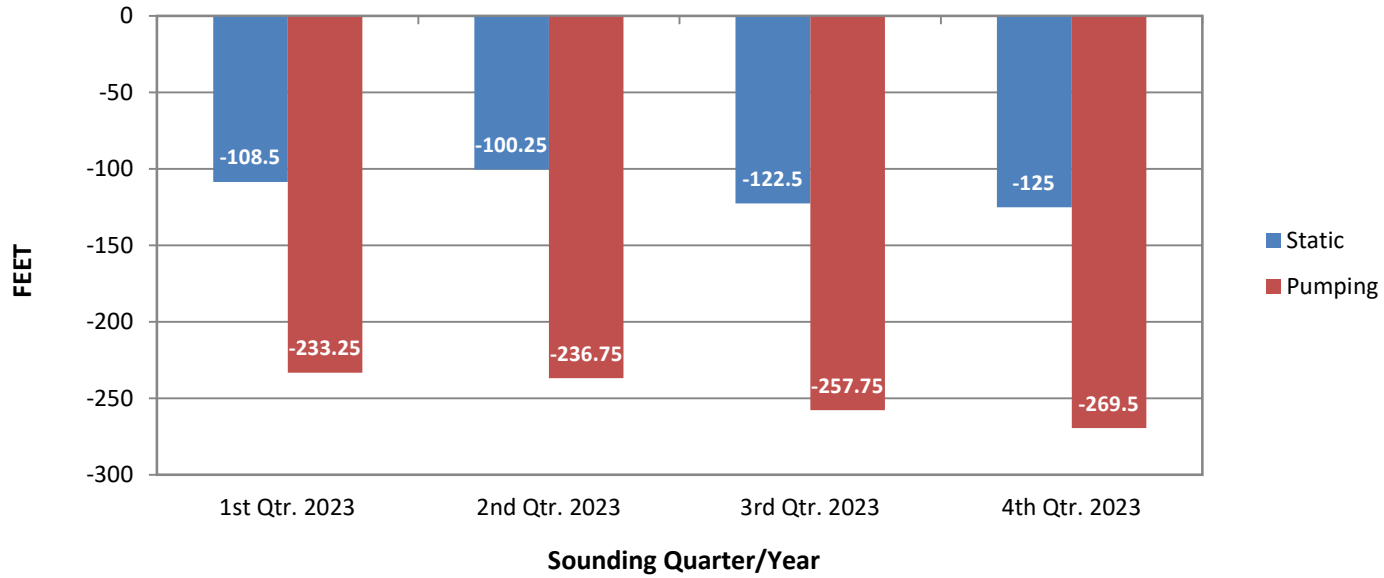
15 Min: < 5 ppm



Elk Grove Water District

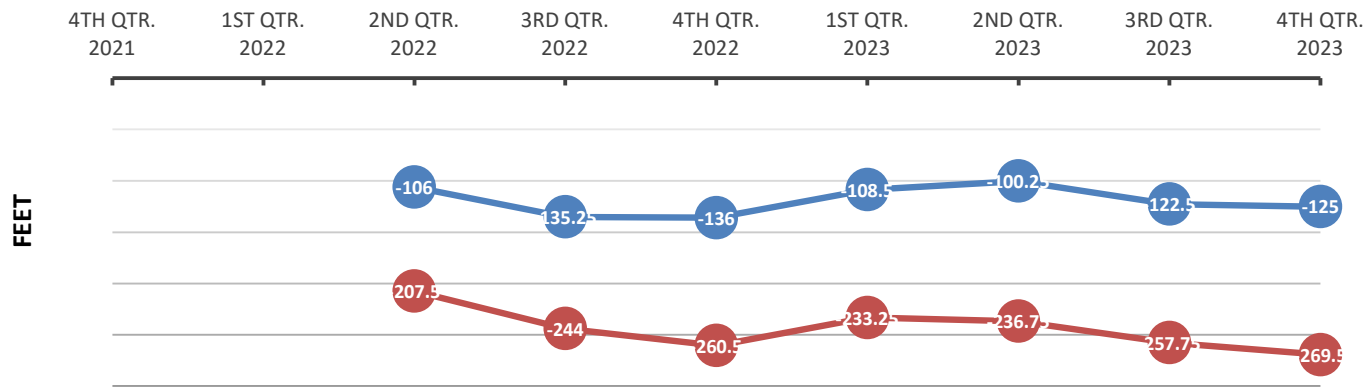
Static and Pumping Levels

Well 11D Dino



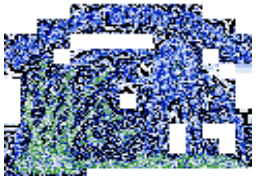
Latest Well Sounding

Static:	125 Ft
Pumping:	269.5 Ft
Drawdown:	144.5 Ft
GPM:	1,698
Specific Capacity:	11.754



Latest Sand Tester Results:

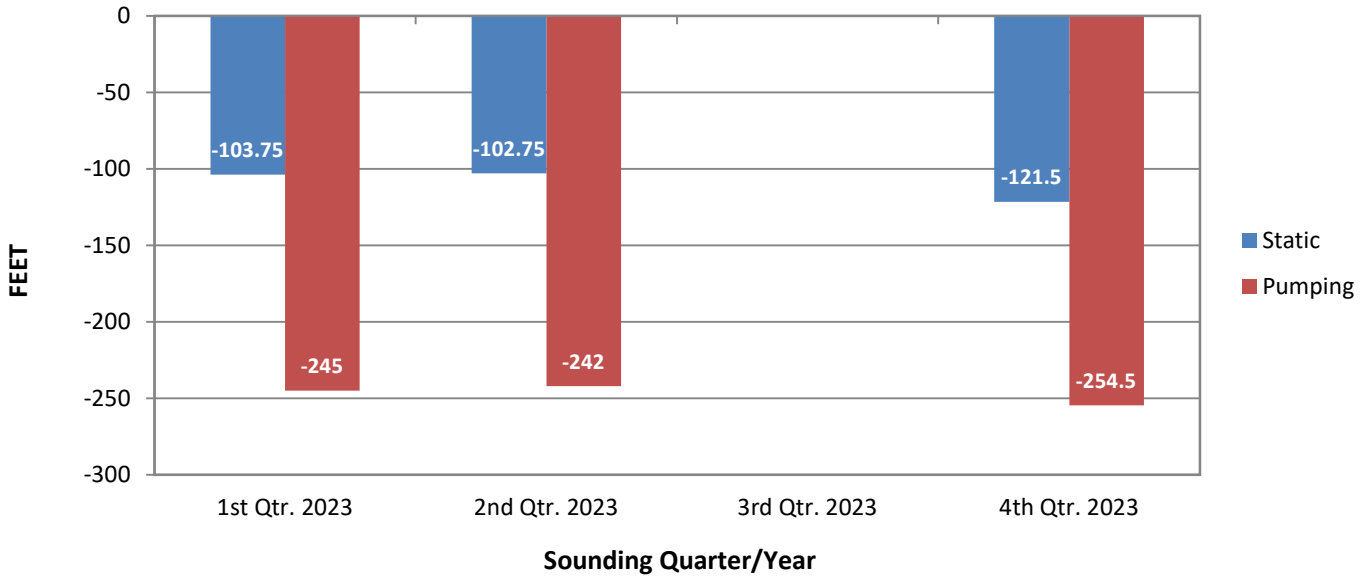
15 Min: < 5 ppm



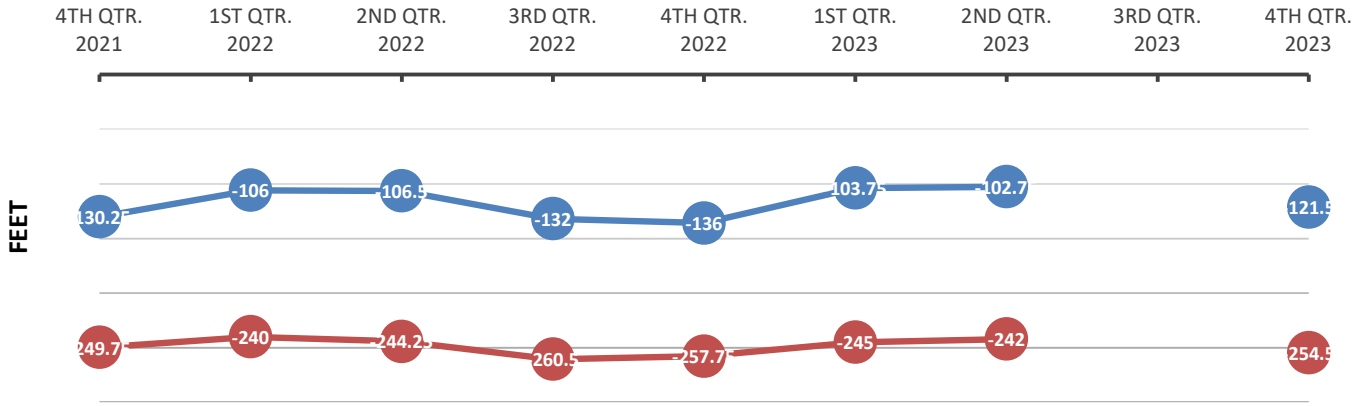
Elk Grove Water District

Static and Pumping Levels

Well 14D Railroad



Sounding Quarter/Year



Latest Well Sounding

Static:	121.5 Ft
Pumping:	254.5 Ft
Drawdown:	133 Ft
GPM:	1,495
Specific Capacity:	11.240

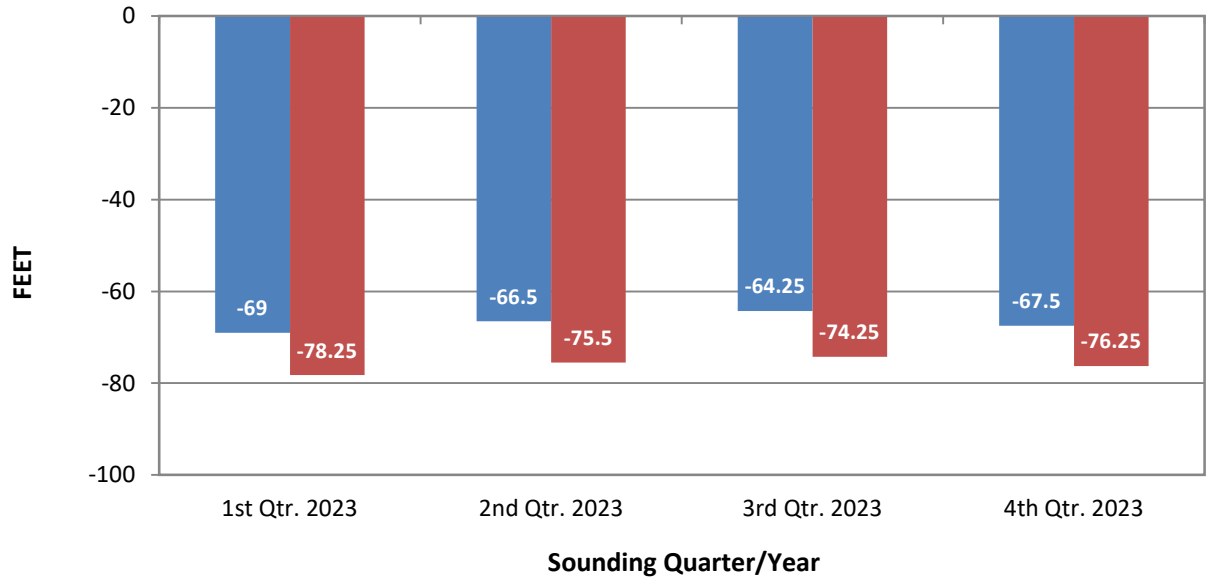
Latest Sand Tester Results:

15 Min: < 5 ppm

Elk Grove Water District

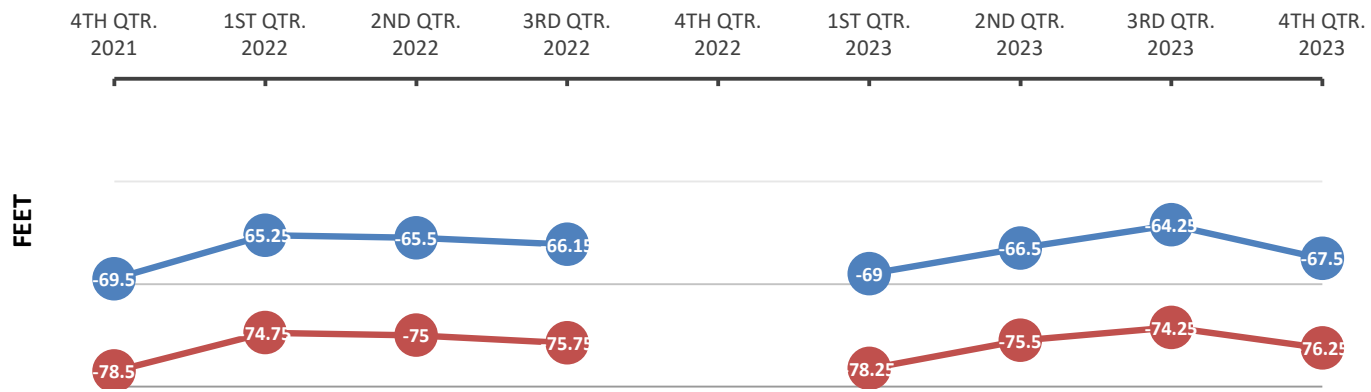
Static and Pumping Levels

Well 8 Williamson



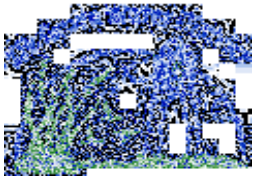
Latest Well Sounding

Static:	67.5 Ft
Pumping:	76.25 Ft
Drawdown:	8.75 Ft
GPM:	545
Specific Capacity:	62.330



Latest Sand Tester Results:

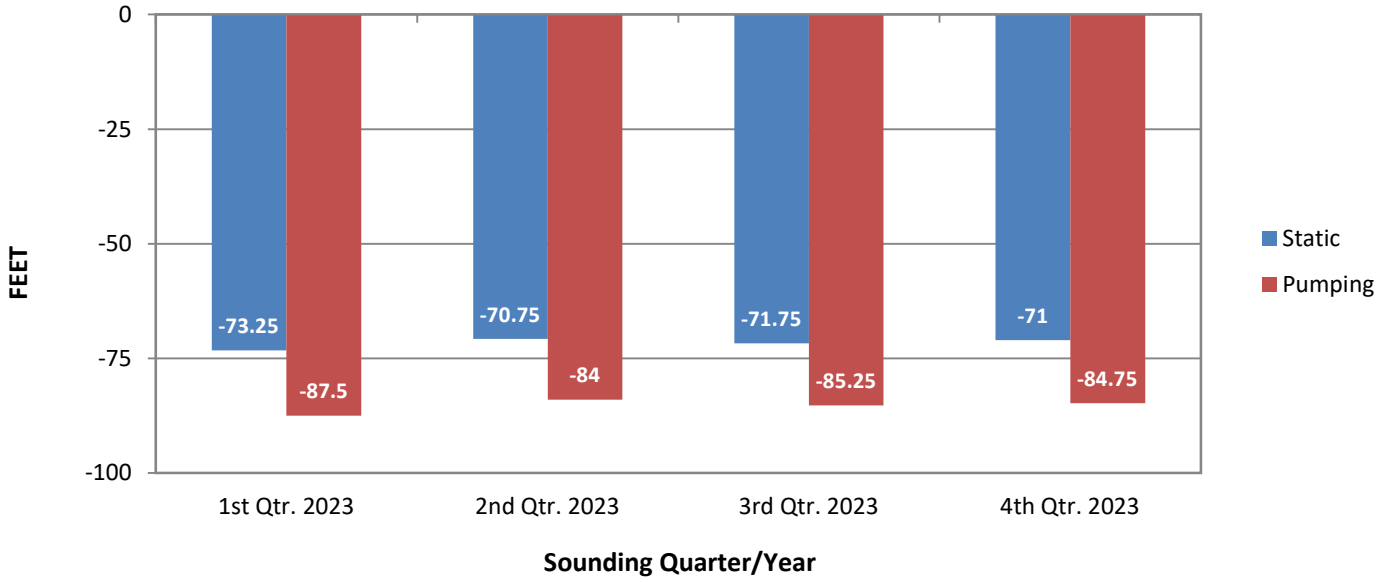
15 Min:	< 5 ppm



Elk Grove Water District

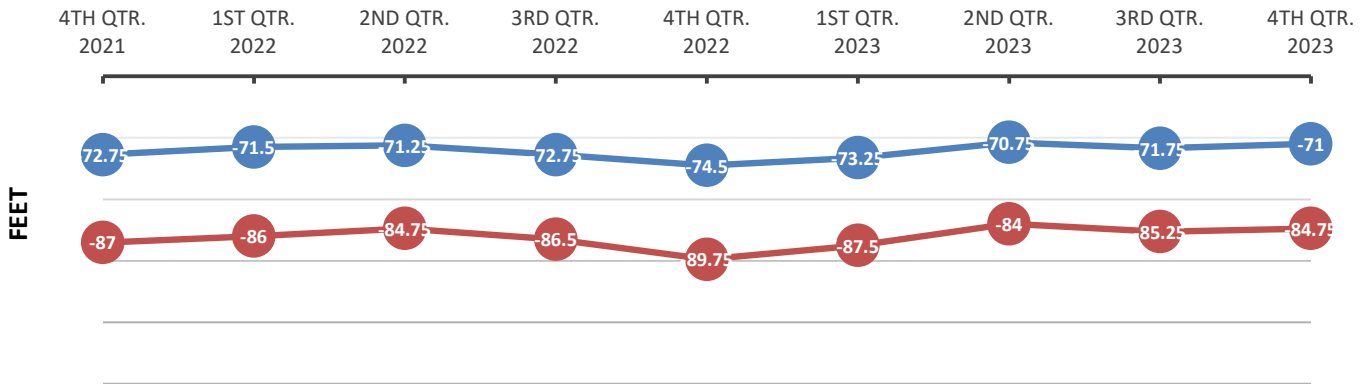
Static and Pumping Levels

Well 9 Polhemus



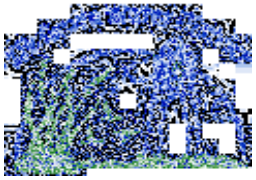
Latest Well Sounding

Static:	71 Ft
Pumping:	84.75 Ft
Drawdown:	13.75 Ft
GPM:	487
Specific Capacity:	35.437



Latest Sand Tester Results:

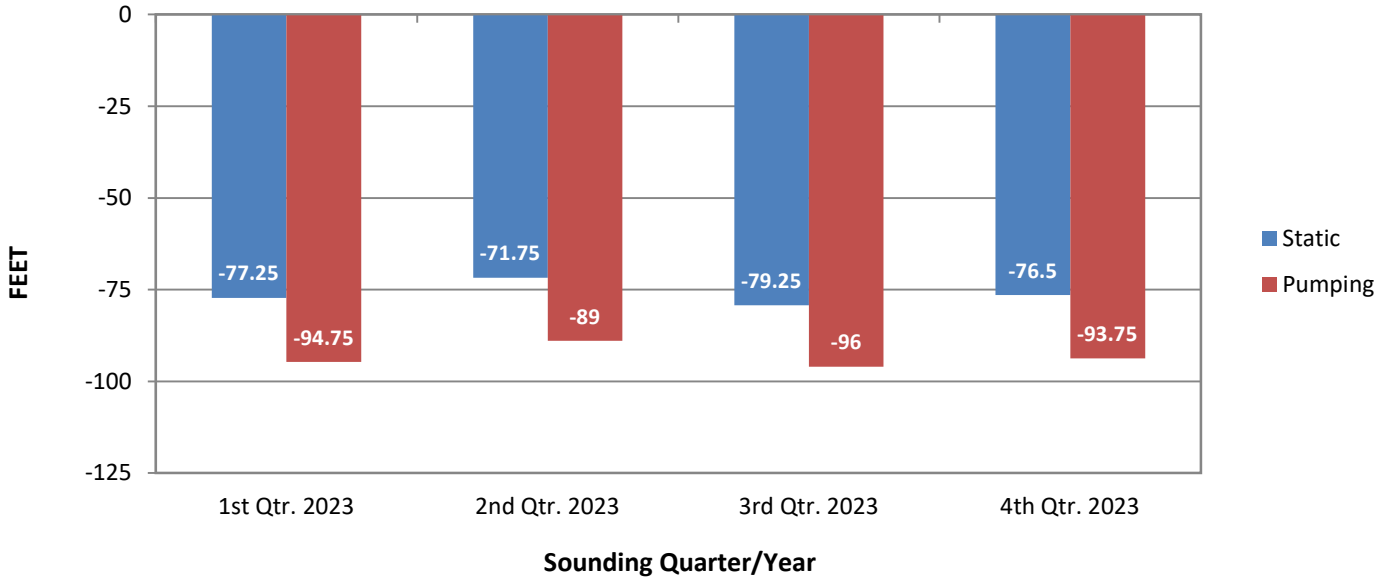
15 Min:	< 5 ppm



Elk Grove Water District

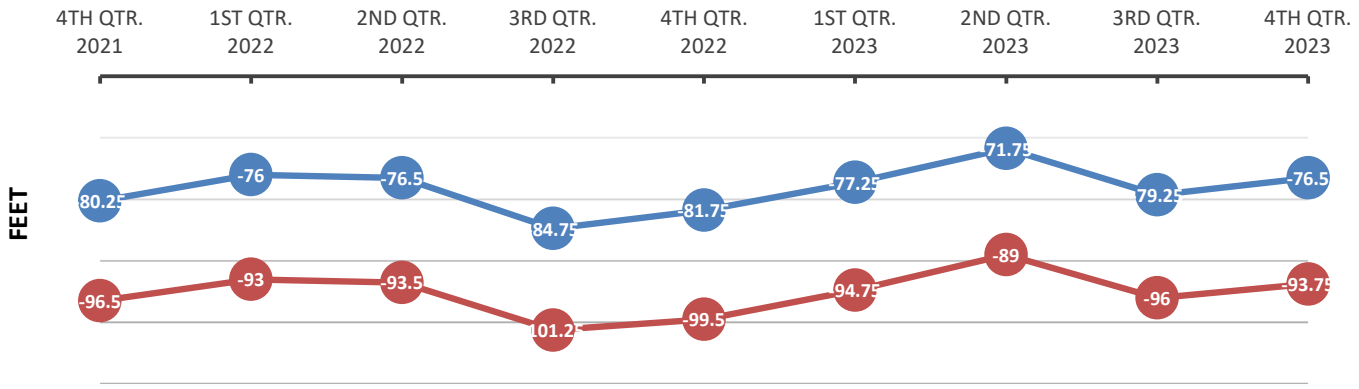
Static and Pumping Levels

Well 13 Hampton



Latest Well Sounding

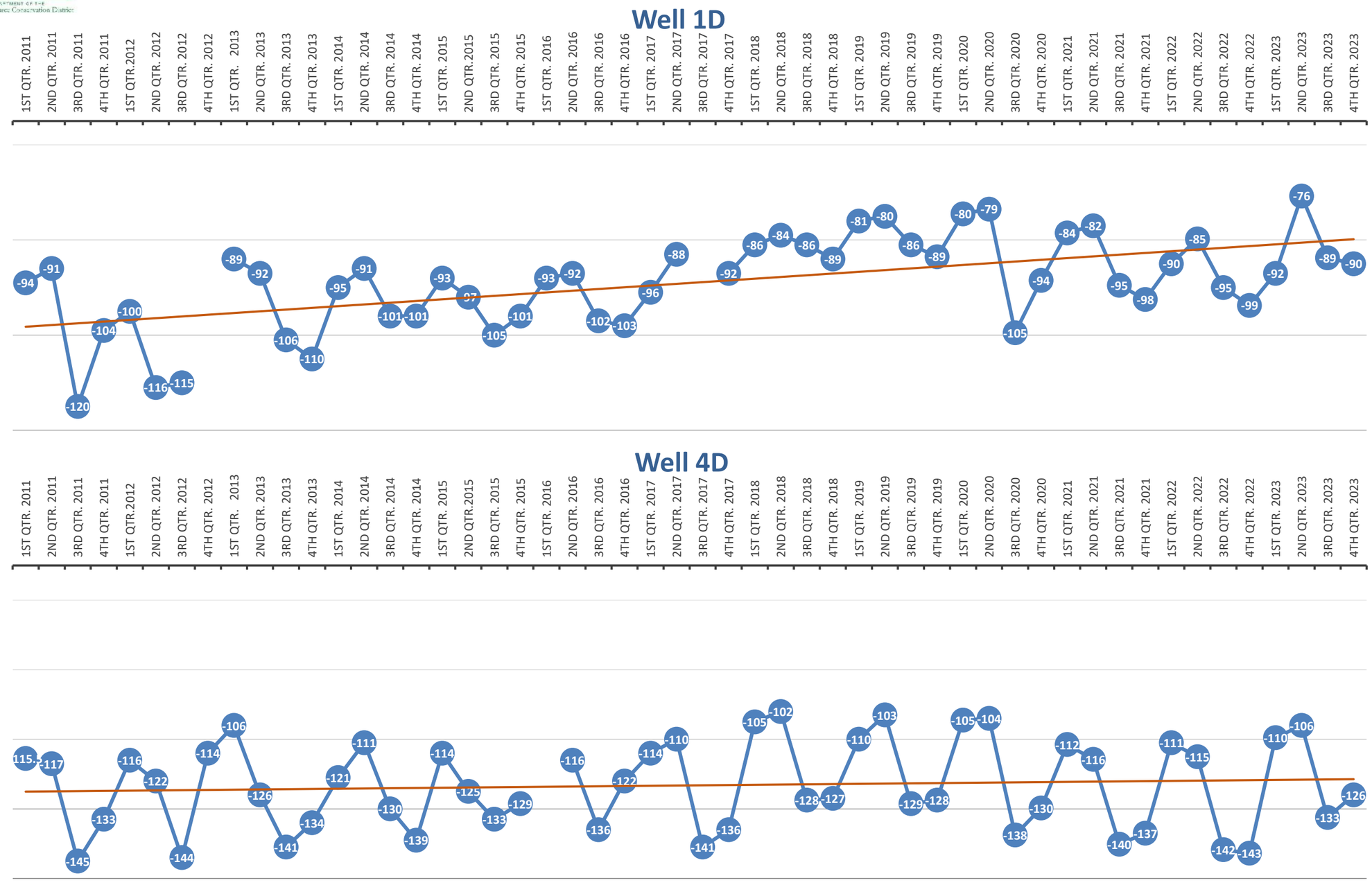
Static:	76.5 Ft
Pumping:	93.75 Ft
Drawdown:	17.25 Ft
GPM:	939
Specific Capacity:	54.410



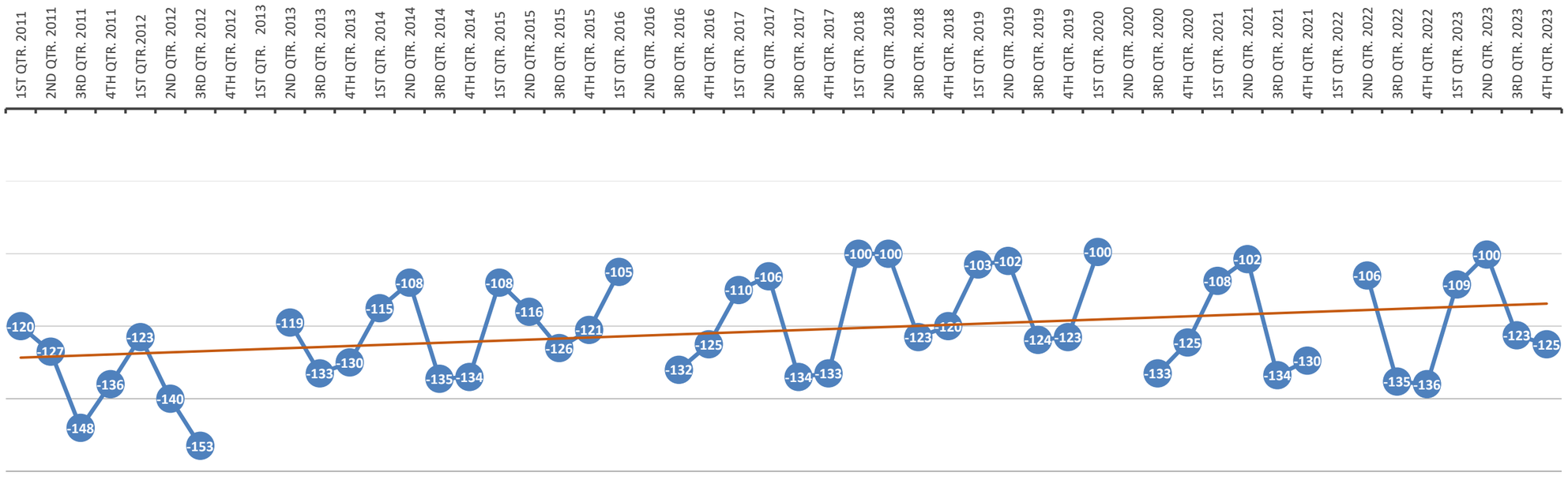
Latest Sand Tester Results:

15 Min: < 5 ppm

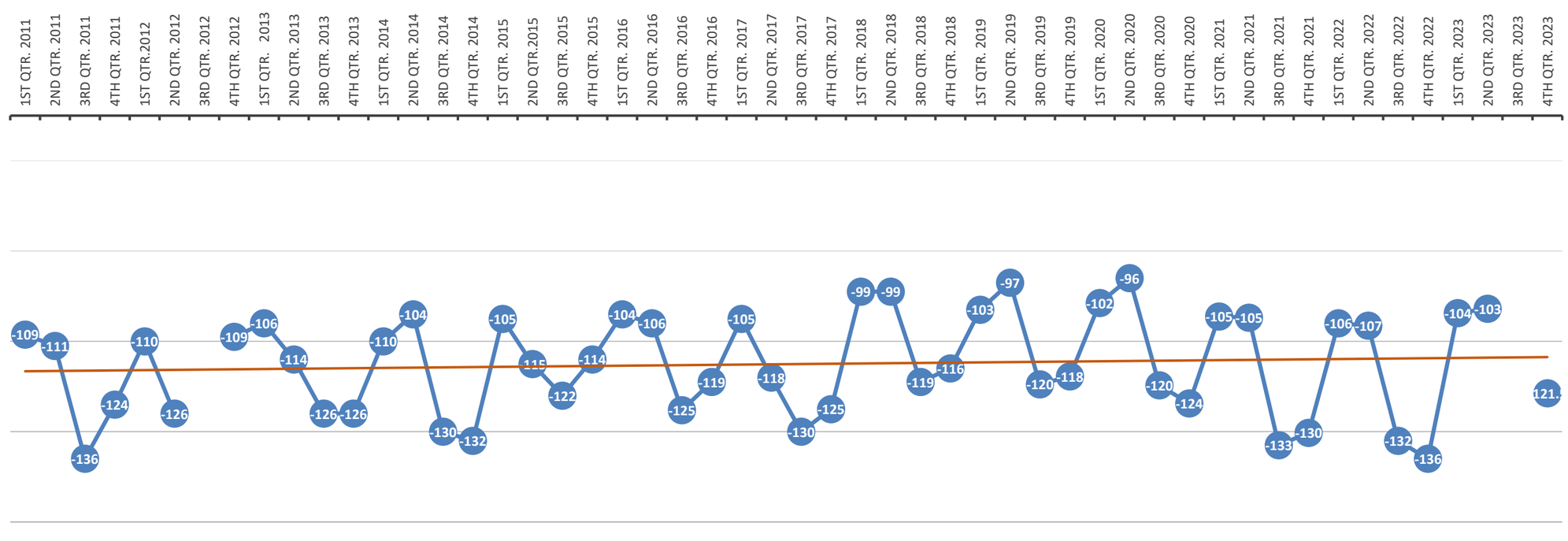
Historic Static Well Levels



Well 11D

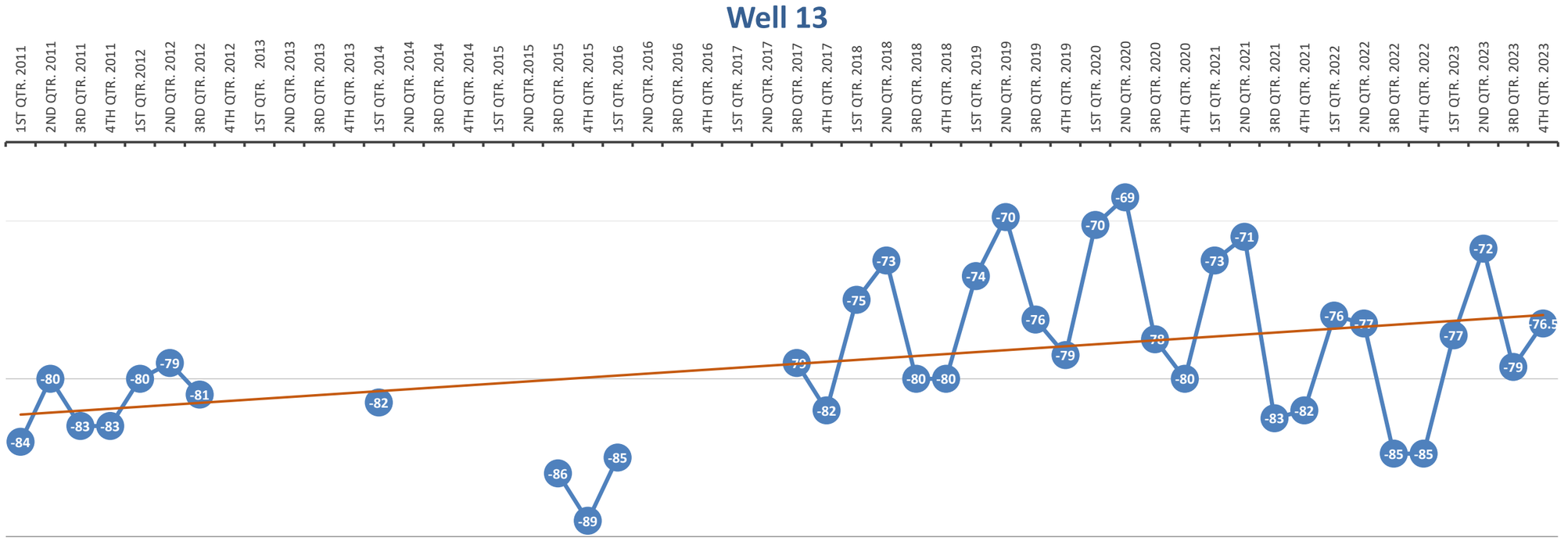


Well 14D



Well 8
1ST QTR. 2011
2ND QTR. 2011
3RD QTR. 2011
4TH QTR. 2011
1ST QTR.2012
2ND QTR. 2012
3RD QTR. 2012
4TH QTR. 2012
1ST QTR. 2013
2ND QTR. 2013
3RD QTR. 2013
4TH QTR. 2013
1ST QTR. 2014
2ND QTR. 2014
3RD QTR. 2014
4TH QTR. 2014
1ST QTR. 2015
2ND QTR.2015
3RD QTR. 2015
4TH QTR. 2015
1ST QTR. 2016
2ND QTR. 2016
3RD QTR. 2016
4TH QTR. 2016
1ST QTR. 2017
2ND QTR. 2017
3RD QTR. 2017
4TH QTR. 2017
1ST QTR. 2018
2ND QTR. 2018
3RD QTR. 2018
4TH QTR. 2018
1ST QTR. 2019
2ND QTR. 2019
3RD QTR. 2019
4TH QTR. 2019
1ST QTR. 2020
2ND QTR. 2020
3RD QTR. 2020
4TH QTR. 2020
1ST QTR. 2021
2ND QTR. 2021
3RD QTR. 2021
4TH QTR. 2021
1ST QTR. 2022
2ND QTR. 2022
3RD QTR. 2022
4TH QTR. 2022
1ST QTR. 2023
2ND QTR. 2023
3RD QTR. 2023
4TH QTR. 2023
-76 -75 -75 -75 -72 -79 -79 -75 -78 -80 -79 -73 -78 -73 -74 -73 -73 -75 -73 -72 -81 -77 -73 -71 -73 -68 -66 -66 -65 -63 -65 -68 -69 -64 -65 -65 -70 -65 -66 -66 -69 -67 -64 -67.5

Well 9
1ST QTR. 2011
2ND QTR. 2011
3RD QTR. 2011
4TH QTR. 2011
1ST QTR.2012
2ND QTR. 2012
3RD QTR. 2012
4TH QTR. 2012
1ST QTR. 2013
2ND QTR. 2013
3RD QTR. 2013
4TH QTR. 2013
1ST QTR. 2014
2ND QTR. 2014
3RD QTR. 2014
4TH QTR. 2014
1ST QTR. 2015
2ND QTR.2015
3RD QTR. 2015
4TH QTR. 2015
1ST QTR. 2016
2ND QTR. 2016
3RD QTR. 2016
4TH QTR. 2016
1ST QTR. 2017
2ND QTR. 2017
3RD QTR. 2017
4TH QTR. 2017
1ST QTR. 2018
2ND QTR. 2018
3RD QTR. 2018
4TH QTR. 2018
1ST QTR. 2019
2ND QTR. 2019
3RD QTR. 2019
4TH QTR. 2019
1ST QTR. 2020
2ND QTR. 2020
3RD QTR. 2020
4TH QTR. 2020
1ST QTR. 2021
2ND QTR. 2021
3RD QTR. 2021
4TH QTR. 2021
1ST QTR. 2022
2ND QTR. 2022
3RD QTR. 2022
4TH QTR. 2022
1ST QTR. 2023
2ND QTR. 2023
3RD QTR. 2023
4TH QTR. 2023
-82 -80 -82 -81 -78 -83.5 -78 -79 -83 -84 -79 -79 -83 -83 -80 -78 -81 -80 -78 -80 -82 -84 -79 -77 -78 -79 -75 -73 -75 -77 -74 -70 -71 -71 -69 -68 -72 -73 -70 -69 -72 -73 -73 -71 -73 -75 -73 -71 -71 -71


Well 13
1ST QTR. 2011
2ND QTR. 2011
3RD QTR. 2011
4TH QTR. 2011
1ST QTR.2012
2ND QTR. 2012
3RD QTR. 2012
4TH QTR. 2012
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4TH QTR. 2013
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3RD QTR. 2021
4TH QTR. 2021
1ST QTR. 2022
2ND QTR. 2022
3RD QTR. 2022
4TH QTR. 2022
1ST QTR. 2023
2ND QTR. 2023
3RD QTR. 2023
4TH QTR. 2023
-84
-80
-83
-83
-80
-79
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-82
-86
-89
-85
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-75
-73
-80
-80
-74
-70
-76
-79
-70
-69
-78
-80
-73
-71
-83
-82
-76
-77
-85
-85
-77
-72
-79
-76.5

Monthly Sample Report - December 2023
Water System: Elk Grove Water System

Sampling Point: 01 - 8693 W. Camden			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**
12/5/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/12/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/19/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/26/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week

Sampling Point: School Well 01D - Raw Water			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**

Sampling Point: 02 - 9425 Emerald Vista			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**
12/5/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/12/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/19/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/26/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week

Sampling Point: 03 - 8809 Valley Oak			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**
12/5/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/12/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/19/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/26/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week

Sampling Point: Webb Well 04D - Raw Water			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**

Sampling Point: 04 - 10122 Glacier Point			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**
12/5/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/12/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/19/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/26/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week

Sampling Point: 05 - 9230 Amsden Ct.			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**
12/5/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/12/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/19/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/26/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week

Sampling Point: 06 - 9227 Rancho Dr.			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**
12/5/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/12/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/19/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/26/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week

Sampling Point: 07 - Al Gates Park Mainline Dr.			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**
12/5/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/12/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/19/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/26/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week

Sampling Point: - Williamson Well 8 Raw Water			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**

Sampling Point: 08 - 9436 Hollow Springs Wy.			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**
12/5/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/12/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/19/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/26/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/5/2023	Distribution System	Fluoride	Week

Sampling Point: Polhemus Well 9 Raw Water			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**

Sampling Point: 09 - 8417 Blackman Wy.			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**
12/5/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/12/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/19/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/26/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week

Sampling Point: 10 - 9373 Oreo Ranch Cir.			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**
12/5/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/12/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/19/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/26/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week

Sampling Point: 11 - 9907 Kapalua Ln.			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**
12/5/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/12/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/19/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/26/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week

Sampling Point: 12-9205 Meadow Grove Dr.			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**
12/5/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/12/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/19/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week
12/26/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	Week

Sampling Point: Dino Well 11D - Raw Water			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**

Sampling Point: Hampton Well 13 - Raw Water			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**
12/5/2023	Source Water	Fe, Mn, As, Total	Weekly
12/11/2023	Source Water	Fe, Mn, As, Total	Weekly
12/19/2023	Source Water	Fe, Mn, As, Total	Weekly
12/26/2023	Source Water	Fe, Mn, As, Total	Weekly

Sampling Point: Hampton WTP Effluent			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**
12/5/2023	Source Water	Fe, Mn, As, Total	Weekly
12/11/2023	Source Water	Fe, Mn, As, Total	Weekly
12/19/2023	Source Water	Fe, Mn, As, Total	Weekly
12/26/2023	Source Water	Fe, Mn, As, Total	Weekly

Sampling Point: Hampton WTP Backwash Tank			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**

Sampling Point: Railroad Well 14D - Raw Water			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**

Sampling Point: Railroad WTP Effluent			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**
12/5/2023	Treated Plant Effluent	Fe, Mn,As, Al	Monthly

Sampling Point: Railroad WTP Backwash Tank			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Occurrence**

Sampling Point: Special Distribution/Construction Samples			
Sample Date	**Sample Class**	**Sample Name**	**Collection Description**
12/5/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	9650 E. Stockton Blvd. New Mainline Install
12/12/2023	Distribution System	Bacteriological	9096 Locust St. Blow-Off School St. CIP

Colors	Monthly Total	Yearly Total
Black = Scheduled	58	859
Green = Unscheduled	2	41
Red = Incomplete Sample	0	

Elk Grove Water District
A DEPARTMENT OF THE
Florin Resource Conservation District

January 3, 2024

Sacramento Regional County
Sanitation District
Environmental Specialist
10060 Goethe Rd.
Sacramento, CA. 95827

WASTEWATER DISCHARGE COMPLIANCE REPORT FORM

Enclosed is the Wastewater Discharge Compliance Report Form from Elk Grove Water District December 2023.

If you have any further questions, you may contact me at 916-585-9386

STEVE SHAW
WATER TREATMENT SUPERVISOR

SACRAMENTO REGIONAL COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT (REGIONAL SAN)

COMPLIANCE REPORT FORM

Attn: Alex Burkert	E-mail: burkerta@sacsewer.com	Wastewater Source Control Section
Phone: (916) 875-6454		Fax: (916) 854-9286
From: Steve Shaw		
Company: Elk Grove Water District		Permit # WTP-010

Discharge Month:	December	Year:	2023

The following reports and information are attached (check all that apply):

☒ Water use/flow meter report (If there is no discharge during the reporting period, this must be reported)

Location	Total Gallons
OF 1 Hampton WTP Backwash Tank	27,970
OF 3 Railroad WTP Backwash Tank	
OF 5 Analyzer Water	35,712
OF 6 Tank Sludge (preapproval req)	
OF 7 Misc. (preapproval req)	

☐ Monitoring results/analytical report(s)

pH (if measured); Grab Monitoring Data Review

☐

Location	Date and Time	pH
OF1		
OF3		
OF6		
OF7		

pH compliance statement – CHECK ONE BELOW

☐ Based on a review of this facility's pH data, pH has exceeded the discharge limits.

☐ I certify that this facility has reviewed pH data and is in compliance.

Discharge Rate - CHECK ONE BELOW

☐ Based on a review of this facility's flow data, the discharge rate limit was exceeded.

or

☒ I certify that this facility is in compliance with the discharge rate limit.

☐ Attached is a description of anticipated changes that may significantly alter the nature, quality, or volume of the wastewater discharged.

☒ Flow monitoring equipment certification

☐ Other (explain):

SACRAMENTO REGIONAL COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT (REGIONAL SAN)

Domestic Calculation

Domestic Usage/ Employee Monthly Totals	Number of Full-time Equivalent* Employees	Business Days per Month	Allowance (gallons per day)	Gallons
Production	2	17	15	510
Office	3	17	10	510
Drivers/Field	13	17	3	663
			Total	1,683

*FTE Equivalent: all employees' monthly hours added together and converted to a full-time employee count

Certification Statement

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

SIGNATURE of Authorized Representative: _____

PRINTED NAME, TITLE: Steve Shaw (Name) Water Treatment Supervisor (Title)

DATE: January 3, 2024

Aqua Sierra Controls, Inc.

INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION REPORT

Aqua Sierra Controls, Inc.
1650 Industrial Drive
Auburn, CA 95603
Phone (800) 649-4287
Fax (530) 823-3475
service@aquasierra.com

Attn: STEVE SHAW
ELK GROVE WATER DISTRICT
9257 ELK GROVE BLVD
ELK GROVE, CA. 95624

Instrument ID 07
Description MAGNETIC FLOW METER
Serial Number 04W024929
Model Number MFE4ER140111

Calibrated 12/14/2023
Scheduled 12/13/2024
Calibration ID 37349
Certificate # 07
Equipment ID WASTE METER
Department ELK GROVE WATER
Manufacturer ABB KENT TAYLOR
Calibration Type SCHEDULED
Location RAILROAD WTP
Building WASTE TANK

Calibration Specifications

Stated Accuracy Pct of Reading

In Val	In Type	Out Val	Out Type	Fnd As	Error %	Lft As	Error %
0.00	FEET PER SEC.	0.00	GPM Rate	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
1.50	FEET PER SEC.	63.11	GPM Rate	63.21	0.16%	63.21	0.16%
3.00	FEET PER SEC.	126.21	GPM Rate	126.82	0.48%	126.82	0.48%
6.00	FEET PER SEC.	252.43	GPM Rate	253.72	0.51%	253.72	0.51%

Stated Accuracy Pct of Reading

In Val	In Type	Out Val	Out Type	Fnd As	Error %	Lft As	Error %
0.00	FEET PER SEC.	0.00	GPM Totalizer	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
1.50	FEET PER SEC.	63.11	GPM Totalizer	63.21	0.16%	63.21	0.16%
3.00	FEET PER SEC.	126.21	GPM Totalizer	126.82	0.48%	126.82	0.48%
6.00	FEET PER SEC.	252.43	GPM Totalizer	253.72	0.51%	253.72	0.51%

Stated Accuracy Pct of Reading

In Val	In Type	Out Val	Out Type	Fnd As	Error %	Lft As	Error %
0.00	FEET PER SEC.	4.00	mA	3.99	-0.25%	3.99	-0.25%
1.50	FEET PER SEC.	5.68	mA	5.68	0.00%	5.68	0.00%
3.00	FEET PER SEC.	7.37	mA	7.38	0.14%	7.38	0.14%
6.00	FEET PER SEC.	10.73	mA	10.75	0.19%	10.75	0.19%

Test Instruments Used During the Calibration

Test Instrument ID	Description	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number
203	Magmeter Simulator	Abb	MFE-SIM	P1540511212
556	Fluke 789 Process Meter	Fluke	789	633S0102

Notes about this calibration

Work with operations to turn off alarms before shutting off power to meter. The meter is shutoff @power distribution panel across yard.
Waste Meter, Main Floor
0-600 GPM = 4-20 mA
Sensor Size: 100 mm
Sensor Factor Number 1 = 1.10888, Number 2 = -19, Number 3 = 5, Number 4 = 1.0000
Totalizer Start: 17867168 Gallons, Start Time: 11:45 Hours
Totalizer Stop: 17872486 Gallons, Stop Time: 12:15 Hours
Meter is located at: 9715 Railroad Street, Elk Grove
Railroad W.T.P.
0-600 gpm = 4-20 ma

Calibration Result Calibration Successful
Who Calibrated Matthew Weichers

DocuSigned by:
Matthew Weichers
DFA72F7675FB481...

Aqua Sierra Controls, Inc.
1650 Industrial Drive
Auburn, CA 95603
(530) 823-3241 Fax (530-823-3475

Meter Certification Report

Customer: Elk Grove Water District Date: 12/4/2023
Address: 9257 Elk Grove Boulevard
Elk Grove, CA 95624
Location: 10113 Hampton Oak, Hampton Oak W.T.P. Attn: Steve Shaw

Description of Metering Equipment:
Transmitter-- 4" ABB Watermeter M/N: FET3251AOP183C1H1 S/N: 3K620000175209
Sensor Tube-- M/N: FEP325100M1S1A1B1B1A5P1BOY1AYJIF6T3 Order #: 3R620000175210

Test run #1

Approx Run time 5:00 Minutes

Thermo	Appx. Flow	Totalized Flow	Customer Meter	Appx. Flow	Totalized Flow	Error %
	61	305	ABB Watermenter	60.8	304	

Test run #2

Approx Run time 5:00 Minutes

Thermo	Appx. Flow	Totalized Flow	Customer Meter	Appx. Flow	Totalized Flow	Error %
	58.8	294	ABB Watermenter	58.4	292	

Test run #3

Approx Run time 5:00 Minutes

Thermo	Appx. Flow	Totalized Flow	Customer Meter	Appx. Flow	Totalized Flow	Error %
	59.8	299	ABB Watermenter	59.2	296	

Final Check after Adjustment

Approx Run time Minutes

Thermo	Appx. Flow	Totalized Flow	Customer Meter	Appx. Flow	Totalized Flow	Error %
			ABB Watermenter			

Pass_X_____ Fail_____

Comments: 4" Carbon Steel, Pipe O.D. = 4.500", Wall Thickness = 0.375"
Pipe is very short, Transmitter located inside building (Backwash Wasteflow) Pipe is located outside by tank.
Totalizer Start: 43490000 13:00, Totalizer Stop: 43498883 14:00

Calibration Performed by: DocuSigned by: Mathew Weichers DFA72F7675FB481...
Mathew Weichers

Elk Grove Water District
A DEPARTMENT OF THE
Florin Resource Conservation District

January 2, 2024

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water
1001 I Street
13th Floor
Sacramento, CA. 95814

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM COLIFORM MONITORING

Enclosed is the Monthly Summary of Distribution System Coliform Monitoring report from Elk Grove Water District for December 2023.

If you have any further questions, you may contact me at 916-585-9386.

STEVE SHAW
WATER TREATMENT SUPERVISOR

9257 Elk Grove Blvd. Elk Grove, CA 95624 (916) 685-3556 Fax (916) 685-5376

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

(including triggered source monitoring for systems subject to the Groundwater Rule)

System Name	System Number
Elk Grove Water District	3410008

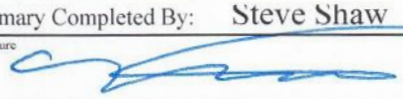
Sampling Period – Month	Year
December	2023

	Number Required	Number Collected	Number Total Coliform Positives	Number E.coli Positives
1. Routine Samples (see note 1)	48	48	0	0
2. Repeat Samples following samples that are Total Coliform Positive and *E.coli* **Negative** (see notes 10 and 11)		0	0	0
3. Repeat Samples following Routine Samples that are **Total Coliform Positive** and ***E. coli* Positive** (see notes 10 and 11)		0	0	0
4. Treatment Technique (TT)/MCL Violation Computation for Total Coliform/*E. coli* Positive Samples a. Totals (sum of columns)	48	48	0	0
b. If 40 or more samples collected in month, determine percent of samples that are total coliform positive [(total number positive/total number collected) x 100] =	0 %			
c. Did the system trigger… a **Level 2** Assessment TT? (see notes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 for trigger info)			☐ Yes ☑ No	
If a Level 2 Assessment is triggered, see note 8 below.				
a **Level 1** Assessment TT? (see note 7 for trigger info)			☐ Yes ☑ No	
If a Level 1 Assessment is triggered, see note 9 below.				
5. Triggered Source Samples per Groundwater Rule (see notes 12 and 13)		0	0	0

6. Invalidated Samples

(Note what samples, if any, were invalidated; who authorized the invalidation; and when replacement samples were collected. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)

7. Summary Completed By: Steve Shaw

Signature	Title	Date
	Water Treatment Supervisor	1.2.2024

NOTES AND INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Routine samples include:
   a. Samples required pursuant to 22 CCR Section 64423 and any additional samples required by an approved routine sample siting plan established pursuant to 22 CCR Section 64422.
   b. Extra samples are required for systems collecting less than five routine samples per month that had one or more total coliform positives in previous month;
   c. Extra samples for systems with high source water turbidities that are using surface water or groundwater under direct influence of surface water and do not practice filtration in compliance with regulations;
2. Note: For a repeat sample following a total coliform positive sample, any *E.coli* positive repeat (boxed entry) **constitutes an MCL violation and requires immediate notification to the Division** (22, CCR, Section 64426.1).
3. Note: For repeat sample following a *E.coli* positive sample, any total coliform positive repeat (boxed entry) **constitutes an MCL violation and requires immediate notification to the Division** (22, CCR, Section 64426.1).
4. Note: Failure to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli* positive routine sample (22, CCR, Section 64426.1) **constitutes an MCL violation and requires immediate notification to the Division** (22, CCR, Section 64426.1).
5. Note: Failure to test for *E. coli* when any repoeat sample tests postive for total coliform (22, CCR, Section 64426.1) **constitutes an MCL violation and requires immediate notification to the Division** (22, CCR, Section 64426.1).
6. Note: Second Level 1 treatment technique trigger in a rolling 12-month period.
7. Total coliform Treatment Technique (TT) Violation **(Notify Department within 24 hours of TT violation):**
   a. For systems collecting less than 40 samples, if two or more samples are total coliform positive, then the TT is violated and a Level 1 Assessment is required.
   b. For systems collecting 40 or more samples, if more than 5.0 percent of samples collected are total coliform positive, then the TT is violated and a Level 1 Assessment is required.
8. Contact the Division as soon as practical to arrange for the division to conduct a Level 2 Assessment of the water system. The water system shall complete a Level 2 Assessment and sumbit it to the Division within 30 days of learning of the trigger exceedance.
9. Conduct a Level 1 Assessment in accordance with as soon as practical that covers the minimum elements (22, CCR, Section 64426.8 (a), (2). Submit the report to the Division within 30 days of learing of the trigger exceedance.
10. Positive results and their associated repeat samples are to be tracked on the Coliform Monitoring Worksheet.
11. Repeat samples must be collected within 24 hours of being notified of the positive results. For systems collecting more than one routine sample per month, three repeat samples must be collected for each total coliform positive sample. For systems collecting one or fewer routine samples per month, four repeat samples must be collected for each total coliform positive sample. At least three samples shall be taken the month following a total coliform positive.
12. For systems subject to the Groundwater Rule: Positive results and the associated triggered source samples are to be tracked on the Coliform Monitoring Worksheet.
13. For triggered sample(s) required as a result of a total coliform routine positive sample, an *E.coli*-positive triggered sample (boxed entry) **requires immediate notification to the Division, Tier 1 public notification, and corrective action.**

January 2, 2024

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water
1001 I Street
13th Floor
Sacramento, CA. 95814

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE HAMPTON GROUNDWATER TREATMENT PLANT

Enclosed is the Monthly Summary of the Hampton GWTP report from Elk Grove Water District for December 2023.

If you have any further questions, you may contact me at 916-585-9386.

STEVE SHAW
WATER TREATMENT SUPERVISOR

9257 Elk Grove Blvd. Elk Grove, CA 95624 (916) 685-3556 Fax (916) 685-5376

Elk Grove Water District

Hampton GWTP Monthly Report

PWS Number 3410008-013 Month: December

GWTP Name Hampton Water Treatment Plant

Date	Hour Meter	Run Hours	Production Meter	Well Production	Backwash Meter	Backwash Waste
last day	28360.1		654442330		35715210	43490053
1	28360.1	0	654442330	0	35715210	43490053
2	28360.1	0	654442330	0	35715210	43490053
3	28360.1	0	654442330	0	35715210	43490053
4	28360.1	0	654442330	0	35715210	43490053
5	28362.7	2.6	654583592	141262	35726277	43505258
6	28363.4	0.7	654621121	37529	35726277	43505258
7	28363.4	0	654621121	0	35726277	43505258
8	28363.4	0	654621121	0	35726277	43505258
9	28363.4	0	654621121	0	35726277	43505258
10	28363.4	0	654621121	0	35726277	43505258
11	28363.4	0	654621121	0	35726277	43505258
12	28363.9	0.5	654658913	37792	35726277	43505258
13	28363.9	0	654658913	0	35726277	43505258
14	28363.9	0	654658913	0	35726277	43505258
15	28364.2	0.3	654676974	18061	35726277	43505258
16	28364.2	0	654676974	0	35726277	43505258
17	28364.2	0	654676974	0	35726277	43505258
18	28364.2	0	654676974	0	35726277	43505258
19	28364.2	0	654676974	0	35726277	43505258
20	28367.2	3	654847057	170083	35737265	43517066
21	28367.2	0	654847057	0	35737265	43517066
22	28367.2	0	654847057	0	35737265	43517066
23	28367.2	0	654847057	0	35737265	43517066
24	28367.2	0	654847057	0	35737265	43517066
25	28367.2	0	654847057	0	35737265	43517066
26	28367.2	0	654847057	0	35737265	43517066
27	28368	0.8	654887757	40700	35737265	43518023
28	28368	0	654887757	0	35737265	43518023
29	28368	0	654887757	0	35737265	43518023
30	28368	0	654887757	0	35737265	43518023
31	28368	0	654887757	0	35737265	43518023
Total		7.9		445,427	22,055	27,970

Weekly In-House Monitoring (mg/L) R (Raw) T (Treated)As (ug/L)

Date	Fe, R	Fe, T	Mn, R	Mn, T	As, R	As, T
12/5/2023	0.015	0.049	0.035	0.018	2	<2
12/11/2023	0.021	0.154	0.022	0.007	<2	<2
12/19/2023	0.004	0.022	0.016	0.008	2	<2
12/26/2023	0.002	0.054	0.018	0	2	<2

Total Gallons Sodium Hypochlorite: 4.8 Gal
Pounds per day 0.194 Lbs/Day
Dosage (Milligrams Per Liter @ 12.5% Cl) 1.8 mg/L

Total Gallons Ferric Chloride: 3 Gal
Dosage (Milligrams Per Liter @ 38% FeCl) .65mg/L

Total Gallons Sodium Hydroxide: 3.6 Gal
Dosage (Gallons Per Hour @ 30% NaOH) 0.48 Gal/Hr

Total Gallons Sulfuric Acid : 3 Gal
Dose (Gallons Per Hour @ 93% H2SO4) 0.33 Gal/Hr

Weekly Average		
	Inf. pH	Eff. pH
Week 1: 7.1 to 7.8		
Cl2		0.7
Week 2: 7.1 to 7.8		
Cl2		1.16
Week 3: 7.0 to 7.6		
Cl2		0.71
Week 4: 7.0 to 7.7		
Cl2		0.71
Week 5: ____ to ____		
Cl2		

Total Backwashed	22,055 Gal
Total Water Pumped	445,427 Gal

Total Run Hours	7.9Hours
Total Backwash Waste	27,970 Gal

Reporting Limits/Units
Iron = 0.100 mg/L
Manganese = 0.010 mg/L
Arsenic = 1.0 µg/L

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
Iron (Fe) = 0.300 mg/L (Secondary)
Manganese (Mn) = 0.050 mg/L (Secondary)
Arsenic (As) = 10 µg/L (Primary)

Prepared By: Steve Shaw Date: 1.2.2024

Elk Grove Water District
A DEPARTMENT OF THE
Florin Resource Conservation District

January 2, 2024

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water
1001 I Street
13th Floor
Sacramento, Ca. 95814

MONTHLY FLUORIDATION MONITORING REPORT

Enclosed is the Monthly Summary of the Fluoridation Monitoring from Elk Grove Water District for December 2023.

If you have any further questions, you may contact me at 916-585-9386.

STEVE SHAW
WATER TREATMENT SUPERVISOR

9257 Elk Grove Blvd. Elk Grove, CA 95624 (916) 685-3556 Fax (916) 685-5376

ELK GROVE WATER DISTRICT AREA 2

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

MONTHLY FLUORIDATION MONITORING REPORT

December-23

Week	Location of Sample		Monitoring Results (mg/L) Date	Time	Results
1	Hollow Springs		12.5.2023	9:24 AM	0.65
1	Kapalua		12.5.2023	9:49 AM	0.51
1	Al Gates Park		12.5.2023	10:10 AM	0.66
1	Oreo Ranch		12.5.2023	10:37 AM	0.73
1	Blackman		12.5.2023	12:50 PM	0.82
2	Hollow Springs		12.12.2023	10:13 AM	0.71
2	Kapalua		12.12.2023	10:37 AM	0.38
2	Al Gates Park		12.12.2023	10:57 AM	0.4
2	Oreo Ranch		12.12.2023	11:22 AM	0.48
2	Blackman		12.12.2023	12:45 PM	0.66
3	Hollow Springs		12.19.2023	9:30 AM	0.85
3	Kapalua		12.19.2023	9:59 AM	0.7
3	Al Gates Park		12.19.2023	10:19AM	0.37
3	Oreo Ranch		12.19.2023	10:34 AM	0.6
3	Blackman		12.19.2023	11:04 AM	0.81
4	Hollow Springs		12.26.2023	9:23 AM	0.48
4	Kapalua		12.26.2023	10:02 AM	0.71
4	Al Gates Park		12.26.2023	10:21 AM	0.5
4	Oreo Ranch		12.26.2023	10:38 AM	0.46
4	Blackman		12.26.2023	12:20 PM	0.69
5	Hollow Springs				
5	Kapalua				
5	Al Gates Park				
5	Oreo Ranch				
5	Blackman				

Monthly fluoride split sample results:

Date: 12.5.2023

Water System Results: 0.65 mg/L

Approved Lab: 0.75 mg/L

Contact Name: Steve Shaw

Telephone : (916) 585-9386

System PWS Number: 3410008

Elk Grove Water District
A DEPARTMENT OF THE
Florin Resource Conservation District

January 2, 2024

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water
1001 I Street
13th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

QUARTERLY REPORT FOR DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Enclosed is the Quarterly Report for Disinfectant Residuals Compliance Monitoring from Elk Grove Water District for 4th Quarter 2023.

If you have any further questions, you may contact me at 916-585-9386

STEVE SHAW
WATER TREATMENT SUPERVISOR

9257 Elk Grove Blvd. Elk Grove, CA 95624 (916) 685-3556 Fax (916) 685-5376

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water

Sacramento District Office

Quarterly Report for Disinfectant Residuals Compliance For Systems Using Chlorine or Chloramines

System Name: Elk Grove Water District Area 1 System No.: 3410008

Calendar Year: 2023 Quarter: 4th

1st Quarter			
	Month	Number of Samples Taken	Monthly Avg. Chlorine Level (mg/L)
Previous Year	April		0.96
	May		0.99
	June		1.00
	July		0.94
	August		1.00
	September		0.99
	October		0.96
	November		0.99
	December		0.89
Current Year	January	35	0.81
	February	21	0.86
	March	35	0.86
Running Annual Average (RAA):			0.94
Meets standard? (i.e. RAA ≤ MRDL of 4.0 mg/L as Cl_2)			☑ Yes ☐ No

2nd Quarter			
	Month	Number of Samples Taken	Monthly Avg. Chlorine Level (mg/L)
Previous Year	July		0.94
	August		1.00
	September		0.99
	October		0.96
	November		0.99
	December		0.89
Current Year	January		0.81
	February		0.86
	March		0.86
	April	28	0.86
	May	35	0.83
	June	28	0.95
Running Annual Average (RAA):			0.91
Meets standard? (i.e. RAA ≤ MRDL of 4.0 mg/L as Cl_2)			☑ Yes ☐ No

3rd Quarter			
	Month	Number of Samples Taken	Monthly Avg. Chlorine Level (mg/L)
Previous Yr	October		0.96
	November		0.99
	December		0.89
Current Year	January		0.81
	February		0.86
	March		0.86
	April		0.86
	May		0.83
	June		0.95
	July	28	0.87
	August	38	0.88
	September	28	0.85
Running Annual Average (RAA):			0.88
Meets standard? (i.e. RAA ≤ MRDL of 4.0 mg/L as Cl_2)			☑ Yes ☐ No

4th Quarter			
	Month	Number of Samples Taken	Monthly Avg. Chlorine Level (mg/L)
Current Year	January		0.81
	February		0.86
	March		0.86
	April		0.86
	May		0.83
	June		0.95
	July		0.87
	August		0.88
	September		0.85
	October	35	0.86
	November	28	0.81
	December	28	0.84
Running Annual Average (RAA):			0.86
Meets standard? (i.e. RAA ≤ MRDL of 4.0 mg/L as Cl_2)			☑ Yes ☐ No

Comments: The Elk Grove Water District is split into two different water systems. Area 1 water is produced and distributed by Elk Grove Water District.

Signature: 45 Date: 1.2.2024

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water

Sacramento District Office

Quarterly Report for Disinfectant Residuals Compliance For Systems Using Chlorine or Chloramines

System Name: Elk Grove Water District Area 2 System No.: 3410008

Calendar Year: 2023 Quarter: 4th

1st Quarter

	Month	Number of Samples Taken	Monthly Avg. Chlorine Level (mg/L)
Previous Year	April		1.19
	May		1.21
	June		1.17
	July		1.14
	August		1.13
	September		1.09
	October		0.94
	November		0.87
	December		0.89
Current Year	January	25	1.11
	February	15	1.20
	March	25	1.20
Running Annual Average (RAA):			1.10
Meets standard? (i.e. RAA ≤ MRDL of 4.0 mg/L as Cl_2)			☑ Yes ☐ No

2nd Quarter

	Month	Number of Samples Taken	Monthly Avg. Chlorine Level (mg/L)
Previous Year	July		1.14
	August		1.13
	September		1.09
	October		0.94
	November		0.87
	December		0.89
Current Year	January		1.11
	February		1.20
	March		1.20
	April	20	1.24
	May	25	1.20
	June	20	1.16
Running Annual Average (RAA):			1.10
Meets standard? (i.e. RAA ≤ MRDL of 4.0 mg/L as Cl_2)			☑ Yes ☐ No

3rd Quarter

	Month	Number of Samples Taken	Monthly Avg. Chlorine Level (mg/L)
Previous Yr	October		0.94
	November		0.87
	December		0.89
Current Year	January		1.11
	February		1.20
	March		1.20
	April		1.24
	May		1.20
	June		1.16
	July	20	1.23
	August	26	1.29
	September	20	1.22
Running Annual Average (RAA):			1.13
Meets standard? (i.e. RAA ≤ MRDL of 4.0 mg/L as Cl_2)			☑ Yes ☐ No

4th Quarter

	Month	Number of Samples Taken	Monthly Avg. Chlorine Level (mg/L)
Current Year	January		1.11
	February		1.20
	March		1.20
	April		1.24
	May		1.20
	June		1.16
	July		1.23
	August		1.29
	September		1.22
	October	25	1.06
	November	20	0.94
	December	20	1.00
Running Annual Average (RAA):			1.15
Meets standard? (i.e. RAA ≤ MRDL of 4.0 mg/L as Cl_2)			☑ Yes ☐ No

Comments: The Elk Grove Water District is split into two different water systems. Area 2 is whole sale water from Sacramento County Water Agency.

Signature: 46 Date: 1.2.2024

Elk Grove Water District
A DEPARTMENT OF THE
Florin Resource Conservation District

January 2, 2024

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water
1001 I Street
13th Floor
Sacramento, Ca. 95814

QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF RAW GROUNDWATER COLIFORM MONITORING

Enclosed is the Quarterly Summary of Raw Groundwater Coliform Monitoring report from Elk Grove Water District for 4th Quarter 2023.

If you have any further questions, you may contact me at 916-585-9386.

STEVE SHAW
WATER TREATMENT SUPERVISOR

9257 Elk Grove Blvd. Elk Grove, CA 95624 (916) 685-3556 Fax (916) 685-5376

QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF RAW GROUNDWATER COLIFORM MONITORING

Samples must be taken prior to chlorination

Water System Name

Elk Grove Water District

Water System Number

3410008

Sampling Period:

Month: October - December 4th Quarter

Year: 2023

Well Name	Status (On/Off)	Sample Time & Date	Total Coliforms (P/A, CFU or MPN)	*E. coli (P/A, CFU or MPN)*
Well # 1D School St.	ON	10/17/2023 8:40	A	A
Well # 4D Webb St.	ON	10/10/2023 11:00	A	A
Well # 11D Dino Dr.	ON	10/17/2023 8:13	A	A
Well 14D Railroad St.	ON	10/10/2023 10:42	A	A
Well # 8 Williamson	ON	10/10/2023 9:35	A	A
Well # 9 Polhemus	ON	10/17/2023 8:58	A	A
Well # 13 Hampton	ON	10/10/2023 13:00	A	A

Elk Grove Water District
A DEPARTMENT OF THE
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January 2, 2024

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water
1001 I Street
13th Floor
Sacramento CA. 95814

QUARTERLY TTHM AND HAA5 REPORT FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS COMPLIANCE

Enclosed is the Quarterly TTHM and HAA5 Report from Elk Grove Water District for the 4th quarter 2023.

If you have any further questions, you may contact me at 916-585-9386.

STEVE SHAW
WATER TREATMENT SUPERVISOR

9257 Elk Grove Blvd. Elk Grove, CA 95624 (916) 685-3556 Fax (916) 685-5376

Quarterly HAA5 Report for Disinfection Byproducts Compliance (in µg/L or ppb)

System Name: **Elk Grove Water District** System No.: **3410008** Year: **2023** Quarter: **4**

Year:	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023			
Quarter:	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
Sample Date (month/date):	1/15	4/9	7/16	10/22	2/4	4/7	7/14	10/6	1/19	4/6	7/6	10/5	1/11	4/5	7/12	10/11	1/17	4/11	7/3	10/10
Site Q1 HAA5 Results	29	28	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	21	0	0	31	12	0	0	34	24	0	21
Lcn. Running Annual Average	29	29	19	14	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	13	11	11	11	12	15	15	20
Meets Standard?[1]	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑
(check box)	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐
Projected LRAA Next Quarter	N/A	N/A	14	7	0	10	5	5	0	11	5	5	16	14	11	3	17	21	15	17
Op Evaluation Req'd?[2]	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
(check box)	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑
Site Q2 HAA5 Results																				
Lcn. Running Annual Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Meets Standard?[1]	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
(check box)	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐
Projected LRAA Next Quarter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Op Evaluation Req'd?[2]	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
(check box)	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐
Site Q3 HAA5 Results	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lcn. Running Annual Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meets Standard?[1]	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑
(check box)	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐
Projected LRAA Next Quarter	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Op Evaluation Req'd?[2]	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
(check box)	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑
Site Q4 HAA5 Results	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lcn. Running Annual Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meets Standard?[1]	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑
(check box)	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐
Projected LRAA Next Quarter	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Op Evaluation Req'd?[2]	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
(check box)	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑
Quarterly Average	10	9	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	10	4	0	0	11	8	0	7
No. Samples This Quarter	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Identify the sample locations in the table below.

Site	Sample Location
Q1	9436 Hollow Springs
Q2	
Q3	8693 W. Camden
Q4	9230 Amsden Ct

Comments:

[1] Meets Standard - LRAA, calculated quarterly, is less than 60 ug/L

[2] Operation Evaluation Req'd - Projected LRAA, calculated quarterly, is greater than 60 ug/L

Signature

1.2.2024
Date

*If, during the first year of monitoring, any individual quarter's average will cause the running annual average of that system to exceed the standard, then the system is out of compliance at the end of that quarter.

Quarterly TTHM Report for Disinfection Byproducts Compliance (in µg/L or ppb)

System Name: **Elk Grove Water District** System No.: **3410008** Year: **2023** Quarter: **4**

Year:	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023			
Quarter:	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
Sample Date (month/date):	1/15	4/9	7/16	10/22	2/4	4/7	7/14	10/6	1/19	4/6	7/6	10/5	1/11	4/5	7/12	10/11	1/17	4/11	7/3	10/10
Site Q1 TTHM Results	45	38	0	1	1	31	0	3	1	40	0	0	38	25	0	6	44	39	0	37
Lcn. Running Annual Average	45	42	28	21	10	8	8	9	9	11	11	10	20	16	16	17	19	22	22	30
Meets Standard?[1]	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑
(check box)	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐
Projected LRAA Next Quarter	N/A	N/A	21	10	1	16	8	9	1	21	10	10	19	22	16	9	23	32	21	28
Op Evaluation Req'd?[2]	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
(check box)	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑
Site Q2 TTHM Results																				
Lcn. Running Annual Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Meets Standard?[1]	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
(check box)	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐
Projected LRAA Next Quarter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Op Evaluation Req'd?[2]	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
(check box)	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐
Site Q3 TTHM Results	2	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	2	0	1
Lcn. Running Annual Average	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Meets Standard?[1]	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑
(check box)	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐
Projected LRAA Next Quarter	N/A	N/A	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Op Evaluation Req'd?[2]	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
(check box)	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑
Site Q4 TTHM Results	3	1	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	5	0	0	1	3	0	1
Lcn. Running Annual Average	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Meets Standard?[1]	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑
(check box)	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐
Projected LRAA Next Quarter	N/A	N/A	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	1
Op Evaluation Req'd?[2]	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
(check box)	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑	No ☑
Quarterly Average	17	13	0	1	2	12	0	2	1	14	1	0	14	12	0	2	16	15	0	13
No. Samples This Quarter	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Identify the sample locations in the table below.

Site	Sample Location
Q1	9436 Hollow Springs
Q2	
Q3	8693 W. Camden
Q4	9230 Amsden Ct

Comments:

[1] Meets Standard - LRAA, calculated quarterly, is less than 80 ug/L

[2] Operation Evaluation Req'd - Projected LRAA, calculated quarterly, is greater than 80 ug/L

Signature

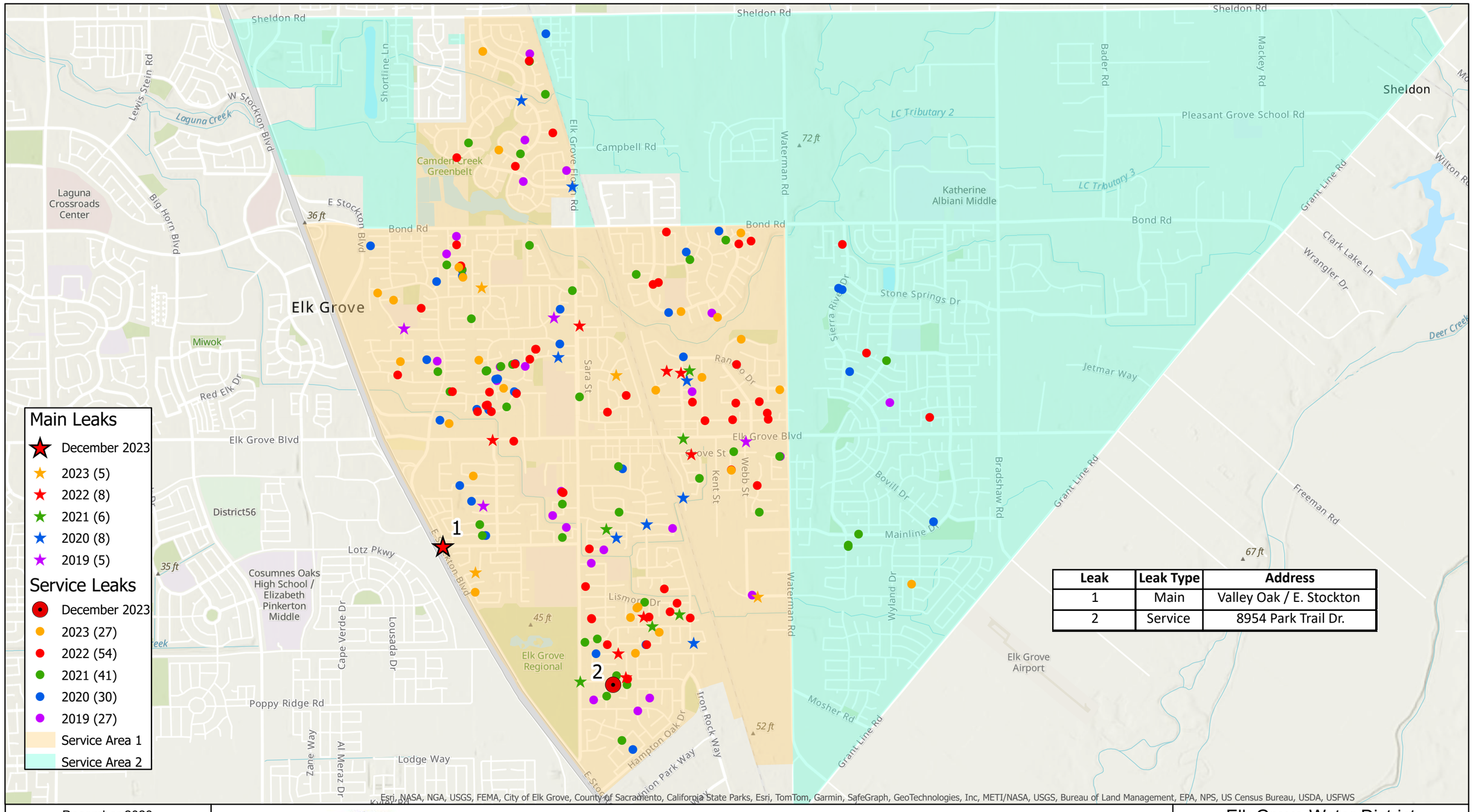
1.2.2024

Date

*If, during the first year of monitoring, any individual quarter's average will cause the running annual average of that system to exceed the standard, then the system is out of compliance at the end of that quarter.

Elk Grove Water District
Safety Meetings/Training
December 2023

Date	Topic	Attendees	Hosted By
12/4/2023	Cold Stress Hazards	Alan Aragon, Stefan Chanh, David Frederick, Jaylyn Gordon-Ford, Aaron Hewitt, James Hinegardner, Sean Hinton, Brandon Kent, Justin Mello, Jose Mendoza, Sal Mendoza, Steve Shaw, John Vance, Brandon Wagner, Marcell Wilson	Sean Hinton & Steve Shaw
12/18/2023	Work Site Road Safety	Alan Aragon, Stefan Chanh, David Frederick, Aaron Hewitt, James Hinegardner, Sean Hinton, Brandon Kent, Justin Mello, Jose Mendoza, Michael Montiel, Chris Phillips, Steve Shaw, Brandon Wagner, Marcell Wilson	Sean Hinton & Steve Shaw



Leak	Leak Type	Address
1	Main	Valley Oak / E. Stockton
2	Service	8954 Park Trail Dr.

December 2023	
Main Line Leaks: 1	YTD: 5
Service Line Leaks: 1	YTD: 27
Total Leaks: 2	YTD: 32

Elk Grove Water District

Main and Service Line Leaks Map

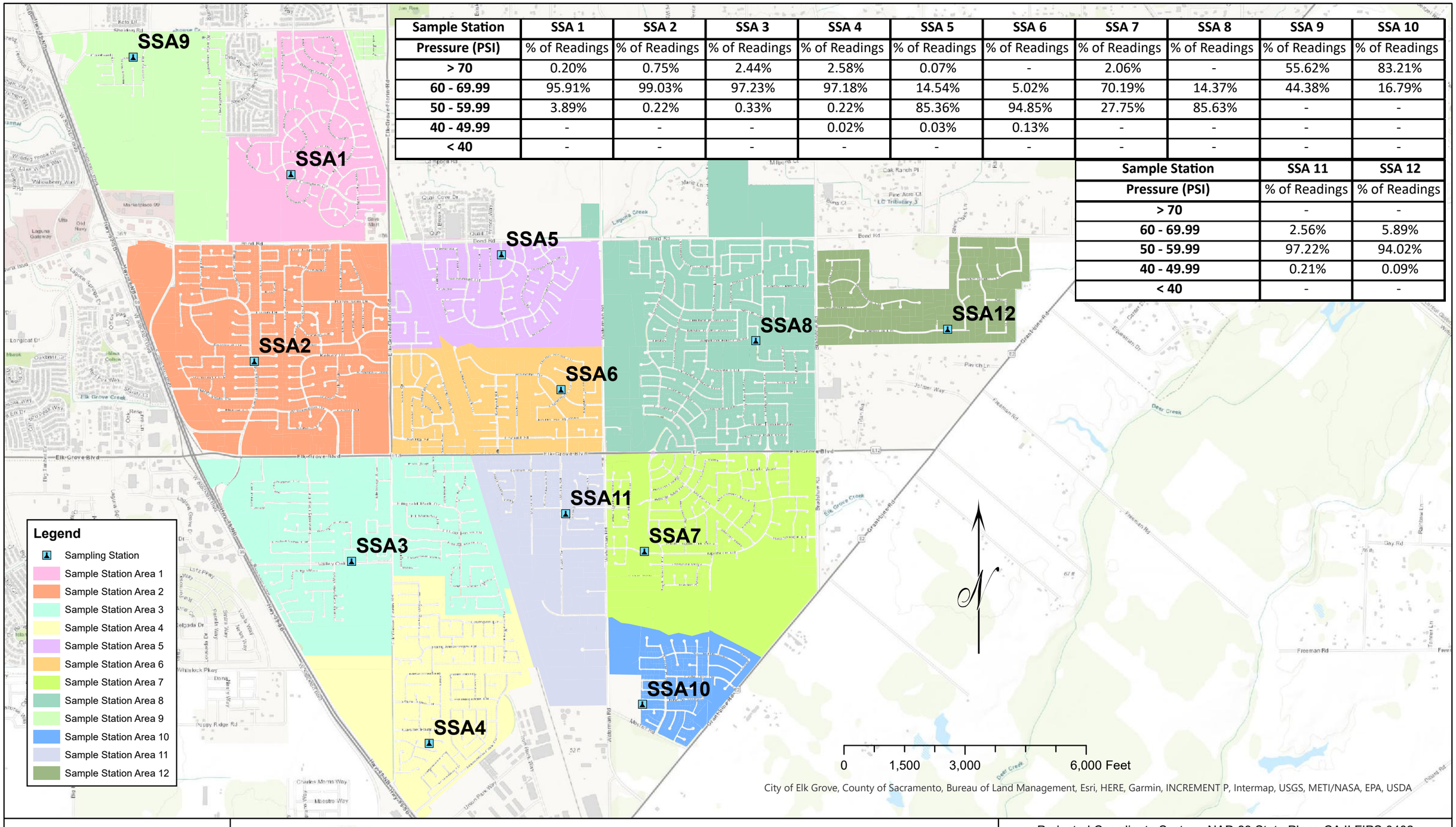
0 3,000 6,000 Feet

N W E S

Elk Grove Water District
Main & Service Line Leaks
Created by: Richard Ko
Date: January 4, 2023

Sample Station	SSA 1	SSA 2	SSA 3	SSA 4	SSA 5	SSA 6	SSA 7	SSA 8	SSA 9	SSA 10
Pressure (PSI)	% of Readings	% of Readings	% of Readings	% of Readings	% of Readings	% of Readings	% of Readings	% of Readings	% of Readings	% of Readings
> 70	0.20%	0.75%	2.44%	2.58%	0.07%	-	2.06%	-	55.62%	83.21%
60 - 69.99	95.91%	99.03%	97.23%	97.18%	14.54%	5.02%	70.19%	14.37%	44.38%	16.79%
50 - 59.99	3.89%	0.22%	0.33%	0.22%	85.36%	94.85%	27.75%	85.63%	-	-
40 - 49.99	-	-	-	0.02%	0.03%	0.13%	-	-	-	-
< 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sample Station	SSA 11	SSA 12
Pressure (PSI)	% of Readings	% of Readings
> 70	-	-
60 - 69.99	2.56%	5.89%
50 - 59.99	97.22%	94.02%
40 - 49.99	0.21%	0.09%
< 40	-	-



Sample Stations: 12

December 2023

Elk Grove Water District

Sample Station Areas

Projected Coordinate System: NAD 83 State Plane CA II FIPS 0402

Source: EGWD GIS Database

Modified by: Richard Ko

January 4, 2023