



Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District

Regular Board Meeting

DATE: August 19, 2014
TIME: 7:00 p.m.
PLACE: Hidden Valley Lake CSD
Administration Office, Boardroom
19400 Hartmann Road
Hidden Valley Lake, CA

- 1) CALL TO ORDER
- 2) PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
- 3) ROLL CALL
- 4) APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- 5) CONSENT CALENDAR
 - (A) MINUTES: Approval of the Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting July 15, 2014
 - (B) DISBURSEMENTS: Approval of check #032025 - #032089 including direct deposits and bank drafts for a total of \$185,215.06
- 6) BOARD COMMITTEE REPORTS (for information only, no action anticipated)
 - Personnel Committee
 - Finance Committee
 - Emergency Preparedness Committee
- 7) BOARD MEMBER ATTENDANCE AT OTHER MEETINGS (for information only, no action anticipated)
 - ACWA Region 1
 - ACWA State Legislative Committee
 - County OES
 - Other meetings attended
- 8) STAFF REPORTS (for information only, no action anticipated)
 - General Manager's Report
- 9) PUBLIC HEARING to consider placement of default balance liens on real property pursuant to Government Code Section 61115
- 10) DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Adoption of Resolution 2014-12 confirming default balances and directing staff to file liens on real property
- 11) DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: FY 2014-2015 Sewer Fund budget amendment to allow for conversion to liquid chlorine treatment process
- 12) DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Adoption of Emergency Ordinance 2014-55 restricting outdoor landscape irrigation with potable water
- 13) DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Adoption of Water Resources Specialist staff position and job description
- 14) DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Adoption of District Vision Statement

- 15) PUBLIC COMMENT
- 16) BOARD MEMBER COMMENT
- 17) CLOSED SESSION: Government Code Section 54957(b) Personnel Performance Evaluation: General Manager
- 18) ADJOURNMENT

Public records are available upon request. Board Packets are posted on our website at www.hiddenvalleylakecsd.com. Click on the "Board Packet" link on the Agenda tab.

In compliance to the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special accommodations to participate in or attend the meeting please contact the District Office at 987-9201 at least 48 hours prior to the scheduled meeting.

Public shall be given the opportunity to comment on each agenda item before the Governing Board acts on that item, G.C. 54953.3. All other comments will be taken under Public Comment.



**HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING MINUTES
MEETING DATE: JULY 15, 2014**

The Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District Board of Directors met this evening at the District office located at 19400 Hartmann Road, in Hidden Valley Lake, California.

Present were:

Director Judy Mirbegan, President
Director Jim Freeman, Vice President
Director Jim Lieberman
Director Carolyn Graham
Director Linda Herndon
Tami Ipsen, Administrative Services Officer
Roland Sanford, General Manager

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 p.m. by Board President Mirbegan.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

On a motion made by Director Lieberman and second by Director Herndon the Board unanimously approved the agenda.

CONSENT CALENDAR

General Manager Roland Sanford requested that the minutes of the June 17, 2014 Board of Directors meeting (Consent Calendar Item A) be pulled from the Consent Calendar for further discussion.

On a motion made by Director Graham and second by Director Herndon the Board unanimously approved the remaining Consent Calendar item:

(Item B) Disbursements: Approval of check #031968-#032024 including direct deposits for \$169,207.63

On a motion made by Director Freeman and second by Director Herndon the Board unanimously approved Consent Calendar Item A - minutes of the June 17, 2014 Board of Directors meeting - with the following text addition to "Public Comment": "A second property owner opined that all individuals, including those who serve as a public officer, have a right to free speech".

BOARD COMMITTEE REPORTS

Personnel Committee: no report

Finance Committee: no report

Emergency Preparedness Committee: Director Lieberman noted that the next committee meeting will be scheduled prior to the August 19, 2014 Board meeting.

BOARD MEMBER ATTENDANCE AT OTHER MEETINGS

ACWA Region 1 Board: Director Mirbegan summarized the OPEB information included in the Board meeting packet and proposed agenda items for the July 24-25 ACWA meeting in Sacramento.

ACWA State Legislative Committee: Director Herndon reported the June 20, 2014 State Legislative Committee meeting in Sacramento focused on the drought and the forthcoming Water Bond proposition scheduled for the November ballot.

County OES: The District's Emergency Disaster Preparedness Committee will invite the new County Emergency Services Manager, Marisa Chilafoe, to the next committee meeting and if she so wishes, for a tour of the District's facilities and Hidden Valley Lake subdivision.

STAFF REPORTS

General Manager's Report: In addition to his written report, General Manager Roland Sanford noted the District is investigating alternatives to the current practice of disinfecting wastewater with chlorine gas. Mr. Sanford also reported that earlier in the day the State Water Resources Control Board had met and adopted emergency water conservation regulations that include statewide restrictions on outdoor landscape and turf irrigation with potable water.

DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: California Special District Association Board Member Election

On a motion by Director Herndon and second by Director Lieberman the Board voted unanimously to cast a vote for Stanley Caldwell, for seat C of the California Special Districts Association Board of Directors.

DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Adoption of Alternate Work Week Policy

On motion by Director Lieberman and second by Director Herndon the Board unanimously approved the Alternate Work Week Policy, with the stipulation that the alternative work week schedule would be implemented for a one-year trial period.

DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Adoption of Resolution 2014-11 authorizing the General Manager to execute Professional Services Agreement with Coastland Civil Engineering Incorporated for engineering services on a task order basis

John Griffin of Coastland Civil Engineering Incorporated introduced himself and summarized the engineering services his firm typically provides clients such as the Hidden Valley Lake CSD.



HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

JULY 2014

DISBURSEMENT SUMMARY REPORT

7/1/2014-7/31/2014

Disbursement Summary		
Fund		
120 - Sewer	\$	40,070.91
130 - Water	\$	64,291.36
215 - USDA Sewer Bond	\$	-
217 - State Loan	\$	-
218 - CIEDB	\$	38,144.31
219 - USDA Solar Project	\$	-
375 - Sewer Reserve Improvement	\$	-
711 - Bond Administration	\$	-
	SUB TOTAL	\$ 142,506.58
*Payroll	\$	42,708.48
Total Warrants	\$	185,215.06

**Funds disbursed directly to employees and Directors. Pass-thru funds (collected from the employee and paid on their behalf by the District) are included in totals for funds 120 and 130.*



HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

JULY 2014

DISBURSEMENT SUMMARY REPORT

7/1/2014-7/31/2014

DRAFT DATE	TYPE	NUMBER	NAME	CHECK AMOUNT	STATUS
07/11/2014	D	BANK-DRAFT	US DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	5,327.74	P
07/11/2014	D	BANK-DRAFT	NATIONWIDE RETIREMENT SOLUTION	905.00	P
07/25/2014	D	BANK-DRAFT	US DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	5,192.49	P
07/25/2014	D	BANK-DRAFT	NATIONWIDE RETIREMENT SOLUTION	905.00	P
TOTAL				12,330.23	

CHECK DATE	TYPE	CHECK NUMBER	NAME	CHECK AMOUNT	STATUS
07/03/2014	R	32025	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	55.00	P
07/03/2014	R	32026	ELLISON, SCHNEIDER & HARRIS L.	4,258.60	P
07/03/2014	R	32027	LINDA HERNDON	135.56	P
07/03/2014	R	32028	MEDIACOM	356.44	P
07/03/2014	R	32029	OFFICE DEPOT	91.48	P
07/03/2014	R	32030	ROLAND SANFORD	117.24	P
07/03/2014	R	32031	SPECIAL DISTRICT RISK MANAGEME	167.30	P
07/03/2014	R	32032	ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES	564.00	P
07/03/2014	R	32033	BILL FRANKLIN	600.00	P
07/03/2014	R	32034	CASE EXCAVATING, INC.	2,100.00	P
07/03/2014	R	32035	NAPA AUTO PARTS	48.47	P
07/11/2014	R	32036	ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES	827.00	P
07/11/2014	R	32037	BLUETARP FINANCIAL, INC.	39.99	P
07/11/2014	R	32038	EEL RIVER FUELS, INC.	516.25	P
07/11/2014	R	32039	FOXCROFT EQUIPMENT & SERVICES	375.77	P
07/11/2014	R	32040	MENDO MILL CLEARLAKE	33.46	P
07/11/2014	R	32041	RAINBOW AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	68.97	P
07/11/2014	R	32042	USA BLUE BOOK	32.05	P
07/11/2014	R	32043	WEED TECH	2,135.00	P
07/11/2014	R	32044	ACWA/JPIA	959.98	P
07/11/2014	R	32045	GARDENS BY JILLIAN	200.00	P
07/11/2014	R	32046	JOSEPH KELLIE	150.00	P
07/11/2014	R	32047	MERRILL, ARNONE & JONES, LLP	189.00	P
07/11/2014	R	32048	NBS GOVERNMENT FINANCE GROUP	1,720.00	P
07/11/2014	R	32049	SOUTH LAKE REFUSE COMPANY	163.77	P
07/11/2014	R	32050	SPECIAL DISTRICT RISK MANAGEME	19,432.02	P
07/11/2014	R	32051	CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RE	7,279.25	P
07/11/2014	R	32052	STATE OF CALIFORNIA EDD	1,429.51	P
07/11/2014	R	32053	VARIABLE ANNUITY LIFE INSURANC	100.00	P
07/11/2014	R	32054	YOUNG, KEVIN & GAIL	6.65	P
07/18/2014	R	32055	AT&T	588.85	P
07/18/2014	R	32056	DATAPROSE	299.14	P
07/18/2014	R	32057	ITRON	596.23	P
07/18/2014	R	32058	LAKE COUNTY RECORD BEE	269.03	P
07/18/2014	R	32059	MICHELLE HAMILTON	625.00	P

CHECK DATE	TYPE	CHECK NUMBER	NAME	CHECK AMOUNT	STATUS
07/18/2014	R	32060	OFFICE DEPOT	101.70	P
07/18/2014	R	32061	REDFORD SERVICES	950.00	P
07/18/2014	R	32062	RICOH AMERICAS CORPORATION	3,019.72	P
07/18/2014	R	32063	WAGNER & BONSIGNORE	3,164.50	P
07/18/2014	R	32064	ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES	787.00	P
07/18/2014	R	32065	ARMED FORCE PEST CONTROL, INC.	180.00	P
07/18/2014	R	32066	HARDESTER'S MARKETS & HARDWARE	216.41	P
07/18/2014	R	32067	PACE SUPPLY CORP	544.43	P
07/18/2014	R	32068	WEEKS DRILLING & PUMP CO., INC	18,349.92	P
07/25/2014	R	32069	ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES	714.00	P
07/25/2014	R	32070	BRELJE AND RACE LABS, INC.	39.00	P
07/25/2014	R	32071	EEL RIVER FUELS, INC.	690.53	P
07/25/2014	R	32072	USA BLUE BOOK	296.88	P
07/25/2014	R	32073	VERIZON WIRELESS	1,214.37	P
07/25/2014	R	32074	STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION	248.00	P
07/25/2014	R	32075	CalPERS - Fiscal Services Divi	592.00	P
07/25/2014	R	32076	CARDMEMBER SERVICE	2,336.49	P
07/25/2014	R	32077	GHD	1,421.74	P
07/25/2014	R	32078	JAMES MARTA & COMPANY	1,200.00	P
07/25/2014	R	32079	JIM LIEBERMAN	27.42	P
07/25/2014	R	32080	LAKE COUNTY RECORD BEE	95.31	P
07/25/2014	R	32081	OFFICE DEPOT	157.43	P
07/25/2014	R	32082	PAUL SILVA	50.00	P
07/25/2014	R	32083	ROLAND SANFORD	36.96	P
07/25/2014	R	32084	SAM GARCIA	50.00	P
07/25/2014	R	32085	UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT OF N CA	230.94	P
07/25/2014	R	32086	CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RE	7,279.25	P
07/25/2014	R	32087	STATE OF CALIFORNIA EDD	1,407.03	P
07/25/2014	R	32088	VARIABLE ANNUITY LIFE INSURANC	100.00	P
07/25/2014	R	32089	US BANK - GLOBAL CORP TRUST SV	38,144.31	P
TOTAL				130,176.35	

PAYROLL:					
DATE	TYPE	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	STATUS
07/11/2014		MISC.	PAYROLL DIRECT DEPOSIT	21,566.65	P
07/25/2014		MISC.	PAYROLL DIRECT DEPOSIT	21,141.83	P
TOTAL				42,708.48	

CHECK TOTAL: 130,176.35
BANK-DRAFT TOTAL: 12,330.23
PAYROLL TOTAL: 42,708.48
185,215.06



**HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS COMMITTEE REPORT
MEETING DATE: JULY 25, 2014**

The Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District Emergency Preparedness Committee met at the District office located at 19400 Hartmann Road, in Hidden Valley Lake, California. Present were:

Director Lieberman	HVLA General Manager Cindy Spears
General Manager Roland Sanford	HVLA Security Rebecca McClain
Administrative Services Officer Tami Ipsen	HVLA Executive Assistant Jackie Simpson
Former HVLCSD Director Lyle LaFaver	
County of Lake Emergency Services Manager Marisa Chilafoe	

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 9:36 a.m. by Director Liebermann.

Review and Discuss Coordination with County OES

Marisa Chilafoe, Lake County Emergency Services Manager, introduced herself and summarized the actions Lake County is taking to improve its emergency response programs. She discussed the roles and responsibilities of County OES and opportunities to assist the District and HVLA with the development and implementation of their respective emergency response plans.

Planning for “Table Top” Emergency Response Exercise

District and HVLA representatives discussed the benefits of conducting a joint “table top” emergency response exercise in the fall of 2014. Lake County Emergency Services Manager Marisa Chilafoe offered to assist with the development and execution of the proposed table top exercise. District, HVLA and County OES staff is tentatively scheduled to meet in September to define the activities to be addressed, and date of the table top exercise.

Public Comment

General Manager Roland Sanford reviewed the status of the District’s water supply and recent drought related regulatory actions by the State Water Resources Control Board. Mr. Sanford reported that among other things, the State Water Resources Control Board recently adopted mandatory water conservation measures that require the District to impose outdoor landscape and turf irrigation restrictions by late August.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 10:50 a.m.



Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District

19400 Hartmann Road
Hidden Valley Lake, CA 95467
707.987.9201
707.987.3237 fax
www.hiddenvalleylakecsd.com

ACWA Region 1 Meeting
Monday, July 28, 2014

In attendance:

Aldaron Laird, Region 1 Chair
Judy Mirbegian, Region 1 Vice-Chair
Dennis Mayo, Mckinleyville CSD
David Guhin, Santa Rosa Water Utility
Krishna Kumar, Marin Municipal Water District
Katie Dahl, ACWA Region 1 Representative

Report and Discussion on the Drought/Groundwater Management Workshop
Presented to the ACWA Board of Directors
Thursday July 24, 2014

Regarding the Water Bond

- Felicia Marcus, Chair, State Water Resources Control Board and Gov. Brown's Chief of Staff, Nancy McFadden, spoke at the workshop regarding the proposed Water Bond-
- The Governor will not support a bond that is >\$6B- not as a general bond-because of the cost of the debt service and the need to issue other bonds as well (i.e. Education Bonds)
- There is \$70M in debt service applied for every \$1B in bonds.
- Current polls show voter support at only 50% for the Water Bond
- The Governor is in a strong position
- Allocations within the Governor's proposed bond are \$2B for surface storage as opposed to the \$3B wanted by agencies for surface storage.
- Therefore, the GOP will not support this entire bond proposal and the 2/3 majority needed by the Legislature to pass the measure will not be achieved and the issue will then go to the voters to decide
- The Governor feels the additional \$1B funding desired for surface storage will have to be secured through other funding means among individual agencies

Regarding the Drought

Felicia Marcus said that agencies that are demonstrating that they are truly attempting to cut water use will be viewed favorably by SWRCB even if they are not in total compliance. SWRCB realizes that enforcement of restricted use ordinances can be difficult but that conservation must happen.

Regarding Hexavalent Chromium

Coachella Valley Water District has relatively high levels of Chrom 6 as the area is comprised of large amounts of volcanic rock. They feel the 90 day compliance window set by CDPH is unfair and unachievable. The agency is not at all convinced by the science used to determine the MCL that Chrom 6 in water is in fact detrimental to human health. Currently, they are electing to be deemed "out of compliance".

Presently, customers are billed a monthly treatment fee of \$7.00. In order to achieve immediate compliance that monthly fee would have to be charged at \$42.00/month-just for the treatment fee. The agency is formulating a five year plan within which compliance will be achieved.

ACWA' s position on Hexavalent Chromium and the PHG/MCL –This is a done deal and no further changes or stays are expected on the issue.

I also have a power point presentation for more detail on this workshop for anyone that is interested.

The next ACWA Region 1 meeting is scheduled for September 24, 2014.

Judy Mirbegian

8/12/14



County of Lake Operational Area Disaster Committee

Office of Emergency Services
255 North Forbes Street, Lakeport, California 95453

Regular Meeting of the Lake Operational Area Disaster Committee

July 17, 2014, at 9:00 a.m.

Kelseyville Fire Protection District
4020 Main Street, Kelseyville, CA 95451

Agenda

- 1) Welcome
- 2) Introductions
- 3) Operational Area ("Op Area") Presentation:
Cal OES, SEMS and Op Area – Roger Sigtermans, Cal OES
- 4) Background and Organization of the Op Area – Marisa Chilafoe:
 - a) OES Strategic Plan
 - b) Op Area Sections, Workgroups and Participation.
 - c) Meeting Schedule / Agenda Items
- 5) Operations:
 - a) Drought Task Force – Marisa Chilafoe / Jan Coppinger
 - b) Butts Fire – Cal Fire
- 6) Planning:
 - a) Emergency Operations Plan ("EOP") Updates – Marisa Chilafoe:
 - i) Interim Updates
 - ii) Discussion, Suggestions and Workgroup Formation
 - b) Training:
 - i) CERT Program – Marisa Chilafoe / Jennifer Jones
 - ii) County of Lake ICS and EOC Training – Marisa Chilafoe
 - iii) Responder Operations – Willie Sapeta
- 7) Logistics:
 - a) First Net Communications Town Hall – Marisa Chilafoe
- 8) Finance/Administration:
 - a) Grant Funding/Status Update – Marisa Chilafoe
- 9) Upcoming Events
- 10) Good of the Order
- 11) Adjourn



County of Lake – Drought Task Force

Office of Emergency Services
255 North Forbes Street, Lakeport, California 95453

Regular Meeting of the Lake Operational Area Drought Task Force

July 17, 2014, at 2:30 p.m.

Courthouse, Board of Supervisors Chambers

Agenda

1. Call to Order
2. Background and Purpose of the Task Force – Marisa Chilafoe
3. Introductions
4. Drought Status in Lake County:
 - a. OES
 - b. Special Districts
 - c. Water Resources
 - d. Public Services
 - e. Public Health
 - f. Environmental Health
 - g. Agricultural Commissioner
 - h. Winegrape Commission
 - i. Fire Coordinator
 - j. Law Enforcement Coordinator
5. Status Reports from Water Districts and Providers
6. Governor's Drought Proclamation and State Resources – Cal OES/CDPH
7. Question & Answers
8. Next Steps:
 - a. Public Outreach
 - b. Joint Information/Messaging
 - c. Drought Management Planning
9. Adjourn

HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

JULY 2014

FINANCIAL REPORT





HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

JULY 2014

Financial Report

REVENUE & EXPENSE SEWER REPORT

7/1/2014-7/31/2014

120-SEWER ENTERPRISE FUND FINANCIAL SUMMARY	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
TOTAL REVENUES	1,025,200.00	22,864.32	22,864.32	1,002,335.68	2.23

EXPENDITURE SUMMARY					
NON-DEPARTMENTAL	386,300.00	7,238.28	7,238.28	379,061.72	1.87
ADMINISTRATION	227,900.00	18,214.22	18,214.22	209,685.78	7.99
OFFICE	75,900.00	6,108.08	6,108.08	69,791.92	8.05
FIELD	293,900.00	22,473.07	22,473.07	271,426.93	7.65
DIRECTORS	41,200.00	2,841.58	2,841.58	38,358.42	6.90
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,025,200.00	56,875.23	56,875.23	968,324.77	5.55

REVENUES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
120-4045 AVAILABILITY FEES	6,000.00	-	-	6,000.00	-
120-4050 SALES OF RECLAIMED WATER	106,500.00	20,421.22	20,421.22	86,078.78	19.17
120-4111 COMM SEWER USE	20,500.00	1,677.02	1,677.02	18,822.98	8.18
120-4112 GOV'T SEWER USE	600.00	50.18	50.18	549.82	8.36
120-4116 SEWER USE CHARGES	867,100.00	510.52	510.52	866,589.48	0.06
120-4210 LATE FEE	15,500.00	39.84	39.84	15,460.16	0.26
120-4300 MISC INCOME	600.00	4.00	4.00	596.00	0.67
120-4505 LEASE INCOME	8,400.00	161.54	161.54	8,238.46	1.92
TOTAL REVENUES	1,025,200.00	22,864.32	22,864.32	1,002,335.68	1.92

NON-DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
120-5-00-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	15,200.00	-	-	15,200.00	-
120-5-00-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	-	296.00	296.00	(296.00)	-
120-5-00-5025 RETIREE HEALTH BENEFITS	5,400.00	644.04	644.04	4,755.96	11.93
120-5-00-5040 ELECTION EXPENSE	2,500.00	-	-	2,500.00	-
120-5-00-5060 GASOLINE, OIL & FUEL	12,600.00	345.27	345.27	12,254.73	2.74
120-5-00-5061 VEHICLE MAINT	8,000.00	-	-	8,000.00	-
120-5-00-5062 TAXES & LIC	400.00	-	-	400.00	-
120-5-00-5074 INSURANCE	19,800.00	-	-	19,800.00	-
120-5-00-5075 BANK FEES	6,800.00	889.76	889.76	5,910.24	13.08
120-5-00-5080 MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTIOns	5,300.00	163.13	163.13	5,136.87	3.08
120-5-00-5092 POSTAGE & SHIPPING	100.00	-	-	100.00	-
120-5-00-5110 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	47,600.00	-	-	47,600.00	-
120-5-00-5121 LEGAL SERVICES	11,700.00	-	-	11,700.00	-
120-5-00-5122 ENGINEERING SERVICES	12,000.00	-	-	12,000.00	-
120-5-00-5123 OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	25,000.00	32.55	32.55	24,967.45	0.13
120-5-00-5130 PRINTING & PUBLICATION	200.00	-	-	200.00	-
120-5-00-5135 NEWSLETTER	2,000.00	-	-	2,000.00	-
120-5-00-5148 OPERATING SUPPLIES	12,000.00	283.87	283.87	11,716.13	2.37
120-5-00-5150 REPAIR & REPLACE	52,500.00	64.10	64.10	52,435.90	0.12
120-5-00-5155 MAINT BLDG & GROUNDS	5,300.00	1,157.50	1,157.50	4,142.50	21.84
120-5-00-5156 CUSTODIAL SERVICES	-	506.25	506.25	(506.25)	-
120-5-00-5160 SLUDGE DISPOSAL	23,900.00	-	-	23,900.00	-
120-5-00-5170 TRAVEL & MEETINGS	400.00	62.16	62.16	337.84	15.54
120-5-00-5179 ADM MISC EXPENSE	500.00	22.95	22.95	477.05	4.59
120-5-00-5191 TELEPHONE	11,100.00	294.42	294.42	10,805.58	2.65
120-5-00-5192 ELECTRICITY	20,000.00	-	-	20,000.00	-
120-5-00-5195 ENV/MONITORING	31,000.00	1,413.00	1,413.00	29,587.00	4.56
120-5-00-5198 ANNUAL OPERATING FEES	3,400.00	-	-	3,400.00	-
120-5-00-5310 EQUIPMENT - FIELD	-	1,063.28	1,063.28	(1,063.28)	-
120-5-00-5311 EQUIPMENT - OFFICE	11,500.00	-	-	11,500.00	-
120-5-00-5312 TOOLS - FIELD	2,200.00	-	-	2,200.00	-
120-5-00-5545 RECORDING FEES	200.00	-	-	200.00	-
120-5-00-5585 FLOOD CONTROL EXPENSE	200.00	-	-	200.00	-
120-5-00-5590 NON-OPERATING OTHER	37,500.00	-	-	37,500.00	-
TOTAL	386,300.00	7,238.28	7,238.28	379,061.72	1.87

ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
120-5-10-5010 SALARIES & WAGES	164,000.00	13,301.35	13,301.35	150,698.65	8.11
120-5-10-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	23,500.00	1,558.57	1,558.57	21,941.43	6.63
120-5-10-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	30,300.00	1,735.72	1,735.72	28,564.28	5.73
120-5-10-5080 MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTION	700.00	-	-	700.00	-
120-5-10-5090 OFFICE SUPPLIES	5,200.00	1,618.58	1,618.58	3,581.42	31.13
120-5-10-5170 TRAVEL MILEAGE	200.00	-	-	200.00	-
120-5-10-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	4,000.00	-	-	4,000.00	-
TOTAL	227,900.00	18,214.22	18,214.22	209,685.78	7.99

OFFICE EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
120-5-20-5010 SALARIES & WAGES	44,800.00	3,778.80	3,778.80	41,021.20	8.43
120-5-20-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	22,000.00	1,558.56	1,558.56	20,441.44	7.08
120-5-20-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	8,300.00	770.72	770.72	7,529.28	9.29
120-5-20-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	800.00	-	-	800.00	-
TOTAL	75,900.00	6,108.08	6,108.08	69,791.92	8.05

FIELD EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
120-5-30-5010 SALARIES & WAGES	206,000.00	15,977.91	15,977.91	190,022.09	7.76
120-5-30-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	43,600.00	3,671.78	3,671.78	39,928.22	8.42
120-5-30-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	37,300.00	2,813.43	2,813.43	34,486.57	7.54
120-5-30-5090 OFFICE SUPPLIES	1,000.00	9.95	9.95	990.05	1.00
120-5-30-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	6,000.00	-	-	6,000.00	-
TOTAL	293,900.00	22,473.07	22,473.07	271,426.93	7.65

DIRECTORS EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
120-5-40-5010 DIRECTORS COMPENSATION	1,200.00	-	-	1,200.00	-
120-5-40-5030 DIRECTOR HEALTH BENEFITS	39,700.00	2,841.58	2,841.58	36,886.70	-
120-5-40-5176 DIRECTOR TRAINING	300.00	-	-	300.00	-
TOTAL	41,200.00	2,841.58	2,841.58	38,386.70	6.90



HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

JULY 2014

Financial Report

REVENUE & EXPENSE WATER REPORT

7/1/2014-7/31/2014

130-WATER ENTERPRISE FUND FINANCIAL SUMMARY	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
ALL REVENUE	1,298,200.00	4,900.24	4,900.24	1,293,299.76	0.38

EXPENDITURE SUMMARY					
NON-DEPARTMENTAL	738,800.00	6,325.36	6,325.36	732,474.64	0.86
ADMINISTRATION	237,000.00	18,235.56	18,235.56	218,764.44	7.69
OFFICE	79,200.00	6,092.54	6,092.54	73,107.46	7.69
FIELD	298,500.00	18,596.41	18,596.41	279,903.59	6.23
DIRECTORS	42,000.00	2,813.30	2,813.30	39,186.70	6.70
TOTAL	1,395,500.00	52,063.17	52,063.17	1,343,436.83	3.73

REVENUES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-4035 RECONNECT FEE	13,000.00	170.00	170.00	12,830.00	1.31
130-4039 WATER METER INST	300.00	-	-	300.00	-
130-4040 RECORDING FEE	100.00	10.00	10.00	90.00	10.00
130-4045 AVAILABILITY FEES	37,800.00	-	-	37,800.00	-
130-4110 COMM WATER USE	13,800.00	1,151.03	1,151.03	12,648.97	8.34
130-4112 GOV'T WATER USE	900.00	74.26	74.26	825.74	8.25
130-4115 WATER USE	1,036,000.00	583.58	583.58	1,035,416.42	0.06
130-4117 WATER OVERAGE FEE	161,200.00	(296.43)	(296.43)	161,496.43	(0.18)
130-4118 WATER OVERAGE COMM	11,200.00	2,661.29	2,661.29	8,538.71	23.76
130-4210 LATE FEE	23,000.00	2.81	2.81	22,997.19	0.01
130-4215 RETURNED CHECK FEE	700.00	25.00	25.00	675.00	3.57
130-4300 MISC INCOME	200.00	29.08	29.08	170.92	14.54
130-4505 LEASE INCOME	-	484.62	484.62	(484.62)	-
130-4550 INTEREST INCOME	-	5.00	5.00	(5.00)	-
TOTAL	1,298,200.00	4,900.24	4,900.24	1,293,299.76	0.38

NON-DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-5-00-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	16,000.00	-	-	16,000.00	-
130-5-00-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	-	296.00	296.00	(296.00)	-
130-5-00-5025 RETIREE HEALTH BENEFITS	5,400.00	(644.04)	(644.04)	6,044.04	(11.93)
130-5-00-5040 ELECTION EXPENSE	2,500.00	-	-	2,500.00	-
130-5-00-5060 GASOLINE, OIL & FUEL	11,800.00	345.26	345.26	11,454.74	2.93
130-5-00-5061 VEHICLE MAINT	12,000.00	-	-	12,000.00	-
130-5-00-5062 TAXES & LIC	800.00	-	-	800.00	-
130-5-00-5074 INSURANCE	19,800.00	-	-	19,800.00	-
130-5-00-5075 BANK FEES	6,800.00	889.75	889.75	5,910.25	13.08
130-5-00-5080 MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTIONS	10,000.00	163.12	163.12	9,836.88	1.63
130-5-00-5092 POSTAGE & SHIPPING	100.00	-	-	100.00	-
130-5-00-5110 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	43,500.00	596.23	596.23	42,903.77	1.37
130-5-00-5121 LEGAL SERVICES	11,700.00	-	-	11,700.00	-
130-5-00-5122 ENGINEERING SERVICES	18,000.00	-	-	18,000.00	-
130-5-00-5123 OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	97,000.00	32.55	32.55	96,967.45	0.03
130-5-00-5124 WATER RIGHTS	10,000.00	-	-	10,000.00	-
130-5-00-5130 PRINTING & PUBLICATION	200.00	-	-	200.00	-
130-5-00-5135 NEWSLETTER	2,000.00	-	-	2,000.00	-
130-5-00-5145 EQUIPMENT RENTAL	2,100.00	-	-	2,100.00	-
130-5-00-5148 OPERATING SUPPLIES	1,900.00	-	-	1,900.00	-
130-5-00-5150 REPAIR & REPLACE	52,000.00	544.43	544.43	51,455.57	1.05
130-5-00-5155 MAINT BLDG & GROUNDS	4,400.00	1,157.50	1,157.50	3,242.50	26.31
130-5-00-5156 CUSTODIAL SERVICES	-	1,068.75	1,068.75	(1,068.75)	-
130-5-00-5170 TRAVEL & MEETINGS	1,300.00	62.16	62.16	1,237.84	4.78
130-5-00-5179 ADM MISC EXPENSE	500.00	22.94	22.94	477.06	4.59
130-5-00-5191 TELEPHONE	11,100.00	294.43	294.43	10,805.57	2.65
130-5-00-5192 ELECTRICITY	150,800.00	-	-	150,800.00	-
130-5-00-5195 ENV/MONITORING	7,100.00	283.00	283.00	6,817.00	3.99
130-5-00-5198 ANNUAL OPERATING FEES	26,700.00	-	-	26,700.00	-
130-5-00-5310 EQUIPMENT - FIELD	-	1,063.28	1,063.28	(1,063.28)	-
130-5-00-5311 EQUIPMENT - OFFICE	10,900.00	-	-	10,900.00	-
130-5-00-5312 TOOLS - FIELD	1,400.00	-	-	1,400.00	-
130-5-00-5505 WATER CONSERVATION	7,600.00	150.00	150.00	7,450.00	1.97
130-5-00-5545 RECORDING FEES	300.00	-	-	300.00	-
130-5-00-5580 TRANSFERS OUT	173,000.00	-	-	173,000.00	-
130-5-00-5585 FLOOD CONTROL EXPENSE	100.00	-	-	100.00	-
130-5-00-5650 CAPITAL CONTINGENCY	20,000.00	-	-	20,000.00	-
TOTAL	738,800.00	6,325.36	6,325.36	732,474.64	0.86

ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-5-10-5010 SALARIES & WAGES	164,000.00	13,301.26	13,301.26	150,698.74	8.11
130-5-10-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	25,100.00	1,543.05	1,543.05	23,556.95	6.15
130-5-10-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	30,400.00	1,735.72	1,735.72	28,664.28	5.71
130-5-10-5080 MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTION	8,600.00	-	-	8,600.00	-
130-5-10-5090 OFFICE SUPPLIES	4,100.00	1,618.57	1,618.57	2,481.43	39.48
130-5-10-5170 TRAVEL MILEAGE	800.00	36.96	36.96	763.04	4.62
130-5-10-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	4,000.00	-	-	4,000.00	-
TOTAL	237,000.00	18,235.56	18,235.56	218,764.44	7.69

OFFICE EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-5-20-5010 SALARIES & WAGES	47,000.00	3,778.80	3,778.80	43,221.20	8.04
130-5-20-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	22,000.00	1,543.06	1,543.06	20,456.94	7.01
130-5-20-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	9,400.00	770.68	770.68	8,629.32	8.20
130-5-20-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	800.00	-	-	800.00	-
TOTAL	79,200.00	6,092.54	6,092.54	73,107.46	7.69

FIELD EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-5-30-5010 SALARIES & WAGES	199,800.00	12,764.55	12,764.55	187,035.45	6.39
130-5-30-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	59,300.00	3,452.46	3,452.46	55,847.54	5.82
130-5-30-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	34,900.00	2,269.45	2,269.45	32,630.55	6.50
130-5-30-5090 OFFICE SUPPLIES	2,000.00	9.95	9.95	1,990.05	0.50
130-5-30-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	2,500.00	100.00	100.00	2,400.00	4.00
TOTAL FIELD	298,500.00	18,596.41	18,596.41	279,903.59	6.23

DIRECTORS EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-5-40-5010 DIRECTORS COMPENSATION	1,200.00	-	-	1,200.00	-
130-5-40-5030 DIRECTOR HEALTH BENEFITS	39,700.00	2,813.30	2,813.30	36,886.70	-
130-5-40-5176 DIRECTOR TRAINING	1,100.00	-	-	1,100.00	-
TOTAL	42,000.00	2,813.30	2,813.30	39,186.70	6.70



HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

JULY 2014
FINANCIAL REPORT

POOLED CASH
AS OF JULY 31, 2014

Beginning Balance	92,650.48
Cash Receipts	
Deposit	304,952.34
Transfers	120,000.00
Total Receipts	424,952.34
Cash Disbursements	
Accounts Payable	142,506.58
Payroll	42,708.48
Bank Fees	1,779.51
Total Disbursements	186,994.57
Ending Balance	330,608.25

TEMORARY
INVESTMENTS

Fund	LAIF	Money Mkt	CD 90 days	CD 6 month	Total	G/L Bal
120 Sewer Operating Fund	66,858.70	105,283.58	-	-	172,142.28	172,142.28
130 Water Operating Fund	222,615.95	(77,897.71)	100,041.66	-	244,759.90	299,610.49
215 1995-2 Redemption	451,981.07	369,631.52	-	-	821,612.59	821,612.59
217 State Revolving Loan Sewer	158,514.77	290,696.09	-	-	449,210.86	449,201.86
218 CIEDB Redemption	11,439.11	(132,708.64)	-	-	(121,269.53)	(121,269.53)
219 USDARUS Solar Loan (Sewer)	814.12	30,431.53	-	-	31,245.65	31,245.65
313 Wastewater Cap Fac Reserved	431,317.04	25,906.68	-	-	457,223.72	457,223.72
314 Wastewater Cap Fac Unrestricted	53,616.99	3,305.84	-	126,512.23	183,435.06	183,435.06
320 Water Capital Fund	0.05	2.93	-	-	2.98	2.98
350 CIEDB Loan Reserve	170,102.76	-	-	-	170,102.76	170,102.76
711 Bond Administration	26,979.70	14,399.68	-	-	41,379.38	41,379.38
*interest accrued not posted to GL	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,594,240.26	629,051.50	100,041.66	126,512.23	2,449,845.65	2,449,845.65

* interest is posted to G/L quarterly.



HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

JULY 2014

FINANCIAL REPORT

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

2014-2015 BUDGET

Sewer	Budget	Yr to Date Actual
Video Inspections of Sewer Laterals	35,000	0.00
Repair Sewer Lateral Leaks	35,000	0.00
Prepare Sewer Capital Improvement Plan	20,000	0.00
Install Security Fencing at Lift Station 1 & 4	10,000	0.00
Total	100,000	0.00

Water	Budget	Yr to Date Actuals
Total		0.00



Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District

19400 Hartmann Road
Hidden Valley Lake, CA 95467
707.987.9201
707.987.3237 fax
www.hiddenvalleylakecsd.com

MEMO

To: Board of Directors

From: Roland Sanford

Date: August 14, 2014

RE: General Manager's Monthly Report

The ongoing drought continues to dominate the news – and staff time. For better or worse the District has been swept up in wave of statewide emergency regulations recently imposed by the State Water Resources Control Board. Despite the drought, the District's water supply is in reasonably good shape – the water is physically present. But as we will discuss on the 19th, these recently imposed restrictions will significantly impact our ability to provide water for all beneficial uses, and in the coming months necessitate a reallocation of staff resources toward water supply/use issues.



Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District

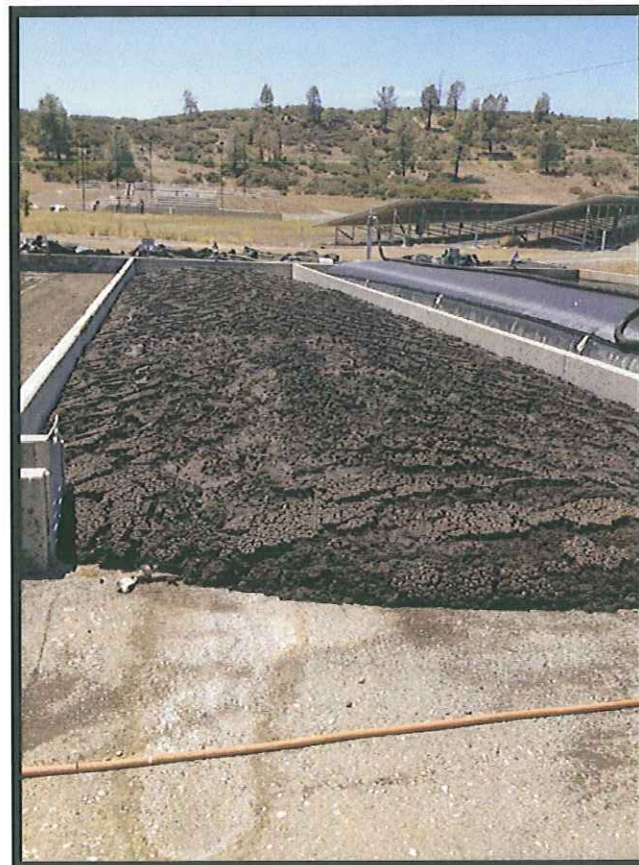
July 2014 Report

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Redbud mainline
leak repaired
with new saddle
on water main.



Drying bed at Water Reclamation Plant

July 2014

Wastewater Operations and Maintenance Report

Wastewater Collection System:

This month was spent over at lift station 3 for pump #2 repairs. Pump #2 kept tripping, in return the alarm system notification was triggered. Someone has been flushing Swiffer's down the sewer and it has been tripping out pump #2. The pump was pulled 4 times this month and on the 4th time I called Shape and Shape told me to remove the wear ring from the pump and this would resolve the problem. This is a **temporary** fix till we can find a more permanent solution. We had to bring bioxide to lift station 4. Sprayed citrus at lift station 5 for odor control.

Wastewater Treatment Plant:

We fixed one of the floats at headwork's because it wasn't calling for the rake to kick on when the flow was coming through. The float had build up on it and needed to be cleaned. After doing that the float worked great. We also had to fix one of the flow gates in the inflow boxes that had fallen down and blocked our flow to the AB. Saved a baby rabbit and a baby skunk that were stuck in the sludge bed. The walked/hopped away just fine. This month we also did some grease removal from lift stations 5 and 6. Also started to stage the dry sludge in sludge bed #2. We cut open a geo tube and ran the tractor up and down it to help dry it out quicker. Met with John Gardener about getting an upgrade on our cl2 analyzer because the one we have now is broken and obsolete. We had a chain break in the AB and Sam and I fixed it, had to get a new cable on the chain because the old one was old and brittle. we got bed number 3 all cleaned out and ready to waste into when we need to. Other than that doing daily operations and keeping the plant in tip top shape.

Eff Pond level – 13.14'

July Plant Effluent – 6.11MG



Lift station 3 pump #2 tripped again and was pulled to clean and fix it. Crane was down so we used the tri pod to pull the pump.



Sludge bed cleanup.

July 2014

Water Operations and Maintenance Report

Water

A six inch mainline saddle was replaced on Redbud after finding the leak using the District's leak detection device.

On Mountain Meadow North an eight inch ductile iron mainline leak. The leak was repaired and asphalt was laid where Field Operations cut into the road.

Tank Site 1B was leaking and was repaired by tightening the bands around the redwood tank and plugged some carpenter bee holes. General maintenance was performed on tanks.

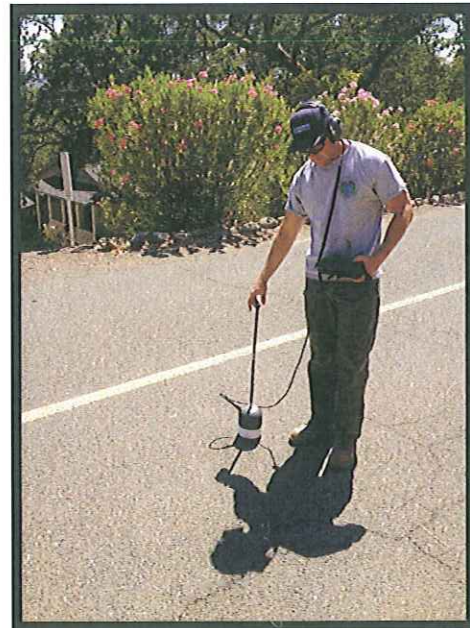
Spruce Grove/Knollview's PRV was failing to regulate the water pressure. This was caught during routine rounds. The cause was a cracked inlet port feeding the pilot control valve, which was causing air in the main valve. The emergency bypass was opened allowing isolation of the main PRV and for uninterrupted service. A cracked fitting was replaced and air was bled from the main valve body. Reset operating pressure back to normal settings.

The Putah Creek pipeline was setup until further notice from the State Water Resources Control Board regarding the approval of the Petition for Temporary Urgency Change.

Staff performed general maintenance, responded to service orders and took routine bacterial samples.



Spruce Grove/Knollview PRV repair.



Leak detection on Redbud.

July 2014 Monthly Report

WATER CONNECTIONS

RESIDENTIAL METERS	2416
COMMERCIAL & GOVERNMENT METERS	<u>34</u>
TOTAL METERS	2447

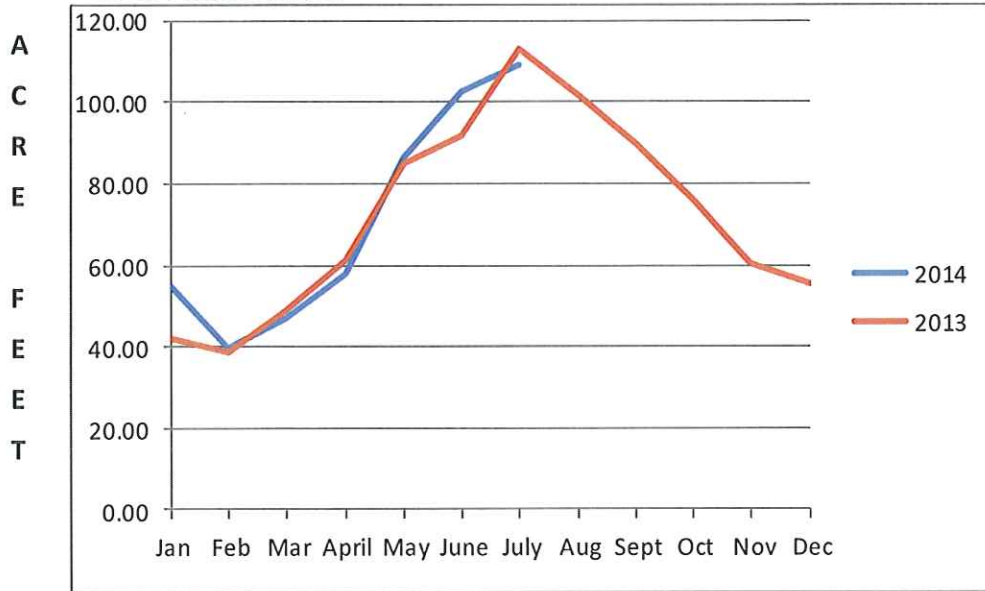
WASTEWATER CONNECTIONS

RESIDENTIAL	1457
COMMERCIAL & GOVERNMENT	<u>35.2</u>
TOTAL	<u>1492.20</u>

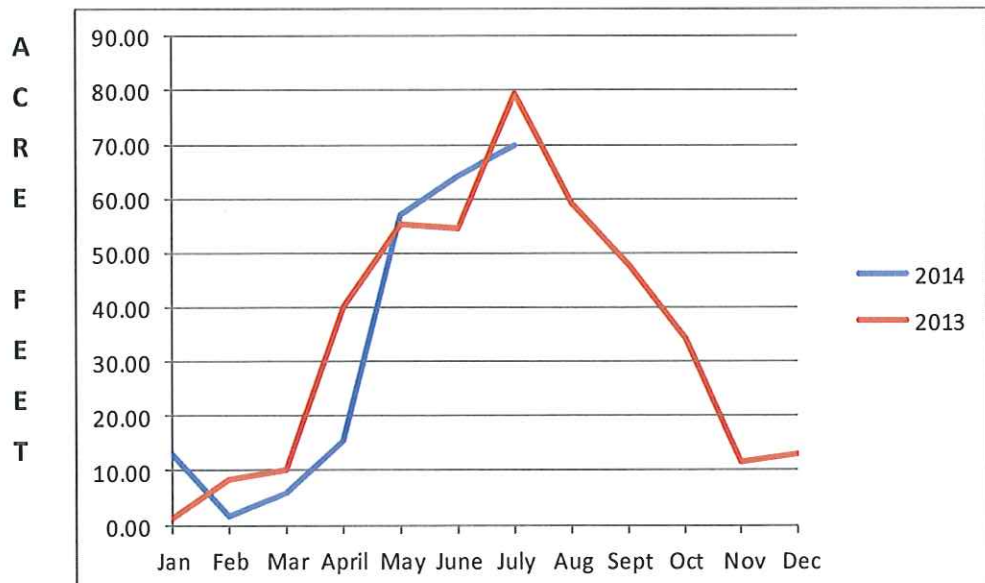
OVERTIME HOURS - 31 \$1,055.29

Rainfall at HVLCS D	Rainfall in inches
October 2013	0.00
November	0.40
December	0.00
January 2014	0.45
February	13.3
March	3.75
April	2.17
May	0.00
June	0.00
July	0.00
August	
September	
Totals	20.07

WELL PRODUCTION



RECLAIMED WATER USE



**ACTION OF
HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

DATE: August 19, 2014

AGENDA ITEM: Public Hearing to consider placement of default balance liens on real property pursuant to Government Code Section 61115

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conduct public hearing in accordance with Government Code Section 61115 to provide the landowners associated with the properties identified in Exhibit A, and/or the public, the opportunity to protest or otherwise dispute the default balances calculated by staff for each of the properties identified in Exhibit A. At the conclusion of the public hearing and in the absence of good cause, staff recommends that the Board uphold the charges and associated penalty fees as proposed in Exhibit A

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Potential recovery of \$1,153.39 past due charges and associated penalty fees

BACKGROUND:

Default balance liens are typically placed on properties with District water and/or sewer accounts that are at least 45 days past due. A list of properties with past due accounts of 45 days or longer, and for which the District has not already placed a lien against, is presented in Exhibit A. Pursuant to Government Code Section 61115, the Board must hold a public hearing to allow landowners the opportunity to protest or otherwise dispute the charges and associated penalty fees being levied against their property by the District. At the conclusion of the public hearing the Board can uphold or modify the charges and associated penalty fees for any or all subject properties.

APPROVED
AS RECOMMENDED

OTHER
(SEE BELOW)

Modification to recommendation and/or other actions:

I, Roland Sanford, Secretary to the Board, do hereby certify that the foregoing action was regularly introduced, passed, and adopted by said Board of Directors at a regular board meeting thereof held on (DATE) by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent

Secretary to the Board

PROPERTY LIENS - AUGUST 2014

EXHIBIT A

A \$10 FILING FEE HAS BEEN ADDED

NAME	ADDRESS	APN	AMOUNT
SCOTT FURGESSON	18441 SPYGLASS ROAD	141-266-22	\$205.00
WASHINTON MUTUAL	20202 INDIAN ROCK	141-421-07	\$162.33
DANNY HERNANDEZ	17263 KNOLLVIEW DRIVE	141-021-11	\$393.03
SANDRA JIMINEZ	18363 KENTWOOD PLACE	142-413-06	\$393.03
			<hr/>
			\$1,153.39

**ACTION OF
HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

DATE: August 19, 2014

AGENDA ITEM: Discussion and Possible Action: Adoption of Resolution 2014-12 confirming default balances and directing staff to file liens on real property

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Adopt Resolution 2014-12 of the Board of Directors of the Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District confirming the Default Balance associated with the Defaulting Bill Identified in Exhibit A and directing staff to file a lien on said properties.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Potential recovery of \$1,153.39 past due charges and associated penalty fees.

BACKGROUND:

Default balance liens are typically placed on properties with District water and/or sewer accounts that are at least 45 days past due. A list of properties with past due accounts of 45 days or longer, and for which the District has not already placed a lien against, is presented in Exhibit A. Pursuant to Government Code Section 6115, the Board must hold a public hearing to allow landowners the opportunity to protest or otherwise dispute the charges and associated penalty fees being levied against their property by the District. At the conclusion of the public hearing the Board can uphold or modify the charges and associated penalty fees for any or all subject properties. Assuming the Board chooses to uphold the charges and associated penalty fees, as recommended by staff, the Board would then adopt a resolution (copy attached) confirming the default balances and authorizing staff to proceed with the filing of property liens on subject properties.

APPROVED
AS RECOMMENDED

OTHER
(SEE BELOW)

Modification to recommendation and/or other actions:

I, Roland Sanford, Secretary to the Board, do hereby certify that the foregoing action was regularly introduced, passed, and adopted by said Board of Directors at a regular board meeting thereof held on (DATE) by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent

Secretary to the Board

RESOLUTION NO. 2014-12

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT CONFIRMING THE DEFAULT BALANCE ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEFAULTING BILL LISTED IN EXHIBIT A AND DIRECTING STAFF TO FILE A LIEN ON SAID PROPERTY

WHEREAS, the Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District (the "District") previously cited the properties identified in Exhibit A for a Defaulting Bill (as defined in Resolution No. 2008-02); and

WHEREAS, notice of a public hearing to determine the amount of the Default Balance (as defined in Resolution No. 2008-02) under a Defaulting Bill was mailed to the property owners listed in Exhibit A; and

WHEREAS, notice of said public hearing was published in accordance with Section 6066 of the California Government Code; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Resolution No. 2008-02, said public hearing was conducted on August 19, 2014, at 7:00 p.m. at 19400 Hartmann Road, Boardroom, Hidden Valley Lake, California; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the District to recover the Default Balance; and

WHEREAS, the District has satisfied all notice and hearing requirements under Section 61115 of the California Government Code; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the District Board of Directors hereby adopts Resolution No. 2014-12 confirming the Default Balance in the amount of \$1,153.39; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the District does direct the staff to file a lien for the unpaid Default Balances listed in exhibit A in the amount of \$1,153.39.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing resolution was duly and regularly introduced and adopted by the Board of Directors of the Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District, County of Lake, State of California, on the 19th of August, 2014, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of said District this 19th of August, 2014.

Roland Sanford
General Manager/Secretary to the Board of Directors

Judy Mirbegian
President of the Board of Directors

PROPERTY LIENS - AUGUST 2014

EXHIBIT A

A \$10 FILING FEE HAS BEEN ADDED

NAME	ADDRESS	APN	AMOUNT
SCOTT FURGESSON	18441 SPYGLASS ROAD	141-266-22	\$205.00
WASHINTON MUTUAL	20202 INDIAN ROCK	141-421-07	\$162.33
DANNY HERNANDEZ	17263 KNOLLVIEW DRIVE	141-021-11	\$393.03
SANDRA JIMINEZ	18363 KENTWOOD PLACE	142-413-06	\$393.03
			<hr/>
			\$1,153.39

**ACTION OF
HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

DATE: August 19, 2014

AGENDA ITEM: Discussion and Possible Action: Adoption of Emergency Ordinance 2014-55 restricting outdoor landscape irrigation with potable water

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Adopt Emergency Ordinance 2014-55 restricting outdoor landscape irrigation with potable water.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Probable five to ten percent reduction in FY 2014-15 Water Fund revenues due to reduced water use.

BACKGROUND:

On July 15, 2014 the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted mandatory water conservation regulations – emergency regulations - to ensure all water purveyors and State residents redouble efforts to conserve water. These regulations were subsequently reviewed and approved by the State Office of Administrative Law and became effective July 28, 2014 (see attached Fact Sheet, Notice of Approval of Emergency Regulatory Action). Pursuant to the recently adopted regulations, the District is required to either limit irrigation of outdoor landscapes with potable water, to no more than two days per week, or implement other mandatory conservation measures that will achieve a comparable reduction in water consumption.

Staff is recommending the Board adopt Emergency Ordinance 2014-55 (copy attached), which if adopted, would limit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water to no more than two days per week, with the following “irrigation day” restrictions:

- a) All properties with even-numbered street addresses shall limit outdoor irrigation to no more than two of the following days: Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
- b) All properties with odd-numbered street addresses shall limit outdoor irrigation to no more than two of the following days: Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday

The above restrictions would take effect immediately – upon adoption of the proposed ordinance – and remain in effect until rescinded by the HVLCSB Board, and ultimately, not until the SWRCB rescinds its mandatory water conservation regulations. Given the rather poor prospects for rain, the mandatory water conservation regulations are likely to remain in effect until at least November or December of this year.

The proposed Emergency Ordinance 2014-55 has been reviewed and approved as to form by the District's water attorneys; Ellison, Schneider & Harris L.L.P.

APPROVED
AS RECOMMENDED

OTHER
(SEE BELOW)

Modification to recommendation and/or other actions:

I, Roland Sanford, Secretary to the Board, do hereby certify that the foregoing action was regularly introduced, passed, and adopted by said Board of Directors at a regular board meeting thereof held on (DATE) by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent

Secretary to the Board

ORDINANCE NO. 2014-55

ORDINANCE OF THE HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT ESTABLISHING MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

WHEREAS, California is experiencing one of the most severe droughts on record; and

WHEREAS, on January 17, 2014 Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. declared a drought state of emergency due to severe drought conditions in California and, among other things, called on all Californians to reduce their water usage by twenty percent; and

WHEREAS, on April 25, 2014 Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. issued an executive order to strengthen the state's ability to manage water and habitat effectively in drought conditions and called on all Californians to redouble their efforts to conserve water; and

WHEREAS, California Water Code section 1058.5 grants the State Water Resources Control Board the authority to adopt emergency regulations in certain drought years in order "to prevent the waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of water, to promote water recycling or water conservation, to require curtailment of diversions when water is not available under the diverter's priority of right, or in furtherance of any of the foregoing, to require reporting of diversion or use or the preparation of monitoring reports"; and

WHEREAS, on July 15, 2014 and pursuant to California Water Code section 1058.5 the State Water Resources Control Board adopted California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 863, 864, and 865 to reduce urban water usage; and

WHEREAS, on July 28, 2014, California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 863, 864, and 865 became effective upon approval by the California Office of Administrative Law and filing with the California Secretary of State's Office; and

WHEREAS, California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 865(e) requires each distributor of a public water supply, as defined in California Water Code section 350, that is not an urban water supplier, to take one or more of the following actions within thirty (30) days after the effective date of the emergency regulations:

- (1) Limit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water by the persons it serves to no more than two days per week; or
- (2) Implement another mandatory conservation measure or measures intended to achieve a comparable reduction in water consumption by the persons it serves relative to the amount consumed in 2013.

WHEREAS, Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District is not an urban water supplier, as defined by California Water Code section 10617, but is a distributor of a public water supply, as defined by California Water Code section 350, and is therefore subject to the requirements set forth in California Code of Regulation, title 23, section 865(e); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Water Code sections 31026 and 31027, Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District may restrict water use during any emergency caused by drought and may prescribe and define by ordinance the restrictions, prohibitions and exclusions.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Directors of Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District that:

1. Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water shall be limited to no more than two days per week, with the following "irrigation day" restrictions:
 - a). All properties with even-numbered street addresses shall limit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf to no more than two of the following days: Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
 - b). All properties with odd-numbered street addresses shall limit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf to no more than two of the following days: Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
2. The above outdoor irrigation restrictions shall become effective immediately upon adoption of this Ordinance and shall remain in effect until rescinded.
3. The provisions of this Ordinance shall prevail and control in the event of inconsistency between this Ordinance and any other rules and regulations of the Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on _____, 2014 by the following vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

Judy Mirbegian
President of the Board of Directors

ATTEST:

Roland Sanford
Secretary to the Board of Directors



Fact Sheet

Mandatory Water Conservation Regulation Go Into Effect

An [emergency regulation](#) to increase conservation practices for all Californians became effective July 29, 2014. The new conservation regulation targets outdoor urban water use. In some areas of the State, 50 percent or more of daily water use is for lawns and outdoor landscaping. This regulation establishes the minimum level of activity that residents, businesses and water suppliers must meet as the drought deepens and will be in effect for 270 days unless extended or repealed.

Prohibitions for ALL urban water users in California:

- The application of potable water to any driveway or sidewalk.
- Using potable water to water outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff to adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots or structures.
- Using a hose that dispenses potable water to wash a motor vehicle, unless the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle.
- Using potable water in a fountain or decorative water feature, unless the water is recirculated. Recycled water is not mandated, but encouraged for fountain use.

Requirements for Urban Water Suppliers (serving >3000 connections):

- Implement water shortage contingency plans to a level where restrictions on outdoor irrigation are mandatory.
- Urban water suppliers without a plan, or without an adequate plan, must either mandate that outdoor irrigation be reduced to no more than twice a week or implement other mandatory use restrictions that provide a comparable level of savings.
- Report monthly water production beginning August 15. Include an estimate of the gallons per capita per day used by residential customers beginning with the October 15 report.

Requirements for Other Water Suppliers (serving <3000 connections):

- Mandate that outdoor irrigation be reduced to no more than twice a week or implement other mandatory use restrictions that provide a comparable level of savings.



Assessing Compliance

- Individual Prohibitions – evaluating alleged violations and taking enforcement action is primarily a local discretionary action.
- Water Suppliers – compliance will be evaluated based on multiple factors including implementation of the required actions, the content of the monthly reports (Urban Water Suppliers), and other relevant information.

Tips for Implementing the New Regulations

- Notify and educate staff, ratepayers and the community at large about the prohibitions.
- Inform ratepayers of the requirements of the stage of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan required by the regulations.
- Access the water conservation resources clearinghouse, a partnership of the State of California and the Association of California Water Agencies at either <http://www.saveourh2o.org/> or <http://saveourwater.com/>

Contact Information

- Report State Agency water waste at <http://www.saveourh2o.org/report-water-waste>
- Contact the State Water Board's drought hotline for questions on drought-related activities including general questions on the emergency regulations: (916) 341-5342.

More information on the emergency regulation can be found at the [Conservation Regulation Portal](#).

(This fact sheet was last updated July 29, 2014)

**State of California
Office of Administrative Law**

In re:
State Water Resources Control Board

Regulatory Action:

Title 23, California Code of Regulations

Adopt sections: 863, 864, 865

Amend sections:

Repeal sections:

**NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF EMERGENCY
REGULATORY ACTION**

**Government Code Sections 11346.1 and
11349.6**

OAL File No. 2014-0718-01 E

The State Water Resources Control Board (Board) submitted this emergency action to adopt three sections and a new article in title 23 of the California Code of Regulations pertaining to drought emergency water conservation. The proposed action addresses severe impacts on California's water supplies and its ability to meet all water demands in the state due to the current drought, which was declared to be a state of emergency by Governor Brown in two executive orders issued in 2014. The second executive order, issued April 25, 2014, directed the Board to adopt emergency regulations, pursuant to Water Code section 1058.5, to ensure that urban water suppliers implement drought response plans to limit outdoor irrigation and other wasteful water practices.

OAL approves this emergency regulatory action pursuant to sections 11346.1 and 11349.6 of the Government Code.

This emergency regulatory action is effective on 7/28/2014 and, pursuant to section 1058.5 of the Water Code, will expire on 4/25/2015. The Certificate of Compliance for this action is due no later than 4/24/2015.

Date: 7/28/2014



Richard L. Smith
Senior Attorney

For: DEBRA M. CORNEZ
Director

Original: Thomas Howard
Copy: Carlos Mejia

EMERGENCY

Instructions on reverse)

For use by Secretary of State only

STD. 400 (REV. 01-2013)

OAL FILE NUMBERS	NOTICE FILE NUMBER Z-	REGULATORY ACTION NUMBER	EMERGENCY NUMBER 2014-0718-01E
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For use by Office of Administrative Law (OAL) only

NOTICE AGENCY WITH RULEMAKING AUTHORITY State Water Resources Control Board	REGULATIONS 2014 JUL 18 PM 12:09 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
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2014 JUL 28 PM 1:30

Debra Bowen
 DEBRA BOWEN
 SECRETARY OF STATE

AGENCY FILE NUMBER (if any)

A. PUBLICATION OF NOTICE (Complete for publication in Notice Register)

1. SUBJECT OF NOTICE Drought Emergency Water Conservation	TITLE(S) 23	FIRST SECTION AFFECTED 863	2. REQUESTED PUBLICATION DATE
3. NOTICE TYPE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice re Proposed Regulatory Action <input type="checkbox"/> Other	4. AGENCY CONTACT PERSON Carlos Mejia	TELEPHONE NUMBER (916) 341-5184	FAX NUMBER (Optional) (916) 341-5199
OAL USE ONLY	ACTION ON PROPOSED NOTICE <input type="checkbox"/> Approved as Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Approved as Modified <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproved/Withdrawn	NOTICE REGISTER NUMBER	PUBLICATION DATE

B. SUBMISSION OF REGULATIONS (Complete when submitting regulations)

1a. SUBJECT OF REGULATION(S) Drought Emergency Water Conservation	1b. ALL PREVIOUS RELATED OAL REGULATORY ACTION NUMBER(S)
--	--

2. SPECIFY CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLES AND SECTION(S) (Including title 26, if toxics related)	
SECTION(S) AFFECTED (List all section number(s) individually. Attach additional sheet if needed.)	ADOPT 863, 864, 865
	AMEND
TITLE(S) 23 via 7/10/14	REPEAL

3. TYPE OF FILING			
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular Rulemaking (Gov. Code §11346)	<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate of Compliance: The agency officer named below certifies that this agency complied with the provisions of Gov. Code §§11346.2-11347.3 either before the emergency regulation was adopted or within the time period required by statute.	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Readopt (Gov. Code, §11346.1(h))	<input type="checkbox"/> Changes Without Regulatory Effect (Cal. Code Regs., title 1, §100)
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmittal of disapproved or withdrawn nonemergency filing (Gov. Code §§11349.3, 11349.4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmittal of disapproved or withdrawn emergency filing (Gov. Code, §11346.1)	<input type="checkbox"/> File & Print	<input type="checkbox"/> Print Only
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency (Gov. Code, §11346.1(b))		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Emergency (Wat. Code, §1058.5)</u>	per agency request <i>RS</i>

4. ALL BEGINNING AND ENDING DATES OF AVAILABILITY OF MODIFIED REGULATIONS AND/OR MATERIAL ADDED TO THE RULEMAKING FILE (Cal. Code Regs. title 1, §44 and Gov. Code §11347.1)

5. EFFECTIVE DATE OF CHANGES (Gov. Code, §§ 11343.4, 11346.1(d); Cal. Code Regs., title 1, §100)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Effective January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 (Gov. Code §11343.4(a))	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Effective on filing with Secretary of State	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100 Changes Without Regulatory Effect	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective other (Specify)

6. CHECK IF THESE REGULATIONS REQUIRE NOTICE TO, OR REVIEW, CONSULTATION, APPROVAL OR CONCURRENCE BY, ANOTHER AGENCY OR ENTITY			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Department of Finance (Form STD. 399) (SAM §6660)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair Political Practices Commission	<input type="checkbox"/> State Fire Marshal	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <i>request RS</i>			

7. CONTACT PERSON Carlos Mejia	TELEPHONE NUMBER (916) 341-5184	FAX NUMBER (Optional) (916) 341-5199	E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional) carlos.mejia@waterboards.ca.gov
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8. I certify that the attached copy of the regulation(s) is a true and correct copy of the regulation(s) identified on this form, that the information specified on this form is true and correct, and that I am the head of the agency taking this action, or a designee of the head of the agency, and am authorized to make this certification.

SIGNATURE OF AGENCY HEAD OR DESIGNEE <i>Caren Trgovcich</i>	DATE 7-17-2014
TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNATORY Caren Trgovcich, Chief Deputy Director, State Water Resources Control Board	

For use by Office of Administrative Law (OAL) only

ENDORSED APPROVED

JUL 28 2014

Office of Administrative Law

PROPOSED TEXT OF EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

Article 22.5. Drought Emergency Water Conservation.

Section 863. Findings of Drought Emergency.

(a) The State Water Resources Control Board finds as follows:

(1) On January 17, 2014, the Governor issued a proclamation of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act based on drought conditions;

(2) On April 25, 2014, the Governor issued a proclamation of a continued state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act based on continued drought conditions;

(3) The drought conditions that formed the basis of the Governor's emergency proclamations continue to exist;

(4) The present year is critically dry and has been immediately preceded by two or more consecutive below normal, dry, or critically dry years; and

(5) The drought conditions will likely continue for the foreseeable future and additional action by both the State Water Resources Control Board and local water suppliers will likely be necessary to further promote conservation.

Note:

Authority: Section 1058.5, Water Code.

Reference: Sections 102, 104 and 105, Water Code.

Section 864. Prohibited Activities in Promotion of Water Conservation.

(a) To promote water conservation, each of the following actions is prohibited, except where necessary to address an immediate health and safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency:

(1) The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures;

(2) The use of a hose that dispenses potable water to wash a motor vehicle, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use;

(3) The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks; and

(4) The use of potable water in a fountain or other decorative water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system.

(b) The taking of any action prohibited in subdivision (a) of this section, in addition to any other applicable civil or criminal penalties, is an infraction, punishable by a fine of up to five hundred dollars (\$500) for each day in which the violation occurs.

Note:

Authority: Section 1058.5, Water Code.

Reference: Sections 102, 104 and 105, Water Code.

Section 865. Mandatory Actions by Water Suppliers.

(a) The term "urban water supplier," when used in this section, refers to a supplier that meets the definition set forth in Water Code section 10617, except it does not refer to

PROPOSED TEXT OF EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

suppliers when they are functioning solely in a wholesale capacity, but does apply to suppliers when they are functioning in a retail capacity.

(b)(1) To promote water conservation, each urban water supplier shall implement all requirements and actions of the stage of its water shortage contingency plan that imposes mandatory restrictions on outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water.

(2) As an alternative to subdivision (b)(1), an urban water supplier may submit a request to the Executive Director for approval of an alternate plan that includes allocation-based rate structures that satisfies the requirements of chapter 3.4 (commencing with section 370) of division 1 of the Water Code, and the Executive Director may approve such an alternate plan upon determining that the rate structure, in conjunction with other measures, achieves a level of conservation that would be superior to that achieved by implementing limitations on outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water by the persons it serves to no more than two days per week.

(c) To promote water conservation, each urban water supplier that does not have a water shortage contingency plan or has been notified by the Department of Water Resources that its water shortage contingency plan does not meet the requirements of Water Code section 10632 shall, within thirty (30) days, limit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water by the persons it serves to no more than two days per week or shall implement another mandatory conservation measure or measures intended to achieve a comparable reduction in water consumption by the persons it serves relative to the amount consumed in 2013.

(d) In furtherance of the promotion of water conservation each urban water supplier shall prepare and submit to the State Water Resources Control Board by the 15th of each month a monitoring report on forms provided by the Board. The monitoring report shall include the amount of potable water the urban water supplier produced, including water provided by a wholesaler, in the preceding calendar month and shall compare that amount to the amount produced in the same calendar month in 2013. Beginning October 15, 2014, the monitoring report shall also estimate the gallons of water per person per day used by the residential customers it serves. In its initial monitoring report, each urban water supplier shall state the number of persons it serves.

(e) To promote water conservation, each distributor of a public water supply, as defined in Water Code section 350, that is not an urban water supplier shall, within thirty (30) days, take one or more of the following actions:

(1) Limit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water by the persons it serves to no more than two days per week; or

(2) Implement another mandatory conservation measure or measures intended to achieve a comparable reduction in water consumption by the persons it serves relative to the amount consumed in 2013.

Note:

Authority: Section 1058.5, Water Code.

Reference: Sections 102, 104, 105, 350, 10617 and 10632, Water Code.

**ACTION OF
HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

DATE: August 19, 2014

AGENDA ITEM: DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Adoption of Water Resources Specialist staff position and job description

RECOMMENDATIONS: Adopt Water Resources Specialist staff position and associated job description, and authorize General Manager to hire an individual for said position.

FINANCIAL IMPACT: Proposed five-step annual base salary of \$59,217.60 (Step A) to \$72,696.00 (Step E); total cost – base salary and benefits – approximately \$82,900 (Step A) to \$101,800 (Step E). Due to current vacancies, the Water Resources Specialist position can be hired without increasing the FY 2014-2015 payroll budget (accounts 120/130-5010, 120/130-5020, 120/130-5021). Among the duties to be assigned to the Water Resources Specialist are selected tasks currently performed by consultants, such as preparation of the draft annual Coyote Valley Groundwater Basin Monitoring Report – estimated net savings of \$10,000 in FY 2014-2015 - and collection of baseline environmental data in support of the ongoing water rights Petition for Change project – estimated net savings of \$10,000 in FY 2014-2015.

BACKGROUND: The District is evolving and out of necessity must become more knowledgeable and sophisticated with respect to a variety of water management issues. As demonstrated by the ongoing water/sewer rate study, the water rights Petition for Change project, and the recent water rights Temporary Urgency Petition; additional skills, most notably analytical skills, are needed to fulfill the District’s mission.

The proposed Water Resources Specialist position is intended to fulfill the District’s need for in-house analytical skills, as well as other planning and technical skills such as the collection of baseline environmental data, preparation of reports, and grant applications (see attached job description). The proposed job description is patterned after similar positions at the City of Napa, the City of Santa Rosa, and the County of Sonoma. Koff & Associates, a firm specializing in Human Resources, was retained to review the draft Water Resources Specialist job description and conduct the associated market median compensation study (see attached report by Koff & Associates dated August 11, 2014). The proposed Water Resources Specialist job description incorporates the comments and maximum annual base salary recommendations made by Koff & Associates.

APPROVED
AS RECOMMENDED

OTHER
(SEE BELOW)

Modification to recommendation and/or other actions:

I, _____, Secretary to the Board, do hereby certify that the foregoing action was regularly introduced, passed, and adopted by said Board of Directors at a regular board meeting thereof held on (DATE) by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent:

Secretary to the Board



Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District

WATER RESOURCES SPECIALIST JOB DESCRIPTION

Reports to: General Manager	Hourly Salary Range				
Status: Non - Exempt	Step A	Step B	Step C	Step D	Step E
Effective Date:	\$28.47	\$29.96	\$31.54	\$33.20	\$34.95

Definition/Summary

Under general supervision; plans and conducts technical studies and special projects to support District operations and policy/program development; performs related duties as assigned.

Essential Functions

- Collects, assembles, analyzes and interprets data pertaining to a variety of water resource management issues including supply/demand projections, water use and treatment, water quality, financial, and historical trends.
- Prepares narrative and statistical reports and makes recommendations in connection with these studies.
- Assists in the development and adoption of District initiatives through research and analysis.
- Assists with the development and maintenance of water production, treatment, and/or water use computer databases.
- Assists with the preparation and presentation of water resources exhibits at community events.
- Attends meetings, makes oral presentations and presents findings.

Other Duties

Perform other related duties as required.

Job Standards/Specifications

Knowledge of:

Compilation and interpretation of water resources data, research techniques, database management, report writing, rules of English grammar, punctuation and spelling; modern office equipment, procedures and practices.

Ability to:

Plan and conduct analytical studies; operate a variety of computer programs, including

database, spreadsheet, graphics and desktop publishing programs; maintain computer records and databases; prepare effective educational and informational written materials; make effective oral presentations; make sound independent decisions within procedural guidelines; establish and maintain effective working relationships with in-house personnel, the public and outside agencies.

Education and Experience:

Any combination of training and experience which would provide an opportunity to acquire the knowledge and abilities listed above. A typical way to obtain the required knowledge and abilities would be:

- a) graduation from a four-year college or university with major coursework in water resources, planning, engineering, natural resources, public policy or administration, or a related field, and
- b) Three years of experience with a water supply/management organization

Typical Physical Activities

The physical demands described here are representative of those necessary to successfully perform the essential functions of the Water Resources Specialist position.

Employee must be able to perform tasks requiring both sitting and standing for extended periods of time; walking short to moderate distances; occasional bending, stretching, stooping, reaching, twisting, and turning. Must be able to lift, push or pull at least 25 pounds. Must possess hand and finger dexterity sufficient to operate a computer keyboard and some hand tools; vision to read printed materials and a computer screen; hearing and speech to communicate in person and over the telephone or radio; attentiveness and concentration necessary to perform multiple tasks concurrently.

Environmental Factors

The environmental conditions described here are representative of those an employee encounters while performing the essential functions of the Water Resources Specialist position. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform essential functions.

While performing the duties of this job, the employee works primarily in an office environment with moderate noise levels and controlled temperature conditions. Employee may also work in the field and may be exposed to loud noise levels, cold and hot temperatures, inclement weather conditions, road hazards, vibration, confining workspace, chemicals, mechanical and/or electrical hazards, and hazardous physical substances and fumes. Employee may interact with upset staff and/or public and private representatives, and contractors in interpreting and enforcing District policies and procedures.

License Certificate Registration Requirement(s)

A valid California driver's license and satisfactory driving record to maintain insurability is required.

I have reviewed this Job Description with my Supervisor and agree with its contents.

Employee Signature

Date

Employer Signature

Date

To: Roland Sanford, General Manager
From: Alyssa Thompson, Project Manager
Date: August 11, 2014
RE: Classification and Compensation Study – Water Resources Specialist

In July 2014, Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District (District) contracted with Koff & Associates (K&A) to conduct a classification and compensation review for the Water Resources Specialist classification. The District desired a review of the newly developed Water Resources Specialist classification description and salary range recommendation.

Classification Analysis and Findings

K&A reviewed the Water Resources Specialist classification description developed by the District and based on our review of the description we do not recommend any changes to the Essential Functions. The only changes the District may want to consider is to change the education requirements to a four-year degree or at least make it desirable. Typically a four-year degree will provide the educational training for an incumbent to be able to plan and conduct analytical studies, collect, analyze, and interpret data, and develop reports. Additionally, the District may want to consider changing the experience requirements from “or” to “and” experience in water supply/management organization. Based on the essential functions and knowledge and abilities required, this classification is not an entry-level class and we assume that a new incumbent would require not only education but also previous related experience to do the work.

Compensation Analysis and Findings

In addition to the classification study, K&A also conducted a compensation study of the Water Resources Specialist classification based on the newly developed description.

When we contact the comparator agencies to identify possible matches, there is an assumption that we will not be able to find comparators that are 100% equivalent to this classification. Therefore, we do not just go by job titles, which can often be misleading, but we analyze each class description before we consider it as a match. Our methodology is to analyze each class description according to the factors listed below and we require that a classification’s “likeness” be at approximately 70% of the matched classification to be included. Factors that we consider include:

- Education, experience, certification, license, and other training requirements;
- Knowledge, abilities, and skills required to perform the work;
- The scope and complexity of the work;
- The authority delegated to make decisions and take action;
- The responsibility for the work of others, program administration, and budget dollars;
- Problem solving/ingenuity;
- Contacts with others (both inside and outside of the organization);

■ Koff & Associates

Solving the Human Resources Puzzle for 30 Years

- Consequences of action and decisions; and
- Working conditions.

When we do not find an appropriate match with one class, we often identify a broad or general comparator classification or we use “brackets” which can be functional or represent a span in scope of responsibility. A functional bracket means that the job of one classification at the District is performed by two classifications at a comparator agency. A “bracket” representing a span in scope means that the comparator agency has one class that is “bigger” in scope and responsibility and one that is “smaller,” where the District’s class falls in the middle. As seen in the Top Monthly Salary Data spreadsheet (Attachment A), the match at Sonoma County Water Agency represents a span in scope bracket (Analyst and Aide classifications).

The second and most important step in conducting a market salary study is the determination of appropriate agencies for comparison. The general objective in selecting survey agencies is to define the District’s “labor market” as accurately as possible. A labor market is generally a group of organizations with which an agency competes in terms of recruiting and retaining personnel. There are a number of factors taken into consideration, including:

- Organizational type and structure;
- Similarity of population, District staff, and operational and capital improvement budgets;
- Scope of services provided;
- Labor market; and
- Compensation philosophy.

Based on these factors, the following nineteen (19) agencies were used as comparators in the market study:

1. City of Calistoga
2. City of Healdsburg
3. City of Lakeport
4. City of Napa
5. City of Santa Rosa, Utilities Department
6. Clearlake Oaks County Water District
7. County of Lake
8. County of Napa
9. County of Sonoma
10. Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District
11. Marin Municipal Water District
12. North Marin Water District
13. Rancho Murieta Community Services District
14. Solano County Water Agency
15. Sonoma County Water Agency
16. Town of Windsor
17. Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District
18. Valley of the Moon Water District

19. Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

Data was collected in August 2014 through websites, planned telephone conversations with human resources, accounting, and/or finance personnel at each comparator agency, and careful review of agency documentation of classification descriptions, memoranda of understanding, organization charts, and other documents.

We believe that the salary data collection step is the most critical for maintaining the overall credibility of any study. We rely very heavily on the District's classification descriptions, as they are the foundation for our comparison. Human Resources staff of the comparator agencies were interviewed by telephone, whenever possible, to understand their organizational structure and possible classification matches.

Our analysis includes the median (midpoint) comparator data for each benchmarked classification (assuming we were able to identify at least four matches). Our firm usually recommends reviewing the median, rather than the average, when evaluating the data. The median is the exact midpoint of all the market data we collected, with 50% of market data below and 50% of market data above. We recommend using the median methodology because it is not skewed by extremely high or low salary values while the average is more likely to get skewed by those values.

Compensation Study Results

The compensation data can be found in Attachment A. The compensation data findings for the Water Resources Specialist are:

Title	Base Salary Market Median	Base Salary + PERS Contribution Market Median
Water Resources Specialist	\$6,063	\$6,063

Final Recommendation: Market placement with a top monthly salary of \$6,063.

We wish to emphasize our recommendation that this report and our findings are meant to be a tool for the District to create and implement an equitable compensation plan. Compensation strategies are designed to attract and retain high-quality staff. However, financial realities and District expectations may also come into play when determining appropriate compensation philosophies and strategies. The collected data represents a market survey that will give the District an instrument to make compensation decisions.

It was a pleasure conducting this classification study for Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District. Please do not hesitate to contact us if we can provide any additional information or clarification regarding this summary of our analysis, findings, and recommendations.

■ Koff & Associates

Solving the Human Resources Puzzle for 30 Years

Attachment A

Top Monthly Data Spreadsheet

**Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District
Top Monthly Salary Data
August 2014**

Water Resources Specialist		Class Title	Top Monthly Salary	PERS ER Paid Member Cont.	Top Monthly + PERS Cont.	Effective Date	Next Salary Increase	Next Percentage Increase
		Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District						
1	County of Sonoma	Water Resources Specialist Administrative Analyst I	Proposed \$6,670	0%	Proposed \$6,670	07/01/2008	10/28/2014	1%
2	Solano County Water Agency	Associate Water Resources Specialist ¹	\$6,110	7%	\$6,538	07/06/2014	Unknown	Unknown
3	County of Napa	Water Resources Division Specialist ²	\$6,315	2%	\$6,448	07/01/2013	Unknown	Unknown
4	City of Napa	Water Resources Specialist ³	\$6,063	0%	\$6,063	07/05/2014	07/04/2015	1.25%
5	Sonoma County Water Agency	Administrative Aide / Departmental Analyst ⁴	\$5,588	0%	\$5,588	07/01/2008	10/28/2014	1%
6	Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District	Program and Regulatory Analyst ⁵	\$4,995	7%	\$5,345	07/01/2014	07/01/2015	Unknown
7	City of Santa Rosa Utilities Department	Water Resources Technician ⁶	\$5,257	0%	\$5,257	01/03/2010	Unknown	Unknown
	City of Healdsburg	N/C						
	Town of Windsor	N/C						
	North Marin Water District	N/C						
	City of Calistoga	N/C						
	Valley of the Moon Water District	N/C						
	City of Lakeport	N/C						
	County of Lake	N/C						
	Clearlake Oaks County Water District	N/C						
	Marin Municipal Water District	N/C						
	Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District	N/C						
	Rancho Murieta Community Services District	N/C						
	Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	N/C						

Average of Comparators

\$5,857

\$5,987

Median of Comparators

\$6,063

\$6,063

NOTE: All calculations exclude Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District

N/C - Non Comparator

1- Water Resources Specialist class series assists in developing engineering projects (surveying, site plan development, field inspections), conducts field investigations and monitoring and data collection, and assists in project management of outsourced construction projects.

2- Water Resources Division Specialist oversees projects, including extensive community outreach; researches, develops, and originates grant and loan applications; prepares, administers, and implements master plan; and collects, assembles, and analyzes data; requires equivalent to graduation from four-year college or university and 4 years of experience.

3- Water Resources Specialist develops, implements, modifies, monitors, and evaluates all elements of water use reduction or conservation programs, as well as researches, analyzes, and compiles information related to special projects and ongoing activities; requires 3 years of experience (completion of 2 years of college is desirable).

4- Hidden Valley Lake Community Service District's class is bracketed by two or more comparators.

5- Program and Regulatory Analyst performs analyses and studies regarding the District's water supply, water use, cost-of-service, infrastructure financing, water rates, and other business, operational, or technical matters; requires any combination of training and experience equivalent to a Bachelor's degree and 2 years of experience.

6- Water Resources Technician requires any combination of experience and education equivalent to completion of college level coursework and sufficient years of experience.

**ACTION OF
HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

DATE: August 19, 2014

AGENDA ITEM: DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Adoption of District Vision Statement

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Hear General Manager's report and provide direction to staff.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

None

BACKGROUND:

At the July 15, 2014 Board meeting, Board members were assigned the task of formulating potential vision statements for discussion at the August 19, 2014 Board meeting, with the expectation that a "short list" of potential vision statements – ideally one or two - would be identified by the Board, and in the following weeks circulated among staff for review and comment. Staff has received the following potential vision statements from individual Board members:

- a) As the community grows so will Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District. The HVLCSO will continue to develop and maintain the infrastructure to meet the needs of the community today and into the future.
 - b) To ensure long term management of water resources and systems to meet community needs and maintain financial solvency through responsible planning and innovation.
 - c) Hidden Valley Lake Community Service District - setting standards of excellence in water resource management.
 - d) Hidden Valley Lake CSD - providing water for life.
 - e) Providing innovative and responsible water services for the life of our community.
 - f) HVL CSD is nationally recognized as a leading rural water resource management agency.
 - g) To be leaders in delivering innovative and responsible water services.
 - h) To continually strive for measurable improvement, advancement, and innovation in everything we do.
-

- i) Advancing the quality of life for our community through innovative management of our water resources.
- j) Sustainable infrastructure and services today and into the future.
- k) Our vision is to guarantee sustainable and reliable water resources to the entire Coyote Valley.
- l) HVLCSD is striving to be a community leader by providing reliable water services.
- m) HVLCSD: Ensuring that every person in the Coyote Valley has access to life's basic needs – clean, reliable water services.
- n) HVLCSD's vision is to implement sustainable programs that ensure access to clean, reliable water services for the entire community.
- o) HVLCSD's vision is nothing less than harnessing the full potential of our watershed and aquifer in order to ensure access to clean water resources forever.

Following staff review and comment, one or more draft vision statements will be presented at the September 16, 2014 Board of Directors meeting for final review and adoption by the Board.

APPROVED
AS RECOMMENDED

OTHER
(SEE BELOW)

Modification to recommendation and/or other actions:

I, _____, Secretary to the Board, do hereby certify that the foregoing action was regularly introduced, passed, and adopted by said Board of Directors at a regular board meeting thereof held on (DATE) by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent:

Secretary to the Board

The Press Democrat

In drought, some water wasters attend 'water school'

BY MARTHA MENDOZA ASSOCIATED PRESS on August 9, 2014, 10:01AM08/09/2014

SANTA CRUZ — Some overindulged their zucchini patch. Others didn't bother with that dripping kitchen sink. But now every Monday night in this drought-stricken beach town, dozens of residents who violated their strict rations take a seat at Water School, hoping to get hundreds of thousands of dollars in distressing penalties waived.

Nik Martinelli, a Santa Cruz water-conservation specialist who is up before dawn patrolling for overwatered lawns, launched a recent lesson.

"We all know why you're here. You all went over your allotment and got a big penalty," he said.

Margaret Hughes nodded grimly. Her \$210 water bill came with a \$775 fine last month. She drove from her home four hours north of town to face the scolding, even though she had no idea the toilet in a vacant house she inherited had been leaking.

Two hours later, everyone was ready to ace their Water School quiz, identifying the community's sparse water sources, listing ways to conserve water, describing how to use their water meters to check for leaks.

"They're turning this into something positive," said Hughes, adding that she might take advantage of a \$150 rip-out-your-lawn rebate she learned about.

California is in the third year of the state's worst drought in recent history. Farmland is going fallow. Lakes are turning to mud. Golf courses, cemeteries and parks are browning.

Earlier this year when winter storms didn't blow in and the forecast was grim, most communities took the "ask nicely," approach, suggesting residents cut water use by 20 percent.

But Santa Cruz, a coastal town about 60 miles south of San Francisco, couldn't afford to wait.

Unlike most cities that have either groundwater, a connection to state water canals, or vast reservoirs, Santa Cruz is among those worst hit by the drought because what makes it special — the town is surrounded by ocean and mountains — also means it relies almost exclusively on storm runoff into a river, creeks and an aging reservoir.

"We're completely dependent on Mother Nature, so we're vulnerable" Santa Cruz Water Director Rosemary Menard said. "There really is no carrot in the situation that we're facing. We had to ration."

The city cracked down in May, deploying "drought busters," whom locals call "water cops," to warn — and then penalize — anyone openly watering between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., washing down pavement or refilling a spa. A logo, "Surf City Saves," was launched, and a hotline to tattle on water wasters and mandatory household limits, allowing just 249 gallons per day for a family of four, were set. A typical dishwasher load is 20 gallons, a load of laundry can be 25 gallons, a toilet flush can be 3 gallons. It adds up. Nationally, a family of four averages 400 gallons a day.

Most Santa Cruz residents, 94 percent of them, cut back as required, some with zeal.

Energy consultant Joel Kauffman has his household of three adults and a toddler using just over 100 gallons a day.

"We don't use the shower as a place to hang out. That's for the living room or the beach," Kauffman said.

Kauffman has installed low-flow toilets and shower heads. They don't always flush urine, they water their fruit trees with laundry runoff and a shower bucket gets dumped in the toilet tank or in the garden.

Some were not so ardent.

In June, the first month of rationing rules, 1,635 Santa Cruz household accounts faced \$341,000 in fines. In July, 2,121 accounts had penalties applied, totaling \$175,725.

So far \$202,340 in fines have been suspended for Water School graduates. And there's a waiting list for weeks to come.

While Santa Cruz has cut back 25 percent of its water use, Gov. Jerry Brown's request in January that everyone cut back 20 percent had the opposite effect statewide. Some districts — Southern California coastal communities and the far northeastern slice of the state — actually used more, prompting a 1 percent increase in water use statewide. So starting in August, authorities are imposing statewide rationing with fines of up to \$500 a day for residents who waste water on lawns, landscaping and washing cars. Water cops are being hired and fines imposed.

Water Education Foundation Deputy Director Sue McClurg said they haven't heard about schooling repeat offenders, "but if it can educate customers on water conservation, it could be helpful."

"Most people just turn on the tap and don't think about where their water comes from," she said. "The more people learn about their source of drinking water, the more they learn about its management."

University of California, Davis, professor Jay Lund, who directs the Center for Watershed Sciences, laughed when he heard about Santa Cruz's approach, but he said it might catch on.

"It makes sense, like traffic school," he said. "It has an educational purpose, but also a punishment aspect to it."

Follow Martha Mendoza at <https://twitter.com/mendozamartha>

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The Press Democrat

Mandatory restrictions for Santa Rosa water users

BY KEVIN MCCALLUM THE PRESS DEMOCRAT on August 5, 2014, 10:53PM08/05/2014

Santa Rosa imposed mandatory restrictions on water use Tuesday as part of its ongoing water conservation efforts, but it won't be handing out \$500 tickets to water wasters just yet.

The city is instead relying on education and friendly reminders to encourage residents to help it reach the goal of a 20 percent communitywide reduction in water use.

Residents who waste water by over irrigating their lawns or hosing down their driveways will now be subject to a progressive enforcement program that will begin with a note from a city utility worker identifying the problem.

That will be followed up by letters and repeat visits and, if necessary, restricting or cutting off customers' water, city officials said.

"Ultimately, we could turn their water off," Jennifer Burke, deputy director of water and engineering resources, told the council Tuesday.

No one expects that to happen anytime soon. Burke stressed that the city appreciates residents' conservation efforts to date and hopes stricter enforcement measures won't be needed.

"Usually, customers are very responsible," she said.

The council asked residents to voluntarily reduce water use by 20 percent in February. From March through June, the city's water use dropped by 16 percent compared to the prior year.

That's a laudable accomplishment, especially when compared to the rest of the state, which as seen a 1 percent increase over a similar period, said David Guhin, director of the city's utilities department.

But new state rules announced last month forced the city to impose mandatory restrictions on water use. Those rules allow cities to levy fines of up to \$500 per day for violations of prohibited uses.

But the state rules also give local jurisdictions the flexibility to use other measures to achieve the reduction goals. Santa Rosa doesn't think fines are needed at the moment because of how responsive customers have been, she said.

Residents and businesses are now required to limit irrigation to the hours between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. Leaks and runoff from irrigation are also prohibited. As is the washing of sidewalks, patios, and other hard surfaces unless there's a public health risk. Garden hoses also need to be fitted with shutoff valves. Street-washing machines will no longer use potable water. And restaurants now cannot offer patrons water unless they request it.

Utility workers began water-waste patrols Monday. They'll be looking for runoff from irrigation in the morning hours and contacting property owners. Residents are also encouraged to report water

waste by calling a hotline, 543-3985, visting www.srcity.org/wue, or getting an app for their phone called My Santa Rosa.

The city has a variety of programs and initiatives to encourage residents to audit their water use, remove lawns in favor of drought-tolerant landscaping, install gray water and rainwater harvesting systems, and purchase water-efficient appliances.

The city will increase outreach efforts in the coming months, including hosting an outdoor water-savings expo at Coddington mall on Saturday, Aug. 23.

You can reach Staff Writer Kevin McCallum at 521-5207 or kevin.mccallum@pressdemocrat.com. On Twitter [@citybeater](https://twitter.com/citybeater).

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Statewide water regulations go into effect

By J.W. Burch, IV

jburch@record-bee.com (<mailto:jburch@record-bee.com>) @JWBurchIV on Twitter

UPDATED: 03/01/2014 08:48:50 AM PDT

[0 COMMENTS](#)

LAKE COUNTY >> Statewide water regulations aiming to reduce outdoor urban water use begin today, and will remain in effect for 270 days.

The State Water Resources Control Board, which approved the regulations on July 15, can extend the duration of the regulations in the event of ongoing drought conditions, as well as consider other measures to enhance conservation efforts, according to a statement released by the State Water Board.

The new conservation regulation is intended to reduce outdoor urban water use. The regulation mandates minimum actions to conserve water supplies for this year and 2015.

The regulation asks all Californians to stop: washing down driveways and sidewalks; watering outdoor landscapes that cause excess runoff; using a hose to wash a motor vehicle, unless the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle and using potable water in a fountain or decorative water feature, unless the water is re-circulated, according to the press statement.

Exceptions are made for health and safety circumstances. Larger water suppliers will be required to activate water shortage contingency plans to a level where outdoor irrigation restrictions are mandatory.

"This measure was taken because people did not reduce their usage voluntarily," Lake County Special Districts Compliance Coordinator Jan Coppinger said. "If this doesn't materialize into at least 20-percent statewide reduction, I think they will ramp it up."

Since it is a state regulation, any law enforcement officer can enforce violations, Coppinger said.

"People shouldn't call special districts if they see violators, since this isn't a county or special districts regulation," Coppinger said.

On March 4, the Lake County Board of Supervisors (BOS) proclaimed a local state of emergency because of drought conditions. The state of emergency has been continued every 30 days since.

Additionally, Lake County Special Districts presented a drought management plan for its water systems to the BOS, which was approved unanimously.

After the State Water Board approved the regulations, Special Districts had a conference call with the board to determine if the county drought management plan was a compliant compromise, which the board decided was the case, Coppinger said.

Letters from the district have been mailed asking all water customers to "refrain from using water for irrigation/outdoor watering purposes, filling swimming pools, high-pressure water cleaning applications and washing vehicles."

The notices were the first step of the Special Districts four-stage drought management plan.

Mandatory measures listed in step two include not using water to wash buildings, sidewalks, driveways, patios and other hard-surfaced areas; not using a handheld hose without a functioning shut-off nozzle; and no water usage that would result in flooding or runoff into gutters or streets.

Stage three of the drought management plan is expected to result in an additional 10-percent decrease in water usage. Additional mandatory conservation measures and revised rate structures would go into effect during the third stage, according to plan documents. The fourth and final stage would include a connection moratorium and prohibit new connections.

Furthermore, urgency conservation ordinances for the water systems in Spring Valley, Finley and Kelseyville were approved by the BOS July 22.

Despite seeing the majority of customers actively conserve water usage, each system has a small group of excessive users, according Coppinger. The ordinances only target the very high users.

Contact J. W. Burch, IV at 900-2022.

The Press Democrat

Broken Napa water main spills 2 million gallons

BY JAMIE HANSEN THE PRESS DEMOCRAT on July 28, 2014, 11:17AM07/28/2014

A 47-year-old water main broke early Monday morning in southwest Napa, spilling about 2 million gallons of water.

The concrete pipe broke at a collar, or joint, around 2:40 a.m. along Golden Gate Drive near Stewart Ranch, which is known locally as the home of distinctive black and white cows. It took until around 7:30 a.m. to completely stop the flow, said Joy Eldredge, the city's water general manager. That's because it took some time to find the valve for the large pipe, then clear the area of debris so that it could be turned off, Eldredge said.

Some customers may have seen a temporary loss of water pressure as a result of the leak, but the city was able to avoid cutting off anyone's water supply, Eldredge said.

The break comes at a time of severe drought around the region, when cities including Napa are encouraging residents to conserve as much water as they can.

Two million gallons of water is equal to a little more than six acre-feet. Napa uses about 15,400 acre-feet in a year. Eldredge said the amount of water lost is equivalent to the amount the city might see water use increase on a particularly hot day.

The break was first reported by the Napa Valley Register.

WATER USE IN CALIFORNIA

Jeffrey Mount, Emma Freeman, Jay Lund

▶ **Water in California is shared across three main sectors.**

Statewide, average water use is roughly 50% environmental, 40% agricultural, and 10% urban. However, the percentage of water use by sector varies dramatically across regions and between wet and dry years. Some of the water used by each of these sectors returns to rivers and groundwater basins, and can be used again.

▶ **Environmental water provides multiple benefits.**

Environmental water use falls into four categories: water in rivers protected as “wild and scenic” under federal and state laws, water required for maintaining habitat within streams, water that supports wetlands within wildlife preserves, and water needed to maintain water quality for agricultural and urban use. Most water allocated to the environment does not affect other water uses. More than half of California’s environmental water use occurs in rivers along the state’s north coast. These waters are largely isolated from major agricultural and urban areas and cannot be used for other purposes. In the rest of California where water is shared by all three sectors, environmental use is not dominant (33%, compared to 53% agricultural and 14% urban).

▶ **Agricultural water use is holding steady even while the economic value of farm production is growing.**

Approximately nine million acres of farmland in California are irrigated, representing roughly 80% of all human water use. Higher revenue perennial crops—nuts, grapes, and other fruit—have increased as a share of irrigated crop acreage (from 27% in 1998 to 32% in 2010 statewide, and from 33% to 40% in the southern Central Valley). This shift, plus rising crop yields, has increased the value of farm output (from \$16.3 billion of gross state product in 1998 to \$22.3 billion in 2010, in 2010 dollars), thereby increasing the value of agricultural water used. But even as the agricultural economy is growing, the rest of the economy is growing faster. Today, farm production and food processing only generate about 2% of California’s gross state product, down from about 5% in the early 1960s.

▶ **Despite population growth, total urban water use is also holding steady.**

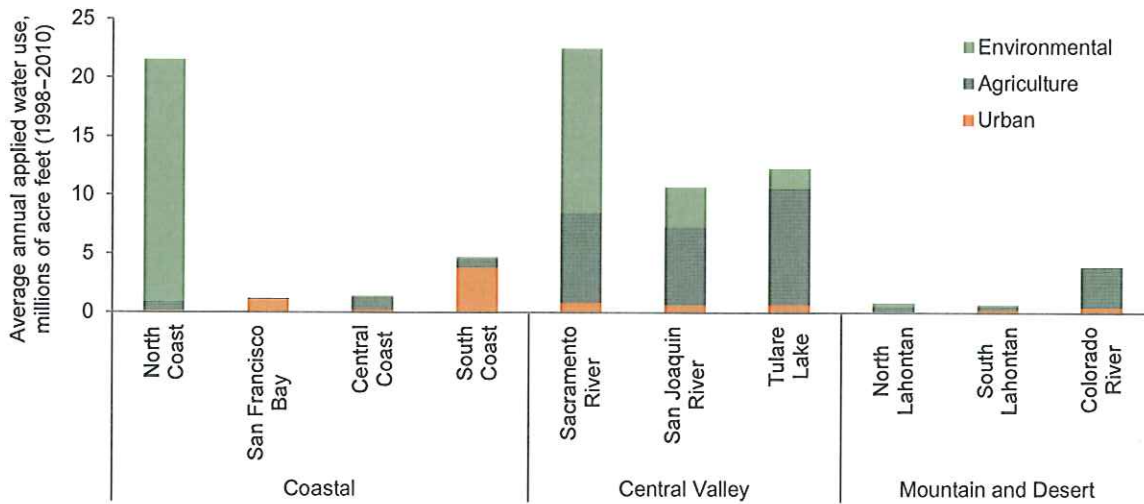
The San Francisco Bay and South Coast regions account for most urban water use in California. These regions rely heavily on water imported from other parts of the state. Roughly half of urban water use is for residential and commercial landscaping. Despite population growth and urban expansion, total urban water use has remained roughly constant over the past 20 years. Per-capita water use has declined significantly—from 232 gallons per day in 1990 to 178 gallons per day in 2010—reflecting substantial efforts to reduce water use through pricing incentives and mandatory installation of water saving technologies like low-flow toilets and shower heads. Coastal regions use far less water per capita than inland regions—145 gallons per day compared with 276 gallons per day in 2010—largely because of less landscape watering.

▶ **The current drought exposes major water use challenges.**

In the Central Valley, where most agricultural water use occurs, the failure to manage groundwater sustainably limits its availability as a drought reserve. The increase in perennial crops—which need to be watered every year—has made the region even more vulnerable. In urban areas, the greatest potential for further water savings lies in reducing landscaping irrigation—a shift requiring behavioral changes, not just the adoption of new technology. Finally, state and federal regulators must make tough decisions about how and when to allocate water to the environment during a drought. They are faced with balancing short-term economic impacts on urban and agricultural water users against long-term harm—even risk of extinction—of fish and wildlife.



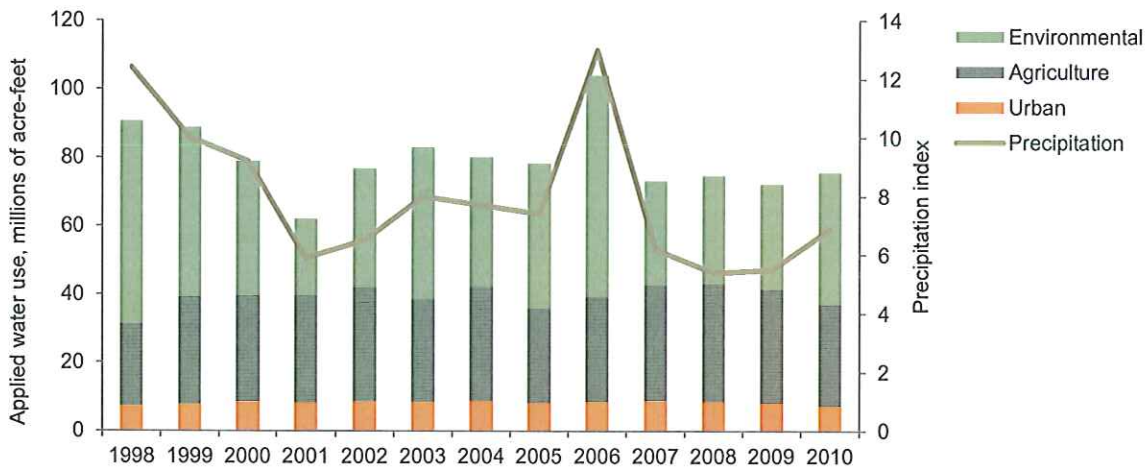
Water uses vary dramatically by region



Source: Department of Water Resources.

Note: Environmental includes water for "wild and scenic" rivers, required Delta outflow, instream flows, and managed wetlands. Urban includes residential, commercial, and industrial uses, and large landscapes. Agricultural includes water for crop production. Net water use—i.e. the volume consumed by people or plants, embodied in manufactured goods, evaporated, or discharged to saline waters—is lower. The figure excludes water used to recharge groundwater basins (3% for urban and 1% for agriculture on average), conveyance losses (2% for urban and 7% for agriculture), and water used for energy production (less than 2% of urban use). The North Lahontan region covers most of the northeastern Sierras; South Lahontan covers the eastern Sierras and high desert including Mono, Inyo, and parts of Kern, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties; and the Colorado River region covers the southeastern portion of the state including Imperial, and parts of Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties.

Environmental water use fluctuates most



Source: Department of Water Resources.

Note: Precipitation is measured by the Sacramento Valley Water Year Index, which accounts for water in storage from the previous year. Water use definitions are as described in the previous figure.

Sources: California Department of Water Resources (water use and crop acreage data; all numbers are for 1998–2010), U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (gross state product).

Contact: mount@ppic.org

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Why the California drought affects everyone

Published Jan 29, 2013, by Katharine Mieszkowski (kmieszkowski@cironline.org)

This article lives at:
<http://cironline.org/reports/why-the-california-drought-affects-everyone/>

California Gov. Jerry Brown has asked restaurants not to serve water unless diners ask for it. He's letting lawns at the state Capitol turn brown. Farmers in the Central Valley are getting just a trickle of the water they usually do. Conspicuous water wasters – commercial and residential – face fines of \$500 a day.

Even Lady Gaga is pleading with Californians to conserve.



All of California is in a state of emergency because of the prolonged drought, now in its third year. And it's more than just Californians who are feeling the impact – the state uses its scarce water to provide the nation with more food than any other state.

Here's a guide to what's causing the drought and what it means for all of us.

Drought is part of life in California.

In the [last century](#), the state suffered seven multiyear droughts.

This drought is particularly bad.

By this spring, California had experienced its [driest three-year stretch](#) since 1895.

San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento and Fresno logged their [driest year](#) ever recorded in 2013.

California's climate varies tremendously, from temperate rain forests on the North Coast to the extreme aridity of Death Valley. Conditions now are so dry that all of the state is considered to be in a drought. More than 80 percent of the state is in extreme or exceptional drought, according to the United States Drought Monitor.

An extreme drought happens once every 20 to 50 years and wreaks havoc on crops. An exceptional drought, meanwhile, comes every 50 to 100 years, causing true water emergencies by draining reservoirs, streams and wells.

Just look at [this map](#).

Blame the severity of the drought on the “Ridiculously Resilient Ridge.”

That’s the cheeky nickname for a high-pressure area – think of it as a mountain of air – that sat for months over the eastern Pacific Ocean. The name was coined by Daniel Swain, a doctoral student at Stanford University who writes [The California Weather Blog](#).

The ridge sent storms that normally would hit California up over the Alaskan panhandle and the Yukon, leaving California unusually dry. The ridge extended from British Columbia down the coast of California, blocking storms from making their way to the Golden State.

The state saw low rainfall last winter and during the latter part of the previous winter, which has left the already thirsty state parched.

Aside from being ridiculously resilient, the ridge is also a bit of a mystery. Such high-pressure areas commonly develop in the winter, but they usually break down, allowing storms to get to California. Climatologists don’t know why this ridge persisted so long.

Many farmers are getting walloped.

California farms, which guzzle 80 percent of the water used by humans in the state, are feeling the heat. Farmers in the dry Central Valley alone may stand to lose \$810 million this year from keeping their fields idle, according to the [UC Davis Center for Watershed Sciences](#). They’ll also spend an extra \$453 million on pumping water out of the ground. The state likely will lose 17,100 agricultural jobs because of the drought.

California moves vast quantities of water around the state, but some of it just isn’t available this year. The [Central Valley Project](#) usually sends water from the northern half of the state to the dry San Joaquin Valley. Many farmers who depend on it are getting none of that water this year.

The [State Water Project](#), which is a significant source of water for 750,000 acres of farmland, is delivering 5 percent of the water that farmers have requested.

About 428,000 acres, or 5 percent of the irrigated cropland in the Central Valley, Central Coast and Southern California, won’t be planted this year, researchers at UC Davis predict.

This has started to affect the price of fruits and vegetables in the United States.

California produces nearly half of the fruits, vegetables and nuts grown in the United States.

That means the drought already is starting to hit our pocketbooks as farmers idle land, driving up prices. The U.S. Department of Agriculture predicts fruit prices may rise as much as 6 percent this year, while vegetables may go up as much as 3 percent nationwide.

For instance, the majority of the nation’s lettuce is grown in California. Between April and May, prices for the leafy green went up 1.9 percent.

The popularity of almonds has only compounded the problem.

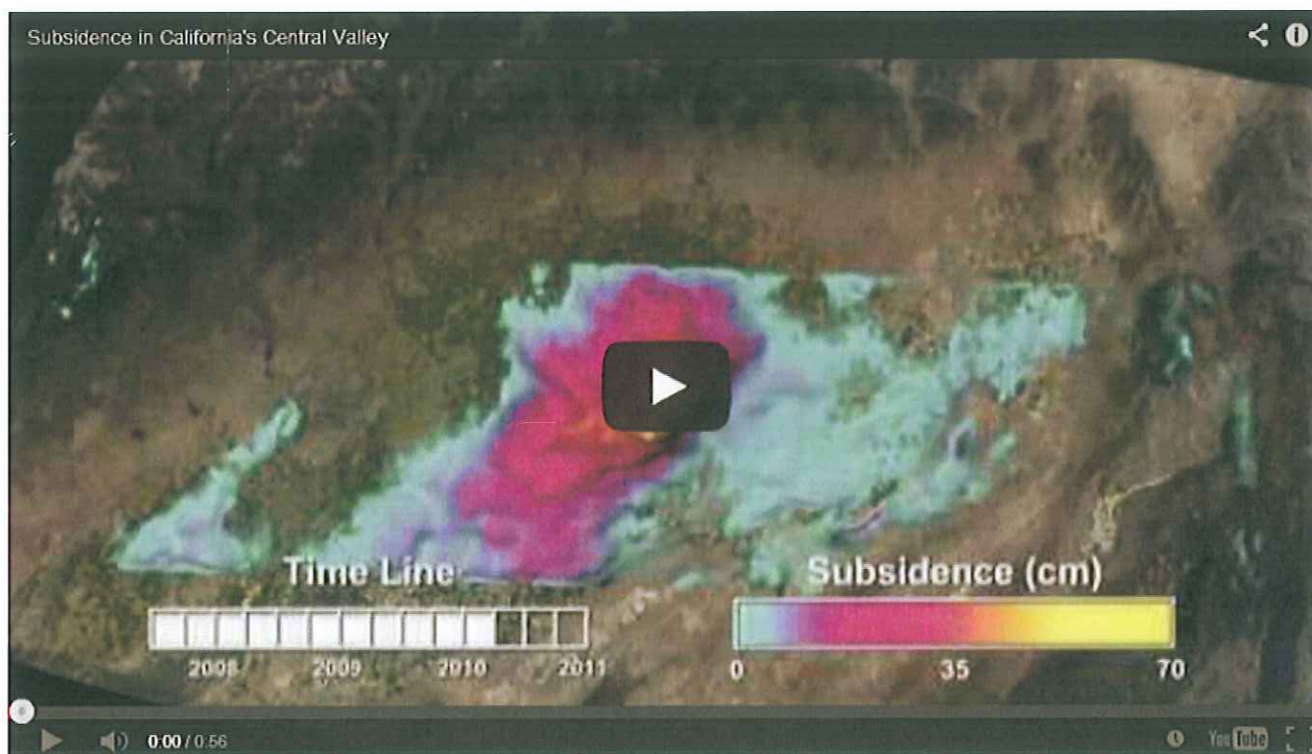
Some farmers in these areas have invested in lucrative crops that have to be watered year-round or they die.

In the past 20 years, nut trees, like almonds, have become more popular to plant because the crops are lucrative. In a dry year, a nut tree still needs water to survive, while an annual crop, like rice or tomatoes, could not be planted that year and the field left fallow.

Some farmers now are uprooting nut trees before they’re past their prime because they don’t have the water to keep them alive.

With water a scarcity, there’s a drilling frenzy to scoop up groundwater, causing the ground to sink in the Central Valley.

In some areas of the state, the groundwater has become so overtaxed that the earth is literally sinking. Between 2008 and 2011, parts of the Central Valley subsided more than 2 feet, as this [startling visualization](#) by NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory shows.



Groundwater is an important source of water for the state in wet years and dry years, accounting for about 40 percent of water used in normal years and up to 60 percent in drought years, according to the California Water Foundation.

Some 75 percent of Californians rely on groundwater for at least a portion of their drinking water. Yet, California lacks a comprehensive groundwater management plan, which all other dry Western states already have.

Two bills in the Legislature right now seek to move the state toward local management of groundwater.

The drought is also causing fish evacuations and wildfires.

The ecologically important Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta also is feeling the drought.

In June, rainbow trout and steelhead trout had to be [released](#) from two hatcheries at a much younger age and smaller size than usual. The reason: Scientists predicted that by midsummer, the water in the hatcheries would be too warm for the fish to survive, because there is so little mountain runoff. Chinook salmon have been [trucked](#) to San Pablo Bay so they won't have to navigate parched rivers and streams on their way to the ocean.

Wildfire risk also is up statewide. This year, there had been 3,400 wildfires as of July 19, according to the [California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection](#). That's an increase of 36 percent over the five-year average.

In May, more than a [dozen wildfires](#) raged in San Diego County. The wildfire season there is usually in the fall following the hot, dry summer.

The state and federal governments have put hundreds of millions of dollars into aid.

In March, Brown signed drought relief legislation worth \$687 million. It included \$25.3 million for food and \$21 million for housing for those like farmworkers who are out of work thanks to fallow fields. In February, President Barack Obama announced the federal government would chip in [\\$183 million](#) to the parched state.

When will the drought end?

When El Niño shows up, maybe.

That's when warm waters develop in the Pacific Ocean, which often bring wet winters to California. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration now puts the odds of El Niño at 80 percent.

But there's a big catch.

California needs a strong El Niño to reliably deliver that rain. Right now, it's shaping up to be weak or moderate.

In search of El Niño, meteorologists scrutinize current sea surface temperatures, air patterns and ocean currents around the globe, using computer models to analyze how all those factors interact.

They're trying to forecast what the sea surface temperature will be for a large expanse of ocean along the equator south of Hawaii, known as the east-central Equatorial Pacific. If that water is warmer than usual for a solid three-month stretch, it's El Niño – the warmer it is, the stronger the El Niño.

Get used to these droughts.

It's difficult to link any one weather event – like the current drought – to climate change.

Whatever happens this winter, it is highly likely that Californians can expect even more extreme droughts in the future, thanks to climate change.

Southern California will [get drier](#), climate scientists predict. Northern California will get hotter. Some snow won't fall as snow anymore – it'd become rain. The snow that does fall will melt faster. That could shrink the Sierra Nevada spring snowpack by as much as 90 percent. (Play with [this map](#) from Cal-Adapt to watch it disappear over time.)

The loss of snow doesn't affect just the annual family snowball fight. When the snowpack – often called California's largest reservoir – melts in the spring, it is an essential source of water for farms and cities.

That means less water for all of us.

This story was edited by Andrew Donohue. It was copy edited by Nikki Frick and Christine Lee.

Published Jan 29, 2013, by Katharine Mieszkowski (kmieszkowski@cironline.org)

This article lives at:
<http://cironline.org/reports/why-the-california-drought-affects-everyone/>

Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District launches rate study; considers possible rate increase



THURSDAY, 24 JULY 2014 00:56 ELIZABETH LARSON

HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE, Calif. – The Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District has begun a study of its sewer and water rates ahead of potential rate increases later this year.

At its June 17 meeting, the district's board approved hiring the consulting firm NBS to conduct the study, according to General Manager Roland Sanford.

Sanford said the third-party study will help the district approach rate increases needed to address new treatment requirements as well as plan for upgrading its aging collection system.

Regarding the new treatment requirements, Sanford said that on July 1 a new drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium went into effect.

"This is going to be a huge expense for us, unfortunately," he said.

He said the new requirement reduces acceptable hexavalent chromium amounts in drinking water to 10 parts per billion.

Sanford explained that when hexavalent chromium is present – sometimes it appears in well water – it will be necessary either to blend the well water with another water supply or build new treatment facilities.

Such facilities, he said, would use expensive technology and could run as much as \$3 million to \$4 million to construct.

"It's a very significant cost for us," Sanford said.

Another expensive project for the district is securing its water rights. Sanford said the process, which involves the State Water Resources Control Board, has been lengthy, and is expected to cost at least another \$300,000.

Then there is the matter of the district's aging sewer collecting system, with those facilities reaching the end of their useful life and needing to be replaced. Sanford said the district needs to start preparing for that replacement.

The NBS study will be looking at what the district needs to do ahead and what it will cost. Sanford said the analysis will be a thorough one, and should be done by late August.

"It's basically a numbers crunching exercise," he said.

Just what the rate increases may look like won't be known until the study is done, he said, adding that the district also must decide what financing plan will work for its needed upgrades.

He said it would be nice to pay as they go, "But that's not going to be very practical."

Other aspects of the study include a looks at the district's sewer and water rate structures to determine if they are equitable. He said the district wants to make it more economical for customers to conserve on water.

Part of the analysis also will be to compare the Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District's rates to other districts around Lake County. Sanford said the district appears to compare favorably to local peer agencies.

Once the study is done, the district will have at least one public workshop before beginning the process required for rate hikes under Proposition 218.

Approved by California voters in 1996, Proposition 218 sets out requirements for how affected ratepayers are noticed of potential hikes, sets restrictions on fees and requires majority approval of new or increased general taxes.

Sanford expects the Proposition 218 hearing should be scheduled in October. He said 50 percent of the affected ratepayers would have to protest the hikes to stop them.

The district is trying to get the word out and let residents now what is going on and why, he said.

He said that district ratepayers should keep an eye on the newsletter that accompanies billing inserts and visit the district Web site at <http://www.hiddenvalleylakecsd.com/> for updates.

Sanford said district meetings are open to the public. Residents are encouraged to attend and give input on their concerns.

Email Elizabeth Larson at elarton@lakeconews.com . Follow her on Twitter, @ERLarson, or Lake County News, @LakeCoNews.

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Urgency ordinances for three Lake County water systems approved

By J.W. Burch, IV

jburch@record-bee.com (<mailto:jburch@record-bee.com>) @JWBurchIV on Twitter

UPDATED: 07/23/2014 09:27:13 AM PDT

COMMENTS

LAKEPORT >> Urgency conservation ordinances for the water systems in Spring Valley, Finley and Kelseyville were approved by the Lake County Board of Supervisors Tuesday.

Despite seeing the majority of customers actively conserve water usage, each system has a small group of excessive users, according to Lake County Special Districts Compliance Coordinator Jan Coppinger. The ordinances only target the very high users.

"I understand it is a hardship, but it is called a state of emergency for a reason," Coppinger said. "We all have to do what we have to do."

"If we can make through late fall and into some rain without any more hardships, we will consider ourselves very, very lucky," she added.

The Finley and Kelseyville water systems draw from the same well, which has experienced a drop in water levels of 11 percent, according to Coppinger.

"We have set an allotment of 400 gallons a day, which is higher for most other systems," Coppinger said.

According to the ordinances, Finley and Kelseyville water system customers using more than 1,600 cubic feet of water each month will be charged \$12 per 100 cubic feet, which equals approximately 400 gallons a day.

One cubic foot equals approximately 7.5 gallons of water.

Any usage over 2,500 cubic feet each month will result in an additional surcharge of \$350, the ordinance continues. Usage over 4,000 cubic feet each month will result in a \$700 surcharge, as well as \$12 for each 100 cubic feet over 1,600. There will be no change in rates for customers using less than 1,600 cubic feet each month.

The Spring Valley Water System has seen a 10-percent reduction in water usage when compared to this time last year, Coppinger said. However, there are approximately 10 excessive users who will be affected by the ordinance.

Customers using more than 2,000 cubic feet of water each month will be charged \$12 per 100 cubic feet, which equals approximately 500 gallons a day.

Any usage over 2,500 cubic feet each month will result in an additional surcharge of \$350, the ordinance continues. Usage over 4,000 cubic feet each month will result in a \$700 surcharge, as well as \$12 for each 100 cubic feet over 2,000. There will be no change in rates for customers using less than 2,000 cubic feet each month.

"The intent of the ordinances is to protect the water systems not to generate more revenue," Coppinger said.

"We are trying to design this to give the customer as much flexibility as we can," Coppinger said. "We will do anything we can to help people avoid this surcharge."

Contact J. W. Burch, IV at 900-2022.

TAKE ACTION

Got a tip?

<mailto:rbcommunitydesk@gmail.com?subject=NewsTip>

The Press Democrat

Law blocks some brown lawn fees during droughts

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS on July 22, 2014, 9:50AM07/22/2014 Updated 1 hour ago.

SACRAMENTO — Homeowner associations can no longer slap fines on residents with dry, brown lawns during droughts under legislation that took effect Monday.

Gov. Jerry Brown signed AB2100 following an April emergency order prohibiting homeowner associations from penalizing residents who conserve water in a declared drought.

Democratic Assemblywoman Nora Campos of San Jose introduced the bill after a San Lorenzo man was threatened by his homeowner association with up to \$1,000 in fines for not watering his lawn. The warning came even after the governor declared a drought emergency in January.

AB2100 extends the prohibition on retaliating against homeowners conserving water to future droughts declared by the state or local governments. Other fines for landscaping issues, including weeds and vegetation in fire-prone areas, are still permitted.

Another bill moving through the Legislature, AB2104, prevents homeowner associations from punishing owners for installing drought-resistant landscaping.

Neither the law nor the governor's executive order addresses fees imposed by local governments. Some agencies have been warning residents for not watering their lawns even as the state authorizes penalties for overwatering lawns and touts "Brown is the New Green" in a new drought-busting campaign.

AB1636 would have prohibited local fines, but Assemblywoman Cheryl Brown, D-San Bernardino, dropped the measure in part because AB2100 was advancing.

Lake County departments working to conserve water, address public concerns

By J.W. Burch, IV

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UPDATED: 07/22/2014 08:47:30 AM PDT

0 COMMENTS

LAKEPORT >> Multiple county departments, districts and agencies are working to conserve water and address public concerns.

At the first Lake County Drought Task Force meeting, which was held Thursday, representatives from each group and department discussed what measures they have taken to conserve water, what problems have arisen from the drought and concerns they have heard from the public.

According to Kelseyville Fire Protection District (KFPD) Chief Mike Stone, all crews throughout the county have been told to limit their use of water around the stations.

"You'll see dirtier than usual fire trucks driving around the county," Stone said. "Watering of vegetation around stations has also been cut down."

Training exercises will no longer use water, Stone added.

However, the fire protection districts "are having a bit of difficulty drafting from the lake we are having to find strategic locations that we can place our engines," according to Stone.

Furthermore, fire fuel "moisture levels are the lowest they have ever been around here. So we will experience some extreme fire behavior throughout the summer, should incidents get going to a certain level," Stone said.

Lake County Public Services Director Caroline Chavez said the department has reduced water usage by 44 percent in county parks by limiting landscaping to keep vegetation alive, but not green.

"That way it can recover when the time comes," Chavez said. "We are using water wisely and not abusing it."

Marisa Chilafoe, emergency services manager of the Lake County Office of Emergency Services (OES), said her department has been "monitoring conditions, seeking input and helping connect the affected water companies with resources such as CDPH (California Department of Public Health) and California OES resources."

Lake County Special Districts Compliance Coordinator Jan Coppinger discussed well levels and urgency ordinances for county services areas.

According to Coppinger, the county oversees 10 water systems, three of which are in the fourth and final stage of the district's drought management plan. Today, Coppinger and Special Districts Administrator Mark Dellinger will discuss increasing three more water systems to stage four.

All systems are expected to be on at least stage three of the drought management plan by August, Coppinger said.

"None of it is a big surprise, this is all what we anticipated since January," Coppinger said. "It is just something we have to deal with."

"If we could make a county effort, so that we're all on the same page it would make it easier for us," Coppinger added.

Special Districts ordered locks to place on fire hydrants last week, after incidents of water theft occurred, she said.

"Lower Lake locked up some hydrants, and the thefts moved into our systems," Coppinger said. "If we fix something in one district, it runs over to the next."

Lake County Sheriff's Office (LCSO) Interim Undersheriff Chris Macedo said the LCSO has not received many calls regarding water theft. However, "we do have some concerns with illegal marijuana grows. Not only with growers using their own water systems but tapping into neighboring water systems or public water systems."

Additionally, because of the dropping water level in the lake, the LCSO will not be able to berth any of its boats on the lake, according to Macedo.

"If there is a need for sheriff's office marine patrol response, it is probably going to be a bit delayed," Macedo said.

Scott De Leon, Lake County Public Works and Water Resources director, said Clear Lake is expected to reach 0 on the Rumsey Gauge by Labor Day and -1 by October.

Currently, the lake is at a level of 0.80 on the Rumsey Gauge, according to the department of water resources website. A full lake measures at 7.56 on the Rumsey Gauge.

"We're starting to get a lot of pressure from the community about what we are going to do to restrict the use of ground water," De Leon said. "You can imagine that that is a can of worms; to restrict a property owner's use of groundwater, but we are getting those emails more and more."

Lake County Deputy Agriculture Commissioner Kristine Eutenier echoed De Leon's statement.

"We are getting complaints from people regarding the watering of winegrape," Eutenier said. "There is concern in the community as to what the water is being used for. There may be issues down the line regarding what we are going to chose, homes or food? That may be what is coming down the pipe if this doesn't break pretty soon."

Contact J. W. Burch, IV at 900-2022.

Statewide water regulations to go into effect

Staff reports

Updated: 07/18/2014 09:04:29 AM PDT

record-bee.com

SACRAMENTO && The State Water Resources Control Board approved an emergency regulation Tuesday aimed for water agencies, their customers and state residents to increase water conservation in urban settings or face possible fines or other enforcement.

The regulation will likely go into effect Aug. 1 and remain in effect for 270 days, unless extended by the State Water Board because of ongoing drought conditions, according to a press release issued by the State Water Board.

In response, the Lake County Water Districts Department issued a statement that read, "We believe the water districts managed by Special Districts are already complying with the new regulations, but we are waiting to see the actual language of the new regulations before we can be sure."

The new conservation regulation is intended to reduce outdoor urban water use, the State Water Board press release stated. The regulation mandates minimum actions to conserve water supplies for this year and 2015.

The regulation asks all Californians to stop: washing down driveways and sidewalks; watering outdoor landscapes that cause excess runoff; using a hose to wash a motor vehicle, unless the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle and to stop using potable water in a fountain or decorative water feature, unless the water is re-circulated.

The regulation makes an exception for health and safety circumstances, the release stated. Larger water suppliers will be required to activate water shortage contingency plans to a level where outdoor irrigation restrictions are mandatory.

Prior to the statewide announcement, Lake County Special Districts had already been scheduled to present proposed ordinances for three county water districts to the Lake County Board of Supervisors during the board meeting Tuesday. Those districts include Kelseyville County Waterworks, Finley Water and Spring Valley Water Systems.

The urgency ordinances are specifically directed at the very high water users, a statement read. Most customers in those districts are already conserving water and will not be affected by the ordinances, will not see any change to their charges or fees and will not need to alter their use or conserve more than they are already doing.

Letters have been sent to all customers in those districts explaining the proposed ordinance, the statement read.

In communities where no water shortage contingency plan exists, the State Water Board requires that water suppliers either limit outdoor irrigation to twice a week or implement other comparable conservation actions.

Finally, large water suppliers are asked to report water use on a monthly basis to track progress, the statement read. Local agencies could ask courts to fine water users up to \$500 a day for failure to implement conservation requirements, in addition to their existing authorities and processes.

The State Water Board could also initiate enforcement actions against water agencies that don't comply with the new regulations, according to the press release. Failure to comply with a State Water Board enforcement order by water agencies could face penalties of as much as \$10,000 a day.

"We are facing the worst drought impact that we or our grandparents have ever seen," said State Water Board Chair Felicia Marcus in the statement. "And, more important, we have no idea when it will end."

The board also asked water agencies to make efforts to fix leaks and other sources of water loss, use more recycled water or captured storm water, and find additional ways to incentivize demand reduction among their customers.

As drought conditions continue, the State Water Board may revisit this regulation and consider other measures to enhance conservation efforts throughout the state.

For more information on the proposals leading to the board action, visit the Emergency Water Conservation website. Visit saveourh2o.org to find out more about water saving measures and drought.ca.gov to learn more about how California is dealing with the effects of the drought.

Drought Task Force discusses wells, lake conditions

By J.W. Burch IV jburch@record-bee.com @JWBurchIV on Twitter
Updated: 07/18/2014 07:03:25 PM PDT

record-bee.com

LAKEPORT && Members of county and state offices and organizations met Thursday to discuss potential plans to address the drought.

The Lake County Drought Task Force was formed after the Lake County Disaster Council met on June 25 and decided response efforts needed to be increased to ensure that water systems maintain proper quality and quantity, according to Lake County Emergency Services Manager Marisa Chilafoe.

Approximately 60 people from numerous departments, groups and organizations, including water districts, public health, environmental health, the Lake County Winegrape Commission and the Lake County Department of Agriculture and the Lake County Sheriff's Office, attended the meeting.

Scott De Leon, Lake County Public Works and Water Resources director, said Clear Lake is expected to reach 0.0 on the Rumsey Gauge by Labor Day and -1 by October.

Currently, the lake is at a level of 0.89 on the Rumsey Gauge, according to the department of water resources website.

Lake County Special Districts Jan Coppinger discussed well levels and urgency ordinances for county services areas.

According to Coppinger, the county oversees 10 water systems, three of which are in the fourth and final stage of the district's drought management plan. On Tuesday, Coppinger and Special Districts Administrator Mark Dellinger will discuss increasing three more water systems to stage four.

All systems are expected to be on at least stage three of the drought management plan by August, Coppinger said.

"None of it is a big surprise, this is all what we anticipated since January," Coppinger said. "It is just something we have to deal with."

Stage three of the drought management plan is expected to result in an additional 10-percent decrease in water usage. Additional mandatory conservation measures and revised rate structures would go into effect during the third stage, according to plan documents. The fourth and final stage would include a connection moratorium and prohibit new connections.

Additionally, California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Drinking Water Field Operations Branch District Engineer Michelle Frederick discussed statewide emergency water regulations that were approved Tuesday.

The regulation is intended to reduce outdoor urban water use, according to a statement released by the State Water Board. The regulation mandates minimum actions to conserve water supplies for this year and 2015.

"I don't know how it is going to be implemented and I don't know how it is going to be monitored and enforced," Frederick said.

Although the regulation mostly applies to urban water suppliers that serve more than 3,000 connections, according to Frederick. Prohibited activities, such as use of potable water for outdoor landscapes, driveways, sidewalks and fountains, as well as using a hose without a shutoff valve, apply to all areas.

A more in-depth article regarding the task force's goals, plans and community outreach will appear in a later edition of the Record-Bee.

Contact J. W. Burch, IV at 900-2022.

Annual lighting, delinquent sewer, water fees on tax roll

By J.W. Burch, IV
jburch@record-bee.com
@JWBurchIV on Twitter

LAKEPORT » Delinquent water and sewer fees, as well as annual lighting fees, were the topic of a public hearing held by the Lake County Board of Supervisors (BOS) Tuesday.

The board sat concurrently as the BOS, the Kelseyville County Water District No. 3 Board of Directors and the Lake County Sanitation District Board of Directors.

According to Lake County
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Board

FROM PAGE 1

Accountant Marcy Harrison, delinquent sewer fees total approximately \$920,000, of which approximately \$701,000 are from the Clearlake area.

Delinquent water fees throughout the county total a little less than \$34,000, Harrison said. The Kelseyville Water Works District accounts for approximately \$3,700 of the water fees.

As for annual lighting fees, there is a total amount of a little less than \$10,000, according to Harrison.

The board unanimously approved the placement of each fee on the 2014/15 tax roll with a 4-0 vote. District 5 Supervisor Rob Brown was absent.

A Grantee Performance Report (GPR) regarding programs that received funding from the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) was the topic of a second public hearing held by the BOS.

According to Lake County Administrative Officer Matt Perry, the grant funds three projects.

One of the projects the grant funds is street improvement, including curb, gutter, sidewalk, crosswalk and bike lane construction, as well as the installation of street lights along Highway 20 in Clearlake Oaks, according to Perry. A total of a little more than \$1.2 million is allocated for construction, while \$148,000 is allocated for implementation and delivery costs.

A wastewater treatment study to find alternatives

for the Lampson Field Industrial Park is another project, Perry said. A total of approximately \$50,000 will fund the study and its implementation. Additionally, the county has pledged \$2,500 in matching funds for the study.

The third and final project funded by the CBDG is a housing and infrastructure feasibility study to rehabilitate blighted neighborhoods, according to Perry. Funds allocated for the project total \$50,000, with the county also pledging \$2,500 in matching funds for the study.

No action was required by the board.

A resolution to renew the county's participation in the Sonoma/Mendocino/Lake Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) was unanimously approved by the BOS.

The RMDZ is a state program promoting industry that uses recyclable materials, as well as providing technical assistance and low-interest financing to businesses that reduce the waste stream with innovative solutions, according to County Deputy Administrative Officer Alan Flora.

The county has participated in the RMDZ since 1997, Flora said. To date, no businesses within the county have taken advantage of the program, partially because of little knowledge or promotion of the program.

In other business, the board proclaimed the week of July 21 to 27 as California Invasive Weed Awareness Week.

Contact J. W. Burch, IV at 900-2022.

The Press Democrat

Lower flows in Russian River sought to protect supply in Lake Mendocino

BY GLENDA ANDERSON THE PRESS DEMOCRAT on July 17, 2014, 7:35PM07/17/2014

Desperate to save plummeting water reserves in Lake Mendocino, a Mendocino County water agency is lobbying the state to dramatically reduce the amount that must be released downstream into the Russian River for fish and people.

Without a change to the current release schedule, and barring a wet fall, the reservoir is set to be nearly dry by the end of the year, Mendocino County water officials said.

“We want to make sure we take every action possible to avoid an impending disaster,” said Sean White, director of the Russian River Flood Control and Water Conservation Improvement District, which is seeking the change. The district holds Mendocino County’s right to 8,000 acre-feet of water in the lake.

Officials with the state Water Resources Control Board said Thursday they are considering the request.

It comes as Lake Mendocino — the largest reservoir on the upper Russian River and a major summer source of water for fish, residents and farmers along the section of river north of Healdsburg — is at less than 38 percent of capacity, or 42,000 acre-feet. Mandated releases, largely for fish, are causing the lake to lose about 200 acre-feet a day.

Mendocino officials are hoping to reduce that amount by cutting the downstream releases by two-thirds, from 75 cubic feet per second to 25 cubic feet per second at a measuring point near Healdsburg. The amount of water saved under such a change would be roughly 100 acre-feet a day, enough to supply 300 families for a year, White said.

“It’s not good for anybody to run out of water — fish or people,” he said, adding that keeping more water in the reservoir also would help fish later in the year.

The district is aiming to protect its supply for customers in the Ukiah and Hopland valleys.

The request to the state is to change its designated water supply conditions for Lake Mendocino, which now is being managed for a “dry year.” The Russian River water district wants the designation changed to a “critically dry year.” A similar temporary change was granted by the state in 2009.

The request comes amid a now extended drought that has imperiled water supplies throughout the state, prompting mandatory cuts for farmers and urban customers and spurring water managers to conserve the dwindling reserves they now have behind dams and in streams.

The upper Russian River, between its confluence with Dry Creek near Healdsburg and Lake Mendocino, is one of the most impacted rivers in the state. Farmers along the upper Russian have had their junior water rights curtailed and the cities of Cloverdale and Healdsburg, which rely on the river

and the wells it supplies for drinking water, were some of the first in the region to implement mandatory conservation measures this year.

The request by the Russian River Flood Control and Water Conservation Improvement District is another reflection of deepening impact of the drought on the region.

White, the district director, said the entreaty to the state is a long shot because his district doesn't have the legal standing to make a formal request. That authority lies with the Sonoma County Water Agency, which owns most of Lake Mendocino's water and is charged with managing the releases during the dry season. The Army Corps of Engineers manages flows in the winter.

White said his board has asked the Sonoma agency to make a formal request, but it has not yet done so.

"We are considering asking the water board for a temporary change," said Sonoma County Water Agency spokeswoman Ann DuBay.

She said it's a complicated issue that affects all downstream water users and cannot be taken lightly. For example, people with groundwater wells recharged by the river might see decreases in water production, she said.

White said the state water board also should consider permanent changes to its Decision 1610, the 1986 document that sets out the rules for minimum flow requirements in the Russian River. The document aims to balance the needs of people and public resources, like fish.

The current water releases are based on June 1 water levels in Lake Pillsbury at the headwaters of the Eel River. Some Eel River water is shunted down a tunnel into a Potter Valley power plant, before heading to Lake Mendocino.

That supply once kept Lake Mendocino healthy through the summer months, but it was significantly decreased in 2004, an effort aimed at benefiting Eel River fish.

It no longer makes sense to have the releases from Lake Mendocino dependent on Lake Pillsbury, White contends. A separate request filed by the Sonoma County Water Agency with the state seeks a permanent alteration in the schedule.

"It's kind of like having your budget tied to your neighbor's income," White said.

You can reach Staff Writer Glenda Anderson at 462-6473 or glenda.anderson@pressdemocrat.com. On Twitter @MendoReporter.

Desperate to save plummeting water reserves in Lake Mendocino, a Mendocino County water agency is lobbying the state to dramatically reduce the amount that must be released downstream into the Russian River for fish and people.

Without a change to the current release schedule, and barring a wet fall, the reservoir is set to be nearly dry by the end of the year, Mendocino County water officials said.

"We want to make sure we take every action possible to avoid an impending disaster," said Sean White, director of the Russian River Flood Control and Water Conservation Improvement District,

which is seeking the change. The district holds Mendocino County's right to 8,000 acre-feet of water in the lake.

Officials with the state Water Resources Control Board said Thursday they are considering the request.

It comes as Lake Mendocino — the largest reservoir on the upper Russian River and a major summer source of water for fish, residents and farmers along the section of river north of Healdsburg — is at less than 38 percent of capacity, or 42,000 acre-feet. Mandated releases, largely for fish, are causing the lake to lose about 200 acre-feet a day.

Mendocino officials are hoping to reduce that amount by cutting the downstream releases by two-thirds, from 75 cubic feet per second to 25 cubic feet per second at a measuring point near Healdsburg. The amount of water saved under such a change would be roughly 100 acre-feet a day, enough to supply 300 families for a year, White said.

"It's not good for anybody to run out of water — fish or people," he said, adding that keeping more water in the reservoir also would help fish later in the year.

The district is aiming to protect its supply for customers in the Ukiah and Hopland valleys.

The request to the state is to change its designated water supply conditions for Lake Mendocino, which now is being managed for a "dry year." The Russian River water district wants the designation changed to a "critically dry year." A similar temporary change was granted by the state in 2009.

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The Press Democrat

California homeowners warned on brown lawns despite drought

BY CHRISTOPHER WEBER & FENIT NIRAPPIL ASSOCIATED PRESS on July 17, 2014, 3:57PM07/17/2014

LOS ANGELES — Michael Korte and his wife, Laura Whitney, don't know whether they're being good citizens during a drought or scofflaws.

On the same day the state approved mandatory outdoor watering restrictions with the threat of \$500 fines, the Southern California couple received a letter from their city threatening a \$500 penalty for not watering their brown lawn.

It's brown because of their conservation, which, besides a twice-a-week lawn watering regiment, includes shorter showers and larger loads of laundry.

They're encouraged by the state's new drought-busting, public service slogan: Brown is the new green.

The city of Glendora sees it differently.

"Despite the water conservation efforts, we wish to remind you that limited watering is still required to keep landscaping looking healthy and green," says the letter, which gives Korte and Whitney 60 days to restore their lawn.

They're among residents caught in the middle of conflicting government messages as the need for conservation clashes with the need to preserve attractive neighborhoods.

"My friends in Los Angeles got these letters warning they could be fined if they water, and I got a letter warning that I could be fined for not watering," Whitney said. "I felt like I was in an alternate universe."

Despite the drought, Californians have increased their water use by 1 percent in May compared with previous years, according to a state survey of water providers. To combat perceived complacency, the state water board voted this week to require water agencies to adopt emergency drought plans and authorized fines of up to \$500 a day for water wasters.

The board's chairwoman, Felicia Marcus, said "a brown lawn should be a badge of honor because it shows you care about your community." But several homeowners are reporting that a dried-up lawn instead attracts the wrath of their community.

Homeowners associations can't punish residents for scaling back on landscaping under an executive order signed by Gov. Jerry Brown in April and a bill awaiting his signature. While both measures are silent on fines imposed by local governments, the governor's office condemned moves that punish drought-conscious Californians.

"These efforts to conserve should not be undermined by the short-sighted actions of a few local jurisdictions, who chose to ignore the statewide crisis we face, the farmers and farmworkers losing their livelihoods, the communities facing drinking water shortages and the state's shrinking reservoirs," said Amy Norris, a spokeswoman for the California Environmental Protection Agency, in a written statement.

Local officials say conserving water and maintaining healthy landscaping are not mutually exclusive goals. They caution that even in times of water shortages, residents shouldn't have free rein to drive down property values, and they can use drought-resistant landscaping or turf removal programs to meet local standards.

"During a drought or non-drought, residents have the right to maintain their landscaping the way they want to, so long as it's aesthetically pleasing and it's not blighted," said Al Baker, president of the California Association of Code Enforcement Officers.

Anaheim resident Sandra Tran, 47, said she started installing drought-resistant landscaping after receiving violation notices from Orange County Public Works. She spent more than \$600 on the changes as the agency mandated she water and maintain her yard in "a healthy green condition."

Yet as Tran drives home from work, she sees signs flashing on the freeway urging her to conserve water.

"It's almost crazy because one agency is telling you one thing and another is forcing you to do the opposite," she said.

Democratic Assemblywoman Cheryl Brown introduced a bill that would have prohibited local governments from imposing fines, but she dropped AB1636 after cities in her district promised not to penalize homeowners for brown lawns during a drought emergency.

Brown was shocked when she heard the practice continued elsewhere in the state, and said she would consider reviving her bill in 2015.

"It seems to me those cities aren't using common sense," Brown said. "It's too bad you need a law."

Nirappil reported from Sacramento and can be reached at <http://www.twitter.com/FenitN>.

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Report given to LAFCO regarding Watershed Protection District

By *J.W. Burch, IV*

jburch@record-bee.com (<mailto:jburch@record-bee.com>) @JWBurchIV on Twitter

UPDATED: 07/17/2014 10:10:57 AM PDT

[0 COMMENTS](#)

LAKEPORT >> A report on the municipal service review (MSR) regarding the Lake County Watershed Protection District (LCWPD) was given to the Lake Local Agency Formation Committee (LAFCO) Wednesday.

An MSR is comprehensive study of services required by the state.

The study was discussed during a two-hour public hearing at the May 21 LAFCO meeting. It was decided by LAFCO to continue the public hearing at its Sept. 17 meeting, in order to allow time to integrate feedback and comments into the MSR.

According to LAFCO Chair Ed Robey, the purpose of Wednesday's report was to allow time to review the updated draft before the Sept. 17 hearing.

"We went through the draft and we looked at individual sentences where we thought the language can be clarified," Watershed Protection District Service Review Committee Member Betsy Cawn said.

The Watershed Protection District Service Review Committee worked in conjunction with LAFCO to prepare written determinations regarding six topics, which include growth and population projections, financial ability to provide services, accountability for community service needs, location and characteristics of disadvantaged unincorporated communities, infrastructure needs or deficiencies and the status of shared facilities.

The Watershed Protection District Service Review Committee consisted of Mike Dunlap, Suzanne Lyons, Betsy Cawn, Maurice Taylor and Robey.

Regarding infrastructure needs or deficiencies, the review stated that "the district appears to have minimally adequate capacity to handle present demand for services."

However, "the district is providing adequate services given financial constraints," the MSR stated.

The revenues and expenditure for the LCWPD total \$1.93 million, according to the MSR.

"Additional infrastructure needs include water supply modifications at the Highland Springs Reservoir and controlled boat ramps," the review continued.

The MSR also determined that the district budget should be "summarized in the county budget for ease of public understanding."

Services include flood control and floodplain management; stormwater management; groundwater management; water quality protection and water supply management; lakebed management and shoreline protection and watershed stewardship, the review stated.

A copy of the MSR is available at www.lakelafco.org (<http://www.lakelafco.org>).

Contact *J. W. Burch, IV* at 900-2022.

Clear Lake level could reach minus-1 foot

By Terry Knight tknight3021@sbcglobal.net
Updated: 07/15/2014 10:32:50 PM PDT

record-bee.com

Click photo to enlarge

Clear Lake's level has finally dropped to less than a foot on the Rumsey Gauge. As of Monday the lake level stood at .94 feet and it should reach its lowest point in late October or early November. The lake level is projected to be minus-1 foot on the Rumsey Gauge by Nov. 1. If it reaches that point it will be the lowest the lake level has been in nearly 40 years.

Even though the county should receive its first rainfall in October the lake won't start to fill until December or January. It initially takes at least six inches of rainfall to saturate the hills before runoff flows into the lake. Most of the runoff occurs between the months of January and March. Once the hills are saturated the lake can fill rapidly. Of course there is very little runoff in drought years. This past winter the lake level reached only a little more than 2 feet on the Rumsey Gauge.

The long-range forecasts call for a mild El Nino this winter but there is no guarantee. Looking 30 years in the future there is little argument that the West will see less available water. There are estimates that within 50 years the state's population will nearly double. More water will be used for farming and domestic use. The bottom line is that when it comes to water, the state is going to be in trouble. This year's drought is a signal for government officials and citizens to do some long-range planning of their own.

One solution is to build more dams. Of all the local lakes, Clear Lake is the only natural lake. All the others were created from dams. Of course environmental groups will protest because they would like to see most of the present dams dismantled. Dams aren't always bad and they can be built in areas that would have little impact on the environment and provide not only water but recreational opportunities as well.

Creeks normally dry during the summer months could be dammed up so that small lakes could be formed during the wetter winter months. Indian Valley Reservoir is a good example. Prior to the dam being built in 1972, the North Fork of Cache Creek either completely dried up during the summer or was little more than a trickle of water. Now there is a lake that's 6 miles long and 2 miles wide. When the lake is full it not only provides water to Yolo County, which has resulted in less water being taken from Clear Lake, but the lake also has an excellent trout, kokanee and bass fishery, which provides recreational opportunities.

Similar dams could be built in other areas in the county. For years there has been talk of building a dam on Scotts Creek. Most of Scotts Creek dries up during the summer months and the surrounding hills are little more than thick brush. A dam would have minimal impact on the environment but would provide valuable water for the county. There are also other areas in the county where small dams could be constructed. The Highland Springs Reservoir is another good example. A taller dam would store more water for use during the summer months.

The new lakes would also recharge the ground water and give local wells a boost. This year the static water levels in most of the wells in the county have dropped significantly and some have even dried up.

The truth is the state and counties are going to have to come up with a water plan and actually do something or our area will soon look like Death Valley.

There have been predictions that this winter will be wetter than normal. I certainly hope so. Whereas I don't want to see the lake rise to the flood stage, I'm hoping it rises to at least 8 feet on the Rumsey Gauge. It would not only help the fishery but would be a deterrent against algae blooms and excessive aquatic weed growth next summer.

The Press Democrat

Local cities encouraging water savings through incentives

BY ANGELA HART THE PRESS DEMOCRAT on July 15, 2014, 8:37PM07/15/2014

Most mornings, Randall Barron gets his start when the sun comes up. His calendar is packed, his car trunk full. Barron is one of Santa Rosa's four "water cops" — officially, water resource specialists who patrol the city's streets in search of water waste.

This summer, as the drought lingers on and the state's water woes deepen, most of Barron's time is spent traveling house to house, helping people find ways to save water.

"It all started the second Jerry Brown said the 'D' word," Barron said referring to the work that began with the governor's drought declaration in January. "I went from being able to see people in two or three days, and now it takes me a month or more to get to them."

The backlog reflects the swelling interest among water-conscious city residents in tapping a number of programs aiming to cut household usage and save money on an increasingly scarce resource. A record number of customers have applied or inquired about Santa Rosa's programs this year, and 1,675 homeowners are currently enrolled in a rebate program that pays residents to replace their lawns with drought-tolerant vegetation and mulches. The program pays 50 cents for each square-foot of lawn removed.

Another Santa Rosa program offers rebates for residents to install low-flow fixtures, including new faucets, shower heads and garden hose nozzles.

The voluntary efforts, which are in place in other cities across the county, are part of an evolving, two-pronged, carrot-and-stick approach to water conservation statewide. The incentives are the carrot, and that approach is set to get a boost in state funding next month, enabling local cities to launch new programs or enlarge existing ones.

On Tuesday, the state introduced the stick, with water regulators unanimously approving mandatory measures to cut outdoor water use and fines of up to \$500 for violators.

The goal is to reach the 20 percent reduction target that Brown established in January when he declared drought. So far, the state isn't anywhere near that mark, having recorded a 1 percent increase in use since the start of the year.

Officials are hoping that small changes in household water use can turn the picture around. Some residents say they recognize their role in achieving the water savings.

"I've already removed my sprinkler system, and I'm going to tear out my lawns and make everything drought-tolerant," said Phillip Henderson, who met Barron outside his Bennett Valley apartment home Tuesday to get an estimate on how much he might earn by removing his lawn.

"It was important for me to acknowledge that the drought is here, it's not just out there," Henderson said. "This is something that I as an individual can do to help conserve water."

Barron arrived with a car full of low-flow showerheads, hose nozzles and faucet fixtures. He used a laser instrument to measure the size of Henderson's lawn.

"You'll get about 514 bucks for this if you remove it," Barron said, waving his arm over the property.

He wore a city T-shirt with a simple message on the front: "There's drought on. Turn the water off."

On the back it read: "Dry. The official T-shirt contest of 2014."

California's drought conditions — reflecting precipitation and water storage capacity — hit extreme levels last year, when state water officials declared 2013 the driest year since record keeping began more than 100 years ago.

To hit the state's 20 percent reduction target, some cities in Sonoma County, including Santa Rosa, have beefed up patrols looking for water waste while also expanding water-saving audits and rebate programs.

Healdsburg and Cloverdale, meanwhile, have already ordered mandatory cuts to protect their supplies along the parched upper Russian River, upstream of Lake Sonoma, the region's main reservoir. The cities are reaching out to the state, with help from the Sonoma County Water Agency, to secure new funds for residents who want to tear out their lawns or replace toilets with low-flow systems.

The Water Agency is seeking \$1.4 million from the state to launch such programs within the northern half of the Sonoma County and up into Mendocino County as far as Ukiah. The funding comes from the nearly \$700 million drought relief package signed by Brown in March. The state Department of Water Resources, which is overseeing the drought emergency funds, is poised to decide next week on the grant awards.

Water policy experts said this week that even modest changes can go far to help California achieve water savings, seen as increasingly important as the impacts of climate change ripple throughout the state.

"Even though agriculture accounts for 80 percent of water consumption, 20 percent is still a huge amount of water," said Caitrin Phillips Chappelle, a drought researcher for the Public Policy Institute of California, a nonpartisan San Francisco-based think tank. "Turf buyback programs and other drought-tolerant landscaping have immediate effects. They'll also go hand-in-hand with mandatory water restrictions, so it's something water agencies should look at to make changes in the way we use water outside."

Chappelle said outdoor watering comprises roughly half of the water used by residential and commercial customers in California.

"The state is looking at where it can get its biggest bang for their buck," said Brad Sherwood, a spokesman for the county Water Agency.

If the state approves the grant funding for local agencies, the goal is to replace an estimated 3,500 toilets and remove 500,000 square-feet of lawn — nearly 10 football fields of turf. The total savings would equal roughly 50 million gallons of water.

"These are permanent long-term water savings," Sherwood said. "You only have to install a new toilet once, and we can bank on that much water being saved."

Cloverdale is already embarking on their drought savings plan. The city has contributed \$30,000 out of its own money and is seeking \$67,000 in grant funding. Residents interested in the program would need to apply with the city.

Already, Cloverdale's efforts this year have resulted in a 40 percent reduction in water use compared to the same period last year.

"We're going even further, investing in the most reliable savings over time," said Craig Scott, Cloverdale's public works director. "Fixture changes to washing machines and low-flow toilets are things that don't require customers to change their behavior. We can count on that."

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Groundwater pumping propping up farms in California drought

Carolyn Lochhead

Updated 1:34 pm, Tuesday, July 15, 2014

(07-15) 13:33 PDT WASHINGTON -- Consumers will see no shortages of California-grown fruits, nuts and vegetables this year despite one of the worst droughts in state history, but that's because farmers are draining groundwater reserves and leaving no insurance should heavy rains fail to materialize next winter, UC Davis researchers said Wednesday.

Californians are still living "in a Daniel Boone-type economy," said Richard Howitt, a UC Davis agricultural economist. "We still think we are in a groundwater-rich era. We don't even measure what we take."

Farmers' attitude, Howitt said, is, "I pump what I want."

Jay Lund, a water scientist at UC Davis' Center for Watershed Sciences, said no one should be counting on a wet winter to bail out the state.

"One of the interesting things about droughts is you're never sure when they're going to end," Lund said. "Are we going to go for broke this year and empty all the reservoirs in the hope that next year's going to be wet?"

Don't bet on El Niño

Lund said that in the more than a century that California has kept water records, a critically dry year like this one has been followed about a third of the time by another dry year.

"Don't count on El Niño for anything," said Lund, referring to the oceanic-atmospheric phenomenon that can affect California's precipitation patterns. Strong El Niños often bring above-average rain and snowfall to the state, but forecasters' latest prediction is for a weak to moderate event.

Howitt and Lund were among the authors of a new study by the watershed sciences center that combined NASA satellite data with economic models to forecast the effect of the drought on Central Valley farm production. The report was commissioned by the state's Department of Food and Agriculture and presented to the press and policymakers in Washington.

Tapping the ground

The study found that 75 percent of the shortfall in precipitation is being made up by groundwater withdrawals. That's substantially more than the entire state water project delivers in an average year, Lund said.

California is the only Western state that has no rules on groundwater pumping. Gov. Jerry Brown has issued a framework for managing the state's groundwater basins, and two bills are under consideration in the Legislature, said Karen Ross, head of the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

Ross said there is wide agreement that groundwater basins should be governed locally, but she said pumping needs to be measured and regulated, and the state will intervene if necessary where local officials prove unable to act.

\$2.2 billion cost

The drought is projected to sap \$2.2 billion from the state's economy, with \$1.5 billion of that coming from agriculture, through revenue losses and higher costs to buy and pump water. But even that is a small fraction of the state's \$42 billion farm economy, the UC Davis researchers said.

About 428,000 acres have been fallowed, the scientists said. Water prices have tripled, to more than \$1,000 an acre-foot, and well drillers are booked 10 months out, the researchers said.

For seasonal farm workers in the San Joaquin Valley, however, the drought is an economic disaster.

"On average, you in Washington and elsewhere will all get your fruits nuts, raisins, vegetables and wine," Howitt said, "but there are pockets of extreme deprivation where they are out of water and out of jobs."

Get the most out of it

Howitt said the market-driven move by farmers to plant permanent crops such as almond trees and vineyards is the right thing to do, even though such crops cannot be fallowed for a year or two, as with vegetable crops such as lettuce and broccoli. That's because the value of nuts and wine grapes is extremely high, he said, representing an efficient use of a scarce resource.

"I'm an economist," Howitt said. "Therefore, I believe that the crops which are best for California's economy are the ones that make the most money."

Carolyn Lochhead is the San Francisco Chronicle's Washington correspondent. E-mail: clochhead@sfgate.com Twitter: [@carolynlochhead](https://twitter.com/carolynlochhead)

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The Press Democrat

California water use rises amid crippling drought (w/video)

BY DON THOMPSON ASSOCIATED PRESS on July 15, 2014, 11:49AM07/15/2014 Updated 1 hour ago.

SACRAMENTO — Californians increased water consumption this year during the severe drought, despite pleas from the governor to conserve, fallowed farm fields and reservoirs that are quickly draining, according to a report released Tuesday.

The State Water Resources Control Board released the updated results from a water-use survey that said overall consumption had risen 1 percent, even as Gov. Jerry Brown has called for a 20 percent cutback.

The report corrected survey results released just a month ago that said use statewide had declined by 5 percent.

The earlier survey prompted the water board to consider the most drastic response yet to California's drought — imposing fines of up to \$500 a day for people who waste water on landscaping, fountains, washing vehicles and other outdoor uses.

Board Chairwoman Felicia Marcus said the new usage figures underscore the need for action.

Watch Anne Hathaway and Kristen Stewart Break-Dance In Drag

Jenny Lewis of Rilo Kiley fame (and yes, 1989's *Troop Beverly Hills*) is back with her first solo album in six years, *The Voyager*, and enlisted her A-list pals to appear in her first video, ...

0:59

"Not everybody in California understands how bad this drought is ... and how bad it could be," she said. "There are communities in danger of running out of water all over the state."

The increase noted in the new report is attributable to two regions of the state: Southern California coastal communities and the far northeastern slice of the state.

The updated number was based on surveys taken from water districts throughout California and was based on consumption from May compared to the same month in previous years.

Marcus said the board will consider other steps if the \$500-a-day fines being considered Tuesday don't work. Those could include requiring water districts to stop leaks in their pipes, which account for an estimated 10 percent of water use, stricter landscape restrictions and encouraging water agencies to boost rates for consumers who use more than their share of water.

No region of California met Brown's request for a 20 percent reduction, but some came closer than others. Communities that draw from the Sacramento River reduced consumption the most, by 13 percent, while those along the North Coast reduced consumption by 12 percent.

San Francisco Bay Area cities and Southern California cities that draw from the Colorado River decreased water use by 5 percent.

The California Department of Water Resources estimates that cities and suburbs use about 20 percent of the state's water, with about half going outdoors. Agriculture is by far the greatest water user, accounting for 75 percent of consumption in the state.

California farmers are just as guilty of using too much water as their urban neighbors, according to a separate report released Tuesday.

The study by the University of California, Davis found that farmers could see their wells run dry next year unless the state sees a wet winter. California is the only western state that does not measure groundwater use.

The outdoor water rules being considered Tuesday by the state board would prohibit the watering of landscaping to the point that runoff spills onto sidewalks or streets. Hosing down sidewalks, driveways and other hard surfaces would be banned along with washing vehicles without a shut-off nozzle.

Violations would be infractions punishable by the fines, although most cities are likely to have a sliding scale that starts with a warning and increases for repeat violations.

It estimates that the proposed restrictions could save enough water statewide to supply more than 3.5 million people for a year.

Officials in some cities, including San Francisco, worry about the prohibition on washing streets and sidewalks. Public Works Department spokeswoman Rachel Gordon said that could interfere with the frequent cleaning of alleys to wash away human waste where there are high concentrations of homeless people.

During the past 12 months, she said the city responded to about 8,000 calls to steam clean streets of such waste.

The proposed state regulations already provide exceptions when health or safety is at risk, but Gordon said San Francisco wants to make sure it doesn't run afoul of the rules even as it takes other steps to conserve water.

Marcus, the chairwoman, said the board will try to adjust its regulation to allow for the judicious use of power-washing, after industry representatives said it is efficient and necessary for everything from erasing graffiti to preparing homes for repainting.

"Our intention in this first round was to do what was reasonable and easier to do," she said.< /

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The Press Democrat

In new drought move, state plan would cut outdoor water use, impose fines (w/video)

By MARY CALLAHAN & GLENDA ANDERSON THE PRESS DEMOCRAT on July 9, 2014, 3:00 AM

A move by the state to impose mandatory water conservation measures on residents around California is poised to trigger tough new restrictions on landscape irrigation and other outdoor water use to preserve dwindling supplies in the now extended drought.

The proposal, which focuses largely on urban water users and will affect residents up and down the North Coast, calls for mandatory monthly reporting by most water suppliers to monitor each community's overall consumption and per capita water use.

It also includes provisions for hefty fines for individuals who defy water restrictions.

The shift toward mandatory conservation reflects the ongoing severity of California's drought, as well as fears that next year may be no better, said Felicia Marcus, chairwoman of the state Water Resources Control Board, which is set to consider adopting the measures next week. The proposal also reflects the failure of voluntary conservation efforts to reduce water consumption by the 20 percent goal set by Gov. Jerry Brown in January. A voluntary survey of water suppliers in April put statewide reductions at only 5 percent.

"We're trying to ring a bell and bring people's attention to not wasting a precious resource when we do not know how long this drought is going to last," Marcus said.

CBS San Francisco

As the drought situation in California becomes dire, a new proposal would fine people who waste the resource up to \$500 a day. Ann Notarangelo reports. (7/9/14)

California May Impose \$500 Fines For Water Wasters

As the drought situation in California becomes dire, a new proposal would fine people who waste the resource up to \$500 a day. Ann Notarangelo reports. (7/9/14)

Local water and utility officials on Wednesday were still digesting the state proposal, which would require them to invoke existing local plans for mandatory water conservation.

In Santa Rosa, that includes measures such as limited irrigation hours and citywide water patrols, according to David Guhin, the city's utilities director. Plans for other cities and water suppliers call for different measures, a flexible approach that state officials said they accepted.

If approved, the state order is expected to go into effect around Aug. 1. Local water suppliers would have to be in compliance within 30 days.

The issue of enforcement, however, raised particular questions for local officials given the state's plan to fine water wasters up to \$500 for each day if they violate any of four state restrictions on outdoor water use.

Marcus was not able to say Wednesday who would be responsible for assessing fines and collecting them, though she suggested that a variety of local government personnel might be able to do it, including law enforcement or public works personnel. She said the state would also be able to impose the fines.

Local officials also voiced concerns that their jurisdictions have already curtailed water use in recent years and would thus find it more difficult to meet the state's reduction targets.

Rohnert Park City Engineer Mary Grace Pawson said the state plan would punish communities already have already been stressing conservation.

"I think everybody's biggest concern is that it be practical, that what they ask us to do can be practically implemented," she said.

Municipal water supply officials in Sonoma County were planning to meet Monday to discuss the proposal and how it might be implemented locally, and to craft some kind of collective response to submit to the state water board as it debates the new plan.

"We're all trying to stay on the same page," said Terry Crowley, utility director in Healdsburg, which, like Cloverdale, already is operating under mandatory water use restrictions.

The State Water Resources Control Board announced late Tuesday that its five appointed members would take up the proposed restrictions at their meeting next Tuesday in Sacramento. The meeting will include a public hearing that could go all day, said agency spokesman George Kostyrko.

"We are in one of the worst statewide droughts in modern times," Marcus, the state water board chairwoman, said during a conference call Wednesday with reporters. "We are going to see hundreds of thousands of acres of fields fallow this year, thousands of people out of work. We have communities struggling for water, and bathing out of buckets. We have creeks and rivers that are running dry, and fish and wildlife are going to be suffering. We also don't know when it will rain again."

People in urban areas, whose faucets still dispense plenty of clean water, may not have the same level of awareness of just how bad things are, she said.

Targeting outdoor water use to cut back on water consumption makes sense as most households expend 30 to 60 percent or more of their water outdoors, Marcus and Kostyrko said.

"It's kind of the low-hanging fruit," Marcus said.

The state has already drastically reduced water deliveries for large urban water suppliers and agricultural users dependent on the State Water Project, which shunts water through the Central Valley to Southern California cities. In recent months, it has also moved to curtail use by thousands of junior water rights holders on a number of rivers, including the upper Russian River, between Lake Mendocino and the river's confluence with Dry Creek near Healdsburg.

As currently written, the water board's newest proposal requires each community to impose mandatory conservation measures including limits on water irrigation and prohibitions on the following activities: watering of outdoor landscapes in a manner causing runoff onto adjacent properties, walkways, and other paved surfaces; use of potable water for "application to any hard surface," such as washing sidewalks, patios and driveways; use of a hose to wash vehicles unless it has a shut-off valve or nozzle; use of potable water for decorative fountains or water features, unless it is recirculated.

Violations would be considered infractions punishable by fines of up to \$500 a day, though Marcus backed off somewhat on the issue of fines and enforcement Wednesday, suggesting communities might issue warnings instead.

"We're trying to take the lightest touch we can to get the point across and give local agencies more tools, in addition to giving the direction to the public on what we and the members of the community really ought to be doing," Marcus said.

Marcus said debate on the board and input received from the public, cities and water agencies over the next several days could mean the water board adopts even stricter measures, something less than proposed, or nothing at all.

But the restrictions proposed are the very least Californians should be doing, she said.

Many Mendocino and Lake counties water agencies, some of which already have mandatory measure in place, are well on their way toward complying with the proposed regulations, officials said Wednesday.

Four of Lake County's small agencies as well as the Redwood Valley County Water District in Mendocino County already are limited to 50 gallons a day.

But there's wide variation in the targets imposed by suppliers. Even as it urges conservation, the Willow County Water District in south Ukiah allows households up to 22,500 gallons a month — about 750 gallons a day.

Many more water agencies have asked their customers for voluntary conservation, including Ukiah and Willits. Willits had instituted mandatory conservation regulations early this year but lowered it to a voluntary level after spring rains refilled its reservoirs.

Both have made good progress with those efforts. Ukiah Public Works Director Tim Eriksen said Ukiah residents have reduced their usage by about a third. Willits residents are using about 26 percent less water compared with the same time last year, said Mayor Holly Madrigal.

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St. Helena cuts water use

JULY 09, 2014 10:26 AM • BY [DAVID STONEBERG](#)

ST. HELENA -- In the past six months, St. Helena residents cut water use by 10 percent.

According to Debra Hight, assistant director of Public Works, the city ended the water year, which was June 30, saving 150 acre feet of water. Additionally, the Bell Canyon Reservoir stands at 82 percent full, compared to last year's level of 71 percent full at the same time. Hight reports the city has pumped 350 acre-feet of water from its wells, adding that another 100 acre-feet may be available.

In her presentation to the City Council Tuesday night, Hight said preliminary data from the state indicates that the past year was the fifth driest in 101 years, which was when record-keeping started and that in the month of February, St. Helena received 67 percent of its total rainfall.



Calistoga on the hook for paying water challenger's legal fees

JULY 09, 2014 10:39 AM • BY ANNE ERNST

CALISTOGA -- The city of Calistoga has something to cheer about, and something to jeer about in a recent appeals court ruling in a Grant Reynolds court case.

The good news for the city was that the Napa County Court of Appeal issued its decision last week in Reynolds' ongoing challenge to the city's operation of the Kimball Dam and reservoir. The court affirmed the trial court's determination that the issue was moot, with the city meeting its responsibility in providing enough water to fish.

The bad news is the appeals court overturned the trial court and decided Reynolds is entitled to attorney's fees.

"Obviously, we disagree. I'm disappointed, but it's the court's decision," said City Manager Richard Spitler of the decision on the fees.

The court's decision on the bypass plan was "as expected," he said.

Reynolds did not respond to a request for comment, and his attorney, Bill McKinnon, declined to comment.

The matter of attorney's fees will go back to the trial court to determine how much Reynolds is due. Reynolds acted as his own attorney in the beginning of the case, later taking McKinnon as his counsel. Spitler said Reynolds is claiming he is owed \$1.3 million. The city disputes that figure, saying it is excessive.

The legal battle with Reynolds started in 2009 with a suit on behalf of Calistoga resident Debbie O'Gorman and a claim that the city violated a 1939 water rights agreement with O'Gorman's family.

That suit was dismissed when a judge ruled that the agreement had expired. Reynolds then morphed another claim into the suit with an assertion that the city was taking too much water from Kimball Creek and not leaving enough to support steelhead trout in the Napa River, a claim he filed in public trust.

That suit was rendered moot after the city pledged to bypass more water.

The appellate court concluded that because Reynolds' suit was instrumental in the city's behavioral change in bypassing water, Reynolds is entitled to some recompense. The date for the trial court to review this portion of the claim has not been determined.

The city said it changed its bypass plan after reading a brief written by the State Water Resources Control Board filed in support of Reynolds' argument, but the city believed it was following an appropriate plan prior to that.

But because the brief was filed in support of Reynolds' claim and not independently submitted to the city, the appellate court found that it was Reynolds' pursuit of the public trust claim that caused the city to alter its plan.

The trial court found that the city acted in good faith in implementing the new bypass plan, something the appellate court agreed with, saying "substantial evidence supports this finding" in its report.

The water board oversees the enforcement of water-related activities such as the bypass plan, and the city contends it was the direction it received from the water board that initiated any changes to the plan, not the Reynolds' lawsuit.



DROUGHT

Cities fall short of Gov. Brown's water reduction target

JULY 06, 2014 9:00 AM • BY PETER JENSEN

Almost six months since Gov. Jerry Brown declared an emergency due to the severe drought plaguing California and asked cities to reduce their water consumption by 20 percent, some Napa County cities have come closer than others to hitting that target.

The city of Napa exceeded that target, a voluntary benchmark for city customers, in March and April, when water use was down 23 percent compared with March 2013, and 22 percent compared with last April, said Pat Costello, a water resources analyst for the city.

Usage was down 6 percent in February, and 16 percent in May, compared with the 2013 totals for those months, Costello said. While the city is still calculating the June figures, Costello estimated it would be near a 10 percent reduction, reflecting more outdoor irrigation due to the long spates of dry weather.

While that trend is likely to continue into the dry, hot months of July and August and make the 20 percent reduction harder to hit, Costello said the city has a good chance to catch up in the fall through the end of the year, historically the start of the rainy season in the Napa Valley.

Overall, Costello said the city has seen its usage decrease 9 percent since February compared with the same time period in 2013. The city has done public outreach and offered a "cash for grass" program that can provide residents up to \$750 for replacing the equivalent square footage of grass with lower-water use vegetation, artificial turf or a permeable hard surface.

"There's some great opportunities," Costello said. "We've got the first half of the year complete and we are seeing savings compared to last year. Getting 20 percent might be a little difficult. We'll keep messaging on the outdoor stuff."

The city of Calistoga implemented some mandatory conservation measures this year, and has seen water usage decrease 18 percent in June compared with the same time period in 2013, Public Works Director Mike Kirn said.

That follows year-over-year decreases of 8 percent in April and 16 percent in May, Kirn said, showing the effectiveness of the city's conservation program.

In addition to education and outreach, the city has instituted a rebate program to help residents install high-efficiency clothes washers, and may institute a cash-for-grass program and a rebate program for installing low-flow toilets, he said. The new programs will be brought to the Calistoga City Council on July 15, he said.

It's also doing mandatory cutbacks such as only allowing outdoor irrigation two days a week or alternating that between houses with even- and odd-numbered addresses, as well as early in the morning, Kirn said. Commercial businesses aren't allowed to wash down sidewalks and driveways, and swimming pools have to be filled with outside water sources, among other steps, he said.

"We can pretty much track our efforts in education to tangible results," Kirn said "I'm pretty pleased with the way that the community has responded. It's not any one individual or business that makes it happen. It's us as a team."

The city of American Canyon was able to decrease water usage by 17 percent in May year-over-year, and 10 percent overall in 2014, according to a city staff report.

It's still facing a shortfall of up to 1,500 acre-feet, and the City Council responded last month by authorizing city officials to spend \$800,000 to buy 650 acre-feet of water from a state dry-year program and 600 acre-feet from another program. The money could also go to purchasing 600 acre-feet of water from the city of Napa, but only as a last resort.

The city of St. Helena was considering imposing mandatory conservation measures but opted against that following late-spring rainstorms that washed over Napa Valley. The city was still aiming to meet Brown's request of a 20 percent voluntary reduction, but Assistant Public Works Director Debbie Hight didn't return phone calls asking how it was faring in reaching that goal.

Costello said Napa remains in good shape for water supplies this year, with the state Department of Water Resources providing 5 percent of its requests as well as delivering carryover supplies the city had from past years through the North Bay Aqueduct. It's recently started to draw down the city's main reservoir, Lake Hennessey, he said.

Kirn said Calistoga was similarly well-positioned this year given the state's willingness to supply water through the aqueduct, and the reservoir behind Kimball Dam was refilled due to the late spring storms.

"We've been holding that in reserve to help with our peak demands," Kirn said.

RECYCLED WATER

MST recycled water pipeline prepares to break ground

JULY 06, 2014 2:00 PM • BY [PETER JENSEN](#)

A recycled water pipeline 15 years in the planning process is preparing to break ground this month, and by 2015 should deliver 700 acre-feet of recycled water annually to the groundwater-deficient area east of the city of Napa that drains Milliken, Sarco and Tulocay creeks.

The \$13.3 million project will be built to have 2,000-acre-feet capacity, should the Napa Sanitation District expand to deliver more recycled water in the future, and additional property owners sign up to use it for irrigation or landscaping, according to Napa County. One acre-foot of water is enough to supply 3 acres of vineyard annually, the county said.

A quarter of the project's cost is being funded by the federal government, with the remaining share being carried by property owners through annual property tax assessments. The sanitation district recently awarded a \$7.6 million contract to build the pipeline to a South Bay firm, Sanco Pipelines, and a \$2.4 million contract to build a pump station to Livermore-based GSE Construction, according to the news release.

"This is great news for the MST area," Napa County Supervisor Keith Caldwell said in a statement. "The groundwater aquifer there is overdrafted by about 2,000 acre feet per year, and the day this project is put into service, it will be able to deliver enough water to offset up to 35 percent of that overdraft. That percentage will only grow as more people opt in to use the water."

The pipeline has been discussed among officials with the sanitation district, as well as property owners in the area, for years as a means of reducing the strain on groundwater beneath the MST area. In 1999, the Board of Supervisors declared the basin to be a groundwater-deficient area, and a 2003 U.S. Geological Survey study showed that the water table continued to decline.

The county instituted a hard cap on groundwater usage in the area a year later, ensuring new vineyard or winery projects in that region don't result in net increases in groundwater usage compared with the current use on the property.

But those steps were only intended to slow the rate of decline, and the pipeline project has been considered by proponents to be the best measure at recharging the groundwater supplies. It still had plenty of opponents among residents in the area concerned the project was being foisted on them with overblown benefits compared with the costs.

The county and the sanitation district were able to extend the recycled water pipeline through the Napa State Hospital property and up Imola Avenue to Skyline Park, where it's waited for the funding for the rest of the project to be ironed out.

Ultimately, the pipeline will extend up Fourth Avenue and eventually reach Hagen Road and the Napa Valley Country Club, one of the main sources of funding for the project, along with vineyards in the area. They and other property owners agreed to form an assessment district to fund \$10 million of the project's cost, which was used to secure a 20-year loan from the state government.

The project is also looking to get new grant money from the state, which has earmarked funding for drought relief. State lawmakers are also looking to set aside money specifically for recycled water projects in a bond measure worth billions of dollars that may be sent to voters in November.

Caldwell said the county's membership in the North Bay Water Reuse Authority, a joint venture of Napa, Marin and Sonoma counties, as well as local water districts, helped secure federal funding for the project.

Property owners can still sign up for the recycled water project by contacting Deputy Public Works Director Phil Miller at 707-259-8600 or at mst@countyofnapa.org. Napa Mayor Jill Techel said the project breaking ground this summer has special significance in light of the ongoing severe drought California is experiencing.

"Especially in this time of drought, it is important to recover and reuse the valuable water resources we have available to us," Techel said in a news release. "This is a great example of what can be accomplished (when) residents and local governments work together to solve a common problem."