

## NOTICE AND AGENDA

Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees  
SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO.1  
will be held at 3:00 P.M., Tuesday, July 20, 2021  
at 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez, CA. - Conference Room

or via TELECONFERENCE  
Teleconference Number: 1-888-585-9008  
Passcode: 841-456-156#

**Important Notice Regarding Public Participation in This Meeting:** For those who may not attend the meeting in person but wish to provide public comment on an Agenda Item, please submit any and all comments and materials to the District via electronic mail at [general@syrwd.org](mailto:general@syrwd.org). All submittals must be received by the District no later than 5:00 p.m. on Monday, July 19, 2021, and should indicate “**July 20, 2021 Board Meeting**” in the subject line.

To the extent practicable, public comments and materials received in advance pursuant to this timeframe will be read into the public record during the meeting. Public comments and materials not read into the record will become part of the post-meeting Board packet materials available to the public and posted on the District’s website.

In the interest of clear reception and efficient administration of the meeting, all persons participating via teleconference are respectfully requested to mute their voices after dialing-in and at all times unless speaking.

1. **CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL**
2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
3. **REPORT BY THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR POSTING OF THE NOTICE AND AGENDA**
4. **ADDITIONS OR CORRECTIONS, IF ANY, TO THE AGENDA**
5. **PUBLIC COMMENT** - Any member of the public may address the Board relating to any non-agenda matter within the District’s jurisdiction. The total time for all public participation shall not exceed fifteen (15) minutes and the time allotted for each individual shall not exceed three (3) minutes. The District is not responsible for the content or accuracy of statements made by members of the public. No action will be taken by the Board on any public comment item.
6. **CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) UPDATE**
  - A. General Manager’s Report
7. **CONSIDERATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF JUNE 14, 2021**
8. **CONSENT AGENDA** - All items listed on the Consent Agenda are considered to be routine and will be approved or rejected in a single motion without separate discussion. Any item placed on the Consent Agenda can be removed and placed on the Regular Agenda for discussion and possible action upon the request of any Trustee.
  - CA-1. Water Supply and Production Report
  - CA-2. Central Coast Water Authority Update
9. **MANAGER REPORTS - STATUS, DISCUSSION, AND POSSIBLE BOARD ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:**
  - A. **DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION**
    1. Financial Report on Administrative Matters
      - a) Presentation of Monthly Financial Statements – Revenues and Expenses
      - b) Approval of Accounts Payable

- c) Budget Expenditure for District Building
- 2. Overview of Potential Leak Forgiveness Policy
- 3. 2020 Consumer Confidence Report – Annual Water Quality Report Required by Federal and State Regulations to Protect Public Drinking Water
- 4. American Water Infrastructure Act – Risk and Resiliency Assessment

**B. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE**

- 1. Field Operations Update
- 2. Notice of Completion – Phase II Lateral Project

**10. REPORT, DISCUSSION, AND POSSIBLE BOARD ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:**

**A. UPDATE REGARDING STATEWIDE DROUGHT CONDITIONS**

**B. CACHUMA PROJECT – ANNUAL ALLOCATION REQUEST**

- 1. Update Regarding Cachuma Member Units Allocation Request for Water Year 2021-2022

**C. SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT**

- 1. Eastern Management Area Update

**D. ACTION REGARDING SWP CONTRACT AMENDMENT NO. 21**

- 1. Central Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, et al., Santa Barbara County Superior Court Case No. 21CV02432

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

**12. CORRESPONDENCE: GENERAL MANAGER RECOMMENDS FILING OF VARIOUS ITEMS**

**13. REQUESTS FOR ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED ON THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING AGENDA:** Any member of the Board of Trustees may place an item on the meeting Agenda for the next regular meeting. Any member of the public may submit a written request to the General Manager of the District to place an item on a future meeting Agenda, provided that the General Manager and the Board of Trustees retain sole discretion to determine which items to include on meeting Agendas.

**14. NEXT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:** The next Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees is scheduled for **August 17, 2021 at 3:00 p.m.**

**15. CLOSED SESSION:**

To accommodate the teleconferencing component of this meeting, the public access line will be closed for up to sixty (60) minutes while the Board of Trustees convenes into closed session. Upon the conclusion of the closed session, the public participation teleconference access will be reopened for the remaining Agenda Items. The Board will hold a closed session to discuss the following items:

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

[Subdivision (d)(1) of Section 54956.9 of the Government Code – 2 cases]

- 1. Name of Case: Adjudicatory proceedings pending before the State Water Resources Control Board regarding Permit 15878 issued on Application 22423 to the City of Solvang, Petitions for Change, and Related Protests

2. Name of Case: Central Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, et al., Santa Barbara County Superior Court Case No. 21CV02432

Public teleconference access to the meeting (Dial-In Number and Passcode above) will be reopened when the Board of Trustees concludes closed session.

**16. RECONVENE INTO OPEN SESSION**

Sections 54957.1 and 54957.7 of the Government Code

**17. ADJOURNMENT**

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This Agenda was posted at 3622 Sagunto Street, Santa Ynez, California, and notice was delivered in accordance with Government Code Section 54950, specifically Section 54956. This Agenda contains a brief general description of each item to be considered. The Board reserves the right to change the order in which items are heard. Copies of the staff reports or other written documentation relating to each item of business on the Agenda are on file with the District and available for public inspection during normal business hours. A person who has a question concerning any of the Agenda items may call the District's General Manager at (805) 688-6015. Written materials relating to an item on this Agenda that are distributed to the Board of Trustees within 72 hours (for Regular meetings) or 24 hours (for Special meetings) before it is to consider the item at its regularly or special scheduled meeting(s) will be made available for public inspection at 3622 Sagunto Street, during normal business hours. Such written materials will also be made available on the District's website, subject to staff's ability to post the documents before the regularly scheduled meeting. If you challenge any of the Board's decisions related to the Agenda items above in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice or in written correspondence to the Board prior to the public hearing.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to review Agenda materials or participate in this meeting, please contact the District Secretary at (805) 688-6015. Notification 72 hours prior to the meeting will enable the District to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.



**PRESS RELEASE**  
**June 14, 2021**

**News Media Contact:**

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

**CALIFORNIA REOPENING ON JUNE 15**

*Santa Barbara County Businesses Reopen While Public Advised to Remain Vigilant*

(SANTA BARBARA, Calif.) – Beginning Tuesday, June 15, California will begin to fully reopen. Santa Barbara County will no longer have restrictions on occupancy or social distancing in any business. Santa Barbara County will not be issuing a new Health Officer Order, but will be deferring to the State's Public Health Officer Order. The current county Health Officer Order will expire at 11:59 p.m. tonight, June 14. Masks will no longer be required in most settings for fully vaccinated persons. While masks are no longer required outdoors, they are still required for everyone at mega events, work locations, public transportation, and some other settings. Businesses may still choose to require masks to be worn by patrons. For this reason, Santa Barbara county residents should always have a mask available. The State's guidance for masks can be found [here](#).

Although Santa Barbara County does not have venues which would hold a capacity to be considered a mega event, it is likely that residents will travel out of county for such events. A mega event includes 5,000 or more people indoors or 10,000 or more people outdoors. Because mega events are high risk for spreading COVID-19, indoor event attendees will be required to confirm proof of vaccination or negative COVID-19 status. Outdoor mega events are recommended to follow this practice. Masks must also be worn at both indoor and outdoor mega events.

Van Do-Reynoso, Director for the Santa Barbara County Public Health Department states, "June 15 does not mark an end to the pandemic, but rather the beginning of a return to normalcy. I am proud of all our community has done to get us safely to this point. Please remember to stay home if you are sick, continue excellent hand hygiene, and get vaccinated as soon as you can."

More information on what to expect on June 15 and beyond can be found at <https://publichealthsb.org/june-15th-beyond/>.

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**Stay Connected:**

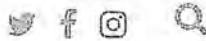
County Public Health: [www.PublicHealthSBC.org](http://www.PublicHealthSBC.org), [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#)

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

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

Community Wellness Team Information and Referral Line: (805) 364-2750

Traducir al Español



Santa Barbara County  
**PUBLIC Health**  
DEPARTMENT



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📅 Jun 11, 2021

## June 15 marks the **START** of our return to normalcy

*Dr. Henning Ansorg, M.D., FACP, Health Officer County of Santa Barbara, Department of Public Health and Van Do-Reynoso, MPH, PhD, Director, Public Health Department, Santa Barbara County*

It would be wonderful if the worldwide coronavirus pandemic were truly over, but the fact is, June 15 marks the beginning of our return to normalcy in California, not the end of the Pandemic.

June 15, 2021, marks the State of California's reopening, at which time the state will discontinue the use of the Blueprint colored tier structure that helped the state manage COVID-19 in our counties over the past year.

California is enjoying the lowest COVID-19 case rate of any US state, and hospitalizations are near record lows, but the virus can still infect persons without immunity and lead to severe illness.

The Santa Barbara County Public Health Department is encouraging all eligible residents to get vaccinated and to adhere to masking where it is still required. The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) issued a new masking guidance to go into effect on June 15 here.

The new guidelines align with recommendations by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) stating that fully vaccinated people do not have to wear face-coverings or distance in almost all situations.

Under the state's updated guidelines, vaccinated residents can safely choose to shed their masks except in select circumstances which include public transportation, indoors at schools and child-care facilities, health care and long-term care facilities, correctional facilities and homeless shelters.

Those who are not yet vaccinated will need to continue wearing masks at indoor public settings, including retail stores, government offices, and movie theaters.

***After June 15 in California:***

- ✓ No more physical distancing requirements for attendees, customers, and guests at almost all businesses and other institutions (except public transportation, health care

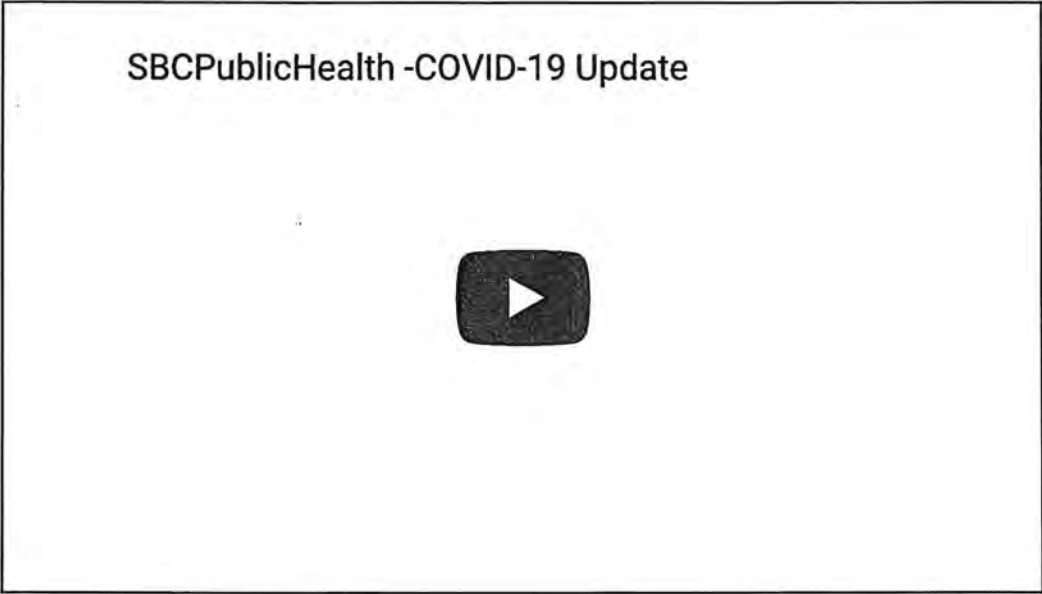
settings, correctional institutions, and homeless and emergency shelters).

- ✓ No more occupancy capacity limitations for indoor businesses.
- ✓ Restrictions at restaurants, open bars, and buffets will go away.
- ✓ Organizers of indoor events with more than 5,000 people, such as a basketball games etc., will be required to either verify that attendees are fully vaccinated or have tested negative within 72 hours of the event's start time or they can choose to have everyone wear a mask.
- ✓ Organizers of large outdoor events with more than 10,000 attendees should follow the new masking guidance.
- ✓ The requirement/recommendation for testing and vaccine verification will remain in effect through Oct. 1, though state officials will assess conditions prior to that to determine how, or whether, to update or extend that guidance.
- ✓ California's travel advisory will be retired. We urge everyone to follow CDC travel advisories.

The removal of the Blueprint tiers on June 15 will happen with the emergency proclamation still in place. The emergency proclamation will remain in place for the time being as it gives California the needed administrative flexibility to respond to the crisis and ensures counties will be supported in their response to the pandemic. It allows for facilitation with FEMA on programs like vaccinations and testing.

While we are ready to reopen safely, COVID remains a risk and leaving the emergency order in place allows us to move quickly if the situation changes.

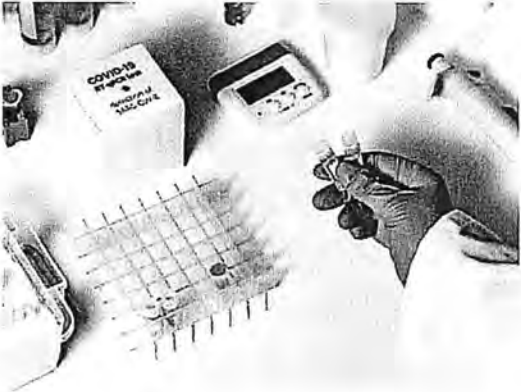
We want to take this opportunity to thank our amazing community for their diligence throughout the pandemic. We will continue to provide information and monitor data relevant to the pandemic at: **publichealthsb.org**. Please stay safe Santa Barbara County!



## **SBCPublicHealth - COVID-19 Update - June 12, 2021**

by Katie Ferber in Blog, COVID-19 tags Blog

### **Related Posts**



📅 Jul 1, 2021



📅 Jun 24, 2021



## What do I need to know right now about the...

by Jenna Perkovich

You may have heard or read about a new strain of the coronavirus called the **Delta Variant** and you may be wondering if this variant impacts you and your family. The Delta Variant has been reported in neighboring counties. If you have been vaccinated, you have taken a big step in protecting yourself, your friends, and your family. **Things you need to know about the Delta variant:**

- ✓ The Delta variant infects almost exclusively unvaccinated persons.
- ✓ Delta is more contagious than the previous virus strains and right now, more than 30% of all new cases in the U.S. are Delta.
- ✓ Vaccination is the best protection against Delta. Optimal protection is only

## Delta Variant- not a risk for fully vaccinated people!

by Eva Brune

*By Dr. Henning Ansorg, M.D., FACP, Health Officer County of Santa Barbara, Department of Public Health* The highly transmissible COVID-19 delta variant, also known as B1617.2, was found in India in December 2020. It's now the dominant strain in Europe and many parts of Africa and Asia. As of June 14, 2021, the delta variant has reached 74 countries. Experts believe delta is anywhere from 30% to 100% more infectious than alpha. The delta variant seems to affect younger people more often. In the United Kingdom, studies showed that children and adults under 50 were 2.5 times more likely to become infected. In addition, the symptoms related to the delta variant appear to be more severe. People may be more likely to end up in the hospital if they have the delta variant. Studies suggest it might have almost double the risk of

achieved if you had both doses of the vaccine.

**How prevalent is the Delta**

**Variant?**As of June 29, the Delta variant represents over 23% of all new Covid infections in California. It is spreading fast and will likely become the dominant variant in the United States by end of August. **Are booster shots needed?**No booster shots necessary since our available vaccines are highly protective after the complete series. **Is masking recommended?**In Los Angeles County, a new recommendation to wear a mask indoors, regardless of vaccination status has been made. At this time, Santa Barbara County Public Health is not adding this recommendation, however masking is required by the State of California while using public transportation, indoors at K-12 schools, in jails and other state/local detention facilities, homeless shelters, emergency and cooling centers, and in medical settings. If Santa Barbara were to experience a

hospitalization than the alpha variant. The delta variant is gaining momentum and will be the dominant strain in California within weeks. Already 5% of new infections are due to delta, as compared with 2% last week. Nationally currently 20% of new infections are due to the delta version of the virus. Fortunately, our vaccines are very effective, however optimal protection is only achieved after the second dose of Moderna or Pfizer. Dr. Rochelle Walensky, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, warned that the more the delta variant spreads, the greater the chance even more dangerous mutants could evolve. "We know our vaccines work against this variant. However, this variant represents a set of mutations that could lead to future mutations that evade our vaccines," she said. "And that's why it's more important than ever to get vaccinated now to stop the chain of infection, the chain of mutations that could lead to a

significant increase in case rates, this guidance could change. **How do I get a vaccination to protect myself?** Most vaccination sites do accept walk-ups. Vaccination appointments for individuals aged 12+ can be made by visiting [myturn.ca.gov](https://myturn.ca.gov). The consent of a parent or legal guardian is needed for those between the ages of 12 and 17 to receive a vaccination. The consent form and other important information is available on our website <https://publichealthsb.org/vaccine/> By *Dr. Henning Ansorg, M.D., FACP, Health Officer County of Santa Barbara, Department of Public Health*

more dangerous variant," Walensky said. Those 12 years of age and older have been approved to receive the vaccine. Getting vaccinated is the best way to prevent getting the delta variant and in Santa Barbara County, there are many locations to obtain the free vaccine, often without an appointment. Please visit: [www.myturn.ca.gov/](https://myturn.ca.gov/) to make an appointment, or visit: <https://publichealthsb.org/vaccine/> for more information.

**HEALTH OFFICER ORDER NO. 2021-12.10  
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA**

**FOR THE CONTROL OF COVID-19 PHASED REOPENING**

**HEALTH OFFICER ORDER NO. 2021-12.9 IS RESCINDED BY THIS HEALTH  
OFFICER ORDER 2021-12.10**

**EFFECTIVE June 14, 2021 11:59 p.m. PT**

Nothing in this Health Officer Order supersedes State Executive Orders, State Public Health Officer Orders, or California Department of Public Health (CDPH) guidance. COVID-19 guidance provided by the CDPH is available at: <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/>.

WHEREAS, on June 11<sup>th</sup>, 2021, the California Department of Public Health issued a State Public Health Officer Order stating that the industry sector guidance and restrictions issued as part of the California Blueprint for a Safer Economy is no longer mandatory. Thus, the County of Santa Barbara Health Officer finds Health Officer Order 2021-12.9 ordering phased reopening is no longer necessary for the control of COVID-19 in the County of Santa Barbara; and

WHEREAS, on June 11<sup>th</sup>, 2021, the California State Public Health Officer issued a Public Health Order pertaining to face covers, mega events, K-12 Schools guidance, child care programs and providers, and the portions of the current K-12 Schools guidance applicable to day camps and other supervised youth activities, as available at: <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/COVID-19/Order-of-the-State-Public-Health-Officer-Beyond-Blueprint.aspx>.

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

1. Health Officer Order 2021-12.9 is rescinded effective June 14, 2021 at 11:59 p.m. (PT). This Order applies in the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County ("County").

This Order is issued in accordance with, and incorporates by reference: the March 4, 2020 Proclamation of a State Emergency issued by Governor Gavin Newsom; the March 12, 2020 Declaration of Local Health Emergency and Proclamation of Emergency based on an imminent and proximate threat to public health from the introduction of novel COVID-19 in the County; the March 17, 2020 Resolution of the Board of Supervisors ratifying the County Declaration of Local Health Emergency and Proclamation of Emergency regarding COVID-19; the guidance issued on March 11, 2020 by the California Department of Public Health regarding large gatherings of 250 people or more; Governor Gavin Newsom's Executive Order N-25-20 of March 12, 2020 preparing the State to commandeer hotels and other places of temporary residence, medical facilities, and other facilities that are suitable as places of temporary residence or medical facilities as necessary for quarantining, isolating or treating individuals who test positive for COVID-19 or who have had a high-risk exposure and are thought to be in the incubation period; the March 13, 2020 Presidential Declaration of a National Emergency due to the national impacts of COVID-19; the

guidance issued on March 15, 2020 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the California Department of Public Health, and other public health officials through the United States and around the world recommending the cancellation of gatherings involving more than fifty (50) or more persons in a single space at the same time; the March 16, 2020 order of the State Public Health Officer prohibiting all gatherings with expected presence above ten (10) individuals; Governor Newsom's Executive Order N-33-20 of March 19, 2020 ordering all persons to stay at home to protect the health and well-being of all Californians and to establish consistency across the state in order to slow the spread of COVID-19; the March 22, 2020, Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster in California beginning on January 20, 2020 under Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Incident DR-4482-CA; Governor Newsom's Executive Order N-60-20 of May 4, 2020 to allow reopening of lower-risk businesses and spaces ("Stage Two"), and then to allow reopening of higher-risk businesses and spaces ("Stage Three"), and directing the Public Health Officer to establish criteria and procedures to determine whether and how particular local jurisdictions may implement public health measures that depart from the statewide directives of the State Public Health Officer; the May 7, 2020, State Public Health Officer Order; the July 13, 2020 State Public Health Officer Order; the August 28, 2020 State Public Health Officer Order called California's Plan for Reducing COVID-19 and Adjusting Permitted Sector Activities to Keep Californians Healthy and Safe, as amended; the November 16, 2020 California Department of Public Health Guidance for the Use of Face Coverings; the January 25, 2021 lifting of the Regional and Limited Stay at Home Orders; CDPH / Cal-OSHA Interim guidance for Ventilation, Filtration, and Air Quality in Indoor Environments issued February 26, 2021; the April 15, 2021 CDPH Updated Guidance for Gatherings; the Blueprint for a Safer Economy Activity and Business Tiers issued May 18, 2021; and the State Public Health Order issued June 11, 2021.

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

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

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

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

IT IS SO ORDERED:

DocuSigned by:  
*Henning Ansong, MD*

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



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



June 11, 2021

**TO:** All Californians

**SUBJECT:** State Public Health Officer Order of June 11, 2021

## **State Public Health Officer Order of June 11, 2021**

At this point in the COVID-19 pandemic, California is prepared to enter a new phase. We have made significant progress in vaccinating individuals and reducing community transmission thanks to the steps taken by Californians.

The COVID-19 vaccines are effective in preventing infection, disease, and spread. Unvaccinated persons are more likely to get infected and spread the virus which is transmitted through the air and concentrates indoors.

We must remain vigilant against variants of the disease especially given high levels of transmission in other parts of the world and due to the possibility of vaccine escape. For these reasons, COVID-19 remains a concern to public health and, in order to prevent its spread, limited and temporary public health requirements remain necessary at this time.

**I, as State Public Health Officer of the State of California, order:**

1. All individuals must follow the requirements in the Guidance for the Use of Face Coverings issued by the California Department of Public Health. I will continue to monitor the scientific evidence and epidemiological data and will amend this guidance as needed by the evolving public health conditions and recommendations issued by the federal Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) and other public health authorities.
2. All individuals must follow the requirements for Mega Events in the Beyond the Blueprint for Industries and Business Sectors issued by the California Department of Public Health. I will review the need for this guidance by no later than September 1, 2021, to determine whether it remains necessary, and I will continue to monitor the scientific evidence and epidemiological data and will amend this guidance as needed by the evolving public health conditions and recommendations issued by CDC and other public health authorities.

3. All individuals must continue to follow the requirements in the current COVID-19 Public Health Guidance for K-12 Schools in California, the current COVID-19 Public Health Guidance for Child Care Programs and Providers, and the portions of the current K-12 Schools guidance that have been made explicitly applicable to day camps and other supervised youth activities. I will continue to monitor the scientific evidence and epidemiological data and will amend this guidance as needed by the evolving public health conditions and recommendations issued by the CDC and other public health authorities.
4. The California Department of Public Health will continue to offer public health recommendations and guidance related to COVID-19. However, aside from the mandatory guidance referenced in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, the other public health guidance related to COVID-19, issued by the California Department of Public Health, will not be mandatory. Instead, they will represent the Department's best recommendations for preventing the spread of COVID-19 based on the scientific evidence and epidemiological data. I strongly encourage Californians to follow such guidance to keep themselves, their families, and their communities healthy.
5. This Order supersedes the August 28, 2020, State Public Health Officer Order, the July 13, 2020, State Public Health Officer Order, the May 7, 2020, State Public Health Officer Order, and the March 19, 2020, State Public Health Officer Order.
6. This Order goes into effect on June 15, 2021, at 12:01 a.m.
7. This Order is issued pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 120125, 120140, 120175, 120195 and 131080 and other applicable law.



Tomás J. Aragón, M.D., Dr.P.H.

Director & State Public Health Officer

California Department of Public Health

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







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



June 24, 2021

**TO:** All Californians

**SUBJECT:** Guidance for the Use of Face Coverings - Effective June 15, 2021

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

## **Guidance for the Use of Face Coverings**

**Note: This guidance takes effect on June 15, 2021 and will supersede all prior face coverings guidance.**

### **Background**

The COVID-19 vaccines are effective in preventing infection, disease, and spread. Unvaccinated persons are more likely to get infected and spread the virus which is transmitted through the air and concentrates indoors. About 15% of our population remains without the option for vaccination (children under 12 years old are not yet eligible) and risk for COVID-19 exposure and infection will remain until we reach full community immunity.

The purpose of this guidance is to align with CDC recommendations and provide information about higher risk settings where masks are required or recommended to prevent transmission to persons with higher risk of infection (e.g., unvaccinated or immunocompromised persons), to persons with prolonged, cumulative exposures (e.g., workers), or to persons whose vaccination status is unknown. When people who are not fully vaccinated wear a mask correctly, they protect others as well as themselves. Consistent and correct mask use by people who are not fully vaccinated is especially important indoors.

In workplaces, employers are subject to the Cal/OSHA COVID-19 Emergency Temporary Standards (ETS) or in some workplaces the CalOSHA Aerosol Transmissible Diseases Standard, and should consult those regulations for additional applicable requirements.

### **Guidance for Individuals**

Masks are **not required for fully vaccinated individuals, except** in the following settings where masks are required for everyone, regardless of vaccination status:

- On public transit[1] (examples: airplanes, ships, ferries, trains, subways, buses, taxis, and ride-shares) and in transportation hubs (examples: airport, bus terminal, marina, train station, seaport or other port, subway station, or any other area that provides transportation)
- **Indoors** in K-12 schools[2], childcare[3] and other youth settings.
  - Note: This may change as updated K-12 schools guidance is forthcoming, pending updates for K-12 operational guidance from the CDC.
- Healthcare settings[4] (including long term care facilities[5])
- State and local correctional facilities and detention centers[6]
- Homeless shelters[7], emergency shelters[8] and cooling centers[9]

Additionally, masks are **required\*\* for unvaccinated individuals** in indoor public settings and businesses (examples: retail, restaurants, theaters, family entertainment centers, meetings, state and local government offices serving the public).

For additional information, individuals should refer to CDC Recommendations for Safer Activities (see CDPH Masking Guidance Frequently Asked Questions for more information).

### **\*\*Guidance for Businesses, Venue Operators or Hosts**

In settings where masks are required only for unvaccinated individuals, businesses, venue operators or hosts may choose to:

- Provide information to all patrons, guests and attendees regarding vaccination requirements and allow vaccinated individuals to self-attest that they are fully vaccinated or meet an approved masking exemption prior to entry.
- Implement vaccine verification to determine whether individuals are required to wear a mask.
- Require all patrons to wear masks.

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

### **Exemptions to masks requirements**

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

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

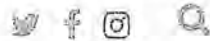
- [1] CDC Requirement for Face Masks on Public Transportation Conveyances and at Transportation Hubs
- [2] CDC Operational Strategy for K-12 Schools through Phased Prevention
- [3] CDC Guidance for Operating Child Care Programs during COVID-19
- [4] CDC Updated Healthcare Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations in Response to COVID-19 Vaccination
- [5] CDC Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations to Prevent SARS-CoV-2 Spread in Nursing Homes
- [6] CDC Interim Guidance on Management of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Correctional and Detention Facilities
- [7] CDC Interim Guidance for Homeless Service Providers to Plan and Respond to Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)
- [8] CDC Interim Guidance for General Population Disaster Shelters During the COVID-19 Pandemic
- [9] CDC Interim guidance to reduce the risk of introducing and transmitting SARS COV-2 in cooling centers.

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



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📅 Jul 2, 2021

## **ADDITIONAL CASES OF COVID-19 RELATED TO THE DELTA VARIANT DETECTED IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

### **ADDITIONAL CASES OF COVID-19 RELATED TO THE DELTA VARIANT DETECTED IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

*Vaccination and Testing Urged to Prevent Continued Spread*

**(SANTA BARBARA, Calif.)** – The Santa Barbara County Public Health Department has been notified by the UC Santa Barbara Virology Laboratory of two additional COVID-19 cases resulting from the Delta variant. The Delta variant is labeled as a variant of concern by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and is known to have increased transmissibility. Two cases resulting from the Delta variant had previously been identified through variant surveillance in late April 2021. County health officials are conducting thorough investigations on both new cases at this time.

“These cases serve as a reminder that even as our progress continues towards the end, our community is still in a pandemic, shared Van Do-Reynoso, County Public Health Director. “We have a tried and true method of preventing severe illness and hospitalization from the COVID-19 Delta variant, and that is getting vaccinated. If you are eligible and have not yet been vaccinated, we urge you to get your first shot as soon as possible.”

The COVID-19 vaccines available broadly in the United States are highly effective, and free of cost to every eligible community member. Persons that have received their first dose of a two-dose vaccine are urged to receive their second dose in order to gain optimal protection. A person is not considered fully vaccinated until two weeks after their final dose.

“As we approach the upcoming holiday weekend, we advise all community members, whether vaccinated or not, to remain vigilant and practice the safety precautions that have led us in the right direction,” said Dr. Henning Ansorg, County Health Officer. “Stay home if you are ill, wear a mask in crowded indoor settings, keep events outdoors when possible, and practice good hand hygiene.”

County Public Health will continue monitoring for the Delta variant and providing timely guidance as needed. For COVID-19 updates, along with information about testing and vaccination sites, please visit <https://publichealthsb.org>.

**-30-**

**Stay Connected:**

County Public Health: [www.PublicHealthSBC.org](http://www.PublicHealthSBC.org),

Twitter and Facebook

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

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

**Paeter Garcia**

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**From:** lyris@swrcb18.waterboards.ca.gov  
**Sent:** Monday, June 14, 2021 4:22 PM  
**To:** Paeter Garcia  
**Subject:** Extension of Water Shutoff Moratorium



**This is a message from the State Water Resources Control Board.**

## Notice to Public Drinking Water Systems

### Extension of Water Shutoff Moratorium

## Governor's Budget Proposes \$1 Billion for Water System Arrearages Relief

June 14, 2021

During the COVID-19 emergency, many Californians experienced job loss, reduced wages, and other hardships that made it difficult for them to pay their water bills. As the state prepares to fully reopen in the coming weeks, certain provisions of Governor Newsom's COVID-19 related executive orders remain necessary to help Californians recover. On June 11, 2021, the governor issued Executive Order N-08-21, which extends the prohibition on discontinuing water service for residential customers and small businesses in a critical infrastructure sector until September 30, 2021.

Water systems played—and still play—a vital role in protecting health and safety by halting water shutoffs for residential customers. Governor Newsom's 2021–22 May Revise to the state budget proposes that \$1 billion in American Rescue Plan Act funds be used to provide direct payments to water systems to address customer arrearages and revenue gaps related to the pandemic. Details of this program are still being worked out through the legislative budget process. The State Water Board will share additional details as they become available.

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You are currently subscribed to drinkingwater\_announcements as: [pgarcia@syrwd.org](mailto:pgarcia@syrwd.org).

To unsubscribe click here: [leave-7719389-6474873.a325266e08373bf648adb95ced1a2008@swrcb18.waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:leave-7719389-6474873.a325266e08373bf648adb95ced1a2008@swrcb18.waterboards.ca.gov)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER N-08-21

**WHEREAS** on March 4, 2020, I proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist in California as a result of the threat of COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS** since March 2020, the State has taken decisive and meaningful actions to reduce the spread, and mitigate the impacts, of COVID-19, saving an untold number of lives; and

**WHEREAS** as a result of the effective actions Californians have taken, as well as the successful and ongoing distribution of COVID-19 vaccines, California is turning a corner in its fight against COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS** on June 11, 2021, I issued Executive Order N-07-21, which formally rescinded the Stay-at-Home Order (Executive Order N-33-20, issued on March 19, 2020), as well as the framework for a gradual, risk-based reopening of the economy (Executive Order N-60-20, issued on May 4, 2020); and

**WHEREAS** in light of the current state of the COVID-19 pandemic in California, it is appropriate to roll back certain provisions of my COVID-19-related Executive Orders; and

**WHEREAS** certain provisions of my COVID-19 related Executive Orders currently remain necessary to continue to help California respond to, recover from, and mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, including California's ongoing vaccination programs, and the termination of certain provisions of my COVID-19 related Executive Orders during this stage of the emergency would compound the effects of the emergency and impede the State's recovery by disrupting important governmental and social functions; and

**WHEREAS** under the provisions of Government Code section 8571, I find that strict compliance with various statutes and regulations specified in this Order would continue to prevent, hinder, or delay appropriate actions to prevent and mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, GAVIN NEWSOM**, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the State Constitution and statutes of the State of California, and in particular, Government Code sections 8567, 8571, and 8627, do hereby issue the following Order to become effective immediately:

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:**

The following provisions shall remain in place and shall have full force and effect through June 30, 2021, upon which time they will expire subject to individual conditions described in the enumerated paragraphs below.

1) State of Emergency Proclamation dated March 4, 2020:

- a. Paragraph 10. Any facility operating under a waiver pursuant to this provision, memorialized in an All Facilities Letter, may operate pursuant to such a waiver through the stated expiration in the All Facilities Letter or September 30, 2021, whichever occurs first;
- b. Paragraph 11;
- c. Paragraph 12; and
- d. Paragraph 13.

2) Executive Order N-25-20:

- a. Paragraph 1; and
- b. Paragraph 7, and as applicable to local governments per Executive Order N-35-20, Paragraph 3. Effective July 1, 2021, the waivers in Executive Order N-25-20, Paragraph 7, and Executive Order N-35-20, Paragraph 3, of reinstatement requirements set forth in Government Code sections 7522.56(f) and (g) are terminated.

3) Executive Order N-26-20:

- a. Paragraph 1;
- b. Paragraph 2;
- c. Paragraph 3;
- d. Paragraph 5;
- e. Paragraph 6; and
- f. Paragraph 7.

4) Executive Order N-27-20:

- a. Paragraph 1;
- b. Paragraph 2; and
- c. Paragraph 3.

5) Executive Order N-28-20:

- a. Paragraph 3; and
- b. Paragraph 6.

6) Executive Order N-31-20:

- a. Paragraph 1; and
- b. Paragraph 2.

7) Executive Order N-35-20:

- a. Paragraph 1. Any facility operating under a waiver pursuant to this provision, memorialized in an All Facilities Letter, may operate pursuant to such a waiver through the stated expiration in the All Facilities Letter or September 30, 2021, whichever occurs first;
- b. Paragraph 4;
- c. Paragraph 6. To the extent the Director exercised their authority pursuant to this provision on or before June 30, 2021, the extension shall remain valid until the effective expiration;



- d. Paragraph 10. The State Bar shall receive the time extension in the aforementioned order for any nomination submitted to the State Bar by the Governor on or before June 30, 2021; and
- e. Paragraph 11 (as extended and clarified by N-71-20, Paragraph 6). Claims accruing before June 30, 2021 will remain subject to the 120-day extension granted in the aforementioned orders.

8) Executive Order N-36-20, Paragraph 1. To the extent the Secretary exercised their authority pursuant to this provision, the Secretary shall allow each facility to resume intake in a manner that clears intake backlog as soon as feasible.

9) Executive Order N-39-20:

- a. Paragraph 1. Any facility operating under a waiver pursuant to this provision, memorialized in an All Facilities Letter, may operate pursuant to such a waiver through the stated expiration in the All Facilities Letter or September 30, 2021, whichever occurs first;
- b. Paragraph 4; and
- c. Paragraph 7. The leases or agreements executed pursuant to this provision shall remain valid in accordance with the term of the agreement.

10) Executive Order N-40-20:

- a. Paragraph 1. For rulemakings published in the California Regulatory Notice Register pursuant to Government Code section 11346.4(a)(5) prior to June 30, 2021, the deadlines in the aforementioned order shall remain extended in accordance with the order;
- b. Paragraph 2 (as extended and clarified by N-66-20, Paragraph 12, and N-71-20, Paragraph 10). Notwithstanding the expiration of this provision, state employees subject to these training requirements shall receive the benefit of the 120-day extension granted by the aforementioned orders. All required training due on or before June 30, 2021 must be completed within 120 days of the statutorily prescribed due date;
- c. Paragraph 7 (as extended and clarified by N-66-20, Paragraph 13 and N-71-20, Paragraph 11). With regard to appeals received on or before June 30, 2021, the State Personnel Board shall be entitled to the extension in the aforementioned order to render its decision;
- d. Paragraph 8. To the extent the deadlines specified in Government Code section 22844 and California Code of Regulations, title 2, sections 599.517 and 599.518 fell on a date on or before June 30, 2021 absent the extension, they shall expire pursuant to the timeframes specified in the aforementioned orders;
- e. Paragraph 16;
- f. Paragraph 17; and
- g. Paragraph 20.

11) Executive Order N-45-20:

- a. Paragraph 4;
- b. Paragraph 8;
- c. Paragraph 9; and

d. Paragraph 12. For vacancies occurring prior to June 30, 2021, the deadline to fill the vacancy shall remain extended for the time period in the aforementioned order.

12) Executive Order N-46-20:

- a. Paragraph 1; and
- b. Paragraph 2.

13) Executive Order N-47-20:

- a. Paragraph 2; and
- b. Paragraph 3.

14) Executive Order N-48-20, Paragraph 2 (which clarified the scope of N-34-20).

15) Executive Order N-49-20:

- a. Paragraph 1;
- b. Paragraph 3. For determinations made on or before June 30, 2021, the discharge date shall be within 14 days of the Board's determination; and
- c. Paragraph 4.

16) Executive Order N-50-20, Paragraph 2.

17) Executive Order N-52-20:

- a. Paragraph 6;
- b. Paragraph 7. To the extent an individual has commenced a training program prior to June 30, 2021, that was interrupted by COVID-19, that individual shall be entitled to the extended timeframe in the aforementioned order; and
- c. Paragraph 14; and
- d. Paragraph 16.

18) Executive Order N-53-20:

- a. Paragraph 3;
- b. Paragraph 12 (as extended or modified by N-69-20, Paragraph 10, and N-71-20, Paragraph 27); and
- c. Paragraph 13 (as extended or modified by N-69-20, Paragraph 11, and N-71-20, Paragraph 28).

19) Executive Order N-54-20, Paragraph 7. To the extent the date governing the expiration of registration of vehicles previously registered in a foreign jurisdiction falls on or before June 30, 2021, the deadline is extended pursuant to the aforementioned orders.

20) Executive Order N-55-20:

- a. Paragraph 1. Statutory deadlines related to cost reports, change in scope of service requests, and reconciliation requests occurring on

or before June 30, 2021 shall remain subject to the extended deadline in the aforementioned order;

- b. Paragraph 4;
- c. Paragraph 5;
- d. Paragraph 6;
- e. Paragraph 8;
- f. Paragraph 9;
- g. Paragraph 10;
- h. Paragraph 13;
- i. Paragraph 14. Statutory deadlines related to beneficiary risk assessments occurring on or before June 30, 2021 shall remain subject to the extended deadline in the aforementioned order; and
- j. Paragraph 16. Deadlines for fee-for-service providers to submit information required for a Medical Exemption Request extended on or before June 30, 2021 shall remain subject to the extended deadline granted under the aforementioned order.

21) Executive Order N-56-20:

- a. Paragraph 1;
- b. Paragraph 6;
- c. Paragraph 7;
- d. Paragraph 8;
- e. Paragraph 9; and
- f. Paragraph 11.

22) Executive Order N-59-20, Paragraph 6.

23) Executive Order N-61-20:

- a. Paragraph 1;
- b. Paragraph 2;
- c. Paragraph 3; and
- d. Paragraph 4.

24) Executive Order N-63-20:

- a. Paragraph 8(a) (as extended by N-71-20, Paragraph 40). The deadlines related to reports by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) and the Occupational Safety & Health Standards Board on proposed standards or variances due on or before June 30, 2021 shall remain subject to the extended timeframe;
- b. Paragraph 8(c). To the extent the date upon which the Administrative Director must act upon Medical Provider Network applications or requests for modifications or reapprovals falls on or before June 30, 2021 absent the extension in the aforementioned order, it shall remain subject to the extended timeframe;
- c. Paragraph 8(e). To the extent filing deadlines for a Return-to-Work Supplement appeal and any reply or responsive papers fall on or before June 30, 2021, absent the extension in the aforementioned order, they shall remain subject to the extended timeframe;
- d. Paragraph 9(a) (as extended and modified by N-71-20, Paragraph 39). Any deadline setting the time for the Labor Commissioner to

issue any citation under the Labor Code, including a civil wage and penalty assessment pursuant to Labor Code section 1741, that, absent the aforementioned order, would have occurred or would occur between May 7, 2020 and September 29, 2021 shall be extended to September 30, 2021. Any such deadline that, absent the aforementioned order, would occur after September 29, 2021 shall be effective based on the timeframe in existence before the aforementioned order;

- e. Paragraph 9(b) (as extended and modified by N-71-20, Paragraph 41);
- f. Paragraph 9(c) (as extended and modified by N-71-20, Paragraph 39). Any deadline setting the time for a worker to file complaints and initiate proceedings with the Labor Commissioner pursuant to Labor Code sections 98, 98.7, 1700.44, and 2673.1, that, absent the aforementioned order, would have occurred or would occur between May 7, 2020 and September 29, 2021 shall be extended to September 30, 2021. Any such deadline that, absent the aforementioned order, would occur after September 29, 2021 shall be effective based on the timeframe in existence before the aforementioned order;
- g. Paragraph 9(d) (as extended and modified by N-71-20, Paragraph 39). Any deadline setting the time for Cal/OSHA to issue citations pursuant to Labor Code section 6317, that, absent the aforementioned order, would have occurred or would occur between May 7, 2020 and September 29, 2021 shall be extended to September 30, 2021. Any such deadline that, absent the aforementioned order, would occur after September 29, 2021 shall be effective based on the timeframe in existence before the aforementioned order;
- h. Paragraph 9(e) (as extended and modified by N-71-20, Paragraph 41);
- i. Paragraph 10;
- j. Paragraph 12. Any peace officer reemployed on or before June 30, 2021 pursuant to the aforementioned order shall be entitled to the extended reemployment period set forth in the order;
- k. Paragraph 13;
- l. Paragraph 14; and
- m. Paragraph 15 (as extended by N-71-20, Paragraph 36).

25) Executive Order N-65-20:

- a. Paragraph 5 (as extended by N-71-20, Paragraph 35; N-80-20, Paragraph 4; and N-01-21). Identification cards issued under Health and Safety Code section 11362.71 that would otherwise have expired absent the aforementioned extension between March 4, 2020 and June 30, 2021 shall expire on December 31, 2021; and
- b. Paragraph 7.

26) Executive Order N-66-20:

- a. Paragraph 3;
- b. Paragraph 4; and
- c. Paragraph 5.

27) Executive Order N-68-20:

- a. Paragraph 1. Notwithstanding the expiration of the aforementioned order, temporary licenses granted on or before June 30, 2021 shall be valid through September 30, 2021; and
- b. Paragraph 2. Renewal fee payments otherwise due to the to the California Department of Public Health absent the extension in the aforementioned order on or before June 30, 2021, shall be entitled to the extensions of time set forth in the aforementioned order.

28) Executive Order N-71-20:

- a. Paragraph 1;
- b. Paragraph 4;
- c. Paragraph 16. Where the statutory deadline for opening or completing investigations is set to occur on or before June 30, 2021, the deadline shall remain subject to the extension in the aforementioned order; and
- d. Paragraph 17. Where the statutory deadline for serving a notice of adverse action is due on or before June 30, 2021, the deadline shall remain subject to the extension in the aforementioned order.

29) Executive Order N-75-20:

- a. Paragraph 7. Children placed in foster care on or before June 30, 2021 shall receive such examinations on or before July 31, 2021;
- b. Paragraph 8;
- c. Paragraph 9;
- d. Paragraph 10. Any facility operating under a waiver pursuant to this provision may operate pursuant to such a waiver through the expiration as set forth by the California Department of Public Health, or September 30, 2021, whichever occurs first; and
- e. Paragraph 13.

30) Executive Order N-76-20, Paragraph 3.

31) Executive Order N-77-20:

- a. Paragraph 1;
- b. Paragraph 2; and
- c. Paragraph 3.

32) Executive Order N-78-20 (as extended and modified by N-03-21):

- a. Paragraph 1; and
- b. Paragraph 2.

33) Executive Order N-83-20:

- a. Paragraph 3. To the extent the Director of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control suspends deadlines for renewing licenses upon payment of annual fees on or before June 30, 2021, the extension shall remain valid until the effective expiration;

- b. Paragraph 5 (which repealed and replaced N-71-20, Paragraph 19, which extended N-52-20, Paragraph 1, and N-69-20, Paragraph 3);
- c. Paragraph 6 (which repealed and replaced N-71-20, Paragraph 20, which extended N-52-20, Paragraph 2, and N-69-20, Paragraph 4);  
and
- d. Paragraph 7 (which repealed and replaced N-71-20, Paragraph 21, which extended N-52-20, Paragraph 3, and N-69-20, Paragraph 5).

34) Executive Order N-84-20:

- a. Paragraph 1;
- b. Paragraph 2;
- c. Paragraph 3; and
- d. Paragraph 5.

**The following provisions shall remain in place and shall have full force and effect through July 31, 2021, upon which time they will expire subject to individual conditions described in the enumerated paragraphs below.**

35) Executive Order N-39-20, Paragraph 8 (as extended by N-69-20, Paragraph 2 and N-71-20, Paragraph 8).

36) Executive Order N-53-20, Paragraph 11 (as extended or modified by N-68-20, Paragraph 15, and N-71-20, Paragraph 26).

37) Executive Order N-71-20, Paragraph 25.

38) Executive Order N-75-20:

- a. Paragraph 5; and
- b. Paragraph 6

**The following provisions shall remain in place and shall have full force and effect through September 30, 2021, upon which time they will expire subject to individual conditions described in the enumerated paragraphs below.**

39) State of Emergency Proclamation dated March 4, 2020:

- a. Paragraph 3; and
- b. Paragraph 14. Any facility operating under a waiver pursuant to this provision may operate pursuant to such a waiver through the expiration as set forth by the Department of Social Services, or September 30, 2021, whichever occurs first.

40) Executive Order N-25-20:

- a. Paragraph 2;
- b. Paragraph 3; and
- c. Paragraph 4.

41) Executive Order N-28-20:

- a. Paragraph 4; and
- b. Paragraph 5.

42) Executive Order N-29-20, Paragraph 3, is withdrawn and replaced by the following text:

Notwithstanding any other provision of state or local law (including, but not limited to, the Bagley-Keene Act or the Brown Act), and subject to the notice and accessibility requirements set forth below, a local legislative body or state body is authorized to hold public meetings via teleconferencing and to make public meetings accessible telephonically or otherwise electronically to all members of the public seeking to observe and to address the local legislative body or state body. All requirements in both the Bagley-Keene Act and the Brown Act expressly or impliedly requiring the physical presence of members, the clerk or other personnel of the body, or of the public as a condition of participation in or quorum for a public meeting are hereby waived.

In particular, any otherwise-applicable requirements that

- (i) state and local bodies notice each teleconference location from which a member will be participating in a public meeting;
- (ii) each teleconference location be accessible to the public;
- (iii) members of the public may address the body at each teleconference conference location;
- (iv) state and local bodies post agendas at all teleconference locations;
- (v) at least one member of the state body be physically present at the location specified in the notice of the meeting; and
- (vi) during teleconference meetings, a least a quorum of the members of the local body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local body exercises jurisdiction

are hereby suspended.

A local legislative body or state body that holds a meeting via teleconferencing and allows members of the public to observe and address the meeting telephonically or otherwise electronically, consistent with the notice and accessibility requirements set forth below, shall have satisfied any requirement that the body allow members of the public to attend the meeting and offer public comment. Such a body need not make available any physical location from which members of the public may observe the meeting and offer public comment.

Accessibility Requirements: If a local legislative body or state body holds a meeting via teleconferencing and allows members of the public to observe and address the meeting telephonically or otherwise electronically, the body shall also:

- (i) Implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable modification or accommodation from individuals with disabilities, consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act and resolving any doubt whatsoever in favor of accessibility; and
- (ii) Advertise that procedure each time notice is given of the means by which members of the public may observe the meeting and offer public comment, pursuant to subparagraph (ii) of the Notice Requirements below.

Notice Requirements: Except to the extent this Order expressly provides otherwise, each local legislative body and state body shall:

- (i) Give advance notice of the time of, and post the agenda for, each public meeting according to the timeframes otherwise prescribed by the Bagley-Keene Act or the Brown Act, and using the means otherwise prescribed by the Bagley-Keene Act or the Brown Act, as applicable; and
- (ii) In each instance in which notice of the time of the meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, also give notice of the means by which members of the public may observe the meeting and offer public comment. As to any instance in which there is a change in such means of public observation and comment, or any instance prior to the issuance of this Order in which the time of the meeting has been noticed or the agenda for the meeting has been posted without also including notice of such means, a body may satisfy this requirement by advertising such means using "the most rapid means of communication available at the time" within the meaning of Government Code, section 54954, subdivision (e); this shall include, but need not be limited to, posting such means on the body's internet website.

All of the foregoing provisions concerning the conduct of public meetings shall apply through September 30, 2021.

43) Executive Order N-32-20:

- a. Paragraph 1;
- b. Paragraph 2; and
- c. Paragraph 3.

44) Executive Order N-35-20:

- a. Paragraph 2; and
- b. Paragraph 12.

45) Executive Order N-39-20:

- a. Paragraph 2;
- b. Paragraph 3; and
- c. Paragraph 6.



46) Executive Order N-40-20:

- a. Paragraph 12 (as extended or modified by N-66-20, paragraph 16, N-71-20, paragraph 14, and N-75-20, Paragraph 12). To the extent the Director exercised their authority pursuant to this provision on or before September 30, 2021, the extension shall remain valid until the effective expiration of the applicable waiver; and
- b. Paragraph 18.

47) Executive Order N-42-20.

48) Executive Order N-43-20.

49) Executive Order N-49-20, Paragraph 2.

50) Executive Order N-54-20:

- a. Paragraph 8 (as extended by N-80-20, Paragraph 6); and
- b. Paragraph 9. To the extent any timeframe within which a California Native American tribe must request consultation and the lead agency must begin the consultation process relating to an Environmental Impact Report, Negative Declaration, or Mitigated Negative Declaration under the California Environmental Quality Act extends beyond September 30, 2021, the tribe and lead agency will receive the benefit of the extension so long as the triggering event occurred on or before September 30, 2021.

51) Executive Order N-55-20:

- a. Paragraph 2;
- b. Paragraph 3;
- c. Paragraph 7. All on-site licensing visits which would have been due on or before September 30, 2021 shall occur before December 31, 2021;
- d. Paragraph 11; and
- e. Paragraph 12.

52) Executive Order N-56-20, Paragraph 10 is withdrawn and superseded by the following text:

Paragraph 42 of this Order, including the conditions specified therein, shall apply to meetings held pursuant to Article 3 of Chapter 2 of Part 21 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Education Code and Education Code section 47604.1(b).

53) Executive Order N-58-20 (as extended by N-71-20, Paragraph 29).

54) Executive Order N-59-20:

- a. Paragraph 1. The sworn statement or verbal attestation of pregnancy must be submitted on or before September 30, 2021 and medical verification of pregnancy must be submitted within 30

working days following submittal of the sworn statement or verbal attestation for benefits to continue;

- b. Paragraph 2 (as extended and modified by N-69-20, Paragraph 14, and N-71-20, Paragraph 31);
- c. Paragraph 3 (as extended and modified by N-69-20, Paragraph 15, and N-71-20, Paragraph 32); and
- d. Paragraph 4 (as extended and modified by N-69-20, Paragraph 16, and N-71-20, Paragraph 33).

55) Executive Order N-63-20:

- a. Paragraph 8(b). To the extent filing deadlines for claims and liens fall on or before September 30, 2021, absent the extension in the aforementioned order, they shall remain subject to the extended timeframe; and
- b. Paragraph 11.

56) Executive Order N-66-20, Paragraph 6.

57) Executive Order N-71-20:

- a. Paragraph 15;
- b. Paragraph 22; and
- c. Paragraph 23.

58) Executive Order N-75-20:

- a. Paragraph 1;
- b. Paragraph 2; and
- c. Paragraph 4.

59) Executive Order N-80-20:

- a. Paragraph 3; and
- b. Paragraph 7.

60) Executive Order N-83-20

- a. Paragraph 2 is withdrawn and replaced by the following text:

The deadline to pay annual fees, including any installment payments, currently due or that will become due during the proclaimed emergency, as specified in Business and Professions Code sections 19942, 19951, 19954, 19955, 19984, and any accompanying regulations is September 30, 2021; the deadlines for submission of any application or deposit fee, as specified in Business and Professions Code sections 19951 (a), 19867, 19868, 19876, 19877, 19942, 19984, and any accompanying regulations is no later than September 30, 2021, or per existing requirements, whichever date is later.

- b. Paragraph 4.

61) Executive Order N-03-21, Paragraph 3, is withdrawn and replaced by the following text:

As applied to commercial evictions only, the timeframe for the protections set forth in Paragraph 2 of Executive Order N-28-20 (and extended by Paragraph 21 of Executive Order N-66-20, Paragraph 3 of Executive Order N-71-20, and Paragraph 2 of Executive Order N-80-20) is extended through September 30, 2021.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, as soon as hereafter possible, this Order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this Order.

This Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 11th day of June 2021.



\_\_\_\_\_  
GAVIN NEWSOM  
Governor of California

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
SHIRLEY N. WEBER, PH.D.  
Secretary of State

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER N-42-20

**WHEREAS** on March 4, 2020, I proclaimed a state of emergency to exist in California as a result of the threat of COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS** it is the established policy of the State under Water Code section 106.3 that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes; and

**WHEREAS** to limit the spread of COVID-19 it is crucial that Californians wash their hands regularly and thoroughly; and

**WHEREAS** many Californians are experiencing or will experience substantial losses of income as a result of business closures, the loss of work hours or wages, or layoffs related to COVID-19, which may hinder their ability to make payments for water service and subject them to water shutoffs due to non-payment; and

**WHEREAS** many small businesses that provide services essential to the health and well-being of Californians have experienced substantial reductions in income, which may hinder their ability to make payments for water service and subject them to water shutoffs due to non-payment; and

**WHEREAS** the California Public Utilities Commission has directed private water utilities under its jurisdiction to implement customer service protections, including a moratorium on service disconnections, during the COVID-19 emergency; and

**WHEREAS** more than 100 public and private water systems have voluntarily agreed to halt disconnections as well; and

**WHEREAS** under the provisions of Government Code section 8571, I find that strict compliance with the various statutes and regulations concerning water shutoffs specified in this order would prevent, hinder, or delay appropriate actions to prevent and mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, GAVIN NEWSOM**, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the State Constitution and the statutes of the State of California, and in particular, Government Code sections 8567, 8570, 8571, and 8627, do hereby issue the following order to become effective immediately:

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:**

- 1) The authority of urban and community water systems, as defined in Health and Safety Code section 116902, subdivision (d), to discontinue residential service, as defined in Health and Safety Code section 116902, subdivision (c), for non-payment under Health and Safety Code sections 116908 and 116910, is suspended.
- 2) Water systems not subject to the requirements of Health and Safety Code sections 116908 and 116910 shall not discontinue residential

service, as defined in Health and Safety Code section 116902, subdivision (c), for non-payment.

- 3) Water systems shall restore any residential service to occupied residences that has been discontinued for nonpayment since March 4, 2020.
- 4) Water systems shall not discontinue service to any business in the critical infrastructure sectors designated by the State Public Health Officer as critical to protect the health and well-being of all Californians that qualifies as a small business under 13 C.F.R. § 121.201 of the Small Business Administration's regulations.
- 5) The State Water Resources Control Board shall identify best practices, guidelines, or both to be implemented during the COVID-19 emergency (i) to address non-payment or reduced payments, (ii) to promote and to ensure continuity of service by water systems and wastewater systems, and (iii) to provide measures such as the sharing of supplies, equipment and staffing to relieve water systems under financial distress.

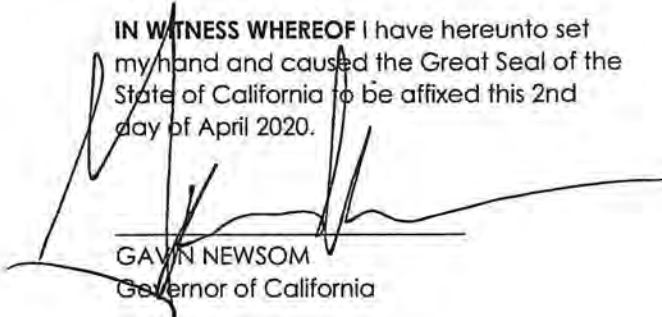
Nothing in this Order eliminates the obligation of water customers to pay for water service, prevents a water system from charging a customer for such service, or reduces the amount a customer already may owe to a water system.

Nothing in this Order modifies the obligations of urban and community waters systems to comply with provisions of the Water Shutoff Protection Act not specifically addressed by this Order or other applicable laws, regulations, and guidelines.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that as soon as hereafter possible, this Order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this Order.

This Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 2nd day of April 2020.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
GAVIN NEWSOM  
Governor of California

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
ALEX PADILLA  
Secretary of State

SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT  
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1  
JUNE 14, 2021 SPECIAL MEETING MINUTES

A Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1, was held at 3:00 p.m. on Monday, June 14, 2021 via teleconference and in the Conference Room at 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez.

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

Trustees Absent: None

Others Present: Paeter Garcia Mary Martone Karen King  
Gary Kvistad Eric Tambini Jeff Dinkin  
Alex Handlers

1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL:

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

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:

President Clay led the Pledge of Allegiance.

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

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

Ms. Martone added that as a result of the COVID-19 emergency and Governor Newsom's Executive Orders to protect public health by limiting public gatherings and requiring social distancing, the Board meeting would occur in person and via teleconference as authorized by and in furtherance of Executive Order Nos. N-29-20 and N-33-20 and applicable amendments to the California Brown Act as set forth in those Executive Orders.

4. ADDITIONS OR CORRECTIONS, IF ANY, TO THE AGENDA:

Mr. Garcia stated there were no additions or corrections to the Agenda.

5. PUBLIC COMMENT:

President Clay welcomed any members of the public participating telephonically and offered time for members of the public to speak and address the Board on matters not on the Agenda. There was no public comment.

Mr. Garcia stated that the Notice and Agenda for this Special Meeting requested members of the public that are participating telephonically to submit advance written comments to the District via electronic mail by 12:00 p.m. on Monday, June 14, 2021. Mr. Garcia reported that no written comments were submitted to the District for the meeting.

1     6.     CLOSED SESSION:

2     The Board adjourned to Closed Session at 3:03p.m.

3  
4     A.    PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION: Title - General Manager [Section 54957 of  
5     the Government Code]

6     B.    CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR: Jeff Dinkin – Stradling, Yocca, Carlson & Rauth;  
7     Unrepresented Employee - General Manager [Section 54957.6 of the Government Code]  
8

9  
10  
11    7.    RECONVENE INTO OPEN SESSION:

12    [Sections 54957.1 and 54957.7 of the Government Code]

13  
14    The public participation phone line was re-opened, and the Board reconvened to Open Session at  
15    approximately 3:33 p.m.

16  
17    Mr. Jeff Dinkin, the District's Employment Legal Counsel, reported that during Closed Session  
18    the Board completed the performance evaluation of the General Manager and also discussed a  
19    compensation adjustment for the General Manager.  
20

21    A.    Consideration and Ratification of General Manager Cost of Living Adjustment Increase

22    Mr. Dinkin stated that in an abundance of caution and in the spirit of full transparency, the  
23    Board elected to approve non pro tunc the 3.19% cost of living adjustment (COLA) increase  
24    granted to the General Manager at an earlier Board meeting effective July 1, 2020. It was  
25    MOVED by Trustee Clay, seconded by Trustee Burchardi, and carried by a unanimous 5-0-0  
26    voice vote to approve the 3.19% COLA increase granted to the General Manager retroactive  
27    to July 1, 2020.  
28

29    B.    Consideration and Approval of General Manager Compensation Adjustment

30    Mr. Dinkin reported that during Closed Session the Board discussed the compensation  
31    adjustment for the General Manager. He indicated that, following the Board discussion, there  
32    was a meet and confer with the General Manager, with Mr. Dinkin acting as the Board  
33    representative. It was MOVED by Trustee Parker, seconded by Trustee Burchardi, and carried  
34    by a unanimous 5-0-0 voice vote to approve a 4% compensation adjustment consisting of a  
35    1.5% cost of living adjustment and a 2.5% merit adjustment, effective July 1, 2021.  
36

37    8.    CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) UPDATE

38    A.    General Manager's Report

39    Mr. Garcia reported on current information related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the  
40    District's actions. He reported that effective June 9, 2021, Santa Barbara County moved to the  
41    Yellow Tier of California's Blueprint for a Safer Economy. He referenced Santa Barbara  
42    County Public Health Officer Order No. 2021-12.9 regarding the phased reopening within  
43    Santa Barbara County, along with other materials included in the Board packet.  
44

45    9.    CONSIDERATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF MAY 18, 2021:

46    The Regular Meeting Minutes from May 18, 2021 were presented for consideration.

47  
48    President Clay asked if there were any changes or additions to the Regular Meeting Minutes of  
49    May 18, 2021. No changes or additions were requested.  
50

51    It was MOVED by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Parker, and carried by a 5-0-0 voice vote to  
52    approve the May 18, 2021 Regular Meeting Minutes as presented.  
53

1 10. CONSENT AGENDA:

2 The Consent Agenda Report was provided in the Board packet.

3  
4 Mr. Garcia reviewed the Consent Agenda materials for the month of June.

5  
6 It was MOVED by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Clay, and carried by a 5-0-0 voice vote to  
7 approve the Consent Agenda.  
8

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

11 A. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION:

12 1. Financial Report on Administrative Matters

- 13 a) Presentation of Monthly Financial Statements - Revenues and Expenses  
14 The monthly financial statements were included in the handout materials.

15  
16 Ms. Martone reviewed the Statement of Revenues and Expenses for the month of May.  
17 She highlighted various line-items related to revenue and expense transactions that  
18 occurred during the month. Ms. Martone reported that revenues exceeded expenses  
19 by \$215,530.15 for the month of May and the year-to-date net income was  
20 \$2,265,695.06.

- 21  
22 b) Approval of Accounts Payable

23 Ms. Martone reported that the Board was provided the Warrant List for May 19, 2021  
24 through June 14, 2021 in the handout materials.

25  
26 The Board reviewed the Warrant List which covered warrants 23853 through 23898 in  
27 the amount of \$388,857.69.

28  
29 It was MOVED by Trustee Parker, seconded by Trustee Burchardi, and carried by a 5-  
30 0-0 voice vote to approve the Warrant List for May 19, 2021 through June 14, 2021.  
31

32 2. Water Rate Review/July 2021 Scheduled Rate Adjustment

33 The Board packet included an Exhibit "A" Water Rate Schedule.

34  
35 Mr. Garcia recommended that the Board discuss Agenda Items 11.A.2., 11.A.3. and 11.A.4.  
36 together. The Board concurred with the recommendation.  
37

38 Mr. Garcia recapped the schedule of water rates and charges pursuant to the District's  
39 2016 Water Rate Study (WRS). He provided a summary of the previous discussions and  
40 actions related to water rates, including the Board's decision in December 2020 to defer  
41 the rate increase that was scheduled to go into effect on January 1, 2021, with an  
42 understanding that the matter would be revisited six months later in June of 2021. Mr.  
43 Garcia also explained the relationship between water rates and staff's preparation of the  
44 Draft FY 2021/2022 Preliminary Budget, including the revenue and expense comparison  
45 shown as Appendix A to the FY 2021/2022 Preliminary Budget.  
46

47 Mr. Garcia reported that staff and Mr. Alex Handlers from Bartle Wells & Associates met  
48 with the District's Water Rates Ad Hoc Committee, consisting of Trustees Joos and  
49 Burchardi, on June 3<sup>rd</sup> via teleconference. He summarized the meeting and indicated that  
50 staff was asked to develop a third "hybrid" alternative for purposes of the FY 2021/2022  
51 Preliminary Budget that would assume an increase in the consumption/volumetric  
52 component of water rates, yet no increase in the fixed/monthly meter charge component.  
53 Mr. Garcia explained the three alternatives, i.e., (1) scheduled rate increase from the 2016



1 WRS, (2) continued deferral of the scheduled rate increase, and (3) the hybrid approach,  
2 and the net effect each would have on the District's proposed FY 2021/2022 Budget. He  
3 also explained that specific Board action by way of an approved motion would be  
4 required to pursue alternatives (2) or (3), whereas the scheduled rate increase under  
5 alternative (1) would automatically go into effect on July 1, 2021 if the Board took no action  
6 with regard to rates.  
7

8 3. Appropriation Limit for the 2021/2022 Fiscal Year - Article XIII B (Proposition 13)

9 a) Resolution No. 805: A Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River  
10 Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1 Establishing the  
11 Appropriation Limit for Fiscal Year 2021-2022 Pursuant to Article XIII B of the  
12 California Constitution  
13

14 The Board packet included Draft Resolution No. 805, the FY 2021/2022 Appropriation  
15 Limitation Calculation, and a copy of the Public Notice that was published in the Santa  
16 Ynez Valley News on May 27, 2021 and June 3, 2021 and posted on the District's  
17 website and at the District Office since May 20, 2021.  
18

19 Mr. Garcia reported that the appropriation limit and related calculations for FY  
20 2021/2022 were presented to the Board at the May 18, 2021 Board Meeting and were  
21 published and publicly noticed in accordance with applicable requirements. He  
22 reported that no public comment was received. Mr. Garcia explained that the FY  
23 2021/2022 appropriation limit is \$2,136,415 based on factors and calculations  
24 published by the California Department of Finance. He stated that adoption of a  
25 Resolution is required pursuant to Government Code Section 7910 to establish an  
26 appropriation limit each fiscal year and recommended approval of Resolution No. 805  
27 Establishing the Appropriation Limit for Fiscal Year 2021/2022.  
28

29 It was MOVED by Trustee Burchardi, and seconded by Trustee Parker, to adopt  
30 Resolution No. 805, Establishing the Appropriation Limit at \$2,136,415 for the Fiscal  
31 Year 2021-2022 pursuant to Article XIII B of the California Constitution.  
32

33 The Resolution was adopted and carried by the following 5-0-0 roll call vote:  
34

35 AYES, Trustees:	Michael Burchardi
36	Jeff Clay
37	Brad Joos
38	Lori Parker
39	Jeff Holzer
40	
41 NOES, Trustees:	None
42 ABSTAIN, Trustees:	None
43 ABSENT, Trustees:	None
44	

45 4. Consider Adoption of the Final Budget for Fiscal Year 2021/2022

46 a) Final Budget Summary

47 The Board packet included the Final Budget for Fiscal Year 2021/2022, a related Staff  
48 Report, and Draft Resolution No. 806.  
49

50 Mr. Garcia summarized the Final Budget for FY 2021/2022 that was included in the  
51 Board packet. He explained that the Board reviewed the Preliminary Budget at the  
52 May 18, 2021 Regular Board meeting, which included a detailed budget narrative,  
53 summary of revenues and expenses, debt service, and capital improvement project

1 expenses. Mr. Garcia reported that the Final Budget for FY 2021/2022 includes  
2 Appendix "A" which summarizes the three alternatives for how water rates and  
3 charges relate to District revenues for purposes of the budget.  
4

5 Board discussion ensued, including comments regarding the amount of revenues  
6 generated in previous years through the Special Tax Assessment, potential Chromium  
7 6 expenses, reserve balances, the Board's recent decision to defer the scheduled water  
8 rates increase for six months, and increased costs being faced by the District.  
9

10 Following Board discussion, Trustee Joos MOVED to defer the scheduled water rates  
11 increase for both the fixed and volumetric components. The motion failed to carry  
12 due to lack of a second.  
13

14 Further discussion ensued regarding the scheduled rate adjustment, effects of the rate  
15 adjustment on customer classes, and the timing and reasons for a rate increase.  
16

17 There was no public comment.  
18

- 19 b) Resolution No. 806: A Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River  
20 Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1 Adopting the Final Budget  
21 for Fiscal Year 2021/2022 and Requesting an Assessment Levy Required to Collect  
22 \$875,000  
23

24 Following Board discussion, it was MOVED by Trustee Clay and seconded by Trustee  
25 Burchardi to adopt Resolution No. 806, adopting the Final Budget for Fiscal Year  
26 2021/2022, and requesting the collection of an assessment levy required to collect  
27 \$875,000.  
28

29 The Resolution was adopted and carried by the following 4-1-0 roll call vote:  
30

31 AYES, Trustees: Michael Burchardi  
32 Jeff Clay  
33 Lori Parker  
34 Jeff Holzer  
35

36 NOES, Trustees: Brad Joos  
37 ABSTAIN, Trustees: None  
38 ABSENT, Trustees: None  
39

40 **12. REPORT, DISCUSSION, AND POSSIBLE BOARD ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:**  
41

42 **A. CACHUMA PROJECT - ANNUAL ALLOCATION REQUEST**

- 43 1. Update Regarding Cachuma Member Units Allocation Request for Water Year 2021-2022  
44 The Board packet included June 2, 2021 and June 8, 2021 correspondence and a June 9,  
45 2021 Agenda for the Cachuma Project Allocation Meeting.  
46

47 Mr. Garcia reported that a teleconference meeting was held on June 9, 2021 among  
48 representatives from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Santa Barbara County Water  
49 Agency, Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board (COMB), Santa Ynez River Water  
50 Conservation District, and the Cachuma Member Units regarding the pending Cachuma  
51 Project allocation request for Water Year 2021-2022. Mr. Garcia provided an overview of  
52 the topics discussed at the meeting, which focused mainly on the current and projected  
53 accounting of water levels in the reservoir. He reported that the meeting was very

1 productive, although no request or determination was made on the allocation. Mr. Garcia  
2 explained that an allocation request must be submitted by the Cachuma Member Units no  
3 later than July 1, 2021 and that he would provide further information when available.  
4

5 **B. SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT**

6 1. Eastern Management Area Update

7 The Board packet included a meeting agenda and presentation materials for the May 27,  
8 2021 Meeting of the Eastern Management Area (EMA) Groundwater Sustainability  
9 Agency (GSA).

10  
11 Mr. Garcia reported that he and Trustee Joos attended the May 27, 2021 Regular Meeting  
12 of the EMA GSA via video conference. Mr. Garcia reviewed the topics discussed at the  
13 meeting, which focused mainly on the presentation from GSI regarding "Management  
14 Actions and Projects." Trustee Joos provided additional overview about the meeting,  
15 including topics such as coordination with Santa Barbara County and other participating  
16 agencies, involvement of the Santa Ynez Water Group, and drought effects on the  
17 groundwater table.  
18

19 **13. REPORTS BY THE BOARD MEMBERS OR STAFF, QUESTIONS OF STAFF, STATUS REPORTS,**  
20 **ANNOUNCEMENTS, COMMITTEE REPORTS, OBSERVATIONS AND OTHER MATTERS AND/OR**  
21 **COMMUNICATIONS NOT REQUIRING BOARD ACTION**

22 The Board packet included the Family Farm Alliance Monthly Briefing for the month of June 2021  
23 and a June 7, 2021 news article regarding California drought conditions.  
24

25 Mr. Garcia reported on the status of Senate Bill 559 which would create a State Treasury fund of  
26 up to \$785 million dollars to restore critical infrastructure in state water supply and delivery  
27 infrastructure.  
28

29 Mr. Garcia provided an update on the Inn at Mattei's Tavern project. He reported that the  
30 mainline and facilities replacement work for the property is mostly complete at this time.  
31

32 Trustee Clay reported on the Central Coast Water Authority Board of Directors meeting he  
33 attended on May 27, 2021.  
34

35 **14. CORRESPONDENCE: GENERAL MANAGER RECOMMENDS FILING OF VARIOUS ITEMS**

36 The Correspondence List was received by the Board.  
37

38 **15. REQUESTS FOR ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED ON THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING AGENDA:**

39 There were no requests from the Board.  
40

41 **16. NEXT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:**

42 President Clay stated that the next Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees is scheduled for July  
43 20, 2021 at 3:00 p.m.  
44

45 **17. CLOSED SESSION:**

46 The Board adjourned to Closed Session at 6:20 p.m.  
47

48 **A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - EXISTING LITIGATION**

49 [Subdivision (d)(1) of Section 54956.9 of the Government Code - 1 case]  
50

- 51 1. Name of Case: Adjudicatory proceedings pending before the State Water Resources  
52 Control Board regarding Permit 15878 issued on Application 22423 to the City of  
53 Solvang, Petitions for Change, and Related Protests

1 B. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - ANTICIPATED LITIGATION  
2 [Subdivision (d)(4) of Section 54956.9 of the Government Code - 1 case]  
3

4 18. RECONVENE INTO OPEN SESSION:  
5 [Sections 54957.1 and 54957.7 of the Government Code]  
6

7 The public participation phone line was re-opened, and the Board reconvened to Open Session at  
8 approximately 7:20 p.m.  
9

10 Mr. Garcia announced that the Board met in Closed Session concerning Agenda Items 17.A.1 and  
11 17.B. He stated that there was no reportable action from Closed Session.  
12

13  
14 19. ADJOURNMENT:

15 Being no further business, it was MOVED by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Parker, and  
16 carried by a 4-0-0 voice vote, with Trustee Holzer absent, to adjourn the meeting at approximately  
17 7:21 p.m.  
18

19 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,  
20

21 **DRAFT**  
22

23 \_\_\_\_\_  
24 Mary Martone, Secretary to the Board

25 ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_

26 Jeff Clay, President  
27

28 MINUTES PREPARED BY:  
29

30 \_\_\_\_\_  
31 Karen King, Board Administrative Assistant

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT,  
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO.1  
July 20, 2021**

**Consent Agenda Report**

CA-1. Water Supply and Production Report. Total water production in **June (457 AF)** was higher than water production in May (396 AF), almost exactly on track with the recent 3-year running average (2018-2020) for the month of **June (458 AF)**, and noticeably lower than the previous 10-year running average (2009-2019) for the month of **June (639 AF)**. As previously reported, these numbers reflect the fact that in recent years the District's overall demands have been trending substantially below historic levels for domestic, rural residential, and agricultural water deliveries due to water conservation, changing water use patterns, private well installations, and weather conditions.

For the month of **June**, approximately **188 AF** was produced from the Santa Ynez Upland wells, and approximately **19 AF** was produced from the 6.0 cfs and 4.0 cfs Santa Ynez River well fields. As reflected in the Monthly Water Deliveries Report from the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA), the District received approximately **250 AF** in SWP supplies for the month, all of which was accounted for as Exchange deliveries. Direct diversions to the County Park and USBR were **2.20 AF**.

The USBR Daily Operations Report for Lake Cachuma in **June** (ending June 30, 2021) recorded the lake elevation at **720.14'** with the end of month storage of **109,023 AF**. USBR recorded total precipitation at the lake of **0.00 inches in June**. For the month, reservoir storage was supplemented with **89.9 AF** of SWP deliveries for South Coast entities. Reservoir evaporation in **June** was **1,142.8 AF**.

Based on the maximum storage of 193,305 AF, Cachuma reservoir currently (as of **July 12, 2021**) is at approximately **55.5%** of capacity, with current storage of **107,367 AF** (Santa Barbara County Flood Control District, Rainfall and Reservoir Summary). At a point when reservoir storage exceeds 100,000 AF, the Cachuma Member Units typically have received a full allocation, which is the case for this federal WY 2020-2021. Conversely, a 20% pro-rata reduction from the full allocation is scheduled to occur in Water Years beginning at less than 100,000 AF, where incremental reductions may occur at other lower storage levels. **For the federal WY 2020-2021** (October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021), the Cachuma Member Units requested a 100% allocation of the Project's annual operational yield of 25,714 AF. By letter dated October 19, 2020, USBR issued a 100% allocation decision. ID No.1's share is 10.31% or 2,651 AF. In addition to its 2020-21 allocation, ID No.1 currently holds approximately 1,228 AF of previous years carryover water in the reservoir, subject to evaporation. **By letter dated July 1, 2021**, the Cachuma Member Units submitted a joint request for a Cachuma Project allocation for federal WY 2021-2022 in the amount of 21,317 AF (an approximate 83% allocation). The request is pending with USBR.

Water releases for the protection of fish and aquatic habitat are made from Cachuma reservoir to the lower Santa Ynez River pursuant to the 2000 Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the 2019 Water Rights Order (WR 2019-0148) issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). These releases are made to Hilton Creek and to the stilling basin from the outlet works at the base of Bradbury Dam. The water releases required under the NMFS 2000 Biological Opinion to avoid jeopardy to steelhead and adverse impacts to its critical habitat are summarized as follows:

NMFS 2000 Biological Opinion

- *When Reservoir Spills and the Spill Amount Exceeds 20,000 AF:*
  - 10 cfs at Hwy 154 Bridge during spill year(s) exceeding 20,000 AF
  - 1.5 cfs at Alisal Bridge when spill amount exceeds 20,000 AF and if steelhead are present at Alisal Reach
  - 1.5 cfs at Alisal Bridge in the year immediately following a spill that exceeded 20,000 AF and if steelhead are present at Alisal Reach
- *When Reservoir Does Not Spill or When Reservoir Spills Less Than 20,000 AF:*
  - 5 cfs at Hwy 154 when Reservoir does not spill and Reservoir storage is above 120,000 AF, or when Reservoir spill is less than 20,000 AF
  - 2.5 cfs at Hwy 154 in all years when Reservoir storage is below 120,000 AF but greater than 30,000 AF
  - 1.5 cfs at Alisal Bridge if the Reservoir spilled in the preceding year and the spill amount exceeded 20,000 AF and if steelhead are present at Alisal Reach
  - 30 AF per month to “refresh the stilling basin and long pool” when Reservoir storage is less than 30,000 AF

The water releases required under the SWRCB 2019 Water Rights Order for the protection of fish and other public trust resources in the lower Santa Ynez River and to prevent the waste and unreasonable use of water are summarized as follows:

SWRCB Order WR 2019-0148

- *During Below Normal, Dry, and Critical Dry water years (October 1 – September 30), releases shall be made in accordance with the requirements of the NMFS 2000 Biological Opinion as set forth above.*
- *During Above Normal and Wet water years, the following minimum flow requirements must be maintained at Hwy 154 and Alisal Bridges:*
  - 48 cfs from February 15 to April 14 for spawning
  - 20 cfs from February 15 to June 1 for incubation and rearing
  - 25 cfs from June 2 to June 9 for emigration, with ramping to 10 cfs by June 30
  - 10 cfs from June 30 to October 1 for rearing and maintenance of resident fish
  - 5 cfs from October 1 to February 15 for resident fish
- *For purposes of SWRCB Order WR 2019-0148, water year classifications are determined as follows:*
  - *Wet is when Cachuma Reservoir inflow is greater than 117,842 AF;*
  - *Above Normal is when Reservoir inflow is less than or equal to 117,842 AF or greater than 33,707 AF;*
  - *Below Normal is when Reservoir inflow is less than or equal to 33,707 AF or greater than 15,366 AF;*
  - *Dry is when Reservoir inflow is less than or equal to 15,366 AF or greater than 4,550 AF*
  - *Critical Dry is when Reservoir inflow is less than or equal to 4,550 AF*

**For the month of June, water releases for fish were 265 AF to Hilton Creek and 265 AF to the outlet works for a total of 530 AF. As of the end of June 2021, a total of approximately 42,910 AF of Cachuma Project water has been released under regulatory requirements for the protection of fish and fish habitat below Bradbury Dam since the year after the last spill in 2011.**

CA-2. State Water Project (SWP) and Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) Updates.

**As previously reported, on March 23, 2021 the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) reduced the 2021 State Water Project (SWP) Table A allocation down to 5%, which matches the lowest allocation in the history of the SWP (5% final allocation in 2014).** This lowered allocation translates to 35 AF for ID No.1's share of Table A supplies through CCWA. In addition to its 5% allocation, ID No.1 holds 146 AF of SWP carryover supply in San Luis Reservoir.

As reflected in the enclosed Agendas for the CCWA Board of Directors and Operating Committee meetings on June 24, 2021 and July 8, 2021, CCWA continues to remain strongly engaged in a variety of matters related to the SWP and SWP supplies, including but not limited to: SWP operations and water supplies; the Supplemental Water Purchase Program; adoption of the CCWA 2020 Urban Water Management Plan; Warren Act Contract renewal; water supply management strategies; and pending litigation against the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. The next Regular Meeting of the CCWA Board of Directors is scheduled for July 22, 2021.

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

JUNE 2021

**LAKE CACHUMA DAILY OPERATIONS**

RUN DATE: July 8, 2021

DAY	ELEV	STORAGE		COMPUTED* INFLOW AF.	CCWA INFLOW AF.	PRECIP ON RES. SURF. AF.	RELEASE - AF.			EVAP AF.	PRECIP INCH	PRECIP INCHES	
		IN LAKE	CHANGE				TUNNEL	HILTON CREEK	OUTLET				SPILLWAY
1	721.94	112,810											
2	721.89	112,704	-106	30.1	0.0	.0	86.6	9.7	5.0	.0	34.8	.240	.00
3	721.84	112,597	-107	27.9	0.0	.0	80.1	9.6	6.0	.0	39.2	.270	.00
4	721.77	112,448	-149	-16.3	0.0	.0	81.3	9.6	7.0	.0	34.8	.240	.00
5	721.72	112,341	-107	41.5	0.0	.0	78.9	9.4	8.0	.0	52.2	.360	.00
6	721.65	112,191	-150	-17.5	0.0	.0	79.0	9.3	8.0	.0	36.2	.250	.00
7	721.59	112,064	-127	2.6	0.0	.0	79.1	9.2	8.0	.0	33.3	.230	.00
8	721.54	111,959	-105	19.0	0.0	.0	76.6	9.0	8.0	.0	30.4	.210	.00
9	721.47	111,811	-148	-18.6	0.0	.0	79.3	8.9	8.0	.0	33.2	.230	.00
10	721.40	111,664	-147	-12.0	0.0	.0	79.9	9.6	8.0	.0	37.5	.260	.00
11	721.33	111,517	-147	-15.2	0.4	.0	77.9	9.8	7.0	.0	37.5	.260	.00
12	721.26	111,369	-148	-12.0	0.0	.0	79.4	9.7	8.0	.0	38.9	.270	.00
13	721.21	111,264	-105	23.5	0.0	.0	75.5	9.6	6.0	.0	37.4	.260	.00
14	721.15	111,137	-127	3.5	0.0	.0	80.8	9.6	7.0	.0	33.1	.230	.00
15	721.09	110,990	-147	-12.5	0.0	.0	78.2	9.5	8.0	.0	38.8	.270	.00
16	721.03	110,885	-105	39.1	3.4	.0	91.4	9.3	8.0	.0	38.8	.270	.00
17	720.97	110,758	-127	22.4	6.1	.0	98.3	9.0	8.0	.0	40.2	.280	.00
18	720.91	110,632	-126	33.7	2.8	.0	102.6	8.9	8.0	.0	43.0	.300	.00
19	720.85	110,506	-126	26.9	0.0	.0	84.5	8.8	8.0	.0	51.6	.360	.00
20	720.78	110,358	-148	-4.7	7.5	.0	87.7	8.7	10.0	.0	44.4	.310	.00
21	720.72	110,232	-126	9.7	0.0	.0	76.1	8.5	11.0	.0	40.1	.280	.00
22	720.65	110,084	-148	-19.2	0.0	.0	70.4	8.4	10.0	.0	40.0	.280	.00
23	720.60	109,979	-105	20.5	1.6	.0	70.7	8.3	11.0	.0	37.1	.260	.00
24	720.54	109,855	-124	-2.3	0.0	.0	70.7	8.2	10.0	.0	32.8	.230	.00
25	720.48	109,730	-125	0.8	8.2	.0	70.7	8.1	11.0	.0	44.2	.310	.00
26	720.43	109,626	-104	18.7	2.8	.0	70.9	8.0	11.0	.0	35.6	.250	.00
27	720.37	109,501	-125	-11.4	10.6	.0	70.7	7.9	10.0	.0	35.6	.250	.00
28	720.31	109,376	-125	-9.4	9.3	.0	70.1	7.8	10.0	.0	37.0	.260	.00
29	720.26	109,273	-103	5.9	12.4	.0	71.3	7.7	11.0	.0	31.3	.220	.00
30	720.21	109,169	-104	9.4	12.4	.0	69.8	7.5	13.0	.0	35.5	.250	.00
30	720.14	109,023	-146	-18.1	12.4	.0	81.6	7.4	13.0	.0	38.3	.270	.00
<b>TOTAL (AF)</b>			<b>-3,787</b>	<b>166.0</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>2,370.1</b>	<b>265.0</b>	<b>265.0</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>1,142.8</b>	<b>7.960</b>	<b>.00</b>
<b>(AVG)</b>		<b>110,835</b>											

COMMENTS:

\* COMPUTED INFLOW IS THE SUM OF CHANGE IN STORAGE, RELEASES, AND EVAPORATION MINUS PRECIP ON THE RESERVOIR SURFACE AND CCWA INFLOW.

DATA BASED ON 24-HOUR PERIOD ENDING 0800.

INDICATED OUTLETS RELEASE INCLUDE ANY LEAKAGE AROUND GATES.





# Santa Barbara County - Flood Control District

130 East Victoria Street, Santa Barbara CA 93101 - 805.568.3440 - www.countyofsb.org/pwd

## Rainfall and Reservoir Summary

Updated 8am: 7/12/2021

Water Year: 2021

Storm Number: NA

**Notes:** Daily rainfall amounts are recorded as of 8am for the previous 24 hours. Rainfall units are expressed in inches. All data on this page are from automated sensors, are preliminary, and subject to verification.

\*Each Water Year (WY) runs from Sept 1 through Aug 31 and is designated by the calendar year in which it ends  
County Real-Time Rainfall and Reservoir Website link > <http://www.countyofsb.org/hydrology>

Rainfall	ID	24 hrs	Storm 0day(s)	Month	Year*	% to Date	% of Year*	AI
<b>Buellton</b> (Fire Stn)	233	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.54	51%	51%	
<b>Cachuma Dam</b> (USBR)	332	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.53	53%	53%	
<b>Carpinteria</b> (Fire Stn)	208	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.61	27%	27%	
<b>Cuyama</b> (Fire Stn)	436	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.80	50%	49%	
<b>Figueroa Mtn</b> (USFS Stn)	421	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.40	39%	39%	12.5
<b>Gibraltar Dam</b> (City Facility)	230	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.65	41%	41%	12.5
<b>Goleta</b> (Fire Stn-Los Carneros)	440	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.16	50%	50%	
<b>Lompoc</b> (City Hall)	439	0.00	0.00	0.02	10.76	74%	74%	12.5
<b>Los Alamos</b> (Fire Stn)	204	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.41	55%	55%	
<b>San Marcos Pass</b> (USFS Stn)	212	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.24	42%	42%	
<b>Santa Barbara</b> (County Bldg)	234	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.32	40%	40%	
<b>Santa Maria</b> (City Pub. Works)	380	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.16	54%	54%	
<b>Santa Ynez</b> (Fire Stn /Airport)	218	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	53%	53%	
<b>Sisquoc</b> (Fire Stn)	256	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.31	42%	42%	

County-wide percentage of "Normal-to-Date" rainfall : **48%**

County-wide percentage of "Normal Water-Year" rainfall : **48%**

County-wide percentage of "Normal Water-Year" rainfall calculated assuming no more rain through Aug. 31, 2021 (End of WY2021).

**AI (Antecedent Index / Soil Wetness)**

6.0 and below = Wet (min. = 2.5)  
6.1 - 9.0 = Moderate  
9.1 and above = Dry (max. = 12.5)

### Reservoirs

Reservoir Elevations referenced to NGVD-29.

\*\*Cachuma is full and subject to spilling at elevation 750 ft. However, the lake is surcharged to 753 ft. for fish release water. (Cachuma water storage is based on Dec 2013 capacity revision)

Click on Site for Real-Time Readings	Spillway	Current	Max.	Current	Current	Storage	Storage
	Elev. (ft)	Elev. (ft)	Storage (ac-ft)	Storage (ac-ft)	Capacity (%)	Change Mo.(ac-ft)	Change Year*(ac-ft)
<b><u>Gibraltar Reservoir</u></b>	1,400.00	1,373.83	4,559	400	8.8%	-30	-1,810
<b><u>Cachuma Reservoir</u></b>	753.**	719.34	193,305	107,367	55.5%	-1,552	-36,408
<b><u>Jameson Reservoir</u></b>	2,224.00	2,210.70	4,848	3,333	68.8%	-52	-955
<b><u>Twitchell Reservoir</u></b>	651.50	537.65	194,971	1,870	1.0%	-123	-1,950

# CIMIS Daily Report

Rendered in ENGLISH Units.

Tuesday, June 1, 2021 - Wednesday, June 30, 2021

Printed on Thursday, July 1, 2021

## Santa Ynez - Central Coast Valleys - Station 64

Date	ETo (in)	Precip (in)	Sol Rad (Ly/day)	Avg Vap Pres (mBars)	Max Air Temp (°F)	Min Air Temp (°F)	Avg Air Temp (°F)	Max Rel Hum (%)	Min Rel Hum (%)	Avg Rel Hum (%)	Dew Point (°F)	Avg Wind Speed (mph)	Wind Run (miles)	Avg Soil Temp (°F)
6/1/2021	0.25	0.00	726	14.9	87.9	52.8	67.0	100	39	66	55.2	3.3	78.1	-- S
6/2/2021	0.26	0.00	737	13.8	89.4	52.2	66.0	99	30	63	53.1	3.6	86.1	-- S
6/3/2021	0.23	0.00	700	13.9	87.2	51.2	63.8	100	37	69	53.4	3.2	77.3	-- S
6/4/2021	0.24	0.00	715	14.4	86.3	53.0	65.5	97	38	67	54.3	3.4	82.4	-- S
6/5/2021	0.23	0.00	710	13.9	83.4	50.8	62.7	98	40	71	53.3	3.5	83.6	-- S
6/6/2021	0.20	0.00	637	13.3	75.8	48.5	60.2	98	51	74	52.1	3.1	75.3	-- S
6/7/2021	0.18	0.00	593	12.8	73.5	54.0	60.2	85	54	72	51.0	3.7	87.9	-- S
6/8/2021	0.23	0.00	736	10.6	74.4	46.9	60.3	89	36	59	46.2	3.8	90.0	-- S
6/9/2021	0.24	0.00	761 R	9.6	71.2	43.5	58.4	93	30	58	43.5	3.9	93.0	-- S
6/10/2021	0.26	0.00	773 R	9.3	79.7	41.3	59.4	97	20	54	42.7	3.6	87.4	-- S
6/11/2021	0.25	0.00	761 R	9.7	79.6	39.1 Y	59.4	95	30	56	43.9	3.2	76.6	-- S
6/12/2021	0.26	0.00	757 R	12.2	89.1	42.6	64.0	97	23	60	49.8	3.2	77.6	-- S
6/13/2021	0.24	0.00	725	15.3	83.8	53.9	65.3	100	43	72	56.0	3.7	88.5	-- S
6/14/2021	0.25	0.00	740	14.9	84.5	52.0	65.0	100	44	71	55.2	3.3	79.8	-- S
6/15/2021	0.25	0.00	707	13.7	91.1	52.8	67.4	100	30	60	53.0	3.1 Y	73.6 Y	-- S
6/16/2021	0.26	0.00	676	12.7	102.3 Y	52.6	74.6 Y	90	19	43 Y	50.8 Y	2.6 Y	63.2 Y	-- S
6/17/2021	0.27	0.00	723	15.4	101.9 Y	56.2	76.5 R	85	23	-- R	-- I	2.6 Y	61.2 Y	-- S
6/18/2021	0.27	0.00	732	16.4	96.9 Y	57.1	74.4 Y	92	30	56 Y	57.9 Y	2.9 Y	69.0 Y	-- S
6/19/2021	0.27	0.00	746	15.8	95.1	54.5	71.3	100	28	60	56.9	2.9 Y	68.7 Y	-- S
6/20/2021	0.26	0.00	741	15.1	96.7	54.2	68.5	100	27	63	55.6	3.2 Y	76.0 Y	-- S
6/21/2021	0.23	0.00	700	15.4	80.8	54.6	64.9	98	48	73	56.1	3.2 Y	76.7 Y	-- S
6/22/2021	0.23	0.00	689	15.1	87.5	54.7	66.5	93	36	68	55.6	3.3 Y	78.2 Y	-- S
6/23/2021	0.25	0.00	729	14.9	85.7	53.7	66.9	94	39	66	55.3	3.4	81.2	-- S
6/24/2021	0.24	0.00	713	14.7	82.4	53.9	66.8	89	43	65	54.8	3.0 Y	72.2 Y	-- S
6/25/2021	0.24	0.00	742	14.8	82.4	54.4	66.1	91	43	67	55.0	3.3 Y	78.3 Y	-- S
6/26/2021	0.25	0.00	731	15.7	84.5	56.9	68.3	94	44	66	56.6	3.3 Y	79.8 Y	-- S
6/27/2021	0.24	0.00	703	15.6	86.6	55.5	66.9	97	42	69	56.6	3.2 Y	76.9 Y	-- S
6/28/2021	0.24	0.00	699	15.4	85.3	56.1	66.5	95	41	69	56.1	3.3 Y	79.6 Y	-- S
6/29/2021	0.25	0.00	716	16.1	91.9	56.0	69.5	97	37	65	57.4	3.1 Y	75.4 Y	-- S
6/30/2021	0.24	0.00	719	17.1	90.1	56.4	68.6	99	43	72	59.1	3.1 Y	74.3 Y	-- S
Totls/Avg	7.31	0.00	718	14.1	86.2	52.0	66.0	95	36	65	53.3	3.3	78.3	--

Flag Legend		
A - Historical Average	I - Ignore	R - Far out of normal range
C or N - Not Collected	M - Missing Data	S - Not in service
H - Hourly Missing or Flagged Data	Q - Related Sensor Missing	Y - Moderately out of range
Conversion Factors		
Ly/day/2.065=W/sq.m	inches * 25.4 = mm	(F-32) * 5/9 = c
mph * 0.447 = m/s	mBars * 0.1 = kPa	miles * 1.60934 = km



CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ray Stokes, Executive Director
Lisa Long, Controller

July 13, 2021

FROM: Julie Baker

SUBJECT: Monthly Water Deliveries

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

Table with 2 columns: Project Participant, Delivery Amount (acre-feet). Rows include Chorro, López, Shandon, Guadalupe, Santa Maria, Golden State Water Co., Vandenberg, Buellton, Solvang, Santa Ynez ID#1, Bradbury, and TOTAL.

In order to reconcile these deliveries with the DWR revenue meter, which read 1427 acre-feet, the following delivery amounts should be used for billing purposes:

Table with 2 columns: Project Participant, Delivery Amount (acre-feet). Rows include Chorro, López, Shandon, Guadalupe, Santa Maria, Golden State Water Co, Vandenberg, Buellton, Solvang, Santa Ynez ID#1, Bradbury, and TOTAL.

\*Golden State Water Company delivered 3 acre-feet into its system through the Santa Maria turnout. This delivery is recorded by providing a credit of 3 acre-feet to the City of Santa Maria and a charge in the same amount, to the Golden State Water Company.

Notes: Santa Ynez ID#1 water usage is divided into 0 acre-feet of Table A water and 250 acre-feet of exchange water.

The exchange water is allocated as follows

<u>Project Participant</u>	<u>Exchange Amount (acre-feet)</u>
Goleta	90
Santa Barbara	60
Montecito	60
Carpinteria	40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>

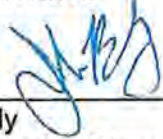
Bradbury Deliveries into Lake Cachuma are allocated as follows:

<u>Project Participant</u>	<u>Delivery Amount (acre-feet)</u>
Carpinteria	33
Goleta	33
La Cumbre	25
Montecito	0
Morehart	5
Santa Barbara	0
Raytheon	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98</b>

JAB

cc: Tom Bunosky, GWD  
James Luongo, Golden State WC  
Rebecca Bjork, City of Santa Barbara  
Janet Gingras, COMB  
Craig Kesler, San Luis Obispo County  
Paeter Garcia, Santa Ynez RWCD ID#1  
Shad Springer, City of Santa Maria  
Shannon Sweeney, City of Guadalupe  
Robert MacDonald, Carpinteria Valley WD  
Mike Peña, City of Guadalupe  
Mike Alvarado, La Cumbre Mutual WC  
Pernell Rush, Vandenberg AFB  
Nick Turner, Montecito WD  
Matt van der Linden, City of Solvang  
Rose Hess, City of Buellton

**REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF  
DELIVERY RECORDS AND ASSOCIATED  
CALCULATIONS**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John Brady  
Deputy Director, Operations and Engineering  
Central Coast Water Authority



A Meeting of the  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
 OF THE  
 CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY**

will be held at 9:00 a.m., on Thursday, June 24, 2021  
 via URL: <https://meetings.ringcentral.com/j/1493422285>  
 or via telephone by dialing 1(623) 404-9000 and entering code 149 342 2285#

CCWA's Board meetings are conducted pursuant to California Government Code Section 54953 and Governor Newsom's Executive Orders (N-25-20, N-29-20 and N-35-20), temporarily suspending portions of the Brown Act in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Members of the Board will participate in this meeting by video call or telephone.

Eric Friedman  
 Chairman

Ed Andrisek  
 Vice Chairman

Ray A. Stokes  
 Executive Director

Brownstein Hyatt  
 Farber Schreck  
 General Counsel

*Member Agencies*

City of Buellton

Carpinteria Valley  
 Water District

City of Guadalupe

City of Santa Barbara

City of Santa Maria

Goleta Water District

Montecito Water District

Santa Ynez River Water  
 Conservation District,  
 Improvement District #1

*Associate Member*

La Cumbre Mutual  
 Water Company

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

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

Pursuant to Government Code section 54957.5, non-exempt public records that relate to open session agenda items and are distributed to a majority of the Board less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting will be available on the CCWA internet web site, accessible at <https://www.ccwa.com>.

- I. Call to Order and Roll Call**
- II. Public Comment – (Any member of the public may address the Board relating to any matter within the Board's jurisdiction. Individual Speakers may be limited to three minutes; all speakers to a total of fifteen minutes.)**
- III. Election of Officers and Committee Appointments**
- IV. Consent Calendar – For Approval**
  - \* A. Minutes of the May 27, 2021 Regular Meeting
  - \* B. Bills
  - \* C. Controller's Report
  - \* D. Operations Report
- V. Executive Director's Report**
  - A. Water Supply Situation Report – *Information Only*
  - & B. CCWA 2021 Supplemental Water Purchase Program Water Transfer Approvals
  - \* C. Warren Act Contract Renewal Update– *Information Only*
  - \* D. CCWA Urban Water Management Plan
    - 1. Resolution No. 21-03 Adopting the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan For the Central Coast Water Authority As Required By the California Urban Water Management Planning Act, California Water Code Section 10610 – *For Approval*
  - \* E. CCWA South Coast Manager Workgroup Update – *Information Only*
  - F. Spare Pipe Procurement – *Information Only*

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

- \* Indicates attachment of document to original agenda packet.
- & Additional materials related to this item may be posted prior to the meeting.

*Continued*

- \* G. Ernst & Young Audit Report and Findings on the DWR 2021 Statement of Charges – *Information Only*
- H. State Water Contractors Update – *Information Only*
- \* I. Legislative Report – *Information Only*

**VI. CLOSED SESSION**

A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION

Government Code section 54956.9(d) (1)

Name of case: Central Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County

Flood Control and Water Conservation District, et al. (Case No. *not yet assigned*)

**VII. Return to Open Session**

**VIII. Reports from Board Members for Information Only**

**IX. Items for Next Regular Meeting Agenda**

**X. Date of Next Regular Meeting: July 22, 2021**

**XI. Adjournment**



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

will be held at 9:00 a.m., on Thursday, July 8, 2021  
via URL: <https://meetings.ringcentral.com/j/1457019375>  
or via telephone by dialing 1(623) 404-9000 and entering code 145 701 9375#

CCWA's Committee meetings are conducted pursuant to California Government Code Section 54953 and Governor Newsom's Executive Orders (N-25-20, N-29-20 and N-35-20), temporarily suspending portions of the Brown Act in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Members of the Committee will participate in this meeting by video call or telephone.

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

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Pursuant to Government Code section 54957.5, non-exempt public records that relate to open session agenda items and are distributed to a majority of the Committee less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting will be available on the CCWA internet web site, accessible at <https://www.ccwa.com>.

- Eric Friedman  
Chairman
- Ed Andrisek  
Vice Chairman
- Ray A. Stokes  
Executive Director
- Brownstein Hyatt  
Farber Schreck  
General Counsel
- Member Agencies*
- City of Buellton
- Carpinteria Valley  
Water District
- City of Guadalupe
- City of Santa Barbara
- City of Santa Maria
- Goleta Water District
- Montecito Water District
- Santa Ynez River Water  
Conservation District,  
Improvement District #1
- Associate Member*
- La Cumbre Mutual  
Water Company

- I. Call to Order and Roll Call**
- II. Public Comment – (Any member of the public may address the Committee relating to any matter within the Committee’s jurisdiction. Individual Speakers may be limited to five minutes; all speakers to a total of fifteen minutes.)**
- III. \* Consent Calendar**
  - A. Minutes of the March 11, 2021 Operating Committee Meeting – *For Approval*
- IV. Executive Director’s Report**
  - A. Operations Update – *For Information Only*
  - B. Water Supply Situation Report - *For Information Only*
  - \* C. 2021 Supplemental Water Purchase Program Update - *For Information Only*
  - D. Water Management Strategies Update - *For Information Only*
  - \* E. DWR 2022 Statement of Charges - *For Information Only*
- V. CLOSED SESSION**
  - A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION  
Government Code section 54956.9(d) (1)  
Name of case: Central Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, et al. (Case No. 21CV02432)
  - B. CLOSED SESSION: CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATORS  
Government Code section 54956.8  
Property: *State Water Contract*  
Agency negotiator: *Ray Stokes*
- VI. RETURN TO OPEN SESSION**
- VII. Reports from Committee Members for Information Only**
- VIII. Date of Next Regular Meeting: October 14, 2021**
- IX. Adjournment**

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

\* Indicates attachment of document to agenda packet.



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

will be held at 1:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 8, 2021  
via URL: <https://meetings.ringcentral.com/j/1471628754>  
or via telephone by dialing 1(623) 404-9000 and entering code 147 162 8754#

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- I. Call to Order and Roll Call**
- II. Public Comment – (Any member of the public may address the Committees relating to any matter within the Committees' jurisdiction. Individual Speakers may be limited to three minutes; all speakers to a total of fifteen minutes.)**
- III. Water Management Strategies Study Stakeholder Presentation and Needs Analysis to Maximize State Water Supplies in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties**
- IV. Date of Next Meeting:  
To be determined**
- V. Adjournment**



**Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District ID #1**  
**Statement of Revenues & Expenses**  
June 2021

	Jun 21	May 21	% Change	Jul '20 - Jun 21
<b>Ordinary Income/Expense</b>				
<b>Income</b>				
<b>600000 · SERVICE &amp; SALES REVENUE</b>				
<b>WATER SALES INCOME</b>				
601000 · Water Sales - Agri.	134,683.05	124,565.88	8%	1,269,399.56
602000 · Water Sales - Domestic	486,927.12	436,613.01	12%	4,958,959.67
602100 · Water Sales - RRLmtd Ag.	268,390.10	250,102.79	7%	2,742,155.98
602200 · Water Sales - Cach Pk	1,638.18	1,434.69	14%	15,889.32
604000 · Water Sales - Temp.	499.95	1,560.45	-68%	8,014.35
606000 · Water Sales - Solvang	4,469.71	4,469.71	0%	142,365.02
608000 · Water Sales - On-Demand	1,649.72	1,144.72	44%	33,401.34
611500 · Fire Service Fees	11,046.00	9,682.50	14%	117,940.39
<b>Total WATER SALES INCOME</b>	<b>909,303.83</b>	<b>829,573.75</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9,288,125.63</b>
<b>SERVICE INCOME</b>				
611100 · New Service Fees	0.00	0.00	0%	41,770.48
611200 · Reconnection Fees	1,575.00	1,200.00	31%	17,475.00
611900 · New Fire Services	4,800.00	0.00	100%	4,800.00
612400 · Penalties	4,255.93	3,781.62	13%	36,132.18
<b>Total SERVICE INCOME</b>	<b>10,630.93</b>	<b>4,981.62</b>	<b>113%</b>	<b>100,177.66</b>
<b>Total 600000 · SERVICE &amp; SALES REVENUE</b>	<b>919,934.76</b>	<b>834,555.37</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9,388,303.29</b>
<b>625000 · ASSESSMENTS, FEES &amp; OTHER</b>				
611600 · Capital Facilities Chrg.	5,457.32	0.00	100%	111,903.90
<b>620000 · OTHER REVENUES</b>				
624301 · Unrealized Gain/Loss	0.00	0.00	0%	-51,917.00
<b>Total 620000 · OTHER REVENUES</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-51,917.00</b>
620006 · Reimbursed Field Labor	284.22	0.00	100%	2,649.96
620008 · Reimbursed Admin Labor	332.69	0.00	100%	1,126.87
624000 · Miscellaneous Revenue	3,267.00	998.00	227%	50,313.92
625200 · Administrative Fees	500.00	250.00	100%	16,825.00
627000 · Tax Revenue - Secured	43,990.69	1.50	2932613%	909,706.65
<b>628000 · INTEREST INCOME</b>				
629000 · Interest Income - LAIF	10,095.89	0.00	100%	69,850.25
629100 · Interest Income -PIMMA	259.77	183.73	41%	3,026.48
630000 · Interest Income - Cking	4.93	12.92	-62%	49.35
<b>Total 628000 · INTEREST INCOME</b>	<b>10,360.59</b>	<b>196.65</b>	<b>5169%</b>	<b>72,926.08</b>
890100 · SWP Pmt. from Solvang	0.00	0.00	0%	2,747,649.50
<b>Total 625000 · ASSESSMENTS, FEES &amp; OTHER</b>	<b>64,192.51</b>	<b>1,446.15</b>	<b>4339%</b>	<b>3,861,184.88</b>
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>984,127.27</b>	<b>836,001.52</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>13,249,488.17</b>

**Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District ID #1**  
**Statement of Revenues & Expenses**  
June 2021

	Jun 21	May 21	% Change	Jul '20 - Jun 21
<b>Cost of Goods Sold</b>				
<b>702000 · SOURCE OF SUPPLY EXPENSES</b>				
703000 · Cach. Water Entitlement	27,794.69	27,794.69	0%	242,625.79
704000 · State Water	164,072.55	164,072.54	0%	2,198,302.01
705000 · Ground Water Charges	22,504.85	0.00	100%	43,093.25
706000 · Cloudseeding Program	0.00	0.00	0%	273.00
707000 · River Well Field Licenses	0.00	0.00	0%	13,763.20
860000 · Solvang-SWPmt	0.00	0.00	0%	2,747,649.50
<b>Total 702000 · SOURCE OF SUPPLY EXPENSES</b>	<b>214,372.09</b>	<b>191,867.23</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>5,245,706.75</b>
<b>710000 · INFRASTRUCTURE EXPENSES</b>				
711000 · Maintenance - Wells	6,988.75	0.00	100%	12,566.56
712000 · Maintenance - Mains	11,864.10	5,586.09	112%	51,348.34
713000 · Maintenance - Reservoirs	37.60	0.00	100%	7,247.60
714000 · Maintenance - Structures	2,972.61	89.63	3217%	5,044.17
717000 · Bradbury Dam SOD	0.00	0.00	0%	26,975.88
<b>Total 710000 · INFRASTRUCTURE EXPENSES</b>	<b>21,863.06</b>	<b>5,675.72</b>	<b>285%</b>	<b>103,182.55</b>
<b>725000 · PUMPING EXPENSES</b>				
726000 · Pumping Expense (Power)	51,496.91	63,407.43	-19%	639,687.45
730000 · Maintenance - Structures	4,653.80	0.00	100%	10,520.65
732000 · Maintenance - Equipmt.	3.44	0.00	100%	300.56
<b>Total 725000 · PUMPING EXPENSES</b>	<b>56,154.15</b>	<b>63,407.43</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>650,508.66</b>
<b>740000 · WATER TREATMENT EXPENSES</b>				
744000 · Chemicals	4,089.99	0.00	100%	38,281.44
748000 · Maintenance - Equipment	305.04	0.00	100%	3,097.01
748100 · Wtr Treatment/Sampling Equip	38.36	1,965.16	-98%	7,007.60
748200 · Wtr Treatment/Sampling Equip	12.91	145.47	-91%	1,460.16
749000 · Water Analysis	95.00	1,210.00	-92%	8,480.00
<b>Total 740000 · WATER TREATMENT EXPENSES</b>	<b>4,541.30</b>	<b>3,320.63</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>58,326.21</b>
<b>750000 · TRANSMISSION &amp; DIST. EXPENSES</b>				
799501 · Uniforms T&D	1,625.47	1,105.53	47%	16,911.26
775401 · ACWA - Health Ins. (T&D)	17,264.92	17,264.92	0%	210,723.84
775201 · ACWA - Delta Dental (T&D)	767.12	767.12	0%	7,886.96
775301 · ACWA - Vision (T&D)	137.68	137.68	0%	1,491.49
751000 · Labor	44,298.32	40,676.53	9%	584,241.85
751100 · Labor / Vacation	2,088.93	3,769.41	-45%	26,923.82
751200 · Labor / Sick Leave	1,284.37	612.70	110%	10,650.63
751201 · Labor/COVID Sick Leave - T&D	0.00	0.00	0%	3,242.24
752100 · Safety Equipment	12.88	137.58	-91%	1,650.36
752000 · Materials/Supplies - Other	249.05	537.18	-54%	5,900.71
<b>Total 752000 · Materials/Supplies</b>	<b>261.93</b>	<b>674.76</b>	<b>-61%</b>	<b>7,551.07</b>
753000 · SCADA Maintenance	355.58	0.00	100%	1,259.39
754000 · Small Tools	2,596.02	0.00	100%	11,633.38
754100 · Small Tools - Repairs	8.18	372.01	-98%	446.02
755000 · Transportation	3,744.23	8,649.36	-57%	44,647.56
756000 · Meter Services	1,830.40	488.16	275%	50,146.53

**Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District ID #1**  
**Statement of Revenues & Expenses**  
June 2021

	Jun 21	May 21	% Change	Jul '20 - Jun 21
756100 · Meter Services - Repair	1,848.62	1,509.64	22%	13,937.49
757000 · Road Contracts	2,137.60	0.00	100%	2,195.60
758100 · Meter Reading (Sensus)	0.00	0.00	0%	1,735.33
759000 · Maintenance - Structures	225.00	281.25	-20%	3,871.91
760000 · Fire Hydrants	0.00	0.00	0%	120.64
761000 · Backflow Devices	0.00	0.00	0%	50.00
762000 · Backhoe-Maintenance	0.00	5,377.35	-100%	5,520.62
763000 · Generators/Maintenance	0.00	1,713.59	-100%	1,713.59
<b>Total 750000 · TRANSMISSION &amp; DIST. EXPENSES</b>	<b>80,474.37</b>	<b>83,400.01</b>	<b>-4%</b>	<b>1,006,901.22</b>
<b>Total COGS</b>	<b>377,404.97</b>	<b>347,671.02</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>7,064,625.39</b>
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>606,722.30</b>	<b>488,330.50</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>6,184,862.78</b>
<b>Expense</b>				
<b>770000 · GENERAL &amp; ADMIN EXPENSES</b>				
774000 Workers Comp. - Ins.	5,379.77	0.00	100%	23,189.35
6560 · Payroll Expenses	44.00	44.00	0%	910.00
775000 · PERS - Retirement	27,205.61	27,194.55	0%	321,364.66
775200 · ACWA - Dental (Admin)	716.88	716.88	0%	8,421.48
775300 · ACWA - Vision (Admin)	154.55	154.55	0%	1,785.42
775400 · ACWA - Medical Insurance(Admin)	20,243.71	20,243.71	0%	241,610.83
777000 · Salaries - Administrative Staff	77,611.29	78,962.26	-2%	940,449.51
777100 · Salaries / Vacation	5,933.08	2,022.85	193%	38,658.17
777200 · Salaries / Sick Leave	1,626.97	4,045.74	-60%	19,848.25
772100 · Admin - COVID Sick Leave	0.00	0.00	0%	6,667.46
777401 · Admin. - Comp Time	0.00	0.00	0%	86.58
778000 · Training, Travel & Conferences	327.32	0.00	100%	3,485.10
779000 · Dues,Subscrip,Certif.	0.00	0.00	0%	28,707.01
780000 · Building Maintenance	881.00	1,062.66	-17%	12,034.94
781000 · Office Supplies	992.07	535.82	85%	11,991.72
781100 · Computer Supply/Training/Softwr	1,000.00	0.00	100%	6,857.25
782000 · Postage & Printing	3,691.05	4,357.41	-15%	49,090.83
783000 · Utilities	840.33	877.13	-4%	10,469.33
784000 · Telephone	1,222.32	1,222.00	0%	15,268.72
785000 · Special Services	1,046.97	1,495.29	-30%	16,380.71
785100 · Government Fees	0.00	481.88	-100%	11,073.19
786000 · Insurance & Bonds	5,201.29	5,201.29	0%	49,895.49
787000 · Payroll Taxes	10,346.06	10,074.25	3%	116,517.15
788000 · Audit - Expenses				
788100 · General Accounting	0.00	0.00	0%	7,495.00
788000 · Audit - Expenses - Other	0.00	0.00	0%	27,078.00
<b>Total 788000 · Audit - Expenses</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>34,573.00</b>
789000 · Legal - Expenses Gen.	4,419.28	7,257.28	-39%	45,648.56
790000 · Gen/Prfsnl Consultant Expenses	0.00	1.62	-100%	6,885.15
791000 · Planning & Research	0.00	0.00	0%	4,047.10
792000 · Bad Debts	7,162.97	386.38	1754%	10,374.83
793000 · Office Equip. Service Contracts	3,766.40	3,260.35	16%	33,302.17

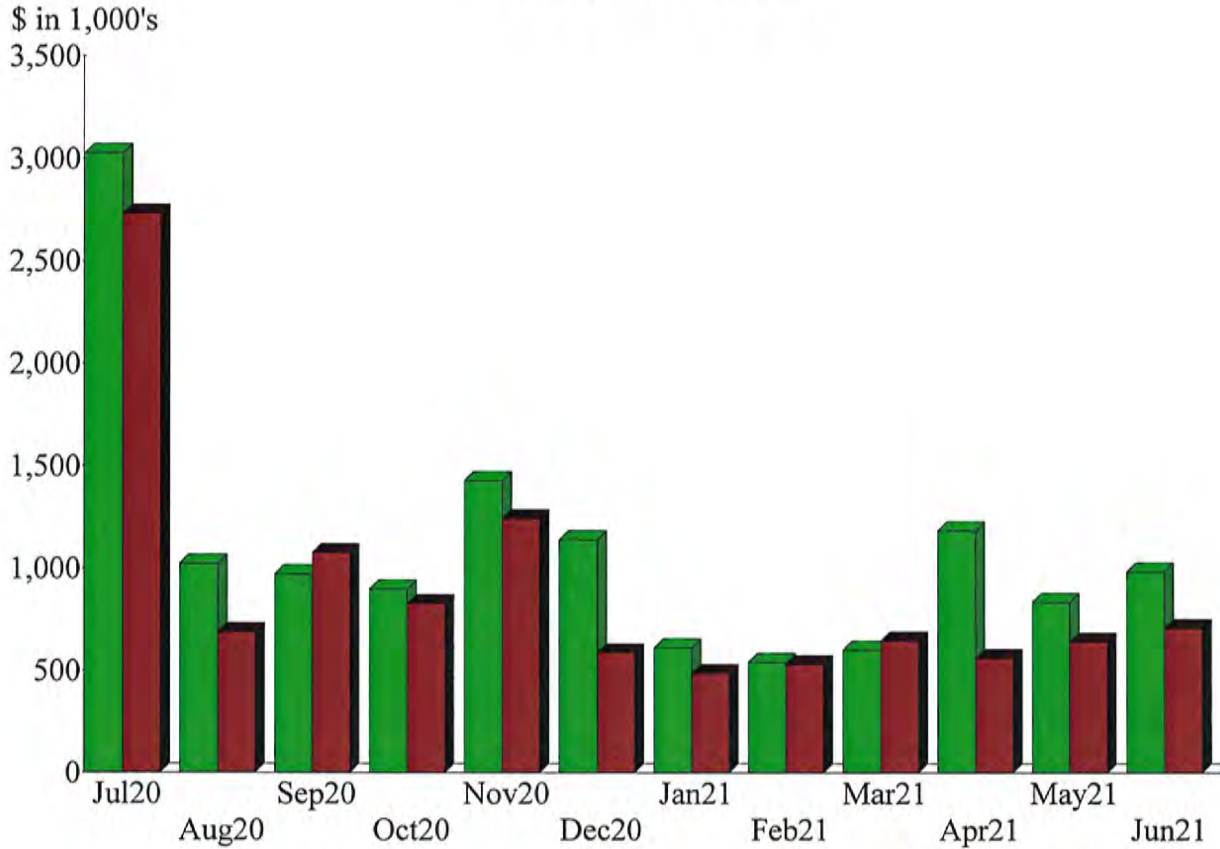
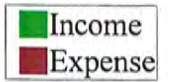
**Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District ID #1**  
**Statement of Revenues & Expenses**  
June 2021

	Jun 21	May 21	% Change	Jul '20 - Jun 21
794000 · Interest Expenses	0.00	0.00	0%	25,468.18
794100 · Annual Fee - Bond Fund	0.00	0.00	0%	1,425.00
797000 · Trustee Fees	2,400.00	1,600.00	50%	21,000.00
799000 · Miscellaneous Expenses/Vendors	3,055.37	2,144.65	42%	33,997.83
799525 · Gardening Service	240.00	240.00	0%	2,880.00
799600 · Customer Refunds	0.00	-101.88	100%	238.04
<b>Total 770000 · GENERAL &amp; ADMIN EXPENSES</b>	<b>185,508.29</b>	<b>173,480.67</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>2,154,603.01</b>
<b>Total Expense</b>	<b>185,508.29</b>	<b>173,480.67</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>2,154,603.01</b>
<b>Net Ordinary Income</b>	<b>421,214.01</b>	<b>314,849.83</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>4,030,259.77</b>
<b>Other Income/Expense</b>				
<b>Other Expense</b>				
<b>800000 · LEGAL/ENGINEERING</b>				
800200 · Legal -BB&K/Consultants				
800102 · Sustainable Grndwtr Mgmt Act	2,430.00	3,807.00	-36%	45,629.48
800201 · NMFS Biop Recon/Stlhd Rcvry Pln	202.50	1,012.50	-80%	26,937.50
<b>Total 800200 · Legal -BB&amp;K/Consultants</b>	<b>2,632.50</b>	<b>4,819.50</b>	<b>-45%</b>	<b>72,566.98</b>
800203 · River Water Righ Proceed (BHFS)	15,011.00	12,372.50	21%	68,177.50
800204 · River Wtr Rgt Proced (Stet/Han)	0.00	888.28	-100%	6,167.03
800300 · Engineering	25.98	0.00	100%	7,761.38
800500 · Unanticipated Spc Legal Expense	7,525.00	3,698.00	103%	71,415.71
826201 · SWRCB Order/Studies (BBK)	0.00	0.00	0%	1,277.50
<b>Total 800000 · LEGAL/ENGINEERING</b>	<b>25,194.48</b>	<b>21,778.28</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>227,366.10</b>
<b>825000 · STUDIES</b>				
825400 · CCRB (Shared Consultants)				
825401 · Joint Bio Op Recon.-Consultants	214.88	7,005.63	-97%	26,520.86
<b>Total 825400 · CCRB (Shared Consultants)</b>	<b>214.88</b>	<b>7,005.63</b>	<b>-97%</b>	<b>26,520.86</b>
825500 · Hydrology SYR;RiverWare-Stetson	1,432.50	0.00	100%	1,432.50
825600 · SB Co Water Agency				
825601 · Integrated Regional Water Man.	0.00	0.00	0%	3,822.95
825600 · SB Co Water Agency - Other	0.00	0.00	0%	4,820.22
<b>Total 825600 · SB Co Water Agency</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>8,643.17</b>
825800 · BiOp Implementation	15,000.00	0.00	100%	60,000.00
825900 · Water System Study Updt (Stet)	829.50	474.00	75%	20,263.25
826000 · System Capacity/Cap Impv Plan	0.00	0.00	0%	364.00
826101 · SWRCB Order/Studies (Stet/Han)	0.00	0.00	0%	2,178.78
<b>Total 825000 · STUDIES</b>	<b>17,476.88</b>	<b>7,479.63</b>	<b>134%</b>	<b>119,402.56</b>
<b>85000 · NON-CAPITAL EXPENSES</b>				
850500 · USBR Cach Proj Contract/Cap Prg	0.00	0.00	0%	7,584.00
<b>Total 85000 · NON-CAPITAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7,584.00</b>
<b>900100 · Constr in Progress CY</b>				
900311 · Chlorine Blg @ Wells	0.00	5,142.25	-100%	5,142.25
900335 · SWP Pump Station/Pipeline	0.00	0.00	0%	1,821.70
900332 · Water Treatment/District Bldg	0.00	0.00	0%	907.52
900102 · Zone 1, 2, 3 Reserviors	38,050.00	22,104.34	72%	73,804.34
900106 · Rehab/Rplc - Trans. Mains/Lats	0.00	965.79	-100%	488,151.08

**Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District ID #1**  
**Statement of Revenues & Expenses**  
 June 2021

	Jun 21	May 21	% Change	Jul '20 - Jun 21
900171 · 4.CFS WII Field	0.00	0.00	0%	15,531.10
900183 · GIS Engineering	0.00	0.00	0%	1,000.00
900196 · Alamo Pintado BPS	508.00	973.50	-48%	7,540.80
900197 · Refugio 3-BPS-Repairs	263.00	1,731.00	-85%	3,431.80
900198 · Meadowlark BPS	34,079.42	0.00	100%	34,079.42
900350 · Uplands Wells	1,109.00	445.50	149%	4,327.40
<b>Total 900100 · Constr in Progress CY</b>	<b>74,009.42</b>	<b>31,362.38</b>	<b>136%</b>	<b>635,737.41</b>
<b>900370 · Capital Improvement Prog - CY</b>				
900318 · Meter Replace/Utility Billing	11,426.26	59,524.99	-81%	191,641.44
900371 · Office Building/Shop Improvemen	16,087.95	0.00	100%	40,684.88
900372 · Office Furn., Computers & Equip	0.00	0.00	0%	20,983.19
900373 · Fleet Vehicle Addition/Replace	0.00	0.00	0%	85,290.60
900376 · Communications/Telemetry-SCADA	1,416.00	0.00	100%	77,769.57
900378 · Mjr. Tools, Shop & Garage Equip	0.00	0.00	0%	103,614.16
<b>Total 900370 · Capital Improvement Prog - CY</b>	<b>28,930.21</b>	<b>59,524.99</b>	<b>-51%</b>	<b>519,983.84</b>
<b>Total Other Expense</b>	<b>145,610.99</b>	<b>120,145.28</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>1,510,073.91</b>
<b>Net Other Income</b>	<b>-145,610.99</b>	<b>-120,145.28</b>	<b>-21%</b>	<b>-1,510,073.91</b>
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>275,603.02</b>	<b>194,704.55</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>2,520,185.86</b>

Income and Expense by Month  
July 2020 through June 2021



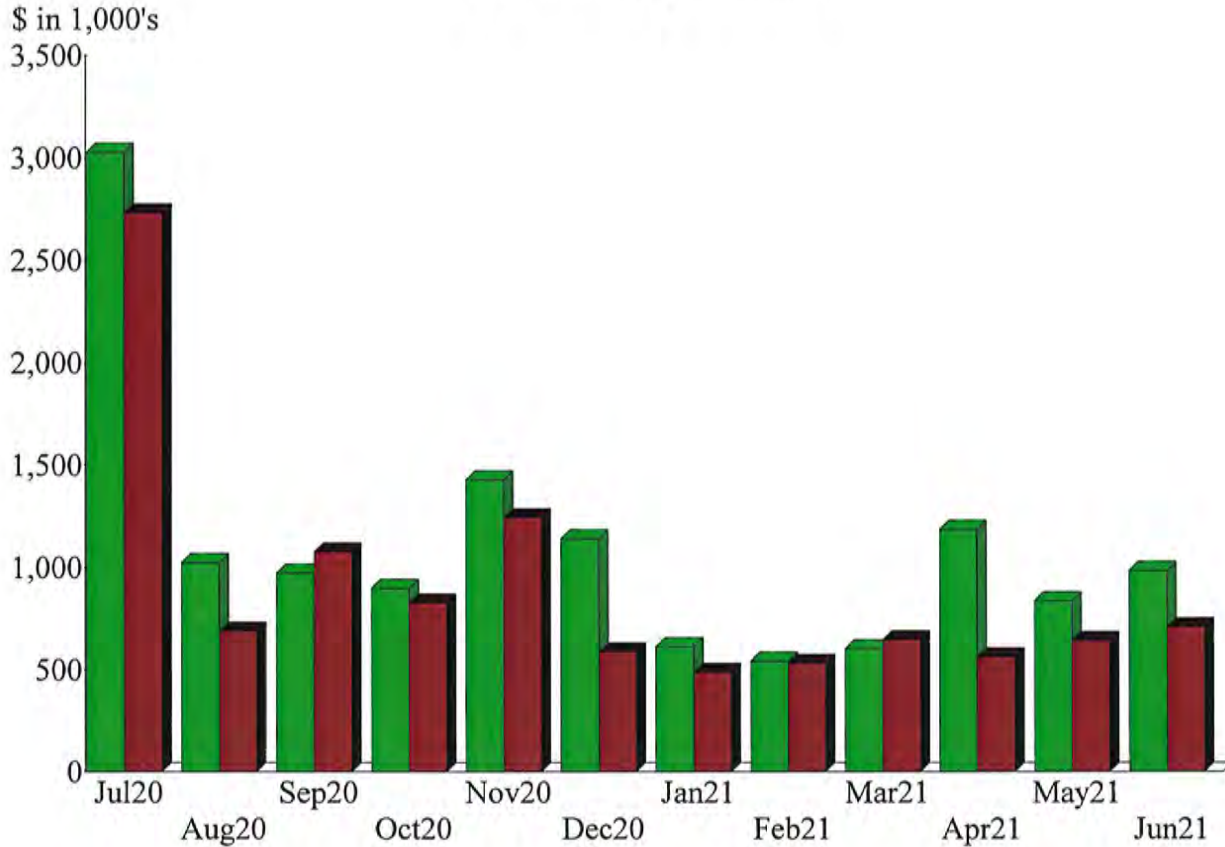
Income Summary  
July 2020 through June 2021

600000 · SERVICE & SALES REVENUE	70.86%
625000 · ASSESSMENTS, FEES & OTHER	29.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$13,249,488.17</b>



By Account

Income and Expense by Month  
July 2020 through June 2021



Expense Summary  
July 2020 through June 2021

702000 · SOURCE OF SUPPLY EXPENSES	48.89%
770000 · GENERAL & ADMIN EXPENSE	20.08
750000 · TRANSMISSION & DIST. EXPENSES	9.38
725000 · PUMPING EXPENSES	6.06
900100 · Constr in Progress CY	5.93
900370 · Capital Improvement Prog - CY	4.85
800000 · LEGAL/ENGINEERING	2.12
825000 · STUDIES	1.11
710000 · INFRASTRUCTURE EXPENSES	0.96
740000 · WATER TREATMENT EXPENSES	0.54
Other	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,729,302.31</b>



By Account

## Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District ID #1

## Warrant List for Board Approval

June 15 through July 20, 2021

Date	Num	Name	Amount
<b>Jun 15 - Jul 20, 21</b>			
06/30/2021	23899	ACWA/JPIA - Health Premium	\$ 40,184.12
06/30/2021	23900	B of A Business Card Services-AGM	\$ 506.33
06/30/2021	23901	B of A Business Card Services-GM2	\$ 1,667.23
07/07/2021	23902	Sagebrush Painting Inc.	\$ 16,087.95
07/20/2021	23903	ACWA/JPIA - Premiums & Dues	\$ 14,197.39
07/20/2021	23904	ACWA/JPIA - Workers Comp.	\$ 5,379.77
07/20/2021	23905	All American Drilling, Inc.	\$ 13,849.42
07/20/2021	23906	All Around Landscape Supply/SiteOne	\$ 77.09
07/20/2021	23907	Aquapulse Chemicals, LLC	\$ 4,089.99
07/20/2021	23908	Aramark Uniform Serv Inc.	\$ 1,448.67
07/20/2021	23909	Autosys, LLC	\$ 3,615.27
07/20/2021	23910	B of A Business Card Services-AGM	\$ 4,090.86
07/20/2021	23911	B of A Business Card Services-GM2	\$ 370.22
07/20/2021	23912	Best Best & Krieger LLP	\$ 2,847.38
07/20/2021	23913	Bramsen Concrete Construction	\$ 20,230.00
07/20/2021	23914	Brownstein, Hyatt, Farber, Schreck	\$ 26,955.28
06/30/2021	EFT	CA State Disbursement - June 2021	\$ 513.00
06/30/2021	EFT	CalPERS - Retirement June 2021	\$ 32,021.96
07/20/2021	23915	Camacho, Ruben	\$ 612.32
07/20/2021	23916	Chevron - Wex Bank	\$ 82.25
07/20/2021	23917	CIO Solutions, LP	\$ 5,928.64
07/20/2021	23918	Clinical Lab of San Bernardino Inc.	\$ 1,305.00
07/20/2021	23919	Co S B/ Public Works Dept /Dump Chg	\$ 202.51
07/20/2021	23920	Coastal Copy	\$ 233.48
07/20/2021	23921	Comcast	\$ 346.96
07/20/2021	23922	Continental Utility Solutions, Inc.	\$ 222.38
07/20/2021	23923	County of Santa Barbara -Dept Public Work	\$ 296.00
07/20/2021	23924	Dig Safe Board	\$ 30.86
06/30/2021	EFT	Employment Dev. Dept. -June 2021 Payroll Taxes	\$ 8,040.96
07/20/2021	23925	Echo Communications	\$ 184.05
07/20/2021	23926	FedEx	\$ 21.54
07/20/2021	23927	General Pavement Management	\$ 37,000.00
07/20/2021	23928	Hanly General Engineering Corp.	\$ 2,560.00
07/20/2021	23929	Harrison Hardware Inc	\$ 400.25
07/20/2021	23930	ICONIX Waterworks (US) Inc.	\$ 1,267.15
07/20/2021	23931	Iron Mountain	\$ 98.11
07/20/2021	23932	IVR Technology Group, LLC	\$ 70.07
07/20/2021	23933	J. Winther Chevron, Inc.	\$ 33.10
07/20/2021	23934	Jan-Pro Cleaning Systems	\$ 1,537.00
07/20/2021	23935	JANO Printing & Mailworks	\$ 3,332.49
07/20/2021	23936	Jim Vreeland Ford	\$ 361.58
06/30/2021	EFT	Lincoln National Life - June 2021	\$ 2,600.00
07/20/2021	23937	MarBorg Industries	\$ 181.74
07/20/2021	23938	McCormix Corp	\$ 3,225.59



## Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District ID #1

## Warrant List for Board Approval

June 15 through July 20, 2021

Date	Num	Name	Amount
06/30/2021	EFT	Mechanics Bank - June Payroll Taxes	\$ 35,762.95
07/20/2021	23939	Meadowlark Ranch Association	\$ 2,137.60
07/20/2021	23940	O'Reilly Auto Parts	\$ 205.40
07/20/2021	23941	P G & E	\$ 70,230.11
06/30/2021	EFT	Payroll - June 2021	\$ 93,855.76
07/20/2021	23942	Pulido B. Landscape Tree Service	\$ 240.00
07/20/2021	23943	Quill	\$ 1,286.56
07/20/2021	23944	Quinn Company	\$ 760.10
07/20/2021	23945	Red Wing Shoes	\$ 189.48
07/20/2021	23946	S Y River Water Conservation District	\$ 22,504.85
07/20/2021	23947	Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians	\$ 12.14
07/20/2021	23948	State Water Resources Control Board/Certs	\$ 60.00
07/20/2021	23949	Stetson Engineers Inc	\$ 3,650.26
07/20/2021	23950	Streamline	\$ 400.00
07/20/2021	23951	SYCSD	\$ 80.78
07/20/2021	23952	The Gas Company	\$ 22.34
07/20/2021	23953	Underground Service Alert	\$ 82.60
07/20/2021	23954	Verizon Wireless	\$ 871.08
07/20/2021	23955	Waste Management of Santa Maria	\$ 291.83
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$ 490,949.80</b>

Jun 15 - Jul 20, 21



# 2020 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

## (Consumer Confidence Report)

**Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District,  
Improvement District No.1**

### **BOARD OF TRUSTEES:**

Division 1	Jeff Holzer
Division 2	Jeff Clay
Division 3	Lori Parker
Division 4	Michael Burchardi
At Large	Brad Joos

Office Location:  
3622 Sagunto Street  
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

Mailing Address:  
P.O. Box 157  
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

Phone No.: (805) 688-6015  
Fax No.: (805) 688-3078

Website: [www.syrwd.org](http://www.syrwd.org)

# 2020 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

## (Consumer Confidence Report)

### Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1 (District)

To All District Customers:

This report provides a summary of the water quality results from sampling of the District's water supply wells, distribution system, and State Water Project supplies for the 2020 calendar year. As a public water purveyor to the communities of Santa Ynez, Los Olivos, Ballard, the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, and the City of Solvang (wholesale), the District operates under a permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) (formerly California Department of Public Health). Pursuant to its Water Supply Permit and California Safe Drinking Water regulations, the District routinely tests all of its water sources obtained from wells according to a comprehensive list of potential contaminants and other constituents. State Water Project supplies are similarly tested by the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA). The results of these sampling and monitoring efforts for the 2020 calendar year are included in this report, along with additional information regarding your water supplies. Analytical data presented in this report represent the quality of the water delivered daily to you through your water service connection.

#### District Water Sources Used in 2020:

##### 1) Groundwater – 13 supply wells

In 2020, the District operated five (5) of its wells to produce groundwater from the Santa Ynez Upland groundwater basin. The Upland basin encompasses approximately 130 square-miles within the Santa Ynez Valley east of Buellton. The District wells in the Upland basin range in depth from less than 500 feet to over 1,300 feet.

The District also operated eight (8) of its wells to produce groundwater from the subsurface alluvial portion of the lower Santa Ynez River. The River alluvium is separated from the Upland basin by a barrier of impermeable rocks and soils. The District's River wells are constructed to a depth of approximately 70 feet or less.

##### 2) Surface Water – State Water Project

Surface water served by the District comes from the State Water Project. The District's entitlement from the Cachuma Project is exchanged for an equal amount of State Water under an exchange agreement with water agencies on the south coast of Santa Barbara County. In addition to the exchanged Cachuma water, the District also receives State Water directly by entitlement through CCWA. Surface water from the California Aqueduct is treated at the Polonio Pass Water Treatment plant in San Luis Obispo County prior to entering the 143-mile-long pipeline in route to the District's Mesa Verde Pumping Plant in Santa Ynez.

#### Drinking Water Source Assessments

The 1996 Amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act established the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program to assess all sources of drinking water for vulnerability to contamination and to establish source protection programs. The District has evaluated each of its well locations in accordance with the program guidelines. Possible contaminating activities (PCAs) in the Upland basin and the River alluvium include septic systems, agricultural drainage and the application of agricultural chemicals, other wells (active and abandoned), upstream contaminant sources, and surface runoff from roads. For the 2020 reporting period, the only contaminant associated with these PCAs detected in any of the wells was nitrate (reported as  $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ ). Nitrate was detected in four (4) Upland wells and three (3) River wells, with detected concentrations ranging from 0.55 to 1.7 parts per million (ppm). Annual monitoring of all active supply wells is required to ensure that nitrate concentrations remain below the 10 ppm Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Should nitrate concentrations exceed one-half the MCL, more frequent (quarterly) monitoring would be required. All assessment information is maintained by the District.

### **TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs or MCLGs (see below) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to make drinking water aesthetically pleasing (i.e., protect the taste, odor, and appearance of the water).

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that potentially affect health along with their monitoring, reporting, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at the established MCL.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded in drinking water delivered to the customer.

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the Office of Environmental Health and Hazard Assessment (OEHHA).

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Detection Limit for the Purposes of Reporting (DLRs):** The minimum concentration a certified laboratory must detect for a given analytical parameter to comply with State regulations.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### **Potential Contaminants in Source Water**

*Federal regulation requires the following information to be included in this report. Because it is general information, it does not necessarily apply to the drinking water provided by the District. Information specific to your drinking water is found in the summary table on pages 3 and 4 below.*

Generally, sources of tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater supplies. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that could be present in source water include the following:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring, or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that require the same level of protection for public health.

### **Analytical Results**

The following summary table of analytical results lists the range and average concentrations of regulated contaminants (and other water quality constituents) that were detected during the most recently required sampling applicable to the 2020 reporting period for each source and constituent listed. The table also shows results of the District's required distribution system sampling. It is worth noting that chemicals not detected are not included in the report. Additionally, DDW sampling requirements allow for source monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data listed in the table, though representative of the source water quality, are more than a year old.

2020 Annual Water Quality Report - Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No.1

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	Drinking Water Source		Major Sources in Drinking Water
						State Water	Ground Water	

**PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards**

**CLARITY**

Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity <sup>a</sup>	NTU	TT=<1 NTU every 4 hours			Range	0 - 0.12	NA	Soil runoff
		TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU			%	100%	NA	

**INORGANIC CHEMICALS**

Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	50	Range	ND - 91	ND - 1200	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	58	160	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	ND	ND - 3	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff; from glass/electronics production wastes
					Average	ND	1.1	
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1	Range	ND	ND - 0.1	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	0.01	
Chromium (Total Cr)	ppb	50	(100)	10	Range	ND	ND - 18	Erosion of natural deposits; steel, pulp mills, and chrome plating wastes
					Average	ND	3.6	
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range	0.058	ND - 0.32	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
					Average	0.058	0.19	
Nickel	ppb	100	12	10	Range	ND	ND - 19	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
					Average	ND	3.3	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	ND	ND - 1.7	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	0.5	
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	Range	ND	ND - 11	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	4.0	

**RADIONUCLIDES**

Gross Alpha <sup>b</sup>	pCi/L	15	NA	3	Range	ND	ND - 8.9	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	2.8	
Uranium <sup>c</sup>	pCi/L	20	0.5	1	Range	NC	1.6 - 5.6	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	NC	3.5	
Combined Radium <sup>d</sup>	pCi/L	5	NA	3	Range	NC	ND - 0.27	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	NC	0.16	

**SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards**

Aluminum	ppb	200	NA	50	Range	ND - 91	ND - 1200	Residue from water treatment process; Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	58	160	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	-	Range	0 - 124	30 - 54	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	73	39	
Color	ACU	15	NA	-	Range	ND	ND - 3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	0.4	
Corrosivity (Aggressive Index) <sup>e</sup>	none	non-corrosive	NA	-	Range	12	11.9 - 12.4	Balance of hydrogen, carbon, & oxygen in water, affected by temperature & other factors
					Average	12	12.3	
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	Range	ND	ND - 1700	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	ND	270	
Manganese	ppb	50	NA	20	Range	ND	ND - 35	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	ND	6.4	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range	2 - 8	1 - 3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	5	1	
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	NA	-	Range	337 - 621	700 - 1100	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
					Average	503	881	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	63	30 - 270	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	63	166	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	-	Range	280	400 - 710	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	280	564	
Lab Turbidity (ID#1) Turbidity (State Water)	NTU	5	NA	-	Range	ND - 0.16	ND - 1.12	Soil erosion/runoff
					Average	0.06	0.44	

**ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)**

Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO <sub>3</sub> equivalents	ppm	NA	NA	-	Range	46 - 86	260 - 290	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	68	279	
Boron	ppb	NA	NL=1,000	100	Range	NC	110 - 320	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; wastewater, and fertilizers/pesticides.
					Average	NC	206	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	-	Range	20	36 - 100	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	20	72	
Chromium, Hexavalent <sup>f</sup>	ppb	NA	0.02	1.0	Range	NC	ND - 13	Discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	NC	4.6	

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	Drinking Water Source		Major Sources in Drinking Water
						State Water	Ground Water	

**ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)**

Geosmin	ng/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range Average	ND - 3.9 0.6	NC NC	An organic compound mainly produced by blue-green algae (cyanobacteria)
Hardness (Total) as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	ppm	NA	NA	-	Range Average	64 - 126 97	300 - 490 399	Leaching from natural deposits
Heterotrophic Plate Count <sup>g</sup>	CFU/mL	TT	NA	-	Range Average	0 - 11 1	NA NA	Naturally present in the environment
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	-	Range Average	12 12	49 - 58 53	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
2-Methylisoborneol (MIB)	ng/L	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	ND - 3.9 0.6	NC NC	An organic compound mainly produced by blue-green algae (cyanobacteria)
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	-	Range Average	7.5 - 8.85 8.4	7.46 - 7.88 7.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	-	Range Average	2.8 2.8	2.0 - 2.5 2.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	-	Range Average	56 56	38 - 52 45	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) <sup>h</sup>	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range Average	1.4 - 2.6 2.0	NA NA	Various natural and manmade sources.
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL=50	3	Range Average	NC NC	3.3 - 25 12	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

**Distribution System Water Quality**

**ORGANIC CHEMICALS**

Total Trihalomethanes <sup>i</sup>	ppb	80	NA	NA	Range Highest LRAA	26 - 57 42.5	3.0 - 41.4 32.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	1,2 <sup>j</sup>	Range Highest LRAA	7.4 - 22 15.8	ND - 15.4 12.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination

**DISINFECTION**

Total chlorine residual CCWA Distribution	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	-	Range Average	0.88 - 3.42 2.57	- -	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water
Free/total chlorine residual ID No.1 Distribution	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	-	Range Average	- -	0.17 - 2.72 1.56	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water

**Abbreviations and Notes**

**Footnotes:**

- (a) Turbidity (NTU) is a good indicator of the effectiveness of a filtration system. Monthly turbidity values for State Water are listed in the Secondary Standards section.
- (b) Gross alpha particle activity monitoring required every nine years for State Water; more frequent monitoring is required for some groundwater based on detected levels. Reported average and range are from most recent sampling of all supply wells.
- (c) Uranium monitoring is dependent on measured gross alpha particle activity.
- (d) The MCL for radium is based on a combined total of radium 226 and radium 228.
- (e) The District's Water Supply Permit, issued by DDW (formerly DPH), requires monitoring of the asbestos levels in the distribution system in the areas that contain asbestos cement pipes whenever the aggressive index (AI) of the water served to the public is below 11.5.
- (f) There is currently no MCL for Hexavalent Chromium. The previous MCL of 10.0 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.
- (g) Pour plate technique – monthly averages.
- (h) TOCs are taken at the State Water treatment plant's combined filter effluent.
- (i) Compliance based on the LRAA of distribution system samples. Values reported are the range of all 2020 sample results and highest locational running annual average.
- (j) Monochloroacetic Acid (MCAA) has a DLR of 2.0 ug/L while the other four Haloacetic Acids have DLR's of 1.0 ug/L.

**Abbreviations**

- ACU = Apparent Color Units
- CCWA = Central Coast Water Authority
- CFU/ml = Colony Forming Units per milliliter
- DLR = Detection Limit for the Purpose of Reporting
- ID No.1 = Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1
- LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average
- NA = Not Applicable
- NC = Not Collected
- ND = Non-detect
- ng/L = nanograms per liter
- NL = Notification Level
- NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- pCi/L = PicoCuries per liter
- ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- SI = saturation index
- TON = Threshold Odor Number
- µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter

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## Exceedance of Regulatory Standards

The summary table of analytical results confirms that water served by the District met all primary drinking water standards during the 2020 reporting period with one possible exception. A required triennial sample taken from Well 27 in December of 2018 showed an aluminum value of 1200 ppb. Although this value exceeded the primary drinking water standard of 1000 ppb, the well was not put into operation throughout the 2019 year and subsequently was not used until June 2020. Importantly, since the construction of this well in 2006, all analytical sampling results have been non-detect for aluminum. The same December 2018 sampling results also showed values for turbidity (15.2 NTU) and iron (1700 ppb) in excess of secondary drinking water standards and contrary to normal values for the well. These anomalous sampling results for turbidity, iron, and aluminum indicate that the well was not adequately flushed before the December 2018 sample was taken. In fact, a general physical sample taken one month later (January 2019) at Well 27 after a complete flushing yielded a turbidity of 0.41 NTU. Regular flushing and bacteriological sampling of the well was conducted throughout the 2019 calendar year, and as noted above, the well was not used in 2019. In calendar year 2020, after complete flushing and bacteriological sampling, the well was used from June through October. Follow-up confirmation samples taken from this well in May of 2021 showed non-detect for aluminum and iron.

Separately, a triennial sample taken from Well 17 in December of 2018 showed values for iron (590 ppb) and aluminum (230 ppb) in excess of secondary drinking water standards. Flow monitoring data show that these sampling results also may have been the result of irregular flushing when the December 2018 sample was taken. Notably, the well was not used throughout the 2019 year. In calendar year 2020, following complete flushing and bacteriological sampling, the well was used from October through December. Follow-up confirmation samples taken from this well in May of 2021 showed non-detect for aluminum and iron.

The primary standard (MCL) for aluminum (1000 ppb) has been established because some people who drink water in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects. The secondary standards for iron (300 ppb) and aluminum (200 ppb) are designed to protect consumers against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor, or the staining of plumbing fixtures or clothing. Based on the information above, the District does not believe that water supplies distributed during the 2020 reporting period (or any other reporting period) contained aluminum or iron values above the water quality thresholds. Please also note that water actually delivered to District customers generally has lower constituent levels than sampled water from wells due to blending with other water sources and dilution within the distribution system.

## EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Surface Water Supply – The State Water Project

As indicated above, all surface water from the State Water Project that was used by the District in 2020 was obtained from the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA), an agency formed in 1991 to finance, construct, and operate State Water treatment and delivery facilities on behalf of all Santa Barbara County participants in the State Water Project. Runoff from the Sierra Nevada watershed travels more than 500 miles through the rivers, pipelines, and aqueducts that make up the State Water Project before reaching the District's Mesa Verde Pumping Station. State Water is treated by CCWA at the Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant (PPWTP), a 43 million-gallon per day facility designed and constructed to treat all State Water served to San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties. CCWA conducts weekly testing of the treated State Water at numerous locations along its 143-mile pipeline. For more information about the treatment and delivery of State Water, please visit CCWA at the following web site: [www.ccwa.com](http://www.ccwa.com).

As a reminder, State Water delivered to the District is disinfected with chloramines by CCWA as the final step in the raw water treatment process. While chloramines do not pose a health hazard to the general population, they can be dangerous to people undergoing kidney dialysis unless the chloramines are reduced to acceptable levels. Dialysis patients should already be aware of this concern and be taking the proper precautions when receiving dialysis treatment. Additionally, **chloraminated water is toxic to fish**. Local pet and fish suppliers should be contacted regarding the necessary treatment of chloraminated water to assure it is safe for fish.

## Cross-Connection Control Program

As many of our residential, commercial, and agricultural customers know, the District requires the installation and maintenance of backflow prevention devices where an actual or potential cross-connection exists to protect and ensure safe water quality within our distribution system. District Resolution No. 482 establishes the District's Cross-Connection Control Program to assure compliance with DDW regulatory requirements (17 CCR, Section 7584) and to prevent the contamination of water within our distribution system. For additional information regarding this program, please contact the District to receive a copy of our cross-connection control brochure or the District's Cross-Connection Control Policy.

## Revised Total Coliform Rule

All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule is intended to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these defects must be corrected by the water system. District bacteriological monitoring in 2020 confirmed compliance with both the state Total Coliform Rule and federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. There were no MCL exceedances for total coliform or E. coli bacteria, as noted in the following table.

SAMPLING RESULTS: DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING							
Microbiological Contaminants	No. of Samples Required <sup>1</sup>	No. of Samples Collected	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	159	212	(In a month) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	159	212	(In a month) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste
2018 Lead & Copper <sup>2</sup>	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Lead (ppb) <sup>3</sup>	20	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	
Copper (ppm)	20	0.310	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	

### Notes:

1. Three bacteriological samples per week are required based on the number of District service connections, as specified in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Chapter 15, Title 22 (Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring). The District optionally monitors bacteria at a fourth location weekly to assure representative sampling of the entire distribution system.
2. Sampling requirements are specified in the Lead and Copper Rule, CCR, Title 22 and are based on the population served. Samples are obtained from a representative sampling of customer's internal plumbing. Following initial sampling specified in CCR, Title 22, Chapter 17.5, representative sampling for lead and copper is required once every three years. The data summary displayed in the table above is from data obtained in August of 2018. The next scheduled sampling for lead and copper is in the summer of 2021.
3. In 2018, the District sampled for lead in both public and private school water systems within the District's service area. See "Additional Information Regarding your Drinking Water" in this report for more information.



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## **Additional Information Regarding Your Drinking Water**

### COVID-19

Your Tap Water Remains Safe – The District’s water supplies remain safe and reliable for drinking, hand washing, and all other purposes. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), COVID-19 has not been detected in drinking water supplies and, based on current evidence, the risk to water supplies is very low. Furthermore, all sources of the District’s water supply are treated and disinfected to levels proven effective in eliminating viruses (such as COVID-19), bacteria, and other pathogens.

### Hexavalent Chromium (Cr6)

Chromium is a naturally occurring metal present in ore deposits and rock types found in the nearby San Rafael Mountains, which make up a large portion of the Upland basin area that recharges the District’s Upland groundwater wells. As a result, chromium (including Cr6) is present in some of the District’s Upland basin wells. On July 1, 2014, the State of California enacted a new MCL for Cr6 in drinking water of 10 ppb, previously regulated under the Total Chromium MCL of 50 ppb. However, the MCL was withdrawn on September 11, 2017, pending further evaluation and re-establishment of a new Cr6 MCL by the State Water Resources Control Board.

### Lead in Schools

Amendments to the California Health and Safety Code in October 2017 required community water systems to perform lead testing within their service area boundaries at all public school sites constructed prior to January 1, 2010. All testing of lead in public schools (kindergarten – 12th grade) was required to be reported to the State by July 1, 2019. In the spring of 2018, the District contacted all public and private schools within the District’s service area to offer lead testing of the potable water sources (e.g., faucets, drinking fountains, cooking facilities) on each of the school sites. All of the public schools and nearly all of the private schools within the District’s service area participated in the Lead Testing Program. All sampling of participating school sites was completed and reported to the State in the fall of 2018. Analytical results for all lead testing conducted in both public and private school water systems were below the Action Level (AL) of 15 ppb. All results were reported directly to the schools and the California State Water Resources Control Board.

### Recommendation for Customers with Special Water Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers regarding the potential risks of drinking water supplies. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, as referenced above.

## **Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) – Electronic Delivery**

Similar to last year, this 2020 AWQR is available electronically on the District’s website, which minimizes printing and mailing costs, and reduces paper consumption. Hard copies of the AWQR are available at the District office and will be mailed or emailed upon request.

## **Attention Landlords and Other Property Managers**

We recommend that landlords and other property managers display this report in a public location such as a lobby, laundry room, or community room. If you would like to receive additional copies of this report, please contact the District office at (805) 688-6015.

## **Public Participation**

If you are interested in learning more about your water supply, District customers and other members of the public are invited to attend the regularly scheduled meetings of the Board of Trustees on the **third Tuesday of each month, 3:00 P.M.** Meetings are typically held at the Santa Ynez Community Service District Conference Room, 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez. Alternatively, attendance is currently available via teleconference access. For more information, please contact the District office at (805) 688-6015 or visit the District’s web site at [www.syrwd.org](http://www.syrwd.org).

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The District appreciates this opportunity to communicate our efforts in delivering reliable, high quality drinking water to District customers. We are interested in any questions or suggestions you may have pertaining to this report or any other water quality issues. For additional information, please contact Eric Tambini, Water Resources Manager, at (805) 688-6015.

***Our Mission Statement:*** *To provide the residential and agricultural customers in the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1 service area with a reasonably priced, reliable, high quality water supply, and efficient and economical public services.*

### **Information in Spanish**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse con Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No. 1 al numero de telefono (805)-688-6015 para asistirlo en español.

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**PUBLISHED DOCUMENT**

**AGENCY:**

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:**

Notice of availability.

**SUMMARY:**

This notice describes the requirements for community water systems serving more than 3,300 persons to complete risk and resilience assessments and emergency response plans under the America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018. It also outlines how community water systems can certify the completion of these documents to the EPA. Additionally, today's notice informs community water systems of how to request the return of vulnerability assessments submitted in accordance with the Bioterrorism Act of 2002.

**DATES:**

See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for AWIA compliance dates.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Nushat Dyson, Water Security Division, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (MC 4608T), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 564-4674; fax number: (202) 564-3753; email address: [dyson.nushat@epa.gov](mailto:dyson.nushat@epa.gov) (<mailto:dyson.nushat@epa.gov>).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**A. Does this action apply to me?**

This notice applies to all community water systems serving more than 3,300 persons.

**B. How can I get copies of this document?**

You may access this **Federal Register** document electronically from the Government Printing Office on the govinfo website for **Federal Register** listings at: <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/FR/> (<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/FR/>). You may also access it on the EPA's website at: <https://www.epa.gov/waterresilience/americas-water-infrastructure-act-2018-risk-assessments-and-emergency-response-plans> (<https://www.epa.gov/waterresilience/americas-water-infrastructure-act-2018-risk-assessments-and-emergency-response-plans>). □

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**C. Background**

On October 23, 2018, the America's Water Infrastructure Act (Pub. L. 115-270 (<https://www.govinfo.gov/link/plaw/115/public/270?link-type=html>)) was signed into law. Section 2013 of the AWIA amends section 1433 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300

(<https://www.govinfo.gov/link/uscode/42/300?type=usc&year=mostrecent&link-type=html>)i-2). This section requires community water systems serving more than 3,300 persons to develop or update risk and resilience assessments and emergency response plans. The law specifies the topics that the risk and resilience assessments and emergency response plans must address. It also establishes deadlines by which community water systems must send certifications of completion of the risk and resilience assessments and emergency response plans to the EPA.

Each community water system serving more than 3,300 persons shall submit to the EPA Administrator a certification that the system has conducted a risk and resilience assessment in accordance with the Act prior to—

- March 31, 2020, in the case of systems serving a population of 100,000 or more;
- December 31, 2020, in the case of systems serving a population of 50,000 or more, but less than 100,000; and
- June 30, 2021, in the case of systems serving a population greater than 3,300, but less than 50,000.

Each community water system serving more than 3,300 persons shall also certify its completion of an emergency response plan as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than six months after certifying completion of its risk and resilience assessment.

For purposes of compliance with the AWIA, the EPA interprets the population served under revised section 1433(a)(3) to mean all persons served by the system directly or indirectly. As a result, community water systems should determine their population served based on the number of people the system serves directly, plus the number of people served by any consecutive community water systems. Accordingly, a community water system that provides drinking water to consecutive community water systems (i.e., a “wholesaler”) must include the population served by those consecutive systems when determining its total population served.

#### **D. Risk and Resilience Assessments**

Section 1433(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) as amended by section 2013 of the AWIA outlines the requirements for risk and resilience assessments as follows: Each community water system serving a population greater than 3,300 persons must assess the risks to, and resilience of, its system. Such an assessment must include—

- (1) the risk to the system from malevolent acts and natural hazards;
- (2) the resilience of the pipes and constructed conveyances, physical barriers, source water, water collection and intake, pretreatment, treatment, storage and distribution facilities, electronic, computer, or other automated systems (including the security of such systems) which are utilized by the system;
- (3) the monitoring practices of the system;
- (4) the financial infrastructure of the system;
- (5) the use, storage, or handling of various chemicals by the system; and
- (6) the operation and maintenance of the system.

The assessment may also include an evaluation of capital and operational needs for risk and resilience management for the system.

To assist utilities, the AWIA directs the EPA to provide baseline information on malevolent acts of relevance to community water systems no later than August 1, 2019. This information must include consideration of acts that may—

- (1) substantially disrupt the ability of the system to provide a safe and reliable supply of drinking water; or
- (2) otherwise present significant public health or economic concerns to the community served by the system.

### **E. Emergency Response Plans**

No later than six months after certifying completion of its risk and resilience assessment, each system must prepare or revise, where necessary, an emergency response plan that incorporates the findings of the assessment. The plan shall include—

- (1) strategies and resources to improve the resilience of the system, including the physical security and cybersecurity of the system;
- (2) plans and procedures that can be implemented, and identification of equipment that can be utilized, in the event of a malevolent act or natural hazard that threatens the ability of the community water system to deliver safe drinking water;
- (3) actions, procedures, and equipment which can obviate or significantly lessen the impact of a malevolent act or natural hazard on the public health and the safety and supply of drinking water provided to communities and individuals, including the development of alternative source water options, relocation of water intakes, and construction of flood protection barriers; and
- (4) strategies that can be used to aid in the detection of malevolent acts or natural hazards that threaten the security or resilience of the system.

Community water systems must, to the extent possible, coordinate with local emergency planning committees established under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001 (<https://www.govinfo.gov/link/uscode/42/11001?type=usc&year=mostrecent&link-type=html>) *et seq.*) when preparing or revising a risk and resilience assessment or emergency response plan under the AWIA. Further, systems must maintain a copy of the assessment and emergency response plan (including any revised assessment or plan) for five years after certifying the plan to the EPA.

### **F. Submitting Certifications to the EPA**

The EPA is currently developing a process for community water systems to certify completion of risk assessments and emergency response plans. Three primary options for risk assessment and emergency response plan certification submittals will be: (1) Regular mail; (2) email; and (3) a user-friendly secure online portal. The online submission portal, yet to be developed, will offer community water systems a receipt of their risk assessment or emergency response plan certification submittal; therefore, the EPA recommends that all community water systems use the online portal.

The EPA plans to publish additional resources and tools to assist community water systems with meeting the requirements of the AWIA prior to August 1, 2019. These will include the following:

- Baseline information on malevolent acts of relevance to community water systems as required by SDWA section 1433(a)(2);
- technical assistance fact sheets that describe AWIA compliance requirements, procedures for submitting risk assessment and emergency response plan certifications to the EPA, and how to use EPA tools and resources; and
- new versions of the EPA's Vulnerability Self-Assessment Tool and Emergency Response Plan guidance to assist systems with developing risk assessments and emergency response plans under the AWIA amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The EPA recommends that community water systems consider submitting risk and resilience assessment and emergency response plan certifications after publication of the baseline information on malevolent acts document, as well as updated risk assessment tools and other guidance. This timing will reduce the chances that a community water system will need to  make corrections to its risk and resilience assessment or emergency response plan after certification.

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Community water systems can access <https://www.epa.gov/waterresilience/americas-water-infrastructure-act-2018-risk-assessments-and-emergency-response-plans> (<https://www.epa.gov/waterresilience/americas-water-infrastructure-act-2018-risk-assessments-and-emergency-response-plans>) to get updated information on the implementation of this section of the law, as well as further details on how to submit risk and resilience assessment and emergency response plan certifications.

### **G. Third-Party Standards**

The EPA does not require water systems to use any designated standards, methods, or tools to conduct the risk and resilience assessments required under revised section 1433(a) or to prepare the emergency response plans required under revised section 1433(b). Rather, community water systems must conduct risk and resilience assessments and prepare emergency response plans in accordance with all the requirements of those sections.

Community water systems may use any standards, methods, or tools that aid the system in meeting the requirements of section 1433. However, regardless of the use of any standard, method, or tool, the community water system is responsible for ensuring that its risk and resilience assessment and emergency response plan fully address all requirements of the SDWA, as amended by the AWIA.

### **H. Five-Year Review, Revision, and Certification Requirement**

Each community water system serving more than 3,300 persons must review its risk and resilience assessment at least once every five years to determine if it should be revised. Upon completion of such a review, the system must submit to the EPA a certification that it has reviewed its assessment and revised it, if applicable.

Further, each community water system serving more than 3,300 persons must revise, where necessary, its emergency response plan at least once every five years after the system completes the required review of its risk and resilience assessment. The emergency response plan must incorporate any findings of the risk and resilience assessment. Upon completion of such a review, but not later than six months after certifying the review of its risk and resilience assessment, the system must submit to the EPA a certification that it has completed its corresponding emergency response plan (which, in the context of a revision, means that it has reviewed its emergency response plan and revised it, if applicable).

### **I. Final Disposition of Bioterrorism Act Vulnerability Assessments**

Title IV of the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (Bioterrorism Act) amended the Safe Water Drinking Act by adding new sections 1433 through 1435 pertaining to improving the security of the nation's drinking water infrastructure. Section 1433 of the Bioterrorism Act required each community water system serving a population greater than 3,300 persons to conduct a vulnerability assessment, certify completion of its assessment, and submit a written copy to the EPA where it would be stored in a secure location. These assessments are now more than 10 years old and are outdated. Pursuant to the EPA's Records Management Policy, the EPA can retire the certifications and assessments.

The EPA intends to destroy the vulnerability assessments using a process that conforms with the information protection requirements of section 1433 of the Bioterrorism Act. Under AWIA section 2013(b)(2), community water systems may request that the EPA return their vulnerability assessments in lieu of destruction. If utilities wish their vulnerability assessments returned, they may submit a letter to the EPA by email. Please email the request letter to [WSD-Outreach@epa.gov](mailto:WSD-Outreach@epa.gov) (*mailto:WSD-Outreach@epa.gov*) on utility letterhead and include the following information: utility name, PWS ID number, address, and point of contact information for the individual who will be responsible for receiving the vulnerability assessment.

To request the return of the vulnerability assessment prior to destruction, the community water system will need to make the request not later than the initial date by which the community water system must certify a risk and resilience assessment to the EPA as required under section 1433(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act as amended by section 2013 of the AWIA.

Dated: March 19, 2019.

Jennifer L. McLain,

Acting Director, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water.

[FR Doc. 2019-05770 (/a/2019-05770) Filed 3-26-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

**RECORDING REQUESTED BY  
AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:**

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District  
Improvement District No.1  
P.O. Box 157  
Santa Ynez, California 93460

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR RECORDER  
ONLY  
(Gov. Code § 27361.6)

Exempt from recording fee pursuant to  
Government Code § 6103

**NOTICE OF COMPLETION**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT:**

1. The undersigned is an owner/agent of the interest or estate stated below.
2. The full name of the owner is Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1.
3. The street address of the owner is 3622 Sagunto Street, Santa Ynez, California, 93460.
4. The nature of the interest or estate is: The District owns and maintains existing and newly installed water works facilities located in the vicinity of the towns of Santa Ynez and Ballard.
5. Works of improvement on the properties herein described were completed and the owner accepted the project as complete as authorized by the owner’s governing body on July 20, 2021, which is the completion date pursuant to California Civil Code Section 8180. The project included: 1) Excavation, installation, and burial of new water lines, including approximately 1,040 feet of 4” C900 PVC, 1,160 feet of 6” C900 PVC, and appurtenances; 2) Pressure testing and disinfection of each newly installed water line; 3) Tie-in of the new water lines to existing water mains; 4) Tie-in of all existing water service connections; and 5) Replacement of asphalt and gravel surfaces.
6. The name and address of the contractor for such works of improvement are Tierra Contracting, Inc., 5484 Overpass Rd., Santa Barbara, CA 93111.
7. The sites of work consisted of two private driveways and within the Rights-of-Way of five dead-end streets in the vicinity of the towns of Santa Ynez and Ballard.
8. The property on which said work of improvement was completed is in the County of Santa Barbara, State of California.

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation  
District, Improvement District No.1

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dated

\_\_\_\_\_  
Paeter Garcia, General Manager

**CERTIFICATION MADE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY (CCP 2015.5)**

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Paeter Garcia, General Manager

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date and Place

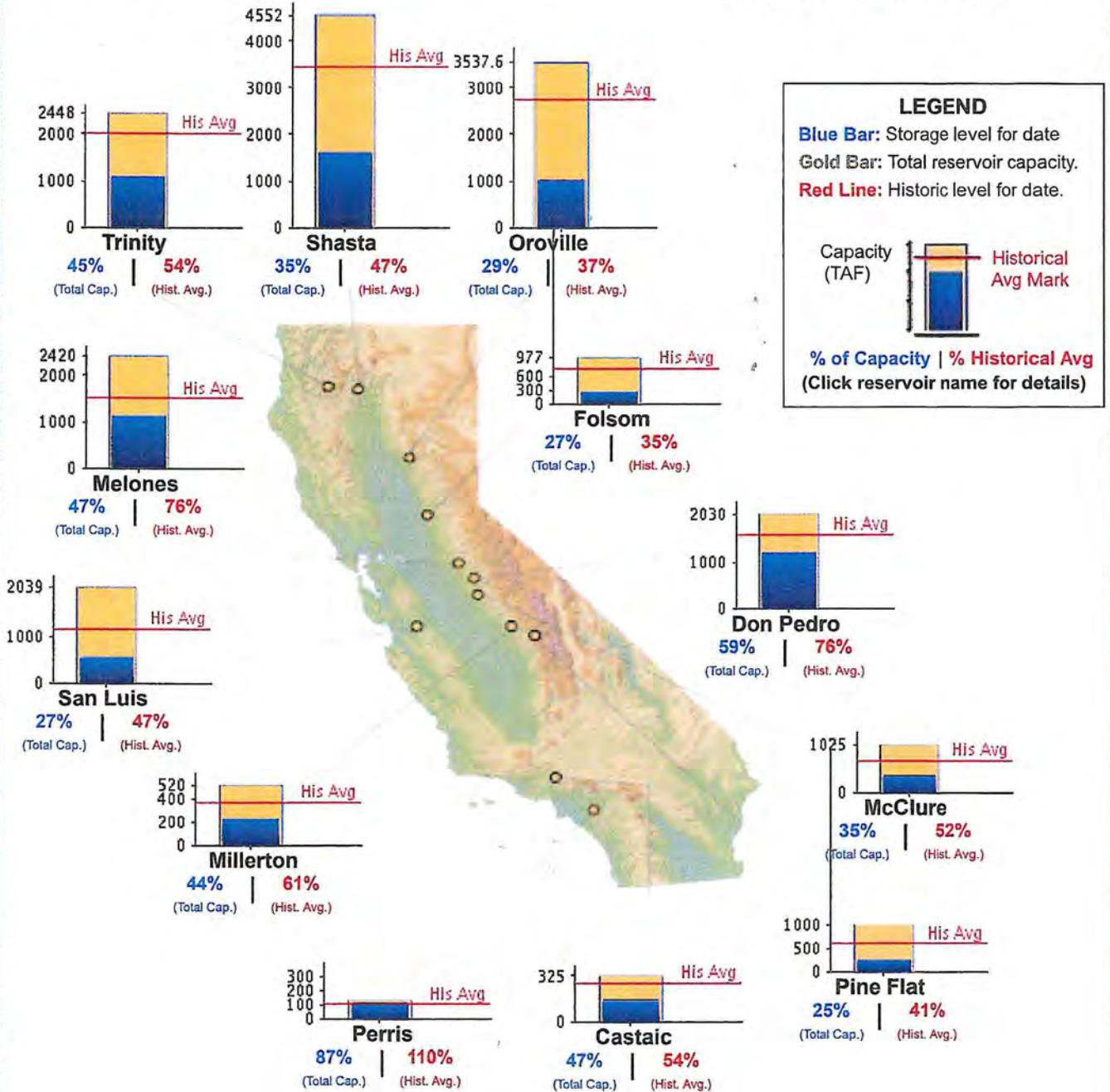


# California Data Exchange Center - Reservoirs

CURRENT CONDITIONS FOR MAJOR RESERVOIRS: 14-JUL-2021

Data as of Midnight: 14-Jul-2021

Change Date:



[Click for printable version of current data.](#)

Report Generated: 15-Jul-2021 2:45 PM

## EXECUTIVE ORDER N-10-21

**WHEREAS** communities across California are experiencing more frequent, prolonged, and severe impacts of climate change including catastrophic wildfires, extreme heat and unprecedentedly dry conditions that threaten the health of our people, habitat for species and our economy; and

**WHEREAS** severe drought afflicts the American West and increasingly warming temperatures driven by climate change exacerbate harmful drought effects including disruption of drinking water and irrigation supplies, degradation of fish and wildlife habitat, and heightened flammability of wildland vegetation; and

**WHEREAS** on April 21 and May 10, 2021, I issued proclamations that a state of emergency exists in a total of 41 counties due to severe drought conditions and directed state agencies to take immediate action to preserve critical water supplies and mitigate the effects of drought and ensure the protection of health, safety, and the environment; and

**WHEREAS** today, I issued a further proclamation of a state of emergency due to drought conditions in nine additional counties (Inyo, Marin, Mono, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz), and directed state agencies to take further actions to bolster drought resilience and prepare for impacts on communities, businesses, and ecosystems; and

**WHEREAS** drought conditions present urgent challenges, including the risk of drinking water shortages in communities, greatly increased wildfire activity, diminished water for agricultural production, adverse impacts on fisheries, and additional water scarcity if drought conditions continue into next year; and

**WHEREAS** agriculture is an important economic driver in California that has made significant investments in irrigation efficiencies such that nearly 70 percent of the nation's farmland using drip and micro-irrigation is located in California, and despite that investment, many agricultural producers are experiencing severe reductions in water supplies and are fallowing land in response to current dry conditions; and

**WHEREAS** action by Californians now to conserve water and to extend local groundwater and surface water supplies will provide greater resilience if the drought continues in future years; and

**WHEREAS** during the 2012-2016 drought, Californians did their part to conserve water, with many taking permanent actions that continue to yield benefits; per capita residential water use statewide declined 21 percent between the years 2013 and 2016, and has remained on average 16 percent below 2013 levels as of 2020; and

**WHEREAS** local water suppliers and communities have made strategic and forward-looking investments in water recycling, stormwater capture and reuse, groundwater storage and other strategies to improve drought resilience; and

**WHEREAS** there is now a need to augment ongoing water conservation and drought resilience investments with additional action to extend available supplies, protect water reserves in case drought conditions extend to a third year and maintain critical flows for fish and wildlife.

**NOW THEREFORE, I, GAVIN NEWSOM**, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the State Constitution and statutes, do hereby issue the following order to become effective immediately.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:**

- 1) To preserve the State's surface and groundwater supplies and better prepare for the potential for continued dry conditions next year, and to join existing efforts by agricultural water users, public water systems, and governmental agencies to respond to water shortages, I call on all Californians to voluntarily reduce their water use by 15 percent from their 2020 levels. Commonsense measures Californians can undertake to save water and money include:
  - a. Irrigating landscapes more efficiently. As much as 50 percent of residential water use goes to outdoor irrigation, and much of that is wasted due to evaporation, wind, or runoff caused by inefficient irrigation methods and systems. Watering one day less per week, not watering during or immediately after rainfall, watering during the cooler parts of the day and using a weather-based irrigation controller can reduce irrigation water use, saving nearly 8,800 gallons of water per year.
  - b. Running dishwashers and washing machines only when full. Full laundry loads can save 15–45 gallons per load. Full dishwasher cycles can save 5–15 gallons per load.
  - c. Finding and fixing leaks. A leaky faucet that drips at the rate of one drip per second can waste nearly 3,200 gallons per year.
  - d. Installing water-efficient showerheads and taking shorter showers. Keeping showers under five minutes can save 12.5 gallons per shower when using a water-efficient showerhead.
  - e. Using a shut-off nozzle on hoses and taking cars to commercial car washes that use recycled water.

The State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) shall track and report monthly on the State's progress toward achieving a 15-percent reduction in statewide urban water use as compared to 2020 use.

- 2) State agencies, led by the Department of Water Resources and in coordination with local agencies, shall encourage actions by all Californians, whether in their residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural, or institutional use, to reduce water usage, including through the statewide Save Our Water conservation campaign at [SaveOurWater.com](http://SaveOurWater.com), which provides simple ways for Californians to reduce water use in their everyday lives.

- 3) The Department of Water Resources shall monitor hydrologic conditions such as cumulative precipitation, reservoir storage levels, soil moisture and other metrics, and the Water Board shall monitor progress on voluntary conservation as ongoing indicators of water supply risk that may inform future drought response actions.

This Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that as soon as hereafter possible, this Order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this Order.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 8th day of July 2021.

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GAVIN NEWSOM  
Governor of California

**ATTEST:**

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SHIRLEY N. WEBER, PH.D.  
Secretary of State



# GOVERNOR EXPANDS DROUGHT DECLARATION, CALLS FOR 15% VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION

BY ACWA STAFF JUL 9, 2021 WATER NEWS

On July 8, Gov. Newsom issued both a Proclamation that expands the state's drought emergency to include nine additional counties and an Executive Order calling for Californians to voluntarily reduce water use by 15% compared to 2020 levels.

The drought emergency, which now covers 50 of the state's 58 counties, helps agencies access important resources and provides the State Water Resources Control Board with authority to adopt emergency regulations to curtail water rights in the counties.

Newsom's conservation request applies to residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural and institutional water users. He tasked the State Water Resources Control Board with tracking and reporting monthly on the state's progress toward achieving a 15% reduction in statewide urban water use as compared to 2020 use.

"ACWA applauds the Governor's leadership on the state's drought response. The voluntary approach to reducing water use emphasizes the need for Californians to do their part to use water wisely but also provides local water managers with appropriate discretion based on local water supply conditions," said ACWA Executive Director Dave Eggerton.

On another front, Newsom and legislative leaders recently reached a tentative agreement to provide more than \$2 billion for drought infrastructure funding. ACWA staff has been advocating extensively for investments in water infrastructure through state and federal funds. This advocacy has included strong support for conveyance, SGMA implementation, groundwater remediation, recycled water projects, and other funding categories.

In addition to extensive advocacy, ACWA has developed and compiled a number of drought-related resources, including:

**Website:** ACWA's dedicated webpage, [acwa.com/drought](https://acwa.com/drought), has links to drought resources, including proclamations, water agency efforts in resiliency and communications tools.

**Agency summaries:** The webpage, [acwa.com/drought-response](https://acwa.com/drought-response), features a summary of various member agencies' drought responses, including mandatory or voluntary conservation orders and links

to agencies' Water Shortage Contingency Plans. The site has served as an information clearinghouse for the media and policymakers.

**Communications tools:** Members are encouraged to educate their local communities about water resiliency investments and the importance of state and federal funding to improve aging water infrastructure and ensure a more reliable, resilient water supply. The following tools are available to assist member agencies as they engage with customers and stakeholders at the local level (some require member login to access).

Drought talking points

Agriculture-related talking points

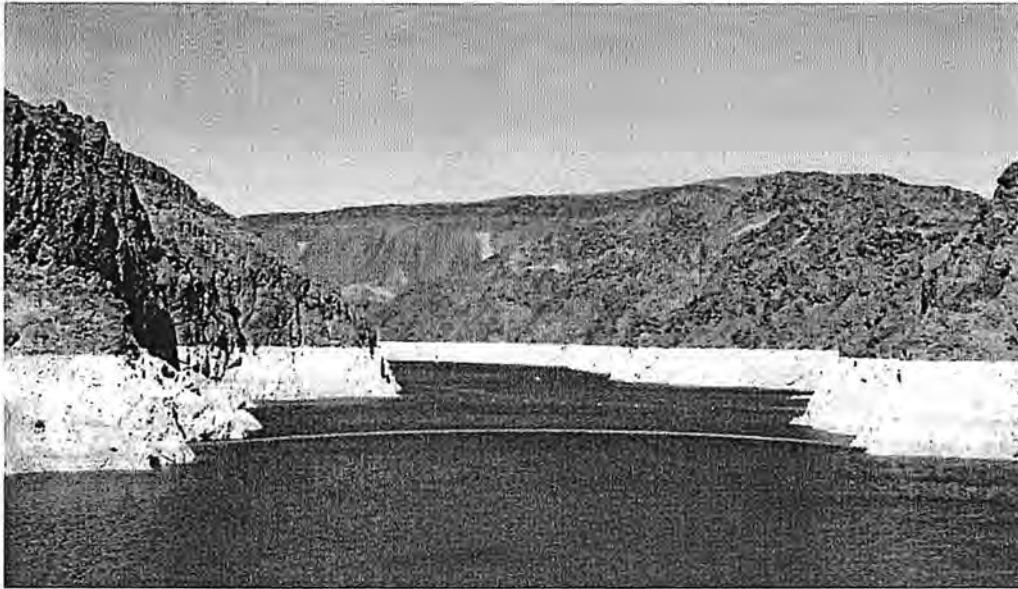
A drought messaging webinar on June 30 featured representatives from the California Water Efficiency Partnership and California Farm Water Coalition sharing lessons learned from the previous drought and how urban and agricultural agencies can best communicate to their customers and stakeholders about drought. A recording of this webinar is available online.

"Increasing Climate Resiliency" handout for use with customers

The Department of Water Resources' Save Our Water campaign has a partner toolkit with videos, bill inserts, social media graphics and other materials (in English and Spanish) that water agencies can download and use to communicate with customers about water use efficiency.

# County Board of Supervisors Proclaims Local Emergency Caused by Drought Conditions

Protecting and Ensuring Santa Barbara County's Water Supplies



*Credit: County of Santa Barbara*

By **County of Santa Barbara**

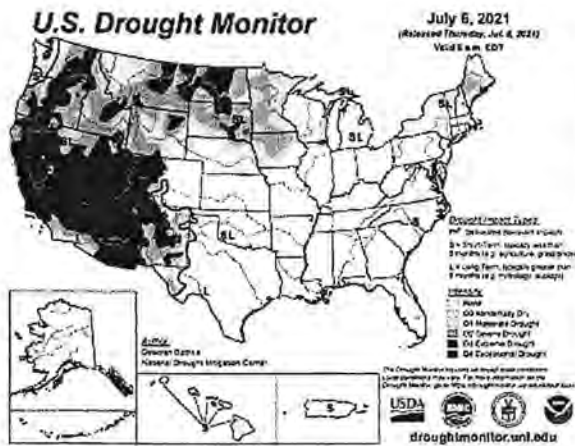
Wed Jul 14, 2021 | 5:05pm

On July 8, Governor Newsom added Santa Barbara County to the list of California counties experiencing a drought and subject to his emergency proclamation initially declared on April 10, 2021. On July 13, the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors proclaimed a local emergency caused by current drought conditions within the county.

Proclaiming the existence of a drought emergency enables the County and water utilities to take immediate actions to mitigate and respond to the current drought conditions. It is important that measures are taken now to mitigate the impacts of drought to ensure the resilience of our drinking water systems.

According to the [U.S. Drought Monitor](#) report, more than 30 percent of California is in exceptional drought, the most severe of the Monitor's four categories. About 80 percent of California is in extreme drought or exceptional drought.

Building and managing a reliable water system includes anticipating and planning for extreme weather and weather-related events, such as droughts, floods and wildland fires. It also considers estimates of future population growth, and projections of



Credit: U.S. Drought Monitor

water use for people, manufacturing, agriculture and a host of other factors. It also used to rest on two key assumptions: that there is always more supply to be found, somewhere, to satisfy growing populations and water demand; and that the climate isn't changing. These two assumptions are no longer true.

Fresh water is a scarce commodity. Most of the world's population who have never gone short of water take water availability for granted. Water supplies are diminishing while

demand is soaring, yet few people are aware of the true extent of fresh water scarcity, confused by the huge expanses of oceans, lakes and icecaps covering the Earth's surface. In all, barely one percent of all the world's fresh water is easily accessible.

Historically, water has been at the center of much of this world's conflict and suffering. Water is a valuable commodity due to droughts and overuse, and like all valuable assets, water needs expert management of resources guided by policies and regulations. Water resource management is the activity of planning, developing and distributing the optimum use of water resources. Ideally, water resource management considers all the competing demands and allocates water on an equitable basis.

### Where Does Our Water Come From?

When you turn on the tap and water flows, do you know the source of that water? In most communities, water supplies are a blend of local groundwater, storm runoff and recycling, such as desalination. However, nearly 27 million California residents also rely on state water supplies originating in Northern California that are stored and conveyed in a series of pipes, pumps, dams and reservoirs from the Bay Delta; across the Central Valley, coasts and deserts; and down to San Diego County.

Locally, Santa Barbara County residents receive water from the sources mentioned above, including storm runoff, the State Water Project (state water), recycled water and desalination, delivered through a variety of [water purveyors](#), generally municipal, private and special district water departments and agencies. Most of the water used in north county comes from groundwater and state water, while the communities of Santa Ynez, Ballard and Los Olivos also receive some river water. Since groundwater level fluctuations are cyclical and sensitive to overdraft, groundwater withdrawal is closely monitored.

Water deliveries from the [State Water Project](#) are used primarily as a supplemental supply with amounts that will vary each year. Santa Barbara County began receiving water from the State Water Project in 1997. Most recently, in April 2021, as the contract holder for the State Water Project with the California Department of Water Resources, the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District approved Amendment 21 and Resolution No. 21-73 aimed at protecting the county's regional water supplies.

Amendment 21 allows for greater flexibility to manage state water. Resolution No. 21-73 generally requires that prior to selling State Water Project water outside of Santa Barbara County, local water purveyors first offer the water to the other water



purveyors within the county at a reasonable price and demonstrate that sellable water can be replaced by other water sources, i.e. reclaimed water, desalination or other local water supplies. These principles allow regional water supply to be managed through time with droughts in mind and for the benefit of all county residents.



*Credit: Courtesy*

### **There are Four Major Reservoirs Located in Santa Barbara County**

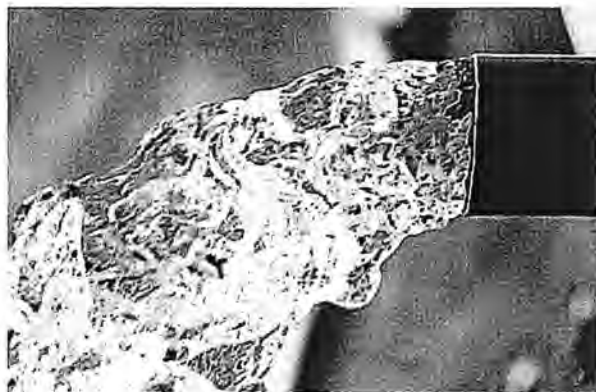
Cachuma Reservoir is owned and operated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), Twitchell Reservoir is owned by the USBR and operated by the Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District, Gibraltar Reservoir is owned and operated by the City of Santa Barbara, and Jameson Reservoir is owned and operated by the Montecito Water District. Water is delivered to our south coast via three tunnels through the Santa Ynez Mountains.

An additional local source is desalinated ocean water, which is not dependent on rainfall. The process of removing the high concentration of salts and minerals from ocean water requires costly treatment plants that use a lot of energy and leave behind a brine that must be properly disposed of. As technology advances and other water sources become less available, desalination will become more cost-effective and a larger percentage of locally-controlled water supplies.

### **Role of the County Water Agency and County Flood Control and Water Conservation District**

The Santa Barbara County Water Agency was established by the state legislature in 1945 to control and conserve storm, flood and other surface waters for beneficial use and to enter into contracts for water supply. The Water Agency administers the contracts with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation-owned Cachuma and Twitchell Dam projects and participates in Groundwater Sustainability Agencies.

In Santa Barbara County, groundwater basins that are subject to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) include all medium and high priority basins as defined by the California Department of Water Resources. Under the SGMA, agencies in each of these basins were required to form Groundwater Sustainability Agencies.



*Credit: Courtesy*

Additionally, the Water Agency prepares investigations and reports on the county's water requirements, groundwater conditions, efficient use of water, and other water supply related technical studies, and manages a number of countywide programs including the Integrated Regional Water Management Program, Regional Water Efficiency Program, and winter cloud seeding program.

The Water Agency was originally empowered under California Water Code to cooperate and contract with the state and federal governments on behalf of municipalities and water districts within Santa Barbara County. It has since been empowered to acquire property, condemn for the purpose of right-of-way, and assume indebtedness either as principle, guarantor, or underwriter. In 1955, the Santa Barbara County

Flood Control and Water Conservation District was created by the state legislature with the primary purpose of providing flood protection and conserving storm, flood and surface waters for beneficial public use. The District has held the contract for the State Water Project with the California Department of Water Resources since 1963 and paid all capital costs for the project through 1986. It subsequently transferred certain rights and responsibilities under the contract to the Central Coast Water Authority, while retaining the contract itself. The District has broad powers to prevent the exportation of water from the county.

In order to wisely and efficiently use all available water supplies, the Water Agency and the District, as well as a number of local water purveyors, operate water conservation/water use efficiency programs directed at helping consumers minimize waste and stretching threatened water supplies. For information, go to [waterwisesb.org/](http://waterwisesb.org/).

Thu Jul 15, 2021 | 21:35pm

<https://www.independent.com/2021/07/14/county-board-of-supervisors-proclaims-local-emergency-caused-by-drought-conditi>

**Paeter Garcia**

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**From:** Young, Matthew <mcyoung@cosbpw.net>  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 1, 2021 4:28 PM  
**To:** 'JACKSON, MICHAEL P.'  
**Cc:** Paeter Garcia; 'John McInnes'; 'Joshua Haggmark'; 'bob@cvwd.net'; 'Janet Gingras'; Fayram, Tom; Spencer, Maureen  
**Subject:** Cachuma WY 2022 Allocation Request  
**Attachments:** WY 2022 Allocation Request Package.pdf

Hello Mr. Jackson,

Attached please find a letter from the County Water Agency transmitting the WY 2022 Cachuma Allocation Request from the Cachuma Member Units.

Thank you,  
Matt



**Matt Young**  
Santa Barbara County Water Agency Manager  
130 E. Victoria St., Suite 200  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
(805) 568-3546  
[Water Agency Website: WaterWiseSB.org](http://WaterWiseSB.org)



## Santa Barbara County Public Works Department

Flood Control • Water Agency • Project Clean Water  
130 E. Victoria Street, Suite 200, Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
PH (805) 568-3440 FAX (805) 568-3434  
<http://cosb.countyofsb.org/pwd/water>

**SCOTT D. MCGOLPIN**  
Director

**THOMAS D. FAYRAM**  
Deputy Director

July 1, 2021

Mr. Michael Jackson, P.E., Area Manager  
South-Central California Area Office  
United States Bureau of Reclamation  
1243 "N" Street  
Fresno, CA 93721-1813

**RE: Cachuma Project Water Year 2022 Allocation Request**

Dear Mr. Jackson,

Pursuant to Article 3 of the Cachuma Water Service Contract I75r-1802R, as amended by Amendatory Contract No. I75r-1802RA, the Santa Barbara County Water Agency (Water Agency) is to submit a yearly allocation request by July 1 on behalf of the Cachuma Member Units. Enclosed please find a letter from the Member Units dated July 1, 2020 requesting an allocation of 21,317 acre-feet for Water Year 2022.

As has been done in past years (1991, 2004, 2017, 2019), we would like to reserve our right to make a midyear allocation request should the winter bring inflow that yields project water. The Water Agency recognizes this is a departure from past procedures, however we are in unprecedented times and as such flexibility is imperative to meet public water supply needs.

If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact me at 805-568-3546.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Young", with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

**Matthew C. Young**  
Water Agency Manager

Enclosure: Notice on Behalf of All Cachuma Member Units Specifying Total Quantity of Available Supply Requested for Water Year 2021-22.

CC: Mr. Paeter Garcia, SYRWCD ID#1  
Mr. John McInnis, Goleta Water District  
Mr. Joshua Haggmark, City of Santa Barbara  
Mr. Nicholas Turner, Montecito Water District  
Mr. Robert McDonald, Carpinteria Valley Water District  
Ms. Janet Gingras, Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board



**The Cachuma Project Member Units**

Goleta Water District  
City of Santa Barbara  
Montecito Water District  
Carpinteria Valley Water District  
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1

July 1, 2021

Matthew Young  
Santa Barbara County Water Agency, Manager  
130 E. Victoria St., Suite 200  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

**RE: Notice on Behalf of All Cachuma Member Units Specifying Total Quantity of Available Supply Requested for Water Year 2021-22**

Dear Mr. Young:

Pursuant to Section 3(a) of the April 14, 1996 Contract Between the United States and Santa Barbara County Water Agency (SBCWA) Providing for Water Service from the Project, Contract No. 175r-1802R (as amended by Amendatory Contract No. 175r-1802RA (September 28, 2020) ("Master Contract")), the Cachuma Project Member Units acting jointly hereby provide Notice to the Santa Barbara County Water Agency requesting allocation of all Available Supply from the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) during Water Year 2021-22, commencing October 1, 2021.

Pursuant to section 1(a):

*'Available Supply' shall mean the maximum quantity of Project Water the Contracting Officer is authorized by Federal law, State law, and the Project Water Rights to make available to the Cachuma Member Units during each Water Year pursuant to this contract. The Available Supply in each Water Year does not include the quantity of water the Contracting Officer is required by Federal law, State law, Project Water Rights, and any agreements to which the Contracting Officer and all of the Cachuma Member Units are parties to release from Cachuma Reservoir other than to make Project Water available to the Cachuma Member Units pursuant to this contract.*

As of June 30, 2021, there is 109,273 acre-feet (AF) of water in Lake Cachuma, comprised of the 12,000 AF "minimum pool," water reserved to meet fish release requirements, ANA/BNA stored water for downstream releases, and the Cachuma Member Units' stored water. Both the Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board (COMB) and the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) have prepared accountings of this water that assumes no inflow to Cachuma in the winter of 2021-22 and apply full projected losses to evaporation consistent with the Master Contract. As illustrated in the Accounting summary information distributed by USBR on June 29, 2021, USBR and COMB accounting show that there is currently approximately 38,050 AF of unallocated water remaining in Cachuma, sufficient for USBR to make a full 100% allocation (25,714 AF) in Water Year 21-22, consistent with the terms of the Master Contract.

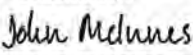
At the joint meeting between SBCWA, the Cachuma Project Member Units and USBR on June 30, 2021 to discuss allocation, USBR indicated that in determining the Available Supply during the 2021-22 Water Year, USBR intends to reserve from allocation unallocated water to satisfy required fish releases, downstream water right releases, and evaporative losses through March of 2023. Under this approach and USBR's water accounting, 21,317 AF remains available for allocation (an approximate 83% allocation). Recognizing USBR's discretion to determine the amount of Available Supply for allocation in each water year, the Cachuma Member Units are requesting that USBR make this 21,317 AF available in Water Year 21-22 pursuant to USBR's stated approach. Should the Cachuma Project experience significant inflow this upcoming winter, the Member Units reserve the right to submit a revised allocation request at such time to account for any increased water availability in the Cachuma Project.

Finally, this request includes the attached delivery schedules for each respective agency over Water Year 2021-22 and estimate of projected water deliveries (Attachment 1) required by section 3(a) the Master Contract. All such water can and will be put to reasonable and beneficial irrigation, municipal, domestic, and industrial uses within the Member Units' respective service areas.


Sincerely,

[Signatures to follow on next page]

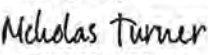
John McInnes  
General Manager  
Goleta Water District

DocuSigned By:  
By:   
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Amanda Flesse  
Acting Water Resources Manager  
City of Santa Barbara

DocuSigned By:  
By:   
66EFCD1965BB4A8...

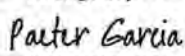
Nicholas Turner  
General Manager  
Montecito Water District

DocuSigned By:  
By:   
7109EC677018477...

Robert McDonald  
General Manager  
Carpinteria Valley Water District

DocuSigned By:  
By:   
83E85653F65424

Paeter Garcia  
General Manager  
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1

DocuSigned By:  
By:   
E0C8841A0C11409...

Cc: Michael Jackson, PE, Area Manager, South-Central California Area Office, United States Bureau of Reclamation

Enclosures:

Attachment 1— Cachuma Member Unit M&I and Agricultural Water Delivery

**Attachment 1—Cachuma Member Unit M&I  
and Agricultural Water Delivery**



**ENTITLEMENT REQUEST BREAKDOWN - AG / M & I**  
**2022 WATER YEAR: 1ST PERIOD REQUEST (10/01/21-3/31/22)**  
**CACHUMA PROJECT, CONTRACT I75r-1802R**

MEMBER UNIT	Classification	TOTAL AF Ordered
Goleta Water District	M & I	2,496
	Irrigation	548
	Total	<u>3,044</u>
City of Santa Barbara	M & I	2,717
	Total	<u>2,717</u>
Montecito Water District	M & I	500
	Irrigation	89
	Total	<u>589</u>
Carpinteria Valley Water District	M & I	584
	Irrigation	584
	Total	<u>1,167</u>
SYRWCD-ID#1	M & I	223
	Irrigation	205
	Total	<u>428</u>
<b>U.S.B.R. TOTALS</b>		<u><u>7,945</u></u>

Breakdown is based on the percentages defined in the Renewal Master Contract, dated April 14, 1996.  
Pursuant to Bureau of Reclamation letter to Santa Barbara County Water Agency dated August 10, 1981, it is required to use whole acre-feet, commencing Water Year 1982-83.

**ENTITLEMENT REQUEST BREAKDOWN - AG / M & I  
 2022 WATER YEAR: 2nd PERIOD REQUEST (4/01/22-9/30/22)  
 CACHUMA PROJECT, CONTRACT I75r-1802R**

MEMBER UNIT	Classification	TOTAL AF Ordered
Goleta Water District	M & I	3,521
	Irrigation	1,174
	Total	4,695
City of Santa Barbara	M & I	4,154
	Total	4,154
Montecito Water District	M & I	1,363
	Irrigation	249
	Total	1,612
Carpinteria Valley Water District	M & I	583
	Irrigation	583
	Total	1,166
SYRWCD-ID#1	M & I	922
	Irrigation	851
	Total	1,773
<b>U.S.B.R. TOTALS</b>		<b>13,400</b>

Breakdown is based on the percentages defined in the Renewal Master Contract, dated April 14, 1996.  
 Pursuant to Bureau of Reclamation letter to Santa Barbara County Water Agency dated August 10, 1981, it is required to use whole acre-feet, commencing Water Year 1982-83.

**2022 WATER YEAR CACHUMA ENTITLEMENT OBLIGATION - WATER DELIVERY SCHEDULE**  
 (All figures are in Acre Feet)

Month	Carpinteria VWD	Goleta WD	Montecito WD	City of Santa Barbara	SYRWCD ID#1	TOTALS
October, 2021	195	652	259	514	249	1869
November	194	789	136	626	50	1795
December	194	392	46	420	46	1098
January, 2022	195	325	0	330	0	850
February	194	383	69	349	0	995
March	195	503	79	478	83	1338
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>1167</b>	<b>3044</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>2717</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>7945</b>
April	194	449	164	540	137	1484
May	195	637	247	637	166	1882
June	194	830	258	627	311	2220
July	195	876	334	774	374	2553
August	194	940	318	820	411	2683
September	194	963	291	756	374	2578
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>1166</b>	<b>4695</b>	<b>1612</b>	<b>4154</b>	<b>1773</b>	<b>13400</b>
<b>TOTAL Entitlement</b>	<b>2333</b>	<b>7739</b>	<b>2201</b>	<b>6871</b>	<b>2201</b>	<b>21345</b>
Entitlement Request	<u>2333</u>	<u>7739</u>	<u>2201</u>	<u>6871</u>	<u>2201</u>	<u>21345</u>
Entitlement %						<b>83.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2333</b>	<b>7739</b>	<b>2201</b>	<b>6871</b>	<b>2201</b>	<b>21345</b>

**NOTICE AND AGENDA OF MEETING**

**GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY  
FOR THE EASTERN MANAGEMENT AREA  
IN THE SANTA YNEZ RIVER GROUNDWATER BASIN**

**SPECIAL MEETING WILL BE HELD  
AT 6:30 P.M. THURSDAY, JULY 22, 2021**

**TELECONFERENCE MEETING ONLY – NO PHYSICAL MEETING LOCATION  
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION DIAL-IN NUMBER: 1-267-866-0999  
MEETING ID / PASSCODE: 5452 76 7335**

**Public participants can view presentation materials and live video on their device**

**Website: [app.chime.aws](https://app.chime.aws) (or download *Amazon Chime* app),  
**“Join a meeting without an account”**  
**Meeting ID: 5452 76 7335****

*You do NOT need to create an Amazon Chime account or login with email for meeting participation.*

**Public participant phones and microphones will be muted, and webcams disabled.  
Live Chat Text (online users only) will be enabled for questions.**

*If your device does not have a microphone or speakers, you can also call Phone Number & log in  
with Meeting ID listed above to listen while viewing the live presentation online.*

**Teleconference Meeting During Coronavirus (COVID-19) Emergency:** As a result of the COVID-19 emergency and Governor Newsom’s Executive Orders to protect public health by issuing shelter-in-home standards, limiting public gatherings, and requiring social distancing, this meeting will occur solely via teleconference as authorized by and in furtherance of Executive Order Nos. N-29-20 and N-33-20.

**Important Notice Regarding Public Participation in Teleconference Meeting:** Those who wish to provide public comment on an Agenda Item, or who otherwise are making a presentation to the GSA Committee, may participate in the meeting using the dial-in number and passcode above. Those wishing to submit written comments instead, please submit any and all comments and materials to the GSA via electronic mail at [bbuelow@syrwcd.com](mailto:bbuelow@syrwcd.com). All submittals of written comments must be received by the GSA no later than 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, June 23, 2021, and should indicate **“June 24, 2021 GSA Meeting”** in the subject line. To the extent practicable, public comments and materials received in advance pursuant to this timeframe will be read into the public record during the meeting. Public comments and materials not read into the record will become part of the post-meeting materials available to the public and posted on the SGMA website.

**In the interest of clear reception and efficient administration of the meeting, all persons participating in this teleconference are respectfully requested to mute their phones after dialing-in and at all times unless speaking.**

**AGENDA ON NEXT PAGE**

GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY  
FOR THE EASTERN MANAGEMENT AREA  
IN THE SANTA YNEZ RIVER GROUNDWATER BASIN

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 2021, 6:30 P.M.

**AGENDA OF SPECIAL MEETING**

- I. Call to Order and Roll Call
- II. Introductions and review of SGMA in the Santa Ynez River Valley Basin
- III. Additions or Deletions to the Agenda
- IV. Public Comment (Any member of the public may address the Committee relating to any non-agenda matter within the Committee's jurisdiction. The total time for all public participation shall not exceed fifteen minutes and the time allotted for each individual shall not exceed five minutes. No action will be taken by the Committee at this meeting on any public item.)
- V. Review and consider approval of meeting minutes from May 27, 2021, EMA GSA meeting.
- VI. Receive update on GSP comments and correspondence received.
- VII. Receive report from the EMA Citizens Advisory Group on the EMA Draft SMCs.
- VIII. Receive presentation from GSI on the "Projects and Management Actions" and schedule for GSP document review and adoption.
- IX. Next "Regular" EMA GSA Meeting: **Thursday, August 26, 2021, 6:30 PM**
- X. EMA GSA Committee requests and comments
- XI. Adjournment

[This agenda was posted 72 hours prior to the scheduled meeting at 3669 Sagunto Street, Suite 101, Santa Ynez, California, and <https://www.santaynezwater.org> in accordance with Government Code Section 54954. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to review agenda materials or participate in this meeting, please contact the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District at (805) 693-1156. Notification 72 hours prior to the meeting will enable the GSA to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.]

## Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), enacted January 2015, creates a new framework for groundwater management. The management plan (GSP) developed by representatives from local municipalities and agencies will manage and regulate future groundwater use. The GSP will be completed in early 2022.

Check [SantaYnezWater.org](http://SantaYnezWater.org)  
for schedule of Public  
Meetings and Workshops

Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) must consider and document the conditions at which each of the six sustainability indicators become significant and unreasonable in their basin.



Lowering  
GW Levels



Reduction  
of Storage



Seawater  
Intrusion



Degraded  
Quality



Land  
Subsidence



Surface Water  
Depletion

### Setting Minimum Thresholds

Based on the GSA's decision of what is significant and unreasonable, they will choose a representative value that is to be avoided. This value becomes the **Minimum Threshold**.



Avoidance of the defined undesirable results must be achieved within 20 years of Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) implementation. GSPs must clearly define a planned pathway to reach sustainability.

### Potential Management Actions and Projects

1. Identify list of management actions and projects
2. Evaluate benefits and costs
3. Select subset of preferred management actions and projects and prioritize them
4. Develop implementation plan and schedule



### Relationship between Minimum Thresholds and Management Actions

- ◇ Early management actions to be initiated upon submittal of the GSP.
- ◇ Regularly monitor and evaluate six sustainability indicators to take actions BEFORE Minimum Threshold is reached.
- ◇ Use projects and management actions assessed in the GSP to avoid undesirable results caused by exceeding Minimum Thresholds.

For more information, meeting announcements, and to review and comment on draft documents, please visit

**[SantaYnezWater.org](http://SantaYnezWater.org)** or call (805) 693-1156 ext. 403



## Cuenca del Agua Subterránea del Rio Valle Santa Ynez

La Ley de Gestión Sostenible del Agua Subterránea (SGMA), promulgada en Enero del 2015, crea un nuevo marco para la gestión del agua subterránea. El plan de gestión (GSP) elaborado por representantes de los municipios y organismos locales, gestionará y regulará el futuro uso del agua subterránea y estará completado a principios del 2022.

Visite [SantaYnezWater.org](http://SantaYnezWater.org)  
para programar las  
Reuniones y los Talleres  
Públicos

Las Agencias de Sostenibilidad del Agua Subterránea (GSA) deben considerar y documentar las condiciones en las que cada uno de los seis indicadores de sostenibilidad se vuelven significativos y no razonables en su cuenca.



Lowering  
GW Levels



Reduction  
of Storage



Seawater  
Intrusion



Degraded  
Quality



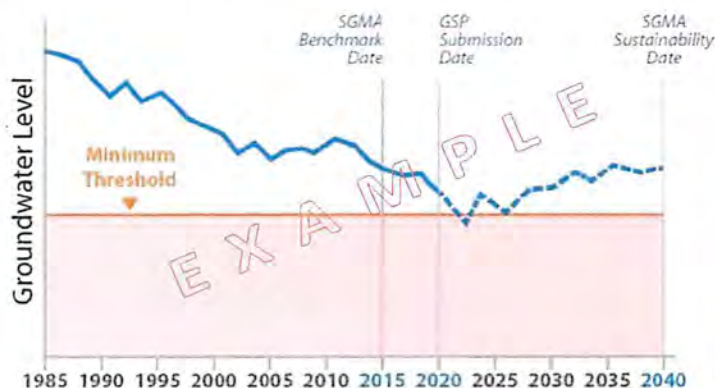
Land  
Subsidence



Surface Water  
Depletion

### Establecimiento de Umbrales Mínimos

Basándose en la decisión de la GSA sobre lo que es significativo y no razonable, elegirán un valor representativo que debe ser evitado. Este valor se convierte en el **Umbral Mínimo**.



Se deben evitar los resultados no deseables definidos en un plazo de 20 años a partir de la implementación del Plan de Sostenibilidad del Agua Subterránea (GSP). Los GSP deben definir claramente una vía planificada para alcanzar la sostenibilidad.

### Posibles Acciones y Proyectos de Gestión

1. Identificar la lista de acciones y proyectos de gestión
2. Evaluar los beneficios y costos
3. Seleccionar un subconjunto de acciones y proyectos de gestión preferentes y priorizarlos
4. Desarrollar un plan y un cronograma de implementación



### Relación entre los Umbrales Mínimos y las Acciones de Gestión

- ◇ Las acciones tempranas de gestión se iniciarán tras la presentación del GSP.
- ◇ Supervisar y evaluar periódicamente seis indicadores de sostenibilidad para tomar medidas ANTES de que se alcance el Umbral Mínimo.
- ◇ Utilizar los proyectos y las acciones de gestión evaluados en el GSP para evitar resultados no deseables causados por la superación de los Umbrales Mínimos.

Para más información, anuncios sobre las juntas, o para revisar y comentar sobre los documentos, por favor visite

**[SantaYnezWater.org](http://SantaYnezWater.org)** o llame al (805) 693-1156 ext. 403



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By: Narzralli Baksh, Deputy

9 Attorneys for Plaintiff and Petitioner CENTRAL COAST  
10 WATER AUTHORITY

11 [ADDITIONAL COUNSEL ON NEXT PAGE]

12 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
13 FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

14  
15 CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY,  
CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT,  
16 CITY OF BUELLTON, CITY OF  
GUADALUPE, CITY OF SANTA BARBARA,  
17 CITY OF SANTA MARIA, GOLETA WATER  
DISTRICT, MONTECITO WATER DISTRICT,  
18 AND SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER  
CONSERVATION DISTRICT,  
19 IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1,  
20 Petitioners/Plaintiffs,  
v.  
21 SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD  
CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION  
22 DISTRICT, a special act district; SANTA  
BARBARA COUNTY BOARD OF  
23 SUPERVISORS, a governing body; ALL  
PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE MATTER OF  
24 THE VALIDITY OF SANTA BARBARA  
COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER  
25 CONSERVATION DISTRICT'S RESOLUTION  
NO. 21-73; ROES 1 through 50, inclusive; and  
26 DOES 1 through 50, inclusive  
27 Respondents/Defendants.  
28

21CV02432  
CASE NO.  
  
PETITION FOR WRIT OF  
MANDAMUS AND COMPLAINT  
  
(1) Reverse Validation to Determine the  
Invalidity of Resolution No. 21-73,  
Code Civ. Proc. § 860 et seq.  
(2) Writ of Mandate for Acting in  
Excess of Statutory Authority, Code  
Civ. Proc., § 1085  
(3) Breach of Contract  
(4) Breach of the Implied Covenant of  
Good Faith and Fair Dealing  
(5) Declaratory Relief, Code Civ. Proc.,  
§ 1060



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Attorneys for Petitioner/Plaintiff  
SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT,  
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1

**RESOLUTION OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY  
FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**A RESOLUTION TO APPROVE WATER )  
MANAGEMENT TOOLS AMENDMENT )  
(AMENDMENT 21) TO STATE WATER )  
PROJECT WATER SUPPLY CONTRACT )  
SUBJECT TO CERTAIN LIMITATIONS )  
TO MAINTAIN LOCAL WATER SUPPLY )**  
**) RESOLUTION NO. 21-73**

**WHEREAS**, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) owns, operates, and maintains the California State Water Project (SWP), which delivers water throughout California, including to Santa Barbara County, and

**WHEREAS**, DWR has entered into the water supply contract with the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) on February 26, 1963, to provide water supply from the SWP to Santa Barbara County from the SWP (Water Supply Contract), and

**WHEREAS**, the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) is a joint powers authority comprised of eight member agencies, and is a wholesale water provider to 13 water districts and private companies in Santa Barbara County, and another 11 water purchasers in San Luis Obispo County, and

**WHEREAS**, CCWA was formed in 1991 to construct, manage, and operate Santa Barbara County's local facilities for distribution and treatment of the SWP water supply for the District, and

**WHEREAS**, the District has transferred certain rights and responsibilities under the Water Supply Contract with DWR to CCWA, as documented in the 1991 Transfer of Financial Right Agreement, and

**WHEREAS**, DWR and SWP Contractors negotiated a water supply contract amendment creating new tools for water management, Amendment 21 to the Water Supply Contract, including clarifying rules on exchanges and allowing direct sale of water between SWP contractors, and

**WHEREAS**, in a letter dated October 28, 2020, CCWA requested that the District's Board of Directors execute the Water Management Amendment, and

**WHEREAS**, the Board considered CCWA's request on March 2, 2021 and April 2, 2021 but highlighted concerns, and

**WHEREAS**, between 1963 and 1986 the entire County tax base paid for SWP capital costs in recognition that the entire County required a stable external supply of water for residents and businesses, and

**WHEREAS**, between 2012 and 2019, and possibly continuing to this day, the County experience a severe drought, and

**WHEREAS**, sale of water from CCWA member agencies to SWP contractors outside of the County is detrimental to the County-wide water supply unless sold to another in County purveyor, or accompanied by a replacement supply.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS**, that the Board of Directors of the District declares and directs as follows:

1. That the foregoing recitals are true and correct.
2. That a stable water supply for the County is essential for public health and safety, as well as economic stability Countywide.
3. That the recent drought illustrated that the County's water supplies were not adequate to meet the water supply needs within the County resulting in areas of the County reverting to severe reductions in water use.
4. That the Water Supply Amendment to the SWP Contract, Amendment 21, shall be implemented in a manner to address protection of the existing long-term water supplies of the County, recognizing that the SWP is a regional supply and should be used to balance water needs within the County, under the follow principles:
  - a. That requests for purchases of water outside the County to meet local water supply needs are generally recognized as beneficial and may be reviewed and approved by Director of the District, or his or her designee.
  - b. That transfers and sales of SWP water should be prioritized to purveyors inside the County to preserve and maximize the County's available water supplies.
  - c. That all requests for sales and transfers of SWP water outside the County, in accordance with Amendment 21, shall be presented to the Board for approval only after there are no in-county transfer options and the sale or transfer meets the following criteria;
    - i. That exchanges should be a minimum 1:1 so that they will not reduce the long-term water supplies, unless otherwise approved by the Board based on evidence of the benefits of the proposed transaction to the County.
    - ii. That sales of local SWP water to SWP Contractors outside the County would be considered for approval by the Board based on meeting the following:
      1. Right of first refusal for in-county agencies be offered first at a reasonable cost to in-county water purveyors; and
      2. That any sale of SWP outside the County also show an equivalent replacement of a new local supply.

- d. Changes in conditions may necessitate additional requirements, and changes in water supplies will require the Board to evaluate any transaction based on in-county conditions at the time.

**PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED** by the Board of Directors of the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, State of California, on this 20th day of April, 2021 by the following vote:

**AYES:** Supervisors Williams, Hart, Hartmann, Nelson and Lavagnino

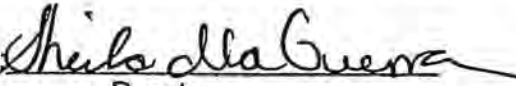
**NAYS:** NONE

**ABSENT:** NONE

**ABSTAIN:** NONE

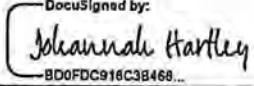
**ATTEST:**  
 MONA MIYASATO,  
 COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
 Ex Officio Clerk of the Board Directors  
 of the Santa Barbara County Flood  
 Control and Water Conservation District

**ACCEPTED AND AGREED:**  
 SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD  
 CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION  
 DISTRICT

By:   
 Deputy

By:   
 Bob Nelson, Chair, Board of Directors

**APPROVED AS TO FORM:**  
 MICHAEL C. GHIZZONI  
 COUNTY COUNSEL

By:   
 Deputy

Paeter Garcia

**From:** ACWA <acwabox@acwa.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, July 12, 2021 11:25 AM  
**To:** Paeter Garcia  
**Subject:** Legislative Advisory: \$1 Billion in COVID-19 Water and Wastewater Arrearages



[Click here to view it in your browser.](#)

# ACWA ADVISORY

LEGISLATIVE | COVID-19 RELIEF FUNDING  
July 12, 2021

## Budget Trailer Bills Outline Proposed Administration of \$1 Billion in COVID-19 Water and Wastewater Arrearages Funding

Two identical budget trailer bills have been introduced that propose the statutory implementation details for \$1 billion in funding to assist with COVID-19 related customer water and wastewater bill debt. The bills, AB 148 (Assembly Committee on Budget) and SB 148 (Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), went into print on Sunday. One of the two bills must be approved by both houses and signed by the Governor for the language to be enacted. Which bill will move forward has not yet been identified.

With the California Municipal Utilities Association playing a leadership role, ACWA and other statewide water associations have been advocating since February for \$1 billion in funding to assist with COVID-19 related customer arrearages. ACWA has advocated for months regarding how the state should distribute the funding in an equitable and efficient manner to community water systems and wastewater treatment providers. SB 129 (Skinner, D-Berkeley) proposes the one-time funding in the State's Budget for Fiscal Year 2021-'22 and is awaiting the Governor's signature.

Below is a summary of the details outlined in AB 148 (pages 87-91) and SB 148 (pages 87-91) for how the State Water Resources Control Board would administer the funding.

### SUMMARY OF COVID-19 FUNDING RELIEF PROVISIONS IN AB 148 AND SB 148 (JULY 11, 2021 VERSIONS)

1. **NAME OF ACT AND TIMING OF INITIAL STEPS**

- The bill would create the *Water and Wastewater System Payments Under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021*.

- Within 90 days of receiving the funds, the State Water Board would **survey** community water systems to determine the total statewide arrearages and water enterprise revenue shortfalls.
  - The State Water Board would use the survey to determine the total amount of community water system **residential and commercial** arrearages.
  - The State Water Board would also use the survey to quantify revenue shortfalls for systems unable to disaggregate customer arrearages.
- Within 90 days of receiving the funds, the State Water Board would adopt a **resolution** establishing **guidelines** for application requirements and reimbursement amounts.
- **Within 14 days of adopting the resolution, the State Water Board would begin accepting applications from community water systems to assist customers who have past due bills from the COVID-19 pandemic relief period, which the bill would define as March 4, 2020 to June 15, 2021.**
- The **initial application time frame** for community water systems would be **60 days**.
- A community water system applicant would calculate or estimate, based on its billing frequency, the total amount of past due bills that have accumulated during the relief period. The calculations would include supporting documentation, if available.
  - Community water systems would also report their enterprise revenue shortfall during the relief period.
- The system's authorized representative would attest that the application is true and accurate.

## 2. PRIORITIZATION OF FUNDS TO COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS

- If there are **insufficient funds** to reimburse the total amount of reported arrearages and revenue shortfalls of community water systems, the State Water Board would disburse the funds on a "**proportional basis**" to each community water system applicant.
  - AB 148/SB 148 would define "proportional basis" as based on the percentage of the total statewide need for community water system reimbursement and the total assistance available.
- If there are **sufficient funds** to reimburse the total amount of reported arrearages and revenue shortfalls of community water systems, the State Water Board would establish a program for funding **wastewater** arrearages and shortfalls with the remaining funds.
  - The **wastewater treatment arrearages** part of the program, if created, would have to begin on substantial completion of the water service program and no later than Feb. 1, 2022.

## 3. DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS

- The State Water Board would **prioritize the timing of the disbursement** to small community water systems.
- The State Water Board would establish **guidelines** for community water systems to **prioritize residential water customers and customers with the largest arrearages**. (If a community water system uses customer classes for purposes of billing, the system could include both residential and commercial customers in the application.)
- The State Water Board would begin disbursing the funds to community water systems no later than Nov. 1, 2021 and would complete distribution of funds to community water systems no later than Jan. 31, 2022.
- A community water systems would, **within 60 days of receiving funding, allocate payments as bill credits** to customers to help address past due bills incurred during the COVID-19 pandemic bill relief period and **notify** customers of the credited amounts.

#### 4. PAYMENT PLANS AND SHUTOFFS

- Community water systems would provide customers with arrearages accrued during the COVID-19 pandemic relief period and a notice that they may enter into a payment plan, Customers have 30 days from the date of the notice to enroll in the payment plan.
  - The payment plan would have to conform with the Water Shutoff Protection Act (SB 998, Dodd, 2018).
  - The bill would prohibit a community water system from discontinuing water service to a customer that remains current on a payment plan.
  - The bill would prohibit a community water system that receives funding under this program from discontinuing water service due to nonpayment of past due bills before either of the following dates, whichever is later:
    - Sept. 30, 2021
    - For a customer that has been offered an opportunity to participate in a payment plan, the date the customer misses the enrollment deadline for, or defaults on, the payment plan.

#### 5. OTHER IMPORTANT DETAILS

- A community water system receiving assistance under this law could **expend up to 3% or up to \$1,000,000, whichever amount is less, of that assistance for cost incurred in applying for the funds or complying with the use and reporting conditions.**
- A community water system would be required to remit back to the State Water Board any moneys received and not credited to customers within six months of receipt.
- The State Water Board would coordinate with the Department of Community Services and Development in allocating funding to community water systems that are publicly owned utilities providing electric and water services. (There is separate funding, and there will be a separate budget trailer bill, for addressing energy arrearages.)
- The bills includes a requirement for protection of customer information by reference to Section 6254.16 of the Government Code.

Senate President pro Tempore Toni Atkins and her staff played a leadership role in the Legislature agreeing to use \$1 billion of California's share of the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund from the federal American Rescue Plan as the funding source and in the development of AB 148 and SB 148.




While AB 148/SB 148 would set forth the legal framework for the program, the State Water Board would develop some implementation details in the administration process. ACWA staff will continue to keep members informed and actively advocate for reasonable implementation in coordination with ACWA's COVID-19 Relief Funding and LIRA Working Group.

#### Questions

For questions about the budget trailer bills, please contact Deputy Executive Director for Government Relations Cindy Tuck or ACWA Director of State Relations Adam Quiñonez.



# Congressman Al Green: INVEST in America Infrastructure Package Passes House with Green Amendment Requiring a National Drinking Water Standard for Chromium-6, Funding for Local Infrastructure Projects

SHARE   

Jul 1, 2021 | Issues: Transportation

(Washington, DC) — On Thursday, July 1, 2021, Congressman Al Green released the following statement on the passage of the Investing in a New Vision for the Environment and Surface Transportation (INVEST) in America Act in the U.S. House of Representatives:

**Background:**

Chromium-6 is a naturally-occurring chemical, most prevalent as a byproduct of industrial processes. Exposure to this harmful agent can cause reactions as mild as skin irritation or lesions, or as life-threatening as ulcers, damage to the kidneys, liver, as well as circulatory and nervous tissue, or cancer. Chromium-6 is a nationwide problem, with estimates of more than 200 million Americans potentially exposed to unsafe levels of the chemical according to the Environmental Working Group. Public health officials and scientists have indicated that health risks caused by chromium-6 exposure begin to increase at levels that exceed 0.02 parts per billion. Drinking water in certain neighborhoods of Alief in Houston, Texas, have tested as high as 6.7 parts per billion – more than 300 times the threshold.

**Congressman Al Green said in a statement,** “Since 2016, I have insisted on environmental justice for my Alief constituents who have been affected by alarming levels of chromium-6 in their drinking water supply. There has not been a safe drinking water standard for this known carcinogen. In 2019, I and 11 of my colleagues wrote to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) calling on the agency to establish a safe drinking water standard for chromium-6.”

**Congressman Green continued,** “Now – nearly two years since our letter to the EPA and under a new administration – the House has passed the INVEST in America Act, including my amendment which requires the EPA to establish a national primary drinking water regulation for chromium-6. The regulatory requirement must be established no later than two years from the date of the law’s enactment. I submitted this amendment, keeping at the forefront of my mind the constituents I proudly serve in Alief, Houston, Texas, as well as a total of more than 200 million Americans potentially exposed to unsafe levels of chromium-6.”

“The INVEST in America Act also allocates funding for projects advocated for by Members of Congress. I am eager to announce that all three of the projects my congressional office submitted for consideration have been included for funding in the bill passed by the House. These projects include: **\$11 million** for Fondren Road Reconstruction with Transit and

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Pedestrian Enhancements; \$5 million for Missouri City/Bellway 8 Transit Facility; and \$4 million for Meadowglen West Complete Street Project. That is a total of approximately \$20 million coming to my congressional district for infrastructure. These projects will improve the everyday lives of my constituents, making it easier and safer for them to traverse their communities."

**Congressman Green concluded, saying,** "I thank my colleagues for their support in passing my amendment to the INVEST in America Act, and I am honored that the amendment, as well as the overall bill, have passed the full House. I am also pleased that the Biden-Harris administration has prioritized infrastructure and I look forward to the improvements and opportunities these dollars will bring to my congressional district if enacted. Now, the Senate must do its part by passing this comprehensive infrastructure package and getting it to the President's desk for a signature."

## Contact Congressman Green

Welcome to the on-line office for Congressman Al Green. Please **visit the Contact Me page** to contact Al electronically or click on the office location nearest you for details.

Washington, DC Office

Houston Office

### Washington, DC Office

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# House OKs Effort to Limit ‘Erin Brockovich’ Metal in Water (1)

By Bobby Magill

July 1, 2021, 8:36 AM; Updated: July 1, 2021, 10:35 AM

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- EPA would be required to establish chromium-6 limits
  - Bill would double funding for lead pipe replacement in schools
- 

A national standard limiting chromium-6 in drinking water, known as the cancer-causing “Erin Brockovich” chemical, passed the House on Thursday as an amendment to the infrastructure bill.

A separate amendment doubling funding for lead pipe replacement in schools was also included in the INVEST in America Act (H.R. 3684), which was sponsored by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-Ore.). The House passed the full bill 221-201.

Both measures, which were included in an en-bloc amendment, face tough odds in the Senate.

The hexavalent chromium provision, sponsored by Rep. Al Green (D-Tex.) amends the Safe Drinking Water Act to require the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a maximum contaminant level goal for the heavy metal and write a regulation limiting it in drinking water.

The EPA has a drinking water level of 100 parts per billion for all forms of chromium combined.

### **Concerns in Texas, Elsewhere**

Green has expressed concern for years about levels of chromium-6 in drinking water in Alief, a working-class suburb that is part of his Houston-area district.

"The EPA has the potential to protect the health of hundreds of millions of Americans by expeditiously establishing this standard," Green and 11 other House Democrats wrote in a 2019 letter to then-EPA Administrator Andrew Wheeler.

The chemical was made famous by Brockovich, who discovered that Pacific Gas and Electric Co. (PG&E Corp.) in the 1950s and 1960s dumped wastewater laced with chromium into ponds that polluted groundwater around Hinkley, Calif. A 2000 movie starring Julia Roberts chronicled the story and a class action lawsuit.

Hexavalent chromium is carcinogenic if inhaled, but the effects of swallowing it are less clear in humans, according to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Alan Roberson, executive director of the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators, said he is confident that Congress will pass a law regulating hexavalent chromium.

"I would say it's 50/50 for passage," Roberson said via email.

## Lead Pipes

Another amendment in the bill would double the funding to \$1 billion, or \$100 million annually, available for schools and child care facilities to replace lead water infrastructure, including service lines.

The amendment was sponsored by Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D-N.Y.) and Rep. Jamaal Anthony Bowman (D-N.Y.).

There were more than 6 million lead services lines nationwide that need to be replaced to eliminate lead contamination in drinking water as of 2016, according to an American Water Works Association national survey of lead service lines published that year.

(Adds comment from Alan Roberson beginning in tenth paragraph.)

To contact the reporter on this story: Bobby Magill at [bmagill@bloombergindustry.com](mailto:bmagill@bloombergindustry.com)

To contact the editor responsible for this story: Chuck McCutcheon at [cmccutcheon@bloombergindustry.com](mailto:cmccutcheon@bloombergindustry.com)

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## Agenda Item 11. - Reports

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



PO BOX 345, Los Olivos Ca 93441  
Telephone (805) 500-4098  
[www.losolivoscsd.com](http://www.losolivoscsd.com)

July 6, 2021

### Re: Wastewater Reclamation Project Update

Dear Los Olivos Resident,

Since our December 2021 update, your Board has continued working diligently to bring an economically viable and effective wastewater treatment and reclamation solution to our community. Our focus remains twofold: (1) provide updated Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems guidelines for property owners during the transition from onsite treatment to sewer; and (2) site, design and permit a collection and treatment system that will serve the entire community in a timely fashion.

Here is an overview of the last six months:

**Successfully Obtained \$150,000 [State Water Recycling Fund Matching Grant](#); Grant Funds Will Get Us to an All-District Preliminary Project Design.** The grant application we submitted last December was approved in April. The District is now in the final phases of securing the \$150,000 Water Recycling Fund Matching Grant from the State of California. These state funds, along with \$150,000 available in District reserves, will complete the majority of the planning and preliminary design work needed for a Wastewater Project that serves the entire District. Through this work the District will acquire much of the information needed to site and design the project, and develop an accurate project cost estimate. This work will provide critical information necessary to seek additional financial assistance and to lay the groundwork for the benefit assessment vote slated for early summer of 2022.

**New Permanent Part-time [General Manager Bob Perrault](#) Hired in May.** Bob has spent more than thirty years serving California local government with an emphasis on public project completion; his most recent full-time position was City Manager of Grover Beach. Bob's vast experience makes him well suited to guiding the Board and community in taking the Wastewater Project from the planning stage through to construction completion. He is available to answer your questions at (805) 331-3553 or [robertjerrault51@gmail.com](mailto:robertjerrault51@gmail.com).

### [Onsite Wastewater Treatment System and Repair Property Owner Quick Guide Available.](#)

With assistance from [County Environmental Health Services](#) staff, the District recently created a Quick Guide to help property owners maintain their septic system and avoid costly repairs during this septic to sewer transition period. Other septic guidance documents can be found on the [Los Olivos CSD website](#).

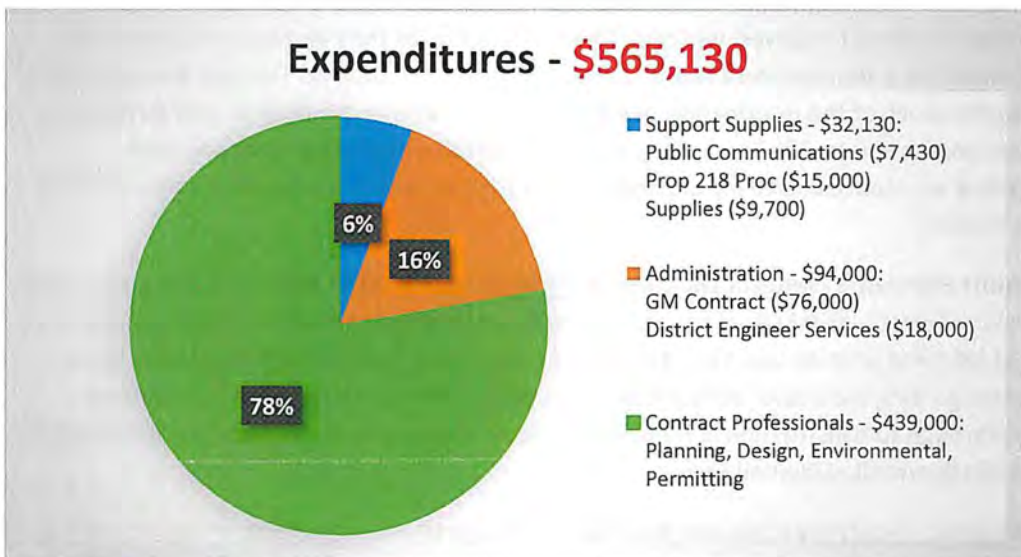
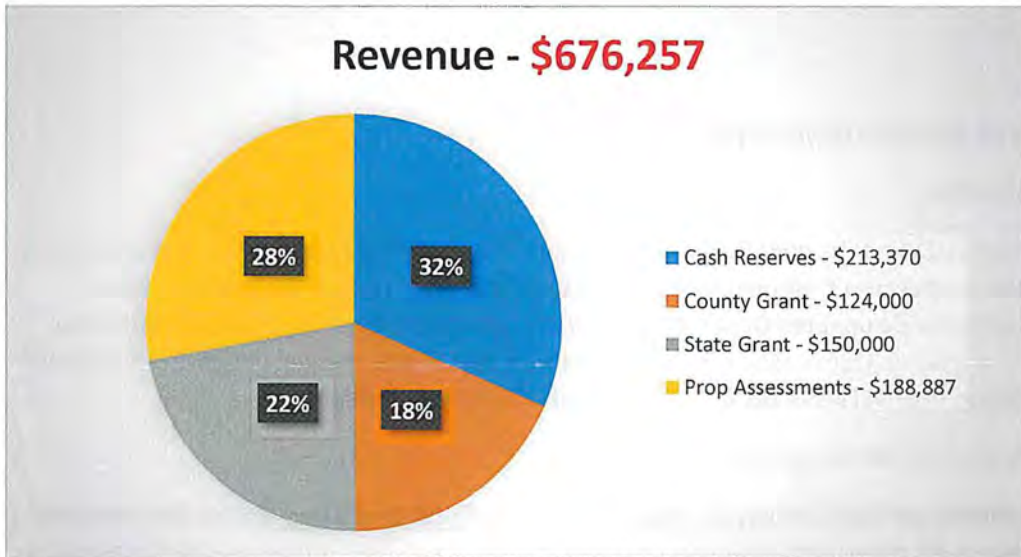


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## Los Olivos CSD Proposed FY -2021-22 Budget



**Proposed 2021-22 District Budget.** At its July 14<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Board will conduct a public hearing on the District's proposed 2021-22 budget. The budget is the District's financial plan for the coming fiscal year. The recommended budget is subject to final review and approval by the Board. As summarized above, revenues available to the District total \$676,257. The bulk of the resources to be used for the budget come from a combination of grants and cash reserves, or 72% of the total. Revenue from assessments will total \$188,887, or 28% of the budget total. This amount may be modified based on Consumer Price Index adjustments. The remainder of budgeted revenues will come from cash on

hand. 2021-22 expenditures are estimated to total \$565,130. The bulk of the expenditures, 78% of the budget, will be for technical studies, plant design, cost estimating, permitting and approval activities required to achieve a green light for the project. Administrative costs are minimized and are less than 25% of total expenditures.

**Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) Approves District's Request for Benefit**

**Assessment Election Time Extension.** At its June 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting LAFCO unanimously approved the District's request to extend the timeline for holding a benefit assessment election. The District made this request in order to complete the necessary studies, project design and project cost estimates needed prior to holding a benefit assessment election, now projected to be held early summer 2022. A two-year extension was approved, which expires in April 2023. LAFCO is the government agency that oversees development and changes in government agency organizations. Read [LAFCO's findings supporting their decision here](#).

**Wastewater Facility Siting Study Complete.** In May, Urban Planning Consultants Inc. completed an initial Wastewater Facility Siting Study. At the District's June meeting the Board completed its first review of the study which identified a number of sites in and around Los Olivos that might serve as a potential project site. The basic criterion used in identifying potential sites included location within a mile of District boundaries with a size of ½ acre or larger. The District is in the process of reaching out to property owners of potential sites. The siting study will be again discussed at the July 14<sup>th</sup> Board meeting.

**Go paperless.** If you haven't already, please [sign up here](#) for email updates or email [losolivoscscd@gmail.com](mailto:losolivoscscd@gmail.com). Please encourage your neighbors and other interested community members to sign up as well.

If you have any questions or suggestions, please contact me at (805) 331-3553 or [robertperrault51@gmail.com](mailto:robertperrault51@gmail.com).

Sincerely,

*Robert Perrault*

Bob Perrault  
General Manager

cc:

State Assembly Member Steve Bennett, District 37  
State Senator S. Monique Limon, District 19  
Supervisor Joan Hartmann, Santa Barbara County Supervisors Third District  
Michael Prater, Local Agency Formation Commission Executive Director  
James Bishop, Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board  
Lars Siefert Santa Barbara Environmental Health



# Monthly Briefing

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

## The Heat is On in the West Unprecedented Drought is "Shocking"

Unprecedented drought conditions continue to spread across the Western U.S. Nearly 98% of land across 11 Western states is abnormally dry, and more than 90% is covered by some category of drought.

Western farmers and ranchers are beginning to feel the heat.

These are the worst levels in the U.S. Drought Monitor's 21-year history. Wildfires and increasing wildfire danger, water restrictions, and damage to agriculture are becoming common across the West. Record drought levels are hurting farmers, ranchers and fish species.

The drought has persisted for so long in the Southwest that some scientists say a megadrought is emerging in the region, one that is similar to, or perhaps worse than, some that have occurred over the last 1,200 years and lasted for 40 years, according to a report in the *New York Times*.

"We are in a world of hurt, hydrologically speaking," Bureau of Reclamation Deputy Commissioner Camille

Touton recently told the Family Farm Alliance Board of Directors via ZOOM. "There's been huge amounts of water lost to Klamath, Central Valley Project and the Colorado River system in recent months. Reclamation is leaning on its partnerships to get through this."

Ms. Touton – who was nominated by President Biden last month to serve as the next Commissioner of Reclamation – said her agency is trying to provide short-term assistance, using all of its authorities, and assessing what are the best next steps.



The Pacific Northwest weather map, dateline June 28, 2021. Image courtesy of CBS News.

### Northwest Heat Dome

As June 2021 came to an end, record high temperatures hit the Western United States as part of a sustained record-setting heatwave. Parts of Idaho, Oregon and Washington experienced their hottest June weather on record. Temperatures on June 27-28 across the Pacific Northwest were so extreme

rienced their hottest June weather on record. Temperatures on June 27-28 across the Pacific Northwest were so extreme

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## Western Drought (Cont'd from Pg. 1)

that many residents had difficulty putting them into context.

"There remains some uncertainty, but places along I-5 corridor from Medford to Seattle have potential to shatter all-time records," tweeted Daniel Swain, a client scientist at UCLA, before the temperatures began searing the region.

The record-breaking temperatures are being attributed to a "heat dome", a mountain of hot air stacked vertically through the atmosphere, which evolved over British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest. The core of the heat dome, statistically speaking, is considered to be once in a 1,000 or even 10,000-year event for this particular area.

The extreme temperatures are forcing cherry growers in Washington's Yakima Valley to harvest their crops sooner than normal, and farm workers throughout the region are being subjected to excessive heat.

Farmers in Oregon's Deschutes River say this is the worst water year they've ever seen.

"We're all so scared for our livelihoods," Linda Anspach of DD Ranch in Terrebonne told the *Portland Tribune*. "When there's nothing growing, you have nothing to sell, but the costs are still there, if not higher."

### California Drought

California Governor Gavin Newsom issued an emergency proclamation intended to mitigate for the "extreme heat peril" faced by Californians earlier in the month. The latest high temperatures – coming after back-to-back dry years – are contributing to crisis conditions that are happening sooner than many Californians expected.

"It is important to recognize that the dry hydrologic conditions this year puts us in unprecedented territory, particularly in Northern California, which adds to the uncertainty of water availability forecasts," said Jason Phillips, Chief Executive Officer of the Friant Water Authority. He believes the estimated outlook for water supply could still change as the year progresses.

Every year, much of the irrigation water that supplies California's booming agricultural economy originates as snow and rain that falls on the Sierra Nevada Mountain range during the winter months. As the snow melts, water typically flows downstream into rivers and reservoirs in the spring and summer months. But this year, California water managers are seeing a disturbing trend that has been seen other parts of the

West: the water isn't showing up.

Water planners with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) say that 685,000 acre-feet of water that they had forecast as runoff in the Northern Sierra did not materialize this spring. The extreme drought conditions of the previous two years have created dry, sponge-like ground conditions. Higher evaporation rates in April and May further reduced the potential for runoff to arrive in downstream rivers and reservoirs.

"We have 100 years of data saying if you have this much snow, you would expect this much runoff," Sean de Guzman, DWR's chief of snow surveys and water supply forecasting, told the *San Jose Mercury News*. "But that fell apart this year."

California farmers and ranchers are preparing for a difficult growing season as the state faces drought conditions and drastically reduced water deliveries. Many are being forced to make difficult decisions about the future of their operations. Cattle ranches and dairy farms are liquidating their herds as they run short of feed and water. Some farmers are tearing out some crops to



*Assisted by Ramesh Gautam, left and Anthony Burdock right, Sean de Guzman, chief of snow surveys for the California Department of Water Resources, checks the depth of the snowpack during the second snow survey of the season at Phillips Station near Echo Summit, Calif., Tuesday, March 2, 2021. The survey found the snowpack at 56 inches deep with a water content of 21 inches. Photo source: AP Photo/Randall Benton)*

plant less water-intensive ones, while others are letting their fields lie fallow.

"There are some guys that are letting some of their older trees go without water," Joe Martinez, who farms in Solano County, told KCRA TV. "They're taking what water supply they have and using it in their younger orchards."

Mr. Martinez gets his water through the Solano Irrigation District, a member of the Family Farm alliance. He said farmers in Solano County are lucky to have the water distribution system they have, along with having water from Lake Berryessa. Still, many farmers are also relying on groundwater to help.

Farmers are also running out of water in California's Central Valley, and water transfers that they have traditionally relied upon from other parts of the state are now much more tenuous due to environmental priorities, including Bay-Delta water quality and water temperature requirements.

"CVP transfers that are desperately needed now will not occur until October," said William Bourdeau, vice-president of Harris Farms, near Coalinga (CALIFORNIA). "That's too late. transfers need to get approved, as soon as possible."

*Continued on Page 3*

# California Drought (Cont'd from Pg. 2)

Mr. Bourdeau – who recently joined the Family Farm Alliance board of directors - observed that the government is taking extraordinary actions to meet environmental needs, and he and many other CPV water users believe the same urgency needs to apply to farmers.

"This will help prevent farmers from going out of business, workers from losing their lines, and residents from lining up for food handouts," he told Ms. Touton. "Reclamation needs to act, now."

A bill introduced by Congressman David Valadao (R-

CALIFORNIA) would allow more water to be moved south from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta while keeping protections in place for fish such as the delta smelt and salmon. Rep. Valadao's "NEED Water" Act is not a permanent fix but is designed to temporarily expedite water transfers and reduce regulatory burdens.

Meanwhile, thousands of wells in the San Joaquin Valley are at risk of drying up this summer.

Hundreds of rural Valley residents are relying on limited bottled water simply to stay hydrating and for cooking, bathing and flushing toilets. Stories of residents having to stay with family and friends to shower and wash clothes were shared during a recent virtual conference on drought organized by state Sen. Melissa Hurtado (D-Sanger).

"Rural Californians of the Central Valley face inequities when it comes to water, energy, and health," said Senator Hurtado.

Few Californians will be immune from the impacts of this year's drought. The AP reports that Lake Oroville – the crown jewel of the California State Water Project – could drop to a level in August that would shut down a major power plant for just the second time ever, straining the electrical grid during the hottest part of the summer.

"If lake levels fall below those elevations later this summer, DWR will, for the first time, cease generation at the Hyatt power plant due to lack of sufficient water to turn the plant's electrical generation turbines," said Liza Whitmore, Public Information Officer of DWR's Oroville Field Division.

The fear of deadly wildfires is on everyone's minds. Butte County – home of Oroville Dam - suffered the deadliest U.S. wildfire in a century in 2018 when 85 people died. Last year, another 16 people died in a wildfire.

## Colorado River Basin

A 20-year megadrought, hotter temperatures and changing hydrology have all contributed to shrinking water supplies in the Colorado River Basin, shared by seven Western states and Mexico. Lake Mead, backed up by Hoover Dam, is just 36 percent full. Upstream behind Glen Canyon Dam, Lake Powell is only 34 percent full.

The situation up and down the Colorado River is grim, and it's caught the attention of the White House.

"I'm frankly worried about long-term water supplies in areas of the country that are dependent on the Colorado River," White House National Climate Adviser Gina McCarthy recently said during the Milken Institute Future of Health Summit.

Lake Powell is approaching its lowest recorded level since the reservoir began filling in the early 1960s. Maintaining Lake Powell above 3,525 feet is a key to

Colorado River Compact compliance by the Upper Basin States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, as well as preserving hydropower production at Glen Canyon Dam.

Low water levels at Lake Mead means power generation at Hoover Dam is down 25%.

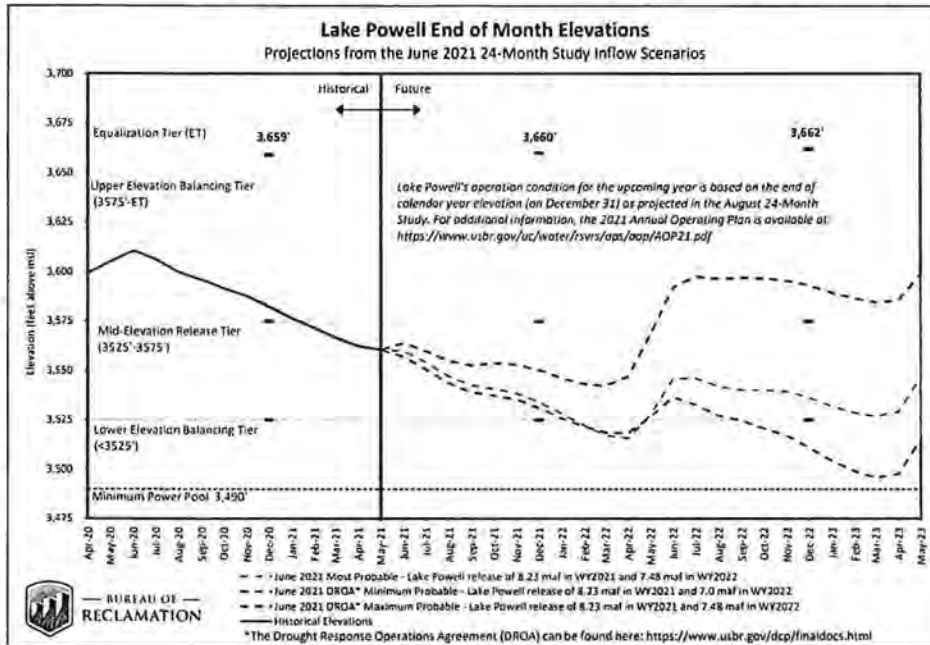
The parched conditions have also hamstrung the abilities of ranchers to find enough water for livestock and forage. Family Farm Alliance President Pat O'Toole, whose family owns and operates a sheep and cattle ranch along the Colorado-Wyoming border, is scrambling to capture diminishing flows from once-profuse springs that are now drying up, in order to get water to his fields. He said there is only word he could use to describe the current drought.

"Shocking".

Mr. O'Toole said he's never seen conditions quite so dry, so early, with no sense that water is coming anytime soon.

T.J. Atkin, a cattle rancher in Arizona and Utah, recently told *AGDay TV* that he and other ranchers in his area are saying it's the worst they've seen in at least 85 years.

"In the last 15 months combined, we are barely at three inches of precipitation," he recently told a reporter from CNN. "We have about 200 reservoirs, and every one of them is dry



Continued on Page 4

## Colorado River Basin Drought (Cont'd from Pg. 3)

right now. We don't have a drop in any one of them, and we've never done that in 85 years."

Mr. Atkin predicts the entire country will be impacted by this unprecedented Western drought.

"It's such a large area, it's almost half of the United States," he said. "If this goes one more year, it will have a huge effect on everyone."

### Wildfire Impacts

Westerners are bracing for drought-induced increases in wildfires, and fire officials are already dealing with dangerous wildfire conditions as temperatures have exceeded 100 degrees in recent weeks. More than 28,000 fires have already burned in 2021 — the highest number of fires at this time of year in a decade.

Kaitlyn Webb, a spokeswoman for the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands said limited water resources to fight fires will make the season ahead will be difficult, in a recent interview with FOX13 in Salt Lake City.

Forestry crews still have to suppress the fire and this year, and the low water levels mean extra work to find adequate water sources.

"We are having to travel further distances so a longer turn around for some of our water for specific fires," said Ms. Webb.

Wildfires also pose a threat to watershed health and the safety of source drinking water in the West. Runoff from charred areas can carry ash-laden sediment generated in the burned soil, posing danger to communities who rely on these sources for drinking water.

Agencies like Northern Water — a Family Farm Alliance

member which serves agricultural and municipal customers in northern Colorado — are scrambling to develop high-tech water treatment programs capable of filtering out the toxins now present in their once-pristine water, and replacing the plumbing that was damaged beyond repair last year.

Esther Vincent, Northern Water's director of environmental services, recently told *Fresh Water News* that she expects the agency to spend more than \$100 million over the next three to five years, restoring hundreds of thousands of acres of forest in Rocky Mountain National Park, Grand County and along the Front Range in Boulder and Larimer counties.

"Over half of our major watersheds were affected," Ms. Vincent said. "In some of them 90 percent is burned. Because there is no option to bypass the runoff that is going to come into our system, it will enter our reservoirs and affect all of

our infrastructure on the West Slope."

### Political Attention

There are tremendous challenges facing local resource managers due to the Western drought, which is starting to draw increased political attention from Washington, D.C.

President Joe Biden met with Western governors on June 30 "to discuss the devastating intersection of drought, heat, and wildfires in the Western United States," White House Press Secretary Jen Psaki noted, adding that this wildfire season is already outpaced the 2020 wildfire season, which "burned over 10 million acres across the United States, resulting in the loss of dozens of lives and tens of billions of dollars in economic damage."

The Western drought has also been the focus of attention in Congressional forums, including hearings recently conducted by the House Natural Resources Committee (*see related story, Page 9*) and Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee (*see story, Page 6*).

*The Hill* reports that governments across the Western United States are allocating unprecedented sums of money to prepare for what experts expect will be one of the worst wildfire seasons in memory.

The Western drought also demonstrates the need for stronger protections for farmers navigating growing climate-related risks, U.S. Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack recently told participants in the *Wall Street Journal* Global Food Forum. Since taking leadership of the USDA earlier this year, Mr. Vilsack has urged lawmakers to redesign farm support systems and disaster programs to help farmers cope with

harsher and longer-lasting weather calamities.

"Many of these areas have embraced a 50- to 100-year event in the last five to 10 years," said Secretary Vilsack.

On June 10, USDA announced \$41.8M in assistance through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) to help agricultural producers in drought-stricken Arizona, California, Colorado, and Oregon. USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) will make this funding available through Conservation Incentive Contracts, a new option available through EQIP under the 2018 Farm Bill. The NRCS will set aside \$11.8M specifically for drought-related practices, including forest management, grazing and stock water systems, wildlife habitat, and cover crops. Applications are due July 12 through local USDA Service Centers.



**The Lava Fire, on the northern flank of Mount Shasta in Northern California exploded in size into the overnight hours of June 29, when it had grown to 13,330 acres. (Photo courtesy of Mark Grissom)**

# Bipartisan Talks Continue on Infrastructure Package Despite Budget Reconciliation Move

While the House pushes forward on a massive partisan transportation and water bill, work continues on a \$1.2 trillion bipartisan infrastructure agreement recently backed by President Biden. That package includes \$559 billion in new spending, contains transportation bills passed by the Senate Environment and Public Works (EPW) and Commerce, Science and Transportation Committees (S. 1931 and S. 2016), as well as the \$35 billion wastewater and drinking water infrastructure bill, S. 914, that passed the full Senate in April.

Also, Energy and Natural Resources (ENR) Committee Chairman Joe Manchin (D-WV) is working to insert his energy package into the bipartisan deal (see related article, Page 6). And ENR Ranking Member John Barrasso (R-WYOMING) has introduced his own Western water infrastructure bill that contains provisions supported by the Family Farm Alliance.

"There's a lot happening right now on the infrastructure front in Washington, D.C.," said Family Farm Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen. "It's difficult to envision what's going to happen on this front in Congress, since there are so many competing bills - and draft bills - and political gamesmanship thrown into the mix. However, the Alliance and our Western allies are in the mix, and our efforts to advance for Western water infrastructure will continue."

## Recent Developments

While details of the negotiated bipartisan deal are still being worked out, Democrats are promising a two-track approach to push their more partisan priorities on climate change, child and elderly care, and other social infrastructure programs in a separate multitrillion-dollar budget reconciliation bill that could pass the Senate without Republican support. This could threaten to derail the bipartisan agreement on the smaller infrastructure package.

## The Reconciliation Route

Progressive Democrats want to move forward with a reconciliation bill that contains massive spending in support of wide-ranging climate change provisions and other "soft infrastructure" programs opposed by Republicans.

Reconciliation is a special process that essentially makes it easier for legislation to pass the Senate. Reconciliation bills cannot be filibustered; they can be passed by a simple majority. Some Democrats say they won't fall in line on the bipartisan infrastructure bill without the promise of a reconciliation bill addressing "human infrastructure."

"Let me be clear: There will not be a bipartisan infrastructure deal without a reconciliation bill that substantially improves the lives of working families and combats the existential threat of



**"We have a deal." President Biden announces that he's reached an infrastructure deal with a group of Republican and Democratic senators on June 24. Photo courtesy of Getty Images.**

climate change," Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.) recently tweeted. "No reconciliation bill, no deal. We need transformative change NOW."

Some House progressives see \$6 trillion - a number referenced by Senator Sanders - as a starting point for the Democrat reconciliation package.

"I think the \$6 trillion number that Sen. Sanders spoke of is a fine one," said Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D-N.Y.). "I believe with this moment that we have on climate, if you ask me, I think this should be a \$10 trillion package or at least part of a larger \$10 trillion climate strategy."

Senate Republican Conference Chairman Barrasso says the \$6 trillion reconciliation package will be a liability for Democrats in swing states next year, according to *The Hill*.

"We're greatly confident that the contrast between what the Democrats are doing and what the American people want is so significant that it's going to help us retain the seats we have, pick up seats and win the House," he said.

A few moderate House and Senate Democrats are also balking at supporting President Biden's \$4 trillion tax and

*Continued on Page 11*

## Senate ENR Holds Hearing on Infrastructure Package

The Senate Energy and Natural Resource (ENR) Committee last month held a hearing on Chairman Joe Manchin's (D-WV) discussion draft of a \$95 billion energy and water infrastructure bill, which he said wants to include in the bipartisan infrastructure framework, which has a \$73 billion energy placeholder. Sen. Manchin is part of a group of bipartisan Senators negotiating the package.

"This bill will go into our infrastructure package," Senator Manchin told *E&E News* during the hearing.

The draft legislation would provide for federal investments in fortifying electric grids, improving supply chains for critical minerals, and bolstering energy efficiency programs. The Manchin proposal also placeholder language for \$5 billion in investments over five years in Western water infrastructure, at a time when most of the West is in the grips of an historic drought.

The hearing, which will be followed by a markup after the July 4 recess, featured witnesses from the Biden Administration from across the Energy and Interior departments, along with experts on federal energy and natural resource policies.

Tanya Trujillo, recently confirmed by the Senate as the Interior Department's Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, addressed the water provisions of Senator Manchin's draft bill at the hearing.

"The Department recognizes the drought impacts facing the West. I work on them every day, and drought resilience projects, water efficiency projects, and other water management improvements provide critical support for our communities and stakeholders as they continue to prepare to respond to the drought," Ms. Trujillo testified. "We would also like to see additional provisions related to other priorities such as Indian water rights settlements, rural water projects, and critical dam safety improvements."

Committee Republicans were skeptical of the proposal and complained they were not involved in drafting the bill.

"The lack of consultation means we are not including the priorities from all of our committee members, who represent states with different needs," said ENR Ranking Member John

Barrasso (R-WYOMING). "There is time to right the ship, to build this consensus, and to pass something we all can support."

Several Western Members of the ENR Committee focused their comments on the water provisions contained in the draft legislation, including Senators John Hickenlooper (D-COLORADO), Mark Kelly (D-ARIZONA), and Catherine Cortez Masto (D-NEVADA).

Senator Martin Heinrich (D-NEW MEXICO) discussed water in the context of climate change, and noted the importance of groundwater storage and the need to embrace a wider set of tools. Senator John Hoeven (R-ND) also asked how the \$5 billion in the ENR draft bill for water would be divvied up, and suggested that it might not be enough.

Ranking Member Barrasso advocated for the importance of reauthorizing the WIIN Act, something that is included in S. 2185, the *Western Water Infrastructure Act of 2021*, which he introduced on the day of the hearing. This legislation will reauthorize expiring programs for the Bureau of Reclamation and authorize funding to eliminate Reclamation's infrastructure maintenance backlog.

"My legislation will fix aging irrigation systems and storage infrastructure so that Americans have access to a clean, reliable supply of water," said Sen. Barrasso, in a press statement issued prior to the hearing. "It will give the Bureau of Reclamation the tools it needs to better manage water in the West."

The Family Farm Alliance's support for this legislation was noted in Senator Barrasso's press release for this bill.

"Our Western communities have been battered by fires and drought on top of the year-long public health crisis," said Dan Keppen, executive director of the Alliance. "Senator Barrasso's bill will provide a suite of tools - fixes to aging infrastructure, new surface and groundwater storage projects, and water recycling and reuse projects, among others - that will be welcomed by rural communities across the Western U.S. We thank the Senator for his leadership during this time of crisis."

## USDA Forest Service Leadership Team Takes Shape

Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack on June 28 announced that Randy Moore will serve as the 20th Chief of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Forest Service.

"Randy Moore has been a catalyst for change and creativity in carrying out the Forest Service's mission to sustain the health, diversity and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations," said Secretary Vilsack.

Upon swearing in, Moore will serve as the first African American to hold the role of Chief of the Forest Service.

"Mr. Moore is bringing new experiences and ideas to the table, and I sincerely hope we can work together on mitigating catastrophic wildfires, opening up our national forests to sustainable lumber harvesting, making forests more resilient against insects and diseases and much more," said House Committee on Natural Resources Ranking Member Bruce Westerman (R-Ark.).

Current Forest Service Chief Vicki Christiansen will step

down from her role on July 26. Chief Christiansen and Regional Forester Moore will continue to collaborate on an intentional leadership transition between now and then as the Forest Service gears up for a tough summer of predicted elevated fire activity across the Western United States.

Earlier in the month, the White House announced that Homer Wilkes is President Biden's pick for undersecretary for natural resources and environment, the mission area that includes oversight of the Forest Service. Mr. Wilkes, a 41-year USDA employee who heads the agency's ecosystem restoration programs for the Gulf of Mexico, enjoys a lengthy background in conservation, including watershed restoration and working lands, but not much deep experience in forestry. He had also been state conservationist in Mississippi. This position must be confirmed by the Senate.

"I am confident that Dr. Wilkes is the right person to ensure landscape-scale solutions are aligned with community priorities, assets and needs," said Secretary Vilsack.

## National Coalition Presses for Water Infrastructure

Citing an “acute and critical need” magnified by another all-too-familiar drought, a national coalition representing thousands of Western farmers, ranchers, water providers, businesses and communities urged Senate leaders last month to take action to address the shortcomings of aging water infrastructure.

In a letter to Chairman Joe Manchin and Ranking Member John Barrasso of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the coalition said federal investment in a diversified water management portfolio that serves a broad range of water uses must be included as essential infrastructure in the next legislative package.

The coalition includes more than 220 organizations from 15 states that collectively represent \$120 billion in agricultural production—nearly one-third of all agricultural production in the country—and many of the local and regional public water agencies that supply water to more than 75 million urban, suburban and rural residents.

The coalition warned that changing hydrological conditions and an expanding population in the West raise serious concerns about the future viability of the nation’s water infrastructure. To keep water flowing to farms, ranches, cities and the environment, the coalition said substantial federal investment is needed to bolster deteriorating storage and conveyance facilities and build new ones.

“This funding will assist in addressing critical safety needs, develop new infrastructure, invest in smart water technology and conservation, and improve forest and water eco-

systems. Additionally, it will spur economic recovery and prepare us to meet the water needs of the next generation in the face of a changing climate,” the coalition letter said.

As part of a comprehensive water management portfolio, the coalition identified 1) more than \$13 billion in Bureau of Reclamation water infrastructure needs over the next 10 years, including storage and conveyance, dam safety, rural water, water-smart technologies, and water recycling and reuse projects; 2) \$34 billion for USDA to undertake forest restoration, watershed protection and flood prevention projects; and 3)

\$1.75 billion for Army Corps of Engineers water storage projects and environmental infrastructure. The coalition concluded the letter with a call for Congress to streamline regulation and permitting processes, along with other reforms, to ensure the timely construction of federal water projects as part of President Biden’s jobs and economic recovery plan.

*“We’ve been working closely with Western Growers, California Farm Bureau, Association of California Water Agencies and National Water Resources Association to drive this initiative over the past six months. Our goal is to try make sure that every Western member of Congress is aware of the importance of including Western water in any infrastructure package this year.”*

**Dan Keppen**  
Family Farm Alliance Executive Director

“We’ve been working closely with Western Growers, California Farm Bureau, Association of California Water Agencies and National Water Resources Association to drive this initiative over the past six months,” said Family Farm Alliance executive director Dan Keppen. “Our goal is to try make sure that every Western member of Congress is aware of the importance of including Western water in any infrastructure package this year.”

Much of this advocacy work was supported by state-driven media and public outreach efforts, which involve Family Farm Alliance members in each state.

## Senate Confirms Radhika Fox to Lead EPA Office of Water



**EPA Assistant Administrator, Office of Water. Photo source: U.S. Chamber of Commerce**

The Senate last month voted 55-43 to confirm Ms. Radhika Fox as Assistant Administrator for EPA’s Office of Water. Ms. Fox, the former CEO of the U.S. Water Alliance, has been serving as Deputy Assistant Administrator at the Office of Water since shortly after President Biden’s inauguration.

The Office of Water oversees water pollution, drinking water

standards and water infrastructure, among other issues like the highly contentious rulemaking over “waters of the U.S.” or WOTUS, under the Clean Water Act.

Senate Environment and Public Works Committee Chairman Tom Carper (D-Del.), in remarks on the Senate floor, praised Ms. Fox’s record and highlighted the organizations endorsing her for the position. These include the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Family Farm Alliance and the U.S. Water Alliance, where she previously served as CEO.

“What those organizations have said — again and again — about Radhika Fox is that she is an exceptional leader who will work day and night to come up with practical solutions to our country’s serious water challenges,” Senator Carper said. “Moreover, Ms. Fox will make sure everyone’s point of view is heard and taken into account when EPA acts to protect our country’s precious water resources.”

## Biden Administration will change Trump WOTUS Rule

The Biden Administration has formally announced it would significantly change the definition of which waterways ("waters of the U.S." or WOTUS) qualify for federal protections under the Clean Water Act (CWA), asking a federal judge to remand former President Trump's Navigable Waters Protection Rule.

"After reviewing the Navigable Waters Protection Rule as directed by President Biden, the EPA and Department of the Army have determined that this rule is leading to significant environmental degradation," said EPA Administrator Michael Regan. "We are committed to establishing a durable definition of 'waters of the U.S.' based on Supreme Court precedent and drawing from the lessons learned from the current and previous regulations, as well as input from a wide array of stakeholders, so we can better protect our nation's waters, foster economic growth, and support thriving communities."

### Initial Reactions

President Biden on his first day in office ordered his administration to review the regulation, which took effect last June. Environmental groups have been clamoring for the Biden administration to repeal the Trump WOTUS definition.

"Every day the 'Dirty Water Rule' stays in effect, America's waterways remain at risk," Jon Devine, director of federal water policy for the Natural Resources Defense Council, said about the 2020 Trump rule.

EPA is facing several lawsuits stemming from the Trump-era rule, forcing the Biden Administration to move more quickly in its CWA analysis than on other rules.

EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) said they would withdraw the Trump WOTUS regulation because it did not adequately protect waterways and wetlands in arid states like New Mexico, where they said, "nearly every one of over 1,500 streams assessed has been found non-jurisdictional." The agencies said they are also aware of 333 projects that would have required dredge-and-fill CWA permits before the Trump rule but no longer do.

A group of Republican senators led by Senate Environment and Public Works (EPW) Ranking Member Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV) wrote a letter to the Biden Administration signaling that they were "disappointed" to learn about EPA and the Corps' plan. Now, the group of Senators are demanding more details, including "the complete analysis" conducted by the agencies to identify the 333 projects that no longer required permits under the Trump-era rule.

Other supporters of the Trump-era WOTUS definition were critical of the Biden administration's announcement.

"Here we go again. The Biden administration continues its crusade to replace sound regulatory policy reforms with misguided federal mandates and job-killing uncertainty," Sen. John Barrasso (R-WYOMING) said. "I'll continue to stand with America's farmers, ranchers and responsible landowners to oppose this misguided rule every step of the way."

### Family Farm Alliance Concerns

Administration of CWA jurisdictional issues is very uncertain, particularly in areas where Western farmers and

ranchers store, move and apply water for irrigation. This uncertainty brings with it the risk of additional regulations, time-consuming and potentially expensive processes, expanded opportunities for litigation and a shift from local and state water management toward increased federal regulation.

"In our view, many of the changes made by the Trump Administration to decades-old federal environmental laws, including the Clean Water Act, helped bring them into the modern era, by focusing on important process improvements," said Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen. "We believe this will allow for more efficient, informed and transparent management and infrastructure development decisions without impacting the effectiveness of environmental or species protection measures."

The issue has reached the Supreme Court on multiple occasions and produced the confusing 2006 *Rapanos* decision.

"Any new rule will likely see legal challenges, and the Biden Administration would face the same dilemma as other administrations in trying to craft a WOTUS rule that can survive significant legal challenges," said Alliance General Counsel Norm Semanko (IDAHO).

### EPA Listening Session with National Ag Groups

Mr. Semanko and other Alliance representatives last month participated in a ZOOM meeting hosted by EPA to participate in a "listening session" regarding the agency's draft Guidance Memorandum: Applying the Supreme Court's *County of Maui v. Hawaii Wildlife Fund* Decision in the Clean Water Act Section 402 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Program, which was signed as final on January 14, 2021.

The Alliance submitted comments to EPA on that draft memo. Now, President Biden's EPA is currently re-evaluating this guidance and is reaching out to certain commenters to provide additional input on the memorandum.

The Alliance was one of three national agricultural groups invited to participate in a "listening session" led by Marcus Zobrist from EPA's D.C. headquarters. EPA is extending broad stakeholder outreach to various organizations from sectors who submitted comments, including representatives from industry, mining, states, municipalities, the conservation community, and groundwater hydrologic associations.

Mr. Semanko emphasized the need to avoid undermining or eliminating the threshold conditions required to trigger the need for an NPDES permit, as well as protecting existing exemptions from the NPDES permitting program.

"We do not believe that the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Maui* impacted either the threshold NPDES requirements or existing exemptions," he explained. "It is appropriate for EPA to provide guidance that includes these matters; clarity is important for the regulated community."

Mr. Semanko was joined by Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen and Mark Limbaugh, the Alliance's representative in Washington, D.C. Also participating in the agriculture-focused meeting were representatives from the American Farm Bureau Federation and National Cattlemen's Beef Association.



## Sec. Haaland Testifies Before House Natural Resources Committee

Interior Secretary Deb Haaland last month appeared before the House Natural Resources Committee, to defend the Interior Department's budget proposal and priorities for FY 2022. Committee Democrats welcomed the former congresswoman from New Mexico back to the committee where she served as a vice chair.

"I want to thank you for wasting no time in improving our nation's conservation and Native American policy," said Committee Chairman Raul Grijalva (D-ARIZONA) in his opening statement.

Committee Republicans directed some tough questions to the Secretary on Biden Administration initiatives such as the "America the Beautiful" plan, also known as the "30x30" initiative. This plan seeks to conserve 30% of land and waters in the country by 2030 and oil and gas development policies that have slowed leasing of public lands for energy purposes and stopped major oil and gas pipelines under construction.

Committee Ranking Member Bruce Westerman (R-Ark.) expressed concern that, nearly six years into the Biden Administration, he still had questions about the Western drought crisis, historic wildfires, national monument uncertainty, and other issues.

"I'd hoped Secretary Haaland would clarify these issues; unfortunately, that was not the case," he said in a statement released after the hearing.

Rep. Jim Costa (D-CALIFORNIA) raised concerns that the Biden Administration's Fiscal Year 2022 budget request proposed cuts to several water conservation grant programs known as Title XVI and WaterSMART.

"We need to plus them up," said Rep. Costa. "I want you to urge every bit of creativity and thinking out of the box."

Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA) also expressed support for

Title XVI and WaterSMART, saying that these programs can generate water "decades faster" than any new dam.

"To see that line item actually decrease in the budget was troubling," said Rep. Huffman.



Interior Secretary Deb Haaland.  
Photo source: Evan Vucci/AP

Secretary Haaland told Rep. Jim Costa (D-CA) that she is open to increased funding for those programs. Mr. Costa also urged creativity in finding ways to transfer water in California's Central Valley Project, and pointed to the importance of funding dam safety and modernized canals in California.

Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA) mentioned a coalition infrastructure letter that was co-led by the Family Farm Alliance (see related story, Page 7) before launching into a series of infrastructure-related questions.

"Your budget request includes no funding for new water storage capacity despite the severe drought conditions that we're suffering in the West," said

Rep. McClintock. "I wonder how can the administration expect to address our Western water crisis without proposing any funding for long-term water storage."

Secretary Haaland demurred, and said she'd get back to Mr. McClintock with a written response, although she did say that storage in general is one of the drought tools Interior is looking at.

Rep. Lauren Boebert (R-CO) also pressed the Secretary on the need for new storage, including the importance of reauthorizing the WIIN Act storage program. The Secretary replied that extending the WIIN Act would be a decision of Congress.

Both Rep. Huffman and Rep. Bentz (R-OREGON) discussed the challenges facing stakeholders in the Klamath River Basin. Rep. Bentz also emphasized the importance of activating the Biden Administration's Working Group on Western Drought, which the Secretary admitted has not yet formally met.

## Senate Confirms Interior Nominees

### Biden Announces Nominee for Reclamation Commissioner

The Senate last month confirmed a trio of administration nominees, including Richard Spinrad to lead NOAA and Tanya Trujillo for a top Interior Department post. The Senate, by voice vote, confirmed Ms. Trujillo as assistant Interior secretary for water and science. She cleared the Energy and Natural Resources (ENR) Committee last month, with formal support registered by the Family Farm Alliance. Earlier in the day, the Senate approved Interior deputy secretary nominee Tommy Beaudreau.

President Biden has also announced his intent to nominate Camille Calimlim Touton as Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, a move supported by the Family Farm Alliance.

"We believe Camille Calimlim Touton will bring the aptitude, capability and temperament to successfully lead the

agency into the future," the Alliance recently stated in a letter to the Senate ENR Committee. "The Family Farm Alliance respectfully urges the Committee to expeditiously move her nomination forward in the Senate."

Ms. Touton's predecessor, Brenda Burman, has landed at Central Arizona Project (CAP), where she will begin her new position as Executive Strategy Advisor and a member of the senior management team on July 7th.

"Brenda's career in Western water and natural resources demonstrates a commitment to finding collaborative solutions to secure reliable water supplies and balancing the needs of cities, agricultural users, Tribal communities, and the environment," CAP said in a press announcement.

# California Water Manager Testifies on Ocean Climate Bill

## Alliance rep appears before U.S. House Committee

A Family Farm Alliance representative last month appeared before the full U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Natural Resources for a virtual, fully remote legislative hearing that focused on thirteen bills primarily associated with oceans and coastlines. Mauricio Guardado, the general manager of United Water Conservation District represented his district and the Alliance at the hearing, where he focused his comments on concerns with H.R. 3764, the *Ocean-Based Climate Solutions Act of 2021* sponsored by Rep. Raúl Grijalva (D-ARIZONA).

"H.R. 3764 is well-intended legislation," Mr. Guardado testified at the hearing, while also raising concerns. "Several areas of the new legislation have the potential for far-ranging and uncertain impacts to water management and agriculture, impeding the development of critically needed water infrastructure, especially in the drought stricken Western states."

Mr. Guardado is the general manager of United, which serves a population of approximately 400,000 and covers some 214,000 acres in Ventura County, California, including a U.S. Naval Base, Port Hueneme, Oxnard, and several disadvantaged communities. Considered among the prime agricultural areas of the world, year-round growing seasons support high value crops such as citrus, avocados, berries, and row crops.

He also serves on the Advisory Committee of the Family Farm Alliance.

The Alliance has concerns with the vaguely referenced expansion of the authority of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

Mr. Guardado has firsthand familiarity that backs his concerns.

"I have direct experience with the arbitrary and capricious regulatory edicts of NMFS," said Mr. Guardado. "This agency, at least in Southern California, has taken federal environmental laws intended to protect species and ecosystems and, without any basis in science, historic data, or even best practices, has issued requirements that are, quite frankly, senseless."

Mr. Guardado explained that NMFS has asserted that Ventura County's Piru Creek is a possible steelhead resource, despite the fact that since the late 1800s, Fish and Game biologists and regulatory agencies have documented that the creek is not conducive to steelhead. In fact, steelhead have never been observed in that watershed. According to Mr. Guardado, even the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) supports United's position.

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"Despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary, NMFS continues to demand expensive, unnecessary fish passage and habitat mitigation regardless of historical data, consistently dry conditions, natural migration barriers, and assessments of the region," said Mr. Guardado.

For example, NMFS has required continuous water releases from United's infrastructure into Piru Creek strictly for purposes of steelhead preservation that again, have never been seen there.

"Why are we taking water away from farms and communities to accommodate fish that do not exist in the watershed?" he asked the Committee.

Mr. Guardado's testimony before the Committee concluded with an affirmation that the Alliance and United are dedicated to finding a balance of environmental protection and sustainable water supply.

"Following the science, good sound engineering, and historical data will yield successful results rather than foster potential conflicts," he testified.



Mauricio Guardado testifies virtually before the House Committee on Natural Resources.



Upper Piru Creek from Gold Hill, in Southern California. Photo courtesy of Valerie Norton.

## WSWC Releases Report on Grazing, Water Rights *New Report Reflects Input from Alliance President*

The Western States Water Council (WSWC) last month published a report -Stock Water Rights for Grazing Livestock on Federal Lands—which included significant input from Family Farm Alliance President Patrick O’Toole.

Grazing and water rights are inextricably linked, because grazing stock must have accessible water to drink. Many conflicts over grazing on federal land – and any associated water rights– stem from who controls the right to access and use the water. One critical issue is how Western states define water rights.

The report compiles information and lessons learned from a series of workshops and presentations hosted by WSWC and the Western Federal Agency Support Team since 2018. One of the report’s key findings underscores that positive relationships between stockowners and government employees, and understanding different perspectives and legal con-

straints, can be critical elements in reducing conflicts.

This is a topic that Pat O’Toole is intimately familiar with. His family owns the Ladder Ranch in Wyoming, where they are stock owners and permittees. His family lives on a river that crosses state lines 31 times, requiring them to get permits from both the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in both Colorado and Wyoming. Being on the border of both states essentially doubles every regulatory agency action.

One thing Mr. O’Toole has learned through a lifetime of being permitted in multiple offices, where the government employees change so often, is that consistently positive relationships matter a great deal.

*Continued on Page 12*

## Infrastructure Talks Continue *(Continued from Page 5)*

spending plan, jeopardizing the use of reconciliation since House Democratic margins are slim and Senate Democrats need all members to vote year in the 50-50 Senate to pass reconciliation (with Vice President Harris the tie-breaking vote).

“If they think in reconciliation I’m going to throw caution to the wind and go to \$5 trillion or \$6 trillion when we can only afford \$1 trillion or \$1.5 trillion or maybe \$2 trillion and what we can pay for, then I can’t be there,” Sen. Manchin told ABC on June 27.

### Two Paths Forward

House and Senate progressives argue that the bipartisan plan ignores most of their agenda. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CALIFORNIA) said last week the House would not pass a bipartisan infrastructure deal without also taking up a measure with Democratic priorities.

“Let me be really clear on this: we will not take up a bill in the House until the Senate passed the bipartisan bill and a reconciliation bill,” said Speaker Pelosi at a press conference in the Capitol. “If there is no bipartisan bill, then we’ll just go when the Senate passes a reconciliation bill.”

President Biden initially agreed, and declared during a press conference that he would not sign one without the other.

“If this is the only thing that comes to me, I’m not signing it,” President Biden said of the bipartisan compromise. “It’s in tandem.”

Republicans threatened to walk away from the bipartisan deal after learning about President Biden’s plan to link it to a Democratic-only bill.

“No deal by extortion! It was never suggested to me during these negotiations that President Biden was holding hostage the bipartisan infrastructure proposal unless a liberal reconciliation package was also passed,” Senator Lindsey Graham (R-S.C.) tweeted the next day.

President Biden then issued a lengthy statement on June 26 trying to appease both sides.

“To be clear: our bipartisan agreement does not preclude Republicans from attempting to defeat my Families Plan,” President Biden said in a statement. “Likewise, they should have no objections to my devoted efforts to pass that Families Plan and other proposals in tandem.”

“I gave my word to support the infrastructure plan, and that’s what I intend to do,” he added. “I fully stand behind it without reservation or hesitation.”

Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) is now demanding that Majority Leader Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) and Speaker Pelosi de-link the bipartisan infrastructure deal from the sweeping Democratic bill.

“Unless Leader Schumer and Speaker Pelosi walk-back their threats that they will refuse to send the president a bipartisan infrastructure bill unless they also separately pass trillions of dollars for unrelated tax hikes, wasteful spending, and Green New Deal socialism, then President Biden’s walk-back of his veto threat would be a hollow gesture,” said Minority Leader McConnell.

Other Republican senators who favor enactment of a compromise measure said they trust President Biden’s word. The proposal put together by 11 Republicans, nine Democrats and one Independent appeared to be back on track, according to *The Washington Post*.

## Biden Administration Releases First Regulatory Agenda *Trump Clean Water and Endangered Species Rules Targeted*

The Biden Administration has announced their first sweeping regulatory agenda, revealing plans to continue rolling back the Trump Administration's environmental regulations on climate, air pollution, toxics and workplace safety.

Formally known as the Unified Agenda, the biannual plan showcases an Administration's priorities and offers a glimpse into how quickly and aggressively those priorities might be carried out. The agenda builds on agency actions ordered by President Biden through Executive Orders on his first day in office.

"The agenda is usually an aspirational guide to agencies in developing new regulations," said Mark Limbaugh, the Family Farm Alliance's representative in Washington, D.C. "Given the gridlock in Congress, it will now be used to implement the President's particularly bold climate agenda, especially for environmental and energy rules."

On water quality and permitting, the Administration has plans to revamp or un-do many Trump-era rules. For example, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to re-release a new Clean Water Act (CWA) Sec. 401 rule on how states and tribes consider water quality impacts of permitting energy projects. Not mentioned in the Unified Agenda were any planned changes to the Trump Administration rule over which "waters of the U.S." (WOTUS) are jurisdictional under the CWA (see article on Page 8).

### New ESA Implementation Rules

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is slated to work on multiple aspects of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), anticipating new rules that would reverse Trump Administration policies including regulations for listing species and designating critical habitat under the ESA. As an example, the USFWS will propose reaffirming that listing determi-

nations are made "without reference to possible economic or other impacts of such determination," along with other potential revisions also under discussion.

"We spent considerable time working with the Trump Administration on several of these provisions," said Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen, "It looks like we'll be going back to the drawing board again, this time, with the intent of explaining to the new administration why many of the Trump reforms actually improve ESA implementation."

Environmental groups and their allies in Congress applauded the move.

"With climate change bearing down on us and no serious doubt remaining about the consequences of inaction, we should take this opportunity to update all federal standards as thoroughly as possible to prevent habitat destruction and biodiversity loss before it's too late," Rep. Raúl M. Grijalva (D-ARIZONA), Chair of the House Natural Resources Committee said in a statement.

Rep. Bruce Westerman (R-AR), Ranking Member of the same committee, characterized the announcement as yet another example of how "out of touch" the Biden administration is with the needs of rural Americans.

"Many of the reforms put in place under President Trump were born out of input from local communities and the men and women most affected by the policies created in Washington," said Rep. Westerman. "Yet by reinstating burdensome regulations, this administration has once again opened the door for environmental groups to weaponize the ESA and use it to delay critical projects across the country."

The Western Caucus last month hosted "Species Week", where GOP Members dove into some of the Administration's attacks on the Trump modifications made to the ESA, as well as highlighting local species conservation efforts and successes.

## WSWC Report on Grazing, Water Rights (*Cont'd from Pg. 11*)

"Relationships with individuals are almost more important than the law," said Mr. O'Toole. "The federal system is not designed for quick action and often serves as an obstacle for good ideas."

The report's recommendations included additional educational workshops and webinars, developing state-federal memoranda of understanding, having a state co-applicant process that involves both the grazing allotment permittee and the federal landowner, engaging with each other through federal collaborative action and dispute resolution programs, and work to ensure more accurate data on stock water rights and points of diversion. The report can be downloaded at the WSWC website: <https://westernstateswater.org>.

*Left—Ladder Ranch, owned and operated by Pat and Sharon and O'Toole and their family. Photo source: Sharon O'Toole.*



CORRESPONDENCE LIST

**Agenda Item 12.**

JULY 2021

1. Notice and agenda received May 24, from the Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Eastern Management Area in the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Basin for the May 27, 2021 Meeting
2. Notice and Agenda received June 14, 2021 from Santa Ynez Community Services District for the Regular Board of Directors meeting on June 16, 2021
3. Letter from District dated June 14, 2021 to Ms. Shehab regarding backflow testing requirement
4. Notice received June 15, 2021 from CalOSHA regarding face coverings at work - CalOSHA issues revised regulations effective June 17, 2021
5. Letter from District dated June 16, 2021 to Santa Barbara County Auditor/Property Tax Division regarding Resolution No. 806 Adopting District FY 2021/2022 Budget and requesting assessment levy for FY 2021/2022
6. Notice of Cancellation received June 17, 2021 from Santa Barbara County Clerk of the Board of Supervisors for the July 1, 2021 LAFCO Meeting
7. Letter from District dated June 17, 2021 to Mr. Strange regarding water service requirements letter for Inn at Mattei's Tavern Project - Railway Avenue
8. Notice and Agenda received June 21, 2021 from Central Coast Water Authority for the June 24, 2021 Board of Directors Meeting
9. Notice and Agenda received June 24, 2021 from Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board regarding the June 28, 2021 Board of Directors Meeting
10. Letter from District dated July 7, 2021 to eight District customers regarding backflow testing requirement reminder
11. Letter from District dated July 7, 2021 to Mr. Schultz regarding meter downsize request - Brandon Drive, APN 141-111-053
12. Letter from District dated July 6, 2021 to Mr. & Mrs. Sprague regarding water service requirements letter - new detached additional dwelling unit - Deer Trail Lane - APN 141-323-002
13. Letter from District dated July 6, 2021 to Ms. Tomlin & Mr. Donatelli regarding existing water service letter - single family residence remodel conversion of den to bedroom, bathroom, laundry room, and mud room/office, and remodel of master bedroom and bathroom - Samantha Drive, APN 141-360-030
14. Letter from District dated July 8, 2021 to Mr. West regarding service and billing agreement card for water service account - Lindero Street APN 143-371-017
15. Letter from District dated July 9, 2021 to Ms. Verdi regarding backflow testing requirement reminder
16. Notice received July 12, 2021 from County of Santa Barbara Planning and Development regarding Occupant/Owner Notification of filming on property at N. Refugio Road

17. Letter from District dated July 13, 2021 to Mr. & Mrs. Sprague regarding can and will serve letter - new detached additional dwelling unit - Deer Trail Lane - APN 141-323-002