5880 Oak Street, Anderson, CA 96007
Phone: (530) 357-2121 Fax: (530) 357-3723

Agriculture Committee Meeting

Directors – Terry Lincoln, Pam Beaver
Alternate – Logan Johnston

General Manager: Paul Kelley

PLANNING AND STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

August 20th 2024 at 6:00PM: District Office Board Room

Committee Responsibility
The Board's standing Planning and Steering Committee shall be concerned with the formulation of plans and policies for arranging, realizing, and/or achieving Clear Creek CSD goals.

AGENDA

1. **CALL TO ORDER**

2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

3. **OPEN TIME/PUBLIC COMMENT:** Pursuant to Gov. code S54950, persons wishing to address the Board of Directors on matters not listed on the agenda should notify the Secretary prior to the start of the meeting. To speak at this time and for any item listed on the agenda – raise your hand, and when recognized by the Chair – proceed to the podium to address the Board.

4. **OLD BUSINESS/NEW BUSINESS** (Discussion)
   a. Drought and Water Shortage 2010 Plan update – Discussion
   b. District Rules and Regulations – Discussion
   c. Capital Improvement Planning and Major Repairs Plan - Discussion

5. **ADJOURN THE MEETING**

ADA Related Disabilities:
Contact the front office and speak with a Staff Member if special consideration is needed to attend any public meeting for disability related accommodations or aide is needed. Please give 72 hours - notice prior to the meeting to allow staff to meet your requests appropriately.

"This District is an Equal Opportunity Provider"

5880 Oak Street, Anderson, CA 96007
Phone: (530) 357-2121 Fax: (530) 357-3723

MEMO

Date: August 20th 2024

To: Planning and Steering Committee

From: General Manager – Paul Kelley

Re: **4.a – Drought and Water Shortage 2010 Plan update** (Discussion)

4.a – Drought and Water Shortage 2010 Plan update (Discussion)

Below is the Memo that was before the full board in July of 2024. This started the process of updating the Water Shortage Plan. And it was recommended that the Planning and Steering Committee hold some meetings to review and gather public input, and work through some drafts then preparing for Board review and Adoption in the late fall 2024.

=====<<<< Previous Memo >>>>=====

The District last updated the current Drought and Water Shortage plan in 2010.

Over the past 14 years, there have been more droughts and good water years. There has also been updates to state law and California Water board criteria for drought plans – including templates.

The District falls in the "Less than 3000 connections" portion of the rules. This keeps us out of some of the Urban water agency (cities etc) rules.

In September – SB 552 was passed and signed. The State created an updated template to comply with this and government code 10609.

In short: the Description:
" *This bill would require small water suppliers, as defined, serving 1,000 to 2,999 service connections, inclusive, and nontransient noncommunity water systems that are schools, no later than July 1, 2023, to develop and maintain an abridged Water Shortage Contingency Plan that includes specified drought-planning elements."*

The current Plan includes a lot of information related to the Districts history of water use, relationship to the USBR supply, a draft USBR water shortage plan, and much more.

Staff is recommending that we take the State's Template for less than 3000 connection water districts to comply with the law and include more specific information related to the Districts specific water supply and other characteristics. The District's Volunteer, has used the template and started the edits to create a document with more Clear Creek Characteristics. This needs to be continued to take into account the USBR shortage policies, the Districts historic use and future projections, the District wells, updated health and safety projections, and how "penalties" are handled for the stages of drought.

Since 2010, the Bureau has updated and finalized their "M&I Shortage Policy Guidelines and Procedures"

Staff is using this meeting as the launch of the update process, and recommends the Planning and Steering Committee have a meeting to review and provide Community input opportunity. And continue to update this draft and look to bring back to the Board in the Fall for adoption.

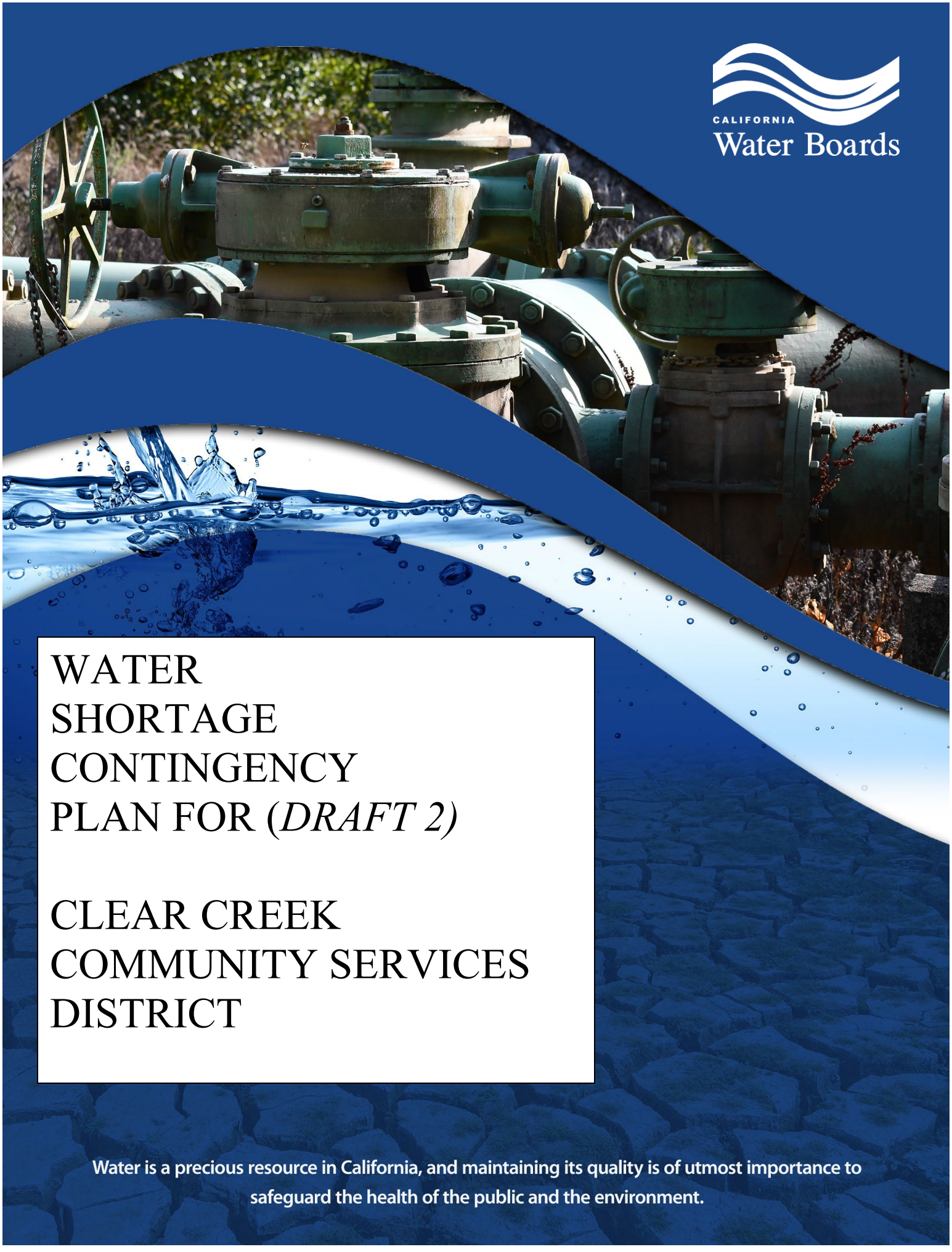
Attached for the Board's reference:

1. 2010 Drought Planning and Water Storage Policy
2. DRAFT 2024 Water Shortage Contingency Plan
3. SB 552 Information and text
4. USBR February 2017 – M&I Shortage Policy

=====<<<< end previous memo for board ==>>>

Recommendation:

Review, Discussion, Provide input and direction to staff



CALIFORNIA
Water Boards

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR (*DRAFT 2)*

CLEAR CREEK COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Water is a precious resource in California, and maintaining its quality is of utmost importance to safeguard the health of the public and the environment.

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

CLEAR CREEK COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT (CCCSD)

5880 OAK STRREET, ANDERSON, CA 96007

PWS: CA-4510016

September 15, 2024
(*Plan Effective Date*)

Document Type: Water shortage Contingency Plan
Administering Entity: : Board of Directors and General Manager
Date Approved: May 15, 2024, Ordinance 2024-
Prior Amendment Date: January 2010, Ordinance 2010-01
Approved By: Board of Directors
Indicative Time for Review: Every 5 years
Responsibility for Review: : Board of Directors and General Manager

Table of Contents

Section I: Declaration of Policy, Purpose, and Intent

In order to conserve the available water supply and protect the integrity of public water system (PWS) supply facilities, with particular regard for domestic water use, sanitation, and fire protection, to protect and preserve public health, welfare, and safety and minimize the adverse impacts of water supply shortage or other water supply emergency conditions, the CCCSD hereby adopts the following regulations and restrictions on the delivery and consumption of water through this plan and Resolution 2024-.

Water uses regulated or prohibited under this Water Shortage Contingency Plan (the Plan) are considered to be non-essential and continuation of such uses during times of water shortage or other emergency water supply condition are deemed to constitute a waste of water subjecting the offender(s) to penalties as defined in Section XI of the Plan.

Section II: Public Involvement

Opportunity for the public to provide input into the preparation of the Plan was provided by the CCCSD by means of information in the monthly newsletter included in the water bill.

Section III: Public Education

The CCCSD will regularly provide the public with information about the Plan, including information about the conditions under which each stage of the Plan is to be initiated or terminated and the drought response measures to be implemented in each stage. Detailed information on public education is provided in Section X of the Plan.

Section IV: Coordination with Regional Water Planning Groups

The service area of the CCCSD is located within the Central Valley Project (CVP) and receives water from the Whiskeytown Reservoir, which is part of the Clear Creek South Unit of the Trinity River Project , a portion of the United States Bureau of Reclamation's CVP. The regional water planning area assessment documents were considered in the development of the Plan. A copy of the final Plan was shared with applicable regional water planning area(s) and posted on our website after adoption.

Section V: Authorization

The CCCSD Board of Directors or designee, is hereby authorized and directed to implement the applicable provisions of this Plan upon determination that such implementation is necessary to protect public health, safety, and welfare. The CCCSD Board of Directors, or designee, shall have the authority to initiate or terminate drought or other water supply emergency response measures as described in this Plan. The contact information for CCCSD Board of Directors is: 530-357-2121.

Section VI: Application

The provisions of this Plan shall apply to all persons, customers, and property utilizing

water provided by the CCCSD The terms “person” and “customer” as used in the Plan may include individuals, corporations, partnerships, associations, and all other legal entities.

Section VII: Definitions

For the purposes of this Plan**,** the following definitions shall apply:

Aesthetic water use: water used for ornamental or decorative purposes such as fountains, reflecting pools, and water gardens.

Commercial and Institutional water use: water use which is integral to the operations of commercial and non-profit establishments and governmental entities such as schools, hospitals, clinics, retail establishments, hotels and motels, restaurants, and office buildings.

Conservation: those practices, techniques, and technologies that reduce the consumption of water, reduce the loss or waste of water, improve the efficiency in the use of water or increase the recycling and reuse of water so that a supply is conserved and made available for future or alternative uses.

Customer: any person, company, or organization using water supplied by CCCSD
Domestic water use: water use for personal needs or for household or sanitary purposes such as drinking, bathing, heating, cooking, sanitation, or for cleaning a residence, business, industry, or institution.

Even number address: street addresses, box numbers, or rural postal route numbers ending in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8 and locations without addresses.

Industrial water use: the use of water in processes designed to convert materials of lower value into forms having greater usability and value.

Landscape irrigation use: water used for the irrigation and maintenance of landscaped areas, whether publicly or privately owned, including residential and commercial lawns, gardens, golf courses, parks, rights-of-way and medians.

Non-essential water use: water uses that are not essential nor required for the protection of public, health, safety, and welfare, including:

(a) irrigation of landscape areas, including parks, athletic fields, and golf courses, except otherwise provided under this Plan;
(b) use of water to wash any motor vehicle, motorbike, boat, trailer, airplane or other vehicle;
(c) use of water to wash down any sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking lots, tennis courts, or other hard-surfaced areas;
(d) use of water to wash down buildings or structures for purposes other than immediate fire protection;
(e) flushing gutters or permitting water to run or accumulate in any gutter or street;

(f) use of water to fill, refill, or add to any indoor or outdoor swimming pools or Jacuzzi-type pools;
(g) use of water in a fountain or pond for aesthetic or scenic purposes except where necessary to support aquatic life;
(h) failure to repair a controllable leak(s) within a reasonable period after having been given notice directing the repair of such leak(s); and
(i) use of water from hydrants for construction purposes or any other purposes other than firefighting or hauling water for a domestic water use.

Odd numbered address: street addresses, box numbers, or rural postal route numbers ending in 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

Section VIII: Summary of Drought Response Stages and Response Actions

The CCCSD Board of Directors or designee, shall monitor water supply and/or demand conditions on a monthly basis and shall determine when conditions warrant initiation or termination of each stage of the Plan, that is, when the specified "triggers" are reached.

The triggering criteria described below are generally based on*:

- Bureau of Reclamation Water Allocation
- Shasta County Drought Emergency Notification
- Applicable Statewide Emergency Notification

The response actions described in subsequent sections of this document are based on the following general precepts:

This table summarizes each water shortage stages, specified triggers, response actions and termination actions. Additional information for each is provided in the subsequent sections. M&I below is in reference to the USBR Shortage Policy "Historic M&I".

Response Stage	Estimated Water Shortage Range*	Trigger	Response Action**	Termination Action
Stage 1 WATCH	Up to 10%	BUREAU ALLOCATION ANNOUNCEMENT 90% TO 100% OF NORMAL	10% REDUCTION THROUGH VOLUNTEER CUSTOMER REDUCTION AND WATR AWARENESS EDUCATION	CONDITIONS CEASE TO EXIST FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS
Stage 2 WARNING	Up to 20%	BUREAU ALLOCATION ANNOUNCEMENT OF 80% TO 90% M&I AND 45% AGRICULTURAL	PRICING SURCHARGES/PENALTIES FOR USAGE ABOVE A BASELINE YEAR ALLOTMENT	CONDITIONS CEASE TO EXIST FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS
Stage 3 ACUTE	Up to 30%	BUREAU ALLOCATION ANNOUNCEMENT OF 70% TO 80% M&I AND 25% AGRICULTURAL	PRICING SURCHARGES/PENALTIES FOR USAGE ABOVE A BASELINE YEAR ALLOTMENT	CONDITIONS CEASE TO EXIST FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS
Stage 4 CRITICAL	Up to 40%	BUREAU ALLOCATION ANNOUNCEMENT OF 60% TO 70% M&I AND 10% AGRICULTURAL	PRICING SURCHARGES/PENALTIES FOR USAGE ABOVE A BASELINE YEAR ALLOTMENT	CONDITIONS CEASE TO EXIST FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS
Stage 5 EMERGENCY	Up to 50%	BUREAU ALLOCATION ANNOUNCEMENT OF 50% TO 60% M&I AND 0% AGRICULTURAL	PRICING SURCHARGES/PENALTIES FOR USAGE ABOVE A BASELINE YEAR ALLOTMENT	CONDITIONS CEASE TO EXIST FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS
Stage 6 CATASTROPHIC	> 50%	BUREAU ALLOCATION ANNOUNCEMENT OF LESS THAN 50% M&I AND 0% AGRICULTURAL	PRICING SURCHARGES/PENALTIES FOR USAGE ABOVE A BASELINE YEAR ALLOTMENT	CONDITIONS CEASE TO EXIST FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS

*Recommended ranges to be consistent with Urban Water Supplier plans

**Recommended that any County Drought Emergency or State Emergency Declaration initiate at least a Stage 2-Response Trigger.

Section IX: Drought Response Triggers

Stage 1 Triggers -- Water Shortage WATCH Conditions

Requirements for initiation

Customers shall be required to comply with the requirements and restrictions on certain non-essential water uses provided in Section X of this Plan when the estimated water shortage allocation from the Bureau is up to 10%

Requirements for termination

Stage 1 of the Plan may be rescinded when all the conditions listed as triggering events have ceased to exist for a period of 30 consecutive days.

Stage 2 Triggers -- Water Shortage WARNING Conditions

Requirements for initiation

Customers shall be required to comply with the requirements and restrictions on certain non-essential water uses provided in Section X of this Plan when the estimated water shortage allocation from the Bureau is up to 20% or in the event of a County Drought Declaration or Statewide Drought declaration.

Requirements for termination

Stage 2 of the Plan may be rescinded when all the conditions listed as triggering events have ceased to exist for a period of 30 consecutive days. Upon termination of Stage 2, Stage 1 becomes operative unless otherwise specified.

Stage 3 Triggers – ACUTE Water Shortage Conditions

Requirements for initiation

Customers shall be required to comply with the requirements and restrictions on certain non-essential water uses provided in Section X of this Plan when the estimated water shortage allocation from the Bureau is up to 30%.

Requirements for termination

Stage 3 of the Plan may be rescinded when all the conditions listed as triggering events have ceased to exist for a period of 30 consecutive days. Upon termination of Stage 3, Stage 2 becomes operative unless otherwise specified.

Stage 4 Triggers -- CRITICAL Water Shortage Conditions

Requirements for initiation

Customers shall be required to comply with the requirements and restrictions on certain non-essential water uses provided in Section X of this Plan when the estimated water shortage allocation from the Bureau is up to 40%.

Requirements for termination

Stage 4 of the Plan may be rescinded when all the conditions listed as triggering events have ceased to exist for a period of 30 consecutive days. Upon termination of Stage 4, Stage 3 becomes operative unless otherwise specified.

Stage 5 Triggers -- EMERGENCY Water Shortage Conditions

Requirements for initiation

Customers shall be required to comply with the requirements and restrictions on certain non-essential water uses provided in Section X of this Plan when the estimated water shortage allocation from the Bureau is up to 50%.

Requirements for termination

Stage 5 of the Plan may be rescinded when all the conditions listed as triggering events have ceased to exist for a period of 30 consecutive days. Upon termination of Stage 5, Stage 4 becomes operative unless otherwise specified.

Stage 6 Triggers – CATASTROPHIC Water Shortage Conditions

Requirements for initiation

Customers shall be required to comply with the requirements and restrictions on certain non-essential water uses provided in Section X of this Plan when the estimated water shortage allocation from the Bureau is greater than 50%.

Requirements for termination

Stage 6 of the Plan may be rescinded when all of the conditions listed as triggering events have ceased to exist for a period of 30 consecutive days. Upon termination of Stage 6, Stage 5 becomes operative unless otherwise specified.

Section X: Drought Response Stages

The CCCSD Board of Directors or designee, shall monitor water supply and/or demand conditions on a monthly basis and, in accordance with the triggering criteria set forth in Section IX of this Plan, shall determine if a water shortage condition exists and the severity of any such water shortage conditions (*e.g., 1-Watch, 2-Warning, 3-Acute, 4-Critical, 5-Emergency, 6-Catastrophic Water Loss*), and shall implement the following notification procedures accordingly:

Notification

Description of Customer Notification Methods:

The CCCSD Board of Directors, or designee, shall notify the public by means of at least one or all of the following Methods:

- Public Service Announcement-Local Radio & TV Stations
- Text and Email Alert to those signed up
- Post at three (3) Public Places in the Community
- Phone Call Alert to Customer Data Base
- Newsletter Enclosed in the Monthly Bill
- Community Meetings.

Note: *This Notification section provides general methods for contacting customers that may be implemented in this Plan.* ***Customer notification methods should consider the need for multiple notification pathways, the needs of non-English speaking residents, and/or other residents with special circumstances.*** *More specific methods for each Response Stage are provided below.*

Prepared materials from Department of Water Resources, “Save Our Water Toolkit”, may be used as drought communication tools with the water system logo added. The link for these materials is provided below:

https://saveourwater.com/en/Partner-Toolkit

Public Safety Contacts:

The CCCSD Board of Directors, or designee, shall notify directly the following individuals and entities of restrictions or water shortages, as defined in the subsections below, as appropriate for each response stage.

Organization or Department	Name & Position	Telephone	Email
Fire Department		530-357-2345	
Partnering Water Systems		CENTERVILLE 530-246-0680	
County Office of Emergency Services	Sheriff Michael L. Johnson	530-245-6000	
County Environmental Health Specialist	Paul A. Hellman	530-225-5787	
State Water Board District Engineer	Steve Watson	530-224-4800	
Major Water Uses/Wholesalers	None		
County Public Health	Dr. James Mu, M.D.	530-229-8400	
Critical Water Users (schools, hospitals, etc.)	Roxanne Voorhees	HAPPY VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT 530-357-2134	
GSA Contact / Regional Water Planning Contact	EAGSA		
Mutual Aid Contact / CalWarn Contact			
Veterans Memorial Cemetary			

**Groundwater Sustainability Agency*

Note: *This Notification section provides potential agencies that should be considered for coordination of water shortages. More specific contacts for each Response Stage are provided below.*

Support Services Contacts:

The following is a listing of support services that may be appropriate for a water shortage emergency.

Organization or Department	Name & Position	Telephone	Email
Water Operator	BILL PALMAYMESA, CHIEF OPERATOR	530-638-1616	Bill.palmaymesa@clearcreekcsd.org
Back-up Water Operator	BRANDON ANDERSON	530-227-5616	
Electric Utility Co	PG&E		
Electrician			
Water Hauler			
Bottled Water Vendor			
Storage Tank Vendor			
Emergency Shower Vendors			
Well Pump Technician			
Well Drilling Company			
Community Service Partners			
Other			

Drought Responses Actions:

Stage 1 Response -- Water Shortage WATCH Conditions

Target: Achieve a voluntary 10 percent reduction in total water use.

Best Management Practices for Supply Management:

- The declaration of a Stage is made by the district's General Manager and subject to ratification by the CCCSD's Board of Directors in a regular or special session. All Response Actions are enacted when a stage is declared; however, the CCCSD Board of Directors may adjust the required water use reductions or elect to exclude certain Response Actions when the water shortage is declared.

Voluntary Water Use Restrictions for Reducing Demand:

- Water Shall be used for beneficial purposes only; all unnecessary and wasteful uses of water are prohibited.
- Water shall not be applied 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. Care shall be taken not to water past the point of saturation.
- Free-flowing hoses are prohibited for all uses. Automatic shut-off devices shall be attached to any hose or filling apparatus in use.
- Leaking customer pipes or faulty sprinklers shall be repaired within five 95) working days or less if warranted due to the severity of the problem or shall not be utilized until repaired.
- All pools, spas and ornamental fountains/ponds shall be equipped with a recirculation pump and shall be constructed to be leakproof.
- Swimming pool and spa covers are encouraged to prevent evaporative water loss.
- Pool and spa draining and refiling shall be allowed only for health, maintenance or structural considerations.
- Washing streets, parking lots, driveways, or sidewalks, except as necessary for health, or sanitary purposes is prohibited.
- To reduce evaporation, between March 1 and October 31 the use of sprinkler irrigation systems for all landscape systems shall be limited to between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 9:00a.m. Sprinkler irrigation systems may be run outside of these hours for testing, but not more than 15 minutes per cycle and only long enough to verify proper operation and make sprinkler adjustments.
- Irrigated landscape areas shall include efficient irrigation systems (e.g. drip irrigation, timed sprinklers, rain sensors, low=flow spray heads etc.).
- Use of potable water for irrigation of turf or high-water use plants within public street medians and parkways is prohibited.

Notification Method(s) and Frequency (?):

- Public Service Announcement-Local Radio & TV Stations
- Text and Email Alert to those signed up
- Post at three (3) Public Places in the Community
- Phone Call Alert to Customer Data Base
- Newsletter Enclosed in the Monthly Bill
- Community Meetings.

Agencies Contacted:

- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
- California Department of Public Health
- California Department of Water Resources
- Redding Area Water Council

Stage 2 Response -- Water Shortage WARNING Conditions

Target: Achieve a voluntary 10-20 percent reduction in total water use.

Best Management Practices for Supply Management:

- The declaration of a Stage is made by the district's General Manager and subject to ratification by the CCCSD's Board of Directors in a regular or special session. All Response Actions are enacted when a stage is declared; however, the CCCSD Board of Directors may adjust the required water use reductions or elect to exclude certain Response Actions when the water shortage is declared.

Mandatory Water Use Restrictions for Reducing Demand:

ALL STAGE 1 RESPONSE ACTIONS ARE REQUIRED PLUS THE FOLLOWING:

- Reduce water use by the following specified percentages: Residential and Rural by 10-20% Multi-family and Public/Institutional customers by 10-20%, commercial customers by 5-10%, and landscape irrigation by 15-25%.
- Customers with "smart" programable irrigation timers controllers are asked to set their controllers to achieve 90 to 95% of the evapotranspiration (ET) rate.
- Eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to: Restaurants, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drinks are served and/or purchased shall serve water only upon request.
- Operators of hotels and motels shall offer patrons the option of not having their towels and linens washed daily.

- Water overuse penalties may be implemented.
- Users of construction meters and fire hydrant meters will be monitored for efficient use.

Penalties: Water use exceeding the customer's water shortage allocation will be charged at the applicable overuse penalty rate. Any customer in violation of Stage 2 requirements (other than exceeding their water allocation) shall be first notified of the regulations and warned of the penalty associated with continued violation. If the violation is not corrected in a timely manner, any continued violation of mandatory Stage 2 requirements after notice and warning is provided shall be punishable by an administrative fine per day or per occurrence as set in the drought ordinance adopted at a public meeting or Appendix A of the District's Policy Manual.

Notification Method(s) and Frequency?:

- Public Service Announcement-Local Radio & TV Stations
- Text and Email Alert to those signed up
- Post at three (3) Public Places in the Community
- Phone Call Alert to Customer Data Base
- Newsletter Enclosed in the Monthly Bill
- Community Meetings.

Agencies Contacted:

- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
- California Department of Public Health
- California Department of Water Resources
- Redding Area Water Council

Stage 3 Response -- ACUTE Water Shortage Conditions

Target: Achieve a 20-30 percent reduction in total water use.

Best Management Practices for Supply Management:

- The declaration of a Stage is made by the district's General Manager and subject to ratification by the CCCSD's Board of Directors in a regular or special session. All Response Actions are enacted when a stage is declared; however, the CCCSD Board of Directors may adjust the required water use reductions or elect to exclude certain Response Actions when the water shortage is declared.

Mandatory Water Use Restrictions for Reducing Demand:

ALL STAGE 2 RESPONSE ACTIONS ARE REQUIRED PLUS THE FOLLOWING:

- Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes and turf with potable water shall be limited to 3 days a week. Customers whose street addresses end with an odd number may water on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Customers whose street addresses end with an even number may water on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
- The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during or within 48 hours after rainfall of 0.20 inches or more is prohibited.
- Flushing of water mains, sewers, or fire hydrants is prohibited except for emergencies and essential operations.
- Motor vehicles and equipment shall be washed only with buckets or with hoses equipped with automatic shutoff nozzles.

All requirements of Stage 2 shall remain in effect during Stage 3 except the following Response Actions replace previous less stringent actions:

- Leaking customer pipes or faulty sprinklers shall be repaired within two (2) working days or less if warranted due to the severity of the problem.
- Reduce water use by the following specified percentages: Residential and Rural by 20-30%, Multi-family and Public/Institutional customers by 20-30%, commercial customers and landscape irrigation by 25-30%
- Customers with 'smart" irrigation times or controllers are asked to set their controllers to achieve 76% of the evapotranspiration (ET) rate. Drip irrigation systems are excluded from this requirement.

Penalties: Water use exceeding the customer's water shortage allocation will be charged at the applicable overuse penalty rate. Any customer in violation of Stage 3 requirements (other than exceeding their water allocation) shall be first notified of the regulations and warned of the penalty associated with continued violation. If the violation is not corrected in a timely manner, any continued violation of mandatory Stage 3 requirements after notice and warning is provided shall be punishable by an administrative fine per day or per occurrence as set in the drought ordinance adopted at a public meeting or Appendix A of the District's Policy Manual.

Notification Method(s) and Frequency:

- Public Service Announcement-Local Radio & TV Stations
- Text and Email Alert to those signed up
- Post at three (3) Public Places in the Community
- Phone Call Alert to Customer Data Base

- Newsletter Enclosed in the Monthly Bill
- Community Meetings.

Agencies Contacted:

- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
- California Department of Public Health
- California Department of Water Resources
- Redding Area Water Council

Stage 4 Response -- CRITICAL Water Shortage Conditions

Target: Achieve a 30-40 percent reduction in total water use.

Best Management Practices for Supply Management:

- The declaration of a Stage is made by the district's General Manager and subject to ratification by the CCCSD's Board of Directors in a regular or special session. All Response Actions are enacted when a stage is declared; however, the CCCSD Board of Directors may adjust the required water use reductions or elect to exclude certain Response Actions when the water shortage is declared.

Mandatory Water Use Restrictions for Reducing Demand:

ALL STAGE 3 RESPONSE ACTIONS ARE REQUIRED PLUS THE FOLLOWING:

- Water use for ornamental ponds, fountains, or other ornamental water features for aesthetic purposes is prohibited except where necessary to support aquatic life.
- The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks is prohibited.
- The installation of new turf or landscaping is prohibited.
- The irrigation of ornamental turf with potable water on public street medians is prohibited.
- Water use or overuse penalties may be implemented; or modified, if already implemented in a previous stage.
- New connections to the CCCSD's water distribution system will be allowed but their water use shall be restricted to the minimum requirements for
- personal health and safety.

All requirements of Stage 3 shall remain in effect during Stage 4 except the following Response Actions replace previous less stringent actions:

- Leaking customer pipes or faulty sprinklers shall be replaced within 24

hours or less if warranted due to the severity of the problem.

- Reduce water use by the following specified percentages: Residential and Rural by 30-40%, Multi-family and Public/Institutional customers by 40-40%, commercial customers by 30-40% and Landscape Irrigation by 35-40%.

Penalties: Water use exceeding the customer's water shortage allocation will be charged at the applicable overuse penalty rate. Any customer in violation of Stage 4 requirements (other than exceeding their water allocation) shall be first notified of the regulations and warned of the penalty associated with continued violation. If the violation is not corrected in a timely manner, any continued violation of mandatory Stage 4 requirements after notice and warning is provided shall be punishable by an administrative fine per day or per occurrence as set in the drought ordinance adopted at a public meeting or Appendix A of the District's Policy Manual.

Notification Method(s) and Frequency:

- Public Service Announcement-Local Radio & TV Stations
- Text and Email Alert to those signed up
- Post at three (3) Public Places in the Community
- Phone Call Alert to Customer Data Base
- Newsletter Enclosed in the Monthly Bill
- Community Meetings.

Agencies Contacted:

- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
- California Department of Public Health
- California Department of Water Resources
- Redding Area Water Council

Stage 5 Response – EMERGENCY Water Shortage Conditions

Target: Achieve a 50-60 percent reduction in total water use.

Best Management Practices for Supply Management:

- The declaration of a Stage is made by the district's General Manager and subject to ratification by the CCCSD's Board of Directors in a regular or special session. All Response Actions are enacted when a stage is declared; however, the CCCSD Board of Directors may adjust the required water use reductions or elect to exclude certain Response Actions when the water shortage is declared.

Mandatory Water Use Restrictions for Reducing Demand:

ALL STAGE 4 RESPONSE ACTIONS ARE REQUIRED PLUS THE FOLLOWING:

- Water use for ornamental ponds and fountains is prohibited.
- No potable water from the CCCSD's system shall be used for construction purposes including but not limited to dust control, compaction or trench jetting.
- Motor vehicles and equipment shall be washed only at commercial establishments that use recycled or reclaimed water.

All requirements of Stage 4 shall remain in effect during Stage 5 except the following Response Actions replace previous less stringent actions:

- Leaking customer pipes or faulty sprinklers shall be repaired within 24 hours. Water service will be suspended until repairs are made.
- Reduce water use by the following specified percentages: Residential and Rural 40—50% or more, Multi-family and Public/Institutional customers reduce water use by 40-50% or more, commercial customers by 30% and Landscape Irrigation by 50%.
- Water for flow testing and construction purposes from water agency fire hydrants and blow-offs is prohibited.
- Water overuse penalties will be implemented.

Penalties: Water use exceeding the customer's water shortage allocation will be charged at the applicable overuse penalty rate. Any customer in violation of Stage 5 requirements (other than exceeding their water allocation) shall be first notified of the regulations and warned of the penalty associated with continued violation. If the violation is not corrected in a timely manner, any continued violation of mandatory Stage 5 requirements after notice and warning is provided shall be punishable by an administrative fine per day or per occurrence as set in the drought ordinance adopted at a public meeting or Appendix A of the District's Policy Manual.

Notification Method(s) and Frequency:

- Public Service Announcement-Local Radio & TV Stations
- Text and Email Alert to those signed up
- Post at three (3) Public Places in the Community

- Phone Call Alert to Customer Data Base
- Newsletter Enclosed in the Monthly Bill
- Community Meetings.

Agencies Contacted:

- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
- California Department of Public Health
- California Department of Water Resources
- Redding Area Water Council

Stage 6 Response -- CATASTROPHIC Water Shortage Conditions

Target: Achieve a 50+ percent reduction in total water use.

Best Management Practices for Supply Management:

- The declaration of a Stage is made by the district's General Manager and subject to ratification by the CCCSD's Board of Directors in a regular or special session. All Response Actions are enacted when a stage is declared; however, the CCCSD Board of Directors may adjust the required water use reductions or elect to exclude certain Response Actions when the water shortage is declared.

Mandatory Water Use Restrictions for Reducing Demand:

ALL STAGE 5 RESPONSE ACTIONS ARE REQUIRED PLUS THE FOLLOWING:

- Landscape irrigation is prohibited.

All requirements of Stage 5 shall remain in effect during Stage 6 except the following Response Actions replace previous less stringent actions:

- Leaking customer pipes or faulty sprinklers shall be repaired immediately. Water service will be suspended until repairs are made.
- Reduce water use by the following specified percentage: Residential and Rural by 50% or more, Multi-family and Public/Institutional customers by 50% or more, commercial customers by 40% or more and Landscape Irrigation by 100%.
- Water overuse penalties will be implemented; or modified, if already implemented in a previous stage.
- No commitments ("Will Serves" will be made to provide service for new water service connections.

Penalties: Water use exceeding the customer's water shortage allocation will be charged at the applicable overuse penalty rate. Any customer in violation of Stage 6 requirements (other than exceeding their water allocation) shall be first notified of the regulations and warned of the penalty associated with continued violation. If the violation is not corrected in a timely manner, any continued violation of mandatory Stage 6 requirements after notice and warning is provided shall be punishable by an administrative fine per day or per occurrence as set in the drought ordinance adopted at a public meeting or Appendix A of the District's Policy Manual.

Notification Method(s) and Frequency:

- Public Service Announcement-Local Radio & TV Stations
- Text and Email Alert to those signed up
- Post at three (3) Public Places in the Community
- Phone Call Alert to Customer Data Base
- Newsletter Enclosed in the Monthly Bill
- Community Meetings.

Agencies Contacted:

- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
- California Department of Public Health
- California Department of Water Resources
- Redding Area Water Council

CATASTROPHIC Water Allocation Plan

In the event that water shortage conditions threaten public health, safety, and welfare, the CCCSD Board of Directors or designee, is hereby authorized to allocate water according to the following water allocation plan:

Single-Family Residential Customers

The allocation to residential water customers residing in a single-family dwelling shall be as follows:

Persons per Household	Gallons per Month
1 or 2	1500
3 or 4	4500
5 or 6	7500
7 or 8	10,500

"Household" means the residential premises served by the customer's meter.

Master-Metered Multi-Family Residential Customers

The allocation to residential water customers billed from a master meter which jointly measures water to multiple permanent residential dwelling units (*e.g., apartments, mobile homes*, *etc.*) shall be allocated as follows:

Master-Metered Dwelling Units	Gallons per Month per Unit
2	1500
4	4500
6	7500

Commercial Customers *(Should this be combined as M&I)*

A monthly water allocation shall be established by the CCCSD Board of Directors, or designee, for each nonresidential, non-industrial commercial water customer who uses water for processing purposes. The allocation to nonresidential, non-industrial commercial water customers shall be as follows: (*e.g., percentage of customers' water usage in past 12 billing months*) _____.

Industrial Customers (Combined with / as M&I)??

A monthly water allocation shall be established by the CCCSD Board of Directors, or designee, for each industrial customer which uses water for processing purposes. The allocation to industrial water customers shall be as follows: (*e.g., percentage of customers' water usage in past 12 billing months*) _____.

Agricultural Water Customers

A monthly water allocation shall be established by the CCCSD Board of Directors, or designee, for each industrial customer which uses water for processing purposes. The allocation to industrial water customers shall be as follows: (*e.g., percentage of customers' water usage in past 12 billing months*) _____.

CATASTROPHIC Replacement Water Supply for Water Outages

In the event that water outages occur, the following is the plan to provide alternative water for customers to meet public health needs.

Source of Alternative Water Supply:

- Water purchased from willing sellers that are also CVP contractors
- Purchase of water from the McConnell Foundation
- Ground water pumping from CCCSD's three (3) wells located in the Lawrence A. Russell South District Well Field
- Supplemental Water program

Distribution of Alternative Water Supply:_____

- Special Considerations for residents that are elderly, disabled, or lack transportation:_____
- Special Considerations for sanitation:_____

Public Notification Regarding Access to Alternative Water Supplies (multiple communication methods recommended):

- Public Service Announcement-Local Radio & TV Stations
- Text and Email Alert to those signed up
- Post at three (3) Public Places in the Community
- Phone Call Alert to Customer Data Base
- Newsletter Enclosed in the Monthly Bill
- Community Meetings.

Special Considerations for residents who speak languages other than English:
_____

Collaboration with Community Service based groups/organizations:

- Happy Valley Community Committee

- Happy Valley Firewise Committee

CATASTROPHIC Notification of Emergency Service Providers

If adequate water supply will potentially become unavailable for fire response, medical services, public services, etc., then the following emergency providers will be notified as soon as possible to ensure that adequate planning, response and assistance may be provided:

Local Fire Agency:

- Happy Valley Fire Department 530-357-2345

Hospitals or other Medical Providers (e.g., dialysis clinics, etc.): N/A

Local School Districts:

- Happy Valley School District 530-357-2134
- Anderson Union High School District 530-378-0568

State Water Board and/or County Environmental Health:

- State Water Board Shasta Co.: Katie Connaughton 530-224-4870
- County Office of Emergency Services: 530-245-6000

Section XI: Enforcement

(a) No person shall knowingly or intentionally allow the use of water from this water system for residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, governmental, or any other purpose in a manner contrary to any provision of this Plan, or in an amount in excess of that permitted by the drought response stage in effect at the time pursuant to action taken by CCCSD Board of Directors or designee, in accordance with provisions of this Plan.

(b) Any person, including a person classified as a water customer of the water system, in apparent control of the property where a violation occurs or originates shall be presumed to be the violator, and proof that the violation occurred on the person's property shall constitute a presumption that the person in apparent control of the property committed the violation, but any such person shall have the right to show that he/she did not commit the violation.

(c) Each day that one or more of the provisions in this Plan is violated shall constitute a separate offense. If a person is in repeated violation of this Plan, the water supplier shall, upon due notice to the customer, be authorized to _____.

(d) Other as appropriate

Section XII: Variances

The CCCSD Board of Directors or designee, may grant, in writing, a temporary variance for existing water uses otherwise prohibited under this Plan if it is determined that failure to grant such variance would cause an emergency condition adversely affecting the health, sanitation, or fire protection for the public or the person requesting such variance and if one or more of the following conditions are met:

(a) Compliance with this Plan cannot be technically accomplished during the duration of the water supply shortage or other condition for which the Plan is in effect.

(b) Alternative methods can be implemented which will achieve the same level of reduction in water use.

Persons requesting an exemption from the provisions of this Ordinance shall file a petition for variance with the water system within 5 days after the Plan or a particular drought response stage has been invoked. All petitions for variances shall be reviewed by the CCCSD Board of Directors or designee, and shall include the following:

(a) Name and address of the petitioner(s).

(b) Purpose of water use.

(c) Specific provision(s) of the Plan from which the petitioner is requesting relief.

(d) Detailed statement as to how the specific provision of the Plan adversely affects the petitioner or what damage or harm will occur to the petitioner or others if petitioner complies with this Ordinance.

(e) Description of the relief requested.

(f) Period of time for which the variance is sought.

(g) Alternative water use restrictions or other measures the petitioner is taking or proposes to take to meet the intent of this Plan and the compliance date.

(h) Other pertinent information.

A decision on the variance request will be returned to the customer within __ days.

While submittal of a variance is required, the following exemptions are pre-approved:

Appendix A: Water System Information

The State Water Board recommends attaching as an Appendix a recent water system inspection report or other general information regarding the water supply sources and capacity, typical water usages, key distribution system infrastructure such as storage tanks or pressure zones, and past experiences with drought for reference.

CLEAR CREEK COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

DROUGHT PLANNING

AND

WATER SHORTAGE POLICY

OCTOBER 2008

REVISED JANUARY 2010

Table of Contents

Section I - Introduction

Under legislation passed during the drought in the early 1990s, each California urban water supplier providing municipal water directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers, or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually must prepare, adopt, and send a Water shortage Contingency Plan to the California Department of Water Resources.

In 2009, State lawmakers crafted a plan, the "2009 Comprehensive Water Package", to meet California's growing challenges. The plan is comprised of four policy bills and an $11.14 billion bond. The package establishes a Delta Stewardship Council; and ambitious water conservation policy; better groundwater monitoring; and funds for Water Resources Control Board to enforce illegal water diversions.

The Clear Creek Community Services District was formed in May 1961 pursuant to the California Special Districts Law, Government Code Section 56036 for the purpose of obtaining a water service contract with the Bureau of Reclamation to deliver irrigation water to the area in southwestern Shasta County know as Happy Valley from the Federal Central Valley Project.

In 1963 when the District was preparing to execute the contract, the Bureau of Reclamation required the District to expand their authorities pursuant to Government Code Section 61600 to include "water for domestic use, irrigation, sanitation, industrial use, individual use, fire protection and recreation".

The primary source of supply for the District is surface water from Whiskeytown Reservoir, part of the Clear Creek South Unit of the Trinity River Project, a portion of the United States Bureau of Reclamation's Central Valley Project. The contract allows diversions of up to 15,300 acre-feet annually, subject to reductions during drought years. The entire allocation may be used as irrigation and/or municipal and industrial without limit of either up to the total allocation of 15,300 acre feet.

The District has three wells in the Lawrence A. Russell South District Well Field at the southern boundary of the District. The three wells are each capable of producing 1,500 gallons per minutes. Well number one was originally limited to pumping for emergency purposes only, such as failure of the conduit from Whiskeytown, however, when the second two wells were constructed, the Board of Directors lifted the restrictions and changed the status from standby with the California Department of Public Health. The wells are primarily used for emergencies and to provide supplemental supply during drought years when the District's surface water supply is reduced.

In an effort to make the District more self sufficient during years of shortages, a capital project was undertaken in August 2009 to construct a 350,000 gallon tank located at the South District Well Field. It is anticipated that the construction will be complete before the start of the 2010 water year.

Spurred by the growth in the District and the possible reductions of the surface water supply during drought years, the District has undertaken a substantial effort to obtain supplemental groundwater supplies, primarily from two large developments known as North Fork Ranch and Cottonwood Estates Project. North Fork Ranch developers have agreed to develop three deep-water wells and Cottonwood Estates Project developers have agreed to develop one well for dedication to the District.

Due to the recent drop in the housing market, the North Fork Ranch and Cottonwood Estates Projects are currently dormant.

The District determined that the previous drought plan, in the form of the Resolutions, referenced here and included in Exhibit B, contain adequate rate structure of penalties and surcharges already in place, making Proposition 218 hearings unnecessary. The District will adopt by Ordinance this Drought Planning and Water Shortage Policy in its entirety, including a declaration that the District has the latitude to impose penalties and surcharges up to, but not exceeding the amounts listed in the Resolutions already in place, based on the Shortage Stage adopted. Should the District determine increased penalties and surcharges become necessary, Proposition 218 hearings will be held.

Section II - Coordinated Planning

The District has coordinated the preparation of its plan with other water suppliers and public agencies in the area.

1) U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

2) California Department of Public Health

3) California Department of Water Resources

4) Redding Area Water Council

From 1990 to 2009, the Bureau of Reclamation has curtailed supplies seven years. Due to the method that was used to calculate M&I and agricultural allocations, five of those years left the District with an inadequate supply. Agricultural allocation in 1990 was 50%; 1991 and 1992 were 25%; 1994 was 35%; 2001 was 60%; 2008 was initially announced at 45% then decreased to 50% on June 3, 2008; and 2009 was initially announced at zero, increased to 5% March 20, 2009; 15% April 21, 2009; and ended at 40% on May 22, 2009.

In 1992 anticipating the need for an emergency source of water due to possible failure of the Muletown Conduit or severe drought conditions the district constructed one 1,500 gpm well in county right-of-way south of the then current district boundary. Due to unanticipated litigation, the district was forced to restrict the usage from the well to emergency use only, not to exceed 15 calendar days per year.

During 1991 and 1992 the District allocation of surface water was 25% of historical usage. The District requested and was granted approval from the Bureau for transfers of supplemental water from other purveyors and a private water rights holder in eastern

Shasta County. In the previous 20 years the District has also made numerous transfers of irrigation water to districts in the Tehama Colusa Canal Authority and more recently to Bella Vista Water District.

In 1998 and 1999, the district purchased two parcels in the same general area as the first well and constructed two additional wells with capacity of 1,500 gpm each. In 2005, with the completion of Phase II of the Redding Area Water Council (RAWC) study of the Redding Groundwater Basin, the Board of Directors determined it was in the best interest of the district to lift the restriction from well one from emergency/standby to regular usage. To date the district has not found need to pump well one with the exception of short duration emergencies or maintenance of the Muletown Conduit.

The district is planning a conjunctive use program in the event of severe shortage of surface water supply and/or to supply large developments in the future.

During water year 2009, with unprecedented curtailment in the water allocation, the District anticipated using the well field to supplement the very limited surface water supply. A last moment transfer from McConnell Foundation and an unexpected increase in allocation made pumping unnecessary; however, it did demonstrate the urgency of construction in a larger surge tank.

Section III - Historical Water Usage (1992 to 2009)

The District records of production for surface and groundwater and cumulative consumption of individual meters from 1992 to 2009 is summarized on Table I for both agricultural and municipal and industrial. The production records are fairly accurate while the cumulative consumption of Centerville and individual meters within the District varies a great degree depending on the period of time examined. The district began a meter retrofit program in 2003 to replace all existing meters with new electronic read meters. Replacement of the meters accomplished more accurate readings. The winter months still tend to be less accurate due to the under recording of water through large meters that have yet to be replaced. The large meter replacement is expected to be complete by the end of 2010. It should be noted that 1990, 1991 and 1992 were years of severe reductions in supply from the Federal Central Valley Project, 50% and 75% (1991-92) reductions, respectively. Those three years were by far the most severe until 2009 with an initial announcement of 50% of historical M&I and zero for agriculture.

In 1992 and 1993, Centerville CSD reported their water consumption under the Shasta County consignment directly to the Bureau, therefore, Clear Creek CSD does not have that information and the additional usage is recorded under losses.

The variance between production and cumulative use inside the district is recorded and paid for as agricultural usage. The actual loss between the filter plant and meters is currently estimated at less than 5%.

This information was analyzed during the preparation of the updated 2007 Master Water Plan, adopted in January 2008. The information was evaluated to help determine system demand trends and calculate average design values. Design values, coupled with growth rate estimates allow a projection of future water demands.

The maximum annual demand on the system in 1987 was a total of 15,300 acre-feet, the total annual allocation available from surface water. Due to the drought in the early 1990s, a loss of commercial production of the olive orchards and increased M&I deliveries, the agricultural water usage has continued to decline through the previous decade.

The current district population is estimated at 10,000. From 1997 to 2005 the district experienced a steady growth rate of 1% per year or approximately 25 units per year. From 2005 to 2008 during the building boom, 45 units were added for an adjusted annual growth of 1.7%. Although growth in the district is projected to continue at approximately 4% per year due to two large developments, economic factors may slow or even prevent it for several years. As of January 2010, these developments are dormant.

Production rates vary from year to year depending on irrigation demand that is greatly influenced by the timing and amount of spring/summer precipitation and temperature. The annual production declined dramatically from 15,300 acre feet in 1988 to 5,482 acre feet in 2005; 5,923 acre feet in 2007 and 3665 acre feet in 2009.

The District's allocation was reduced to 50% of normal supply in 1990, or 7,650 acre feet; in 1991 and 1992 the allocation was reduced to 25% of normal or 3,825 acre feet. Although the district had constructed one well to supplement surface water in the event of drought or emergency, a decision by the courts based on litigation brought by the Farm Bureau prevented the District from pumping those years.

The District currently has 2,690 service units as listed on Table II. Although 25.4% of the total service connections are devoted to agriculture, they represent approximately 58.9% of the total water consumption in a normal year.

In an unprecedented curtailment in 2009, the total number of agricultural accounts was reduced to 480 or 17.8% of the total although the agricultural consumption accounted for 69.4% of total consumption.

The last full allocation year water demand (2007) inside the District is listed on Table II as 5,963 acre-feet. Excluded from this total is 135 acre-feet of loss (the difference between production and cumulative use inside the District). Between 1992 and 2007, the loss was reduced to 2.6% cumulative average due in large part to the meter retrofit program and more accurate measurements at the point of diversion.

The average annual loss for years 1992-2007 equaled 177 acre feet. That loss was further reduced by 8% to an average annual loss of 167 acre feet at the end of 2009.

Section IV - Projected Water Use (2008-2011) with Normal Water Supply

Projected consumption for the next three years is estimated to increase at an annual rate of .76% overall. Table II shows the historical and projected water use assuming a normal supply is available. Residential demands have increased an average of 4.3% per year from 2005 to 2007. The 2006 residential usage was somewhat of an anomaly

at only 1,755 acre-feet. The 2005 residential consumption, as shown, was 47,920 cubic feet, or 1.1 acre-feet, per unit.

Agricultural demand has been decreasing at a 3.8% annual rate or 72.2% since 1988. This decrease is due to several factors: Agricultural lands being subdivided; individual accounts no longer qualifying for subsidized rate; more efficient watering methods; meter retrofit records accurate readings allowing for greater awareness of consumption; and lack of recovery from the drought in 1990-1994.

Due to the curtailment of supplies in the 2009 water year and a commitment by the District to ensure compliance by individual landholders, agriculture has suffered a further decline to 480 accounts, or 17.9% of the customer base.

Section V - Water Service Contract Shortage Provisions

In years of water shortages, due to less than normal rainfall or regulatory requirements, water deliveries under the District's contract may be reduced in accordance with contract shortage provisions, in particular the "then-existing Project M&I Water Shortage Policy". USBR states that the M&I Water Shortage Policy has yet to be finalized, and they are continuing the process of review and potential revision. For planning purposes, the December 19, 2005 draft M&I Shortage Policy must be relied upon, unless or until a final Shortage Policy is provided by USBR.

According to the Draft M&I Water Shortage Policy, during years of shortages, reductions will generally be as follows: M&I deliveries will remain at 100% of historical use until agricultural is reduced below 75% of contract entitlement. Thereafter, M&I and agricultural water allocations will be reduced equally until the M&I allocation reaches 75% of historical use (e.g. agricultural allocation would be 50% and M&I allocation would be 75%). No further reductions of M&I would be made until the agricultural allocation is reduced below 25% of the contract entitlement. If agricultural allocation is reduced below 25%, the M&I allocation may be reduced below 75%. Reductions in M&I allocation are--to the extent supplies are available--subject to a minimum *public health and safety* water supply level; the *public health and safety* water supply level is not set at a fixed percentage or quantity, it may vary from one CVP contractor to another, and it depends in part on evolving state criteria, and requires consultation with USBR to establish.

Also, at times of extraordinary circumstance during severe and continuing drought, the USBR reserves the option to reallocate available M&I water among CVP contractors, taking into consideration the contractor's available non-CVP water.

As established in the M&I Water Shortage Policy Environmental Assessment (EA), Clear Creek CSD's "public health and safety" water supply level is 3,063 acre-feet. The EA limits Clear Creek CSD's M&I allocation to a total of 8,283 acre feet per year, however the Water Service Contract has no such limits contained in it and all water is convertible as either M&I or agricultural.

In the 2009 water year, the initial allocation was announced at 50% M&I and zero agricultural. Due to the unusual mixture of agricultural and M&I accounts, households associated with agricultural accounts were not taken into consideration when the initial allocation was made. When this issue was brought to the attention of the Bureau, they

took a position of making available 50% of historical M&I usage **or** 60 gallons per capita day for public health and safety, which was a lesser amount than the 50%.

This, unfortunately, reduced the allocation to M&I customers even further making a purchase of supplemental water critical.

In 2008 CVP contractors North of the Delta received 75% of historical M&I delivery and 40% of agricultural supply. The policy was applied "ad hoc" to the mixed contractors having both M&I and agricultural supply available, such as Clear Creek CSD because these contractors don't specifically fit into the policy. The allocations were calculated by averaging the previous three years M&I usage and applying 75%. The average M&I usage was then subtracted from the total contract quantity, and the agricultural allocation of 40% was applied to the balance (e.g. 2,162 x 75% = 1,621 M&I available. Contract total of 15,300 - 2,162 = 13,138 x 40% = 5,255 agricultural supply available.)

Exhibit A contains the M&I Water Shortage Policy EA Executive Summary of an example application of 60% M&I allocation under Alternative 1A; CVP M&I Water Service Contractors Water Demand and Public Health and Safety Water Quantities; and the Public Health and Safety calculation for Clear Creek CSD.

The Bureau did not follow the Public Health and Safety calculations, but established a 60 gallon per capital day level.

The existing draft M&I Water Shortage Policy provides that "any quantity of CVP water over and above that portion of the CVP water identified as projected M&I water need from the CVP for year 2025 as shown in the Water Needs Assessments prepared by Reclamation for the CVP Long-Term Water Service Contract renewals that is transferred or converted to M&I use will be subject to shortage allocation as irrigation water". The USBR derived a projected M&I water need of 8,283 acre feet for Clear Creek CSD and currently applies that limitation to the district's M&I water quantity under the district's contract for 15,300 acre feet of water. Under the existing Shortage Policy any M&I water used by the District in excess of 8,283 acre feet would be subject to shortage allocation as irrigation water.

The application of irrigation shortage provisions to M&I water use over 8,283 acre-feet effectively limits the use of such M&I water to temporary peaking supplies during non-shortage or non-drought conditions. Water supplies subject to irrigation shortage provisions would not have sufficient reliability to have *public health and safety* protection to serve as a long-term permanent water supply for M&I uses, such as domestic residential water. The District disputes the applicability and legality of this portion of the existing draft M&I Water Shortage Policy, and also disputes the accuracy of the USBR M&I Water Needs Assessment. As an example, the M&I Water Needs Assessment prepared by the USBR reflects a gallons/capita/day demand of 254 in the year 2025. The 2007 Master Water Plan, prepared by PACE Engineering, Inc. reflects in 2006 an actual 5/8" household equivalent average day demand of 930 gallons and a maximum day demand of 2,030 gallons. The District has communicated with USBR in regard to the dispute; however the issue remains unresolved at this time.

Until there is a resolution of the USBR M&I Water Shortage Policy, the District cannot rely upon the availability of any contract M&I water over 8,283 acre feet per year as a permanent supply of M&I water.

Section VI - Worst Case Water Supply Availability (2008- 2011) with Decreased Supply

The Clear Creek Community Services District contracts with the Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau) for its surface water source. The annual contracted diversion is 15,300 with varying degrees of reduction during drought years. Table III reflects a projection of the District's worst-case water supply availability for 2009 through 2011. The assumption is predicated on a 25% water supply for agriculture and 75% supply for M&I from the Bureau of Reclamation for surface supply the first year and supplemental supply from the District's three wells.

Based on the actual allocation announced for water year 2009, the worst case assumption will now be predicated on a zero water supply for agriculture and a 50% supply for M&I.

The District's contract with the Bureau is 100% convertible, meaning it can be used for M&I and/or agriculture without restriction. Therefore, it is somewhat more difficult calculating a reduction in supply. In accordance with the M&I Shortage Policy, reductions are calculated on a three-year rolling historical average for M&I. That average is then deducted from contract quantity. The reduction is then applied to those two figures. Currently when the agricultural allocation is 35% or more, there is adequate supply to serve the full need of the District, assuming we can always transfer agricultural allocation to supply the M&I shortage. This transfer to supply M&I was accomplished this year although the M&I Water Shortage Policy does not cover "mixed" contractors.

Since each of the District's three wells are capable of producing 1,500 gpm, keeping one in reserve and pumping two simultaneous at a rate of 1,500 gpm would make available an additional 13.3 acre feet per day or 1,197 acre feet over a period of 90 days, which would theoretically cover the high seasonal demand. The fourth well, developed by North Fork Ranch has yet to be dedicated to the District, however, due to size and construction materials/standards used, it was determined that the well is not adequate for production but will instead may be used for monitoring purposes.

Because of the relatively low agricultural consumption in relation to the total surface water allocation, currently unless there was total elimination of agricultural water by the Bureau, with water education awareness and a vigorous public information campaign, agriculture in the District would have only a minor impact down to a reduction of 25%.

Should this worst case scenario become reality the District would be forced to enforce a mandatory restriction in order to reduce the projected consumption levels by 61% in 2008, 64% in 2009, etc.

Due to an initial announcement of 50% M&I and zero agricultural water deliveries, the District enacted Stage IV of the Drought Planning and Water Shortage Policy in March 2009 establishing a 50% of 2007 usage as a baseline. Usage over that amount was subject to a Conservation Charge.

As the 2009 allocation increased during the early months of the year, the Stage V was reduced to Stage I. The actual M&I usage was 1583 acre feet, or 73% of the 2007 usage; however it was 147% of the 50% initial allocation amount of 1,081 acre feet

proving the insufficient surface water allocation during times of drought and the dire need for dependable alternative supply.
The 2009 actual agricultural usage was 2,541 acre feet, or 77% of the final 40% allocation of 3,285 acre feet. It was 68% of the 2007 actual usage of 3,743 acre feet.

Early projections (March 2008) of water deliveries from the Bureau for water year 2008 indicate there will be M&I deliveries of at least 75% of the District's 2005, 2006 and 2007 averaged delivery with consideration for extraordinary growth. Indications are that agricultural supplies will be 40%. As of June, these are the actual supplies.

The worst-case surface water deliveries were computed using a 25-50-75% supply with an increase for growth. For this purpose, the estimated growth for 2008-2011 is estimated at 4% per year based on the 2007 Master Water Plan, however it is doubtful that that level of growth will be seen. Acquiring hardship water from the Bureau could accommodate this level of growth demand. As we were made aware in 2009, hardship water was not available for the households associated with agricultural accounts, making it necessary to obtain supplemental supplies.

Projections for utilization of existing groundwater wells are summarized in Table III. The District currently has three production wells capable of producing 1,500 gpm each. A fourth well was developed by North Fork Ranch, however, due to the size and construction materials/standards, has been determined to be useful as a monitoring well only.

Section VII - Stages of Action

Clear Creek Community Services District will adopt a four stage Drought Contingency Plan. The "Alert" stage of the plan will seek to educate the customers through water awareness education and a vigorous public relation campaign of the curtailment of supply to the District. Stage I seeks a reduction of 10% through voluntary programs. Stages II, III and IV will have a combination of actions and restrictions, each progressively more severe. The District will use financial incentives as a means to reduce consumption by not imposing drought service charges when voluntary reductions result in usage outlined in Section IX - Consumption Limits.

Alert Stage will be put into effect as soon as the Bureau makes the allocation announcement in January for the next water year beginning March 1st if warranted. The Alert stage will be triggered by less than 100% M&I and 75% agricultural allocation. Alert stage will encourage customers to fix leaks, be aware of their usage and not waste water. Schools, large irrigation users, Veteran's Cemetery, West Central Landfill and W.E.S. Camp will be contacted by the District informing each of the situation and request that they take immediate water conservation measures.

Stage I of the Drought Contingency Plan will seek to obtain a 10% reduction through voluntary programs. Many of the items in Stage I are communicated to District customers by way of billing inserts, newspaper advertising and verbal communication as District staff interact with the consumers. Stage I will be triggered by 75% M&I and

50% agricultural allocation. No agricultural applications will be accepted for new projects.

Stages II, III and IV will use a combination of pricing surcharges for usage above a 2007 baseline year allotment to the customers and District operational decisions that directly affect water production. Stage II will be triggered by allocations of 75% M&I and 45% agricultural; Stage III by allocations of 75% M&I and 25% agricultural; and Stage IV will be triggered by allocations of 50% M&I and 10% agricultural supply. The last stage, Health and Safety level is triggered with an allocation of 50% and 0% agricultural supply.

The District will call on The Veteran's Cemetery and Igo-Ono School District to restrict their usage in accordance with the "First Call for Reduction" letters of agreement in file when Stage I is declared by the District.

A copy of the Drought Contingency Plan Stages of Action is located in the Appendix at the end of this document.

Table IV reflects at which supply level different stages of the Drought Contingency Plan are triggered. The base year for determining the stages and their percent of reduction is 2007, as this was the last pre-drought year.

During a year when the contractors of the Central Valley Project are subject to reduced allocations, Clear Creek Community Services District will endeavor to manage its supply in a responsible manner as a good steward of the water. To that end, whenever possible water transfers to other local districts that can be accomplished without impact to the District's customers will be a priority. It is the Board's intention to ensure the District's entire supply is put to "beneficial use" as often as possible.

Section VIII - Mandatory Prohibitions on Water Use

Mandatory prohibitions of water use are triggered when Stage II of the Drought Planning and Water Shortage Policy is enacted by ordinance of the Board of Directors. These mandatory prohibitions will carryover into Stages III and IV and Health and Safety.

In Stage II, with a 45% reduction in agricultural supply, new agricultural endeavors, as well as new commercial irrigation, landscaping of new common area, and divider strips associated with new construction will not be supplied.

Stage II will also trigger the "first call for reduction" from the Veteran's Cemetery and Igo Ono School; both have a letter of agreement on file at the District office. If the request to either entity to curtail water is not adhered to, the balance of the deferred capacity charge for the individual entity will become due and payable immediately.

Under a severe, Stage III reduction of 75% or more, flow restrictors may be placed on any agricultural service that exceeds 75% of their last whole year. No new agricultural services will be allowed. In the case of an M&I shortage of 50%, flow restrictors may also be used for customers who use more than 110% of their last whole year. During Stage IV and Health and Safety level, new M&I services will be allowed an average of 1,500 cubic feet (11,220 gallons) per month, or 134,640 gallons per year.

During Stages III and IV, outside watering may be limited to certain days or hours in an effort to conserve water. No allocation will be allowed for new pools or ponds, additional landscaping, etc.

No water shall be applied to clean driveways, walks, etc. where a broom or blower should instead be used. Car washing will be discouraged.

In the event that Health and Safety level is reached and additional supplies are not available through transfer, all outside watering, exclusive of livestock, will be strictly prohibited.

Section IX - Consumption Limits

The District will adopt, by ordinance, an allocation method for each customer type based on a percentage reduction of their last whole base year.[1]

For the purpose of limiting consumption, depending of the Shortage Stage declared, the consumption limitation will be based on the *individual customer base* year. Financial incentives will be used to help limit consumption. When Stages is declared, with a District allocation of 75% M&I and 45% agricultural supply, agricultural customers whom limit their consumption to 80% of the same month of the base year will be rewarded with no penalty or surcharge. During Stage III the District allocation of 75% M&I and 25% or less agricultural supply, M&I customers who limit their consumption 70% of the same month of the base year will be rewarded with no penalty or surcharge. Due to the fact that agricultural supply to the District has been totally eliminated by the Bureau during water year 2009 and may be once again, when the District's agricultural supply is known, agricultural customers will be notified of their consumption limitation based on the last whole base year.

During a declared Stage II with a District agricultural allocation of 45% or less, no new agricultural accounts will be established, and no new agricultural enterprises will be allowed. Existing agricultural customers will be asked to monitor their usage, repair leaks, etc. During stages II and III with a District agricultural allocation of 45% and 25%, existing agricultural customers will be asked to voluntarily reduce consumption by 15%.

During Stages IV with a District agricultural allocation of 10%, existing agricultural customers will be asked to reduce consumption by 25% or more as necessary, of their same month base year total to avoid penalties and surcharges.

During a severe Stage IV or Health and Safety drought with a District allocation of zero to 25% agricultural supply, well water may be available to supplement agricultural customers. The well water will be charged at a yet to be determined rate (in no event more than the penalties and surcharges listed in Exhibit B), to offset the pumping and treatment costs. Existing agricultural customers will be asked to reduce consumption by 50% or more as necessary. Those who limit their usage to a minimum of 50% of the last whole base year usage per month will be rewarded with no drought surcharge. In the event of new agricultural accounts that were established after the 2007 base year,

the "base" established will be determined on an individual basis depending on acreage, crops, etc.

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[1]For the purpose of this plan, the definition of a "whole base year" is the last year the Bureau supplied the District with 100% of its annual allocation of 15,300 acre feet.

Once Stage II through IV has been declared, customers will be notified of their allowable allocation and of the drought surcharge, well water charge, etc. that has been established by the Board of Directors following a public meeting. Surcharges will comply with Exhibit E unless modified by public hearing, in compliance with Proposition 218.

Table VI contains the Drought Management Plan Supply Availability by Source and Stage triggering levels based on 2007, the last whole year.

In the event of severe and continued drought and the District is provided with minimum *Health and Safety Supply* M&I customers will be asked to reduce usage a minimum of 25%. A minimum agricultural supply may, but is not guaranteed, be available to maintain livestock, trees, berries, vines, etc. No agricultural water will be available for pastures, ponds, etc.

Section X - Penalties and/or Charges for Excessive Usage

The Clear Creek Community Services District's current rate structure is provided on Table VII. Customers who exceed their established allocation shall pay a surcharge based on the Stage declared.

Depending on circumstances, ground water may be made available for customers who are in need of more water than their allocation will provide. This availability will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The cost will be determined at the beginning of the water year (March 1st) by the Board of Directors, following a public meeting.

In the event that a Stage II or higher level drought is declared, the District will request that the Bureau make an additional supply available equal to the amount of water supplied for fire protection and other emergencies.

During severe conditions, flow restrictors may be placed on any agricultural or M&I services that do not comply with announced allocation. Flow restrictors may also be used for customers who exceed their base amount by 110%.

During Stage II or higher levels no new landscape, pools, ponds, etc. will be supplied. Outside watering may be limited to certain days or hours in an effort to meet target levels. Using water to clean driveways, walks, etc. where a broom or blower can be used is prohibited. Car washing will be highly discouraged.

Section XI - Revenue and Expenditure Impacts

Clear Creek Community Services District suffered severe financial impact from the previous drought in the early 1990's. The district experienced the situation that customers voluntarily conserved much more than that requested by Clear Creek, and in return the operating revenues decreased so dramatically that a rate increase became necessary to ensure the fiscal stability of the District. In an effort to prevent that situation from recurring, the District will investigate a number of alternatives such as increasing the revenue in the Contingency Fund, established in part to stabilize rates, to a level equal to 50% of normal annual water sales or approximately $680,000 excluding unit,

filter plant and agricultural parcel charge; supplemental sale of ground water; utilization of the Merchant Account or Discretionary Fund, etc.

The income from water sales in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007 was $1,212,847. Although the supply was curtailed to 75% M&I and 40% Ag, water sales for the year ending June 30, 2008 was $1,259,302[2] or a 3.8% increase.

Table V reflects the revenues and expenditures and projected impacts of increased costs such as purchasing additional water or pumping groundwater due to reduced allocation. Table VI projects total water sales by Stages of drought declared.

The District established a Contingency Fund after the 1999 Canyon Fire in an effort to fund emergencies, and either mitigate or lighten the impact of rate increase made necessary due to reduced supply and sales during future prolonged periods of drought.

Section XII - Implementation of Drought Planning and Water Shortage Policy

Clear Creek Community Services District will adopt by Ordinance the Drought Planning and Water Shortage Policy dated October 2008.

During years of reduced allocation, the District will declare, upon first notification by the Bureau, that a water shortage exists and implement, by Ordinance the Stage of shortage. That declaration will in turn will activate the Drought Planning and Water Shortage Policy. If it becomes necessary to advance the Stage of shortage during the year, the District will declare further action through a vote of the Board.

The District will hold public meetings to inform the customers of the situation, the action taken by the District and answer questions.

Section XIII - Water Usage and Monitoring Procedures

Filtration plant production is recorded daily. Totals are reported monthly to the CEO for incorporation into the monthly water report to the Bureau of Reclamation and to bill Centerville Community Services District for the shared filtration plant capacity used during the previous month.

During periods of declared shortage, the production figures are reported weekly to the CEO for comparison and analysis of the previous year(s) of normal usage to ensure that the District is on target for the specific period of time. If the District usage is not within the targeted usage this information will be reported to the Board for corrective actions must be taken. The District will utilize all tools available to stabilize supply including, but not limited to conjunctive use programs, transfers from other agencies, etc.

Section XIV - Drought Planning and Water Shortage Policy Adoption

Clear Creek Community Services District adopted the original Drought Water Plan in the spring of 1990 after the Bureau of Reclamation declared a water shortage situation in

[2] Total includes $10,000 for transfer to Orland Artois Water District.

the Central Valley Project. The existing Resolutions remain in effect today, until superseded by this Drought Planning and the Board of Directors of the Clear Creek Community Services District adopts Water Shortage Policy. The resolutions included in this Policy as Exhibit B, were enacted as follows:

Resolution 1990-4 adopted May 29, 1990: A Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Clear Creek Community Services District Enacting the Drought Water Plan.

Resolution 1991-3 adopted January 16, 1991: A Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Clear Creek Community Services District Establishing a Drought Contingency Plan.

Resolution 1991-6 adopted January 30, 1991: A Resolution of the Clear Creek Community Services District Enacting Stage I of the Drought Contingency Plan.

Resolution 1991-8 adopted March 6, 1991: A Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Clear Creek Community Services District Revising and Enacting Stage III of the Drought Contingency Plan.

This Policy was subject to a public hearing prior to adoption by the Board of Directors on December 17, 2008, Ordinance 2008-10: An Ordinance by the Board of Directors of the Clear Creek Community Services District, hereinafter Referred to as the Board of Directors, adopting the Drought Planning and Water Shortage Policy Dated October 2008.

Ordinance 2009-01 adopted March 4, 2009: An Ordinance by the Board of Directors of the Clear Creek Community Services District enacting Stage V of the District's Drought Planning and Water Shortage Policy.

This Drought Planning and Water Shortage Policy meet the requirements of subdivision (e) of the California Water Code Section 10631.

Drought Planning and Water Shortage Policy
October 2008
Revised January 2010

Exhibit A

M&I Water Shortage Policy Environmental Assessment (EA)
Executive Summary

60% M&I allocation under Alternative 1A

CVP M&I Water Service Contractors (Trinity River and Shasta Divisions)
Water Demand and Public Health and Safety Water Quantities

Public Health and Safety calculation for Clear Creek CSD

Drought Planning and Water Shortage Policy
October 2008
Revised January 2010

Exhibit B

Resolution 1990-4 Adopted May 29, 1990
Resolution 1991-3 Adopted January 16, 1991
Resolution 1991-6 Adopted January 30, 1991
Resolution 1991-8 Adopted March 6, 1991
Ordinance 2008-10 Adopted December 17, 2008
Ordinance 2009-01 Adopted March 4, 2009
Ordinance 2009-03 Adopted April 27, 2009
Ordinance 2009-05 Adopted May 18, 2009
Ordinance 2010-01 Adopted March 24, 2010
Ordinance 2014-03 Adopted March 19, 2014
Ordinance 2014-04 Adopted April 16, 2014

Water Shortage Contingency Plan Template Input Workshop for Small Water Systems

Context: In September 2021, Senate Bill 552 (SB 552) was signed by Governor Newsom and enacted into law. SB 552 includes new responsibilities and requirements at both the state and local level to help small water suppliers and rural communities reduce their risk of inadequate water supply amid a water shortage event.

Meeting Purpose: The California Department of Water Resources (DWR), in collaboration with the State Water Board, is hosting two workshops to solicit participants input on two Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) draft templates, one for small water suppliers and one for schools with a water system, as part of a comprehensive effort to assist small water suppliers in meeting these new SB 552 requirements. Participants may wish to attend one or both of the informational sessions. During each of the workshops, DWR and State Water Board staff will:

- provide an overview of the legislation requirements,
- walk through the WSCP draft template, and
- solicit participants input on the template content and function.

Intended audience: Community water systems with 1,000-2,999 connections and nontransient noncommunity water systems that is a school. Water systems technical assistance providers who can assist with these requirements.

Logistics: The two workshops will be held on a Zoom meeting platform on **Friday, September 30, 2022**. Registration is required to attend these workshops.

The following information is for Small Water Systems.

> ***1:00 – 2:30: Water Shortage Contingency Plan Template Input Workshop for Small Water Systems (1,000 to 2,999 connections)***
> Webinar recording: https://youtu.be/WAlOg_anAa0

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting. Please make sure to save the workshop confirmations onto your calendar.

Meeting Materials: The Workshop Agenda and the related draft template are available in the links below.

- Agenda
- Draft Template WSCP for 1000-2999 Connections

Start: Fri 30 Sep 2022, 1:00 PM
End: Fri 30 Sep 2022, 2:30 PM

Add To Calendar

SB-552 Drought planning: small water suppliers: nontransient noncommunity water systems. (2021-

Date Published: 09/24/2021 02:00 PM

Senate Bill No. 552

CHAPTER 245

An act to add Part 2.56 (commencing with Section 10609.50) to Division 6 of the Water Code, relating to water.

[Approved by Governor September 23, 2021. Filed with Secretary of State September 23, 2021.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 552, Hertzberg. Drought planning: small water suppliers: nontransient noncommunity water systems.

Existing law declares that small water suppliers and rural communities are often not covered by established water shortage requirements, and that the state should provide guidance to improve drought planning for small water suppliers and rural communities. Existing law required the Department of Water Resources, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board and other relevant state and local agencies and stakeholders, to use available data to identify, no later than January 1, 2020, small water suppliers and rural communities that may be at risk of drought and water shortage vulnerability. To implement this directive, the department formed a stakeholder advisory group, the County Drought Advisory Group. Existing law required the department, in consultation with the state board, to propose to the Governor and the Legislature, by January 1, 2020, recommendations and guidance relating to the development and implementation of countywide drought and water shortage contingency plans to address the planning needs of small water suppliers and rural communities, as provided.

This bill would require small water suppliers, as defined, serving 1,000 to 2,999 service connections, inclusive, and nontransient noncommunity water systems that are schools, no later than July 1, 2023, to develop and maintain an abridged Water Shortage Contingency Plan that includes specified drought-planning elements. The bill would require a small water supplier serving fewer than 1,000 service connections to add drought planning elements to its emergency notification or response plan and submit the plan to the state board. The bill would require these water systems to report annually specified water supply condition information to the state board through the state board's Electronic Annual Reporting System or other reporting tool, as directed by the state board. The bill would require small water suppliers and nontransient noncommunity water systems that are schools to implement, subject to funding availability, specified drought resiliency measures, including, among others, having at least one backup source of water supply and metering each service connection. The bill would exempt from these provisions small water suppliers, or small water suppliers integrated into larger water systems, that voluntarily choose to instead comply with specified existing law relating to urban water management plans.

This bill would require a county to establish a standing county drought and water shortage task force to facilitate drought and water shortage preparedness for state small water systems and domestic wells within the county's jurisdiction, as provided. The bill would authorize a county, in lieu of establishing a standing task force, to establish an alternative process that facilitates drought and water shortage preparedness for state small water systems and domestic wells within the county's jurisdiction, as provided. The bill would provide that a county that establishes a drought task force on or before January 1, 2022, shall be deemed in compliance with these requirements as long as the task force continues to exist. The bill would require a county to develop a plan that includes potential drought and water shortage risk and proposed interim and long-term solutions, as provided. Because the bill would impose additional duties on counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would require the department to take specified actions to support implementation of the recommendations from the County Drought Advisory Group. The bill would require the department to establish a standing interagency drought and water shortage task force to, among other things, facilitate proactive planning and coordination, both for predrought planning and postdrought emergency response, which shall consist of various representatives, including representatives from local governments. Because the bill would impose additional duties on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.
Vote: majority Appropriation: no Fiscal Committee: yes Local Program: yes

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Part 2.56 (commencing with Section 10609.50) is added to Division 6 of the Water Code, to read:

PART 2.56. Drought Planning for Small Water Suppliers, State Small Water Systems, and Domestic Well Communities
CHAPTER 1. General Provisions

10609.50. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Droughts are predicted to become more frequent, longer, and more severe as climate change progresses, putting drinking water supplies at risk of running dry or becoming contaminated.

(b) As demonstrated by the most recent drought from 2012 to 2016, inclusive, (2012–16 drought) drought conditions disproportionally impact low-income, small, and rural communities, as demonstrated by all of the following:

(1) (A) Rural communities are more likely to rely solely on groundwater from small water suppliers or domestic wells.

(B) Domestic wells tend to be shallower and are susceptible to running dry when groundwater is overpumped.

(2) (A) The 2012–16 drought negatively impacted over 480,000 people relying on drought-impacted public water systems.

(B) Seventy-six percent of impacted public water systems were small, serving 1,000 service connections or fewer and concentrated in the southern San Joaquin Valley.

(c) There are currently varying levels of water contingency planning and coverage across counties for small water suppliers and self-supplied communities, leaving hundreds of thousands of people at risk of going without water to meet their basic household and drinking water needs during the next drought.

(d) If another drought occurs that is as severe as the 2012–16 drought, more than 4,500 domestic wells in the San Joaquin Valley may be impacted. The cost to mitigate this damage could be more than one hundred fifteen million dollars ($115,000,000).

(e) No one should go without running water during a drought. California can take basic steps to implement more proactive drought planning that would benefit the communities most at risk, and by doing so help prevent catastrophic impacts on drinking water for the communities most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

10609.51. For purposes of this part, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Community water system" has the same meaning as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) "County Drought Advisory Group" means the group created by the department to implement Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 10609.40) of Part 2.55.

(c) "Department" means the Department of Water Resources.

(d) "Domestic well" has the same meaning as defined in Section 116681 of the Health and Safety Code.

(e) "Fund expenditure plan" means the fund expenditure plan established in Section 116768 of the Health and Safety Code.

(f) "Groundwater sustainability agency" has the same meaning as defined in Section 10721.

(g) "Nontransient noncommunity water system" has the same meaning as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.

(h) "Public water system" has the same meaning as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.

(i) "Risk vulnerability tool" means the tool created by the department to implement Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 10609.40) of Part 2.55.

(j) "Rural community" means a community with fewer than 15 service connections, or regularly serving less than 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

(k) "Small water supplier" means a community water system serving 15 to 2,999 service connections, inclusive, and that provides less than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually.

(l) "State board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.

(m) "State small water system" has the same meaning as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.

CHAPTER 2. Small Water Suppliers and Nontransient Noncommunity Water Systems

10609.60. (a) No later than July 1, 2023, and updated every five years thereafter, a small water supplier serving 1,000 to 2,999 service connections, inclusive, and a nontransient noncommunity water system that is a school shall each develop

and maintain, onsite, an abridged Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that includes, at a minimum, all of the following drought-planning elements:

(1) Drought-planning contacts, including all of the following:

(A) At least one contact at the water system for water shortage planning and response and the development of the plan.

(B) Contacts for local public safety partners and potential vendors that can provide repairs or alternative water sources, including, but not limited to, local community-based organizations that work with the population in and around areas served by the water system, contractors for drilling wells, vended water suppliers, and emergency shower vendors.

(C) State and local agency contacts who should be informed when a drought or water shortage emergency is emerging or has occurred.

(D) Regional water planning groups or mutual aid networks, to the extent they exist.

(2) Triggering mechanisms and levels for action, including both of the following:

(A) Standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges based on the water supply conditions. Water shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, a fire, and other potential emergency events.

(B) Water shortage mitigation, response, customer communications, enforcement, and relief actions that align with the water shortage levels required by subparagraph (A).

(b) A small water supplier serving 1,000 to 2,999 service connections, inclusive, and a nontransient noncommunity water system that is a school shall each make the abridged Water Shortage Contingency Plan available on their individual internet websites, if any. A small water supplier serving 1,000 to 2,999 service connections, inclusive, or a nontransient noncommunity water system that is a school that does not have an internet website shall make the abridged Water Shortage Contingency Plan available to persons upon request. The abridged Water Shortage Contingency Plan shall be provided to the state board's Division of Drinking Water for inspection upon demand.

(c) A small water supplier serving fewer than 1,000 service connections shall add drought planning elements, including, but not limited to, those listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) and subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), to its emergency notification or response plan and submit the plan to the state board. The plan shall be updated every five years, or when significant changes occur.

(d) No later than December 31, 2022, the department and the state board shall create an abridged Water Shortage Contingency Plan template for small water suppliers serving 1,000 to 2,999 service connections, inclusive, and nontransient noncommunity water systems that are schools to facilitate implementation of this section.

(e) To the extent that funding is made available, the state board shall offer technical assistance to small water suppliers serving fewer than 1,000 service connections and nontransient noncommunity water systems that are schools to improve drought and water shortage resiliency, including requirements related to the emergency notification or response plan.

10609.61. A small water supplier and a nontransient noncommunity water system that is a school shall each report annually water supply condition information to the state board through the state board's Electronic Annual Reporting (eAR) System or other reporting tool, as directed by the state board. Water supply condition information includes, but is not limited to, both of the following:

(a) An inventory and assessment of each water supply source, including its available status and if any further investments or treatment are required for its utilization, any lead time required for its utilization, and its delivery parameters such as flow rate and total volume available.

(b) The reporting year's total water demand volume for each month, and average and peak flowrate demand for each month and annually.

10609.62. Small water suppliers and nontransient noncommunity water systems that are schools shall implement, subject to funding availability, all of the following drought resiliency measures:

(a) No later than January 1, 2023, implement monitoring systems sufficient to detect production well groundwater levels.

(b) Beginning no later than January 1, 2023, maintain membership in the California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CalWARN) or similar mutual aid organization.

(c) No later than January 1, 2024, to ensure continuous operations during power failures, provide adequate backup electrical supply.

(d) No later than January 1, 2027, have at least one backup source of water supply, or a water system intertie, that meets current water quality requirements and is sufficient to meet average daily demand.

(e) No later than January 1, 2032, meter each service connection and monitor for water loss due to leakages.

(f) No later than January 1, 2032, have source system capacity, treatment system capacity if necessary, and distribution system capacity to meet fire flow requirements.

10609.63. This chapter does not apply to small water suppliers, or small water suppliers integrated into larger water systems, that voluntarily choose to instead comply with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 10620) of Part 2.6.

CHAPTER 3. State Small Water Systems Serving 5 to 14 Service Connections, Inclusive, and Domestic Wells

10609.70. (a) (1) A county shall establish a standing county drought and water shortage task force to facilitate drought and water shortage preparedness for state small water systems and domestic wells within the county's jurisdiction, and shall invite representatives from the state and other local governments, including groundwater sustainability agencies, and community-based organizations, local water suppliers, and local residents, to participate in the task force.

(2) In lieu of the task force required by paragraph (1), a county may establish an alternative process that facilitates drought and water shortage preparedness for state small water systems and domestic wells within the county's jurisdiction. The alternative process shall provide opportunities for coordinating and communicating with the state and other local governments, community-based organizations, local water suppliers, and local residents on a regular basis and during drought or water shortage emergencies.

(3) A county that establishes a drought task force on or before January 1, 2022, shall be deemed in compliance with this subdivision as long as the task force continues to exist.

(b) A county shall develop a plan that includes potential drought and water shortage risk and proposed interim and long-term solutions for state small water systems and domestic wells within the county's jurisdiction. The plan may be a stand-alone document or may be included as an element in an existing county plan, such as a local hazard mitigation plan, emergency operations plan, climate action plan, or general plan. A county shall consult with its drought task force or alternative coordinating process as established by this section in developing its plan. A county shall consider, at a minimum, all of the following in its plan:

(1) Consolidations for existing water systems and domestic wells.

(2) Domestic well drinking water mitigation programs.

(3) Provision of emergency and interim drinking water solutions.

(4) An analysis of the steps necessary to implement the plan.

(5) An analysis of local, state, and federal funding sources available to implement the plan.

(c) The state board shall work with counties, groundwater sustainability agencies, technical assistance providers, nonprofit organizations, community-based organizations, and the public to address state small water system and domestic well community drought and emergency water shortage resiliency needs, including both of the following:

(1) Proactive communication to domestic well communities before a drought occurs, such as information on local bottled water and water tank providers.

(2) Funding for installation of basic drought and emergency water shortage resiliency infrastructure, such as well monitoring devices.

CHAPTER 4. State Agency Implementation

10609.80. (a) The department shall take both of the following actions to support implementation of the recommendations of its County Drought Advisory Group:

(1) Maintain, in partnership with the state board and other relevant state agencies, the risk vulnerability tool developed as part of the County Drought Advisory Group process and continue to refine existing data and gather new data for the tool, including, but not limited to, data on all of the following:

(A) Small water suppliers and nontransient noncommunity water systems serving a school.

(B) State small water systems and rural communities.

(C) Domestic wells and other self-supplied residents.

(2) Update the risk vulnerability tool for small water suppliers and rural communities periodically, by doing all of the following:

(A) Revise the indicators and construction of the scoring as more data becomes readily available.

(B) Make existing and new data publicly available on the California Open Data internet web portal.

(C) In consultation with other relevant state agencies, identify deficits in data quality and availability and develop recommendations to address these gaps.

(b) (1) The department, in collaboration with the state board and relevant state agencies, shall establish a standing interagency drought and water shortage task force to facilitate proactive state planning and coordination, both for predrought planning and postdrought emergency response, to develop strategies to enhance collaboration between various fields, and to consider all types of water users.

(2) The interagency drought and water shortage task force shall include representatives from local governments, community-based organizations, nonprofit technical assistance providers, the public, and experts in land use planning, water resiliency, and water infrastructure.

RECLAMATION
Managing Water in the West

Central Valley Project Municipal and Industrial Water Shortage Policy Guidelines and Procedures
EFFECTIVE DATE: FEBRUARY 1, 2017

INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) prepared the Central Valley Project (CVP) Municipal and Industrial (M&I) Water Shortage Policy (WSP) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential impacts of CVP M&I WSP alternatives. A Record of Decision was signed on November 13, 2015, to implement Alternative 4 (Appendix A), Updated M&I WSP (preferred alternative). The purposes of the M&I WSP are to:

- Define water shortage terms and conditions for applicable CVP Contractors.
- Determine the quantity of water made available to CVP Contractors from the CVP that; together with the M&I Contractors' drought water conservation measures and other Non-CVP water supplies, would assist the M&I Contractors in their efforts to protect public health and safety (PHS) during severe or continuing droughts.
- Provide information to Contractors for their use in water supply planning and development of drought contingency plans.

APPLICABILITY

These guidelines apply to Contractors whose CVP contracts (Contracts) reference the M&I WSP. A complete listing of Contractors subject to the M&I WSP is located in Appendix B of this document.

PURPOSE

Reclamation developed these guidelines to ensure consistent and equitable implementation of the M&I WSP throughout the CVP for those Contractors subject to the M&I WSP. These guidelines primarily focus on the administrative process and calculations of PHS and possible adjustments to a Contractor's Historical Use.

GENERAL

The M&I WSP is intended to provide clear and objective guidelines on the water supplies available from the CVP during a Condition of Shortage, thereby allowing CVP Contractors to know when, and by how much, water deliveries may be reduced in drought and/or other low water supply conditions. The M&I WSP will help Contractors better plan for and manage available CVP water supplies and better integrate the use of CVP water with other available Non-CVP water supplies.

For any given water year, the Allocation of CVP water supplies is based upon forecasted reservoir inflows and Central Valley hydrologic conditions, amounts of storage in CVP reservoirs, regulatory requirements, and management of Section 3406(b)(2) resources and refuge water supplies in accordance with implementation of the Central Valley Project Improvement

Act (CVPIA). In some cases, M&I water shortage Allocations may differ between CVP divisions due to regional CVP water supply availability, system capacity, or other operational constraints.

Under a Condition of Shortage, Contractors may experience unique circumstances that are not addressed in these guidelines. Reclamation will work with Contractors to address these unique circumstances as they occur.

To ensure continued compliance with applicable federal and state laws, federal authorities, and CVP operational plans, Reclamation will update or revise these guidelines as necessary.

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of these guidelines, the following definitions apply:

Allocation- CVP water made available pursuant to a Contractor's Contract, typically expressed as a percentage of Contract Total.

Annual M&I Water Information Request - The letter sent to the Contractor (usually prior to the contract year and initial Allocation) requesting review and concurrence of data and information necessary to calculate PHS needs.

Contractor - An entity having a Contract with the United States for the use of CVP Water pursuant to Federal Reclamation law.

Service or Boundary Area - The area to which the Contractor is permitted to provide CVP Water as described in their Federal contract(s).

Contracting Officer - The Secretary of Interior's duly authorized representative acting pursuant to the contract held between Reclamation and the Contractor.

Condition of Shortage - Periods during any Year when the Contracting Officer is unable to deliver sufficient water to meet the Contract Total.

Contract Total - The maximum amount of water to which the Contractor is entitled pursuant to the terms of the Contract.

Central Valley Project Water (CVP water)- All water that is developed, diverted, stored, or delivered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the statutes authorizing the CVP and in accordance with the terms and conditions of water rights acquired by Reclamation pursuant to California law.

Non-CVP Water –Water from sources other than the CVP used to satisfy M&I demand within the Contractor's Service Area.

Historical Use- The average quantity of CVP water put to beneficial use, within the Contractor's CVP Service Area, during the last three years of unconstrained CVP water deliveries.

Projected Demand- A quantity of water calculated based on what the Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) need is at the time of a Condition of Shortage.

Public Health and Safety Needs - The amount of water determined to be necessary to sustain PHS.

Public Health and Safety Adjustment - An adjustment to a Contractor's declaration of CVP water made available to assist in meeting unmet PHS needs.

Reduction Credit - The amount of water subtracted from a long-term, newly developed Non-CVP supply available to meet PHS needs.

Standard Criteria- The criteria developed by Reclamation in response to the Central Valley Project Improvement Act of 1992 (CVPIA), Public Law 102-575, and in accordance with the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982, Public Law 97-293, for the development and implementation of Water Management Plans.

Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) - The 1985 California Urban Water Management Planning Act required M&I users with more than 3,000 connections or use of more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) per year to prepare an UWMP. The UWMP must include existing and projected water supplies and demands, water supply Allocations, comparison of supplies and demands, water demand management program (conservation), wastewater recycling, and water shortage contingency plans.

Water Management Plan (WMP)- As described in the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, Public Law 102-575, (CVPIA)WMPs completed under the 1982 Reclamation Reform Act include the implementation of all cost effective Best Management Practices that are economical and appropriate, including measurement devices, pricing structures, demand management, public information, and financial incentives.

Year- The period from and including March 1 of each Calendar Year through the last day of February of the following calendar year.

GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE M&I WSP:

A. **HISTORICAL USE ADJUSTMENTS:** During a Condition of Shortage, M&I CVP Allocations are based on a Contractor's Historical Use. At a Contractor's request, Reclamation will consult with the Contractor to consider an adjustment to their Historical Use. Historical Use adjustments are based on the following criteria:
    a. Population Growth
    b. Extraordinary Water Conservation Measures
    c. Use of Non-CVP water
    d. Other Unique or Unusual Circumstances

Alternative 4 of the M&I WSP's final EIS outlines the implementation procedures for Historical Use adjustments.

1. For an M&I Contractor to be eligible for a Historical Use adjustment, the Contractor, if required by federal or state law, must be actively implementing a Reclamation approved WMP that meets the current CVPIA Standard Criteria; measuring such water consistent with section 3405(b) of the CVPIA; have an established operating drought contingency plan designed to protect PHS; and demonstrate a 'need' for additional water.

2. Any requests for a Historical Use adjustment must be submitted to Reclamation, in writing, within 30 days after the Contractor receives Reclamation's annual initial declaration of CVP water being made available under their Contract. Reclamation's review shall be contingent upon the Contractor providing appropriate data and documentation for the adjustment.

B. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY: The amount of water determined to be necessary to sustain PHS is currently calculated to equal $D+ CI + I + L$
Where[1]:
[2]Domestic use (D) = Current Population X 55 gallons per capita per day[3]
Commercial and Institutional (CI) = 70% of Projected Commercial Demand
Industrial (I) = 70% of Projected Industrial Demand
System (Conveyance) Losses (L) = 10%

Based on the severity of the Condition of Shortage, Reclamation may adjust the CI, and I percentages of demands to ensure domestic use needs are met throughout the CVP.

The following guidelines only apply when Contractors are receiving a PHS Allocation.

1. CII Demand calculation: For the purposes of a PHS calculation, CII demand will be based on previous CII water use as reported in the most recent UWMP, WMP, or the Contractor's previous year reporting response under the Annual M&I Water

[1] If the State's criteria changes in any given year, then Reclamation would modify this equation to remain consistent with the State's approach.
[2] Multi-family residential units are not to be included in CII calculations. Residential water use for multi-family housing units and incidental domestic use for those living on agricultural parcels is taken into account under population and domestic use. For purposes of this document, the definitions in California Water Code Section 10608.12 of CII users apply. "Commercial water user means a water user that provides or distributes a product or service. Industrial water user means a water user that is primarily a manufacturer or processor of materials as defined by the North American Industry Classification System code sectors 31 to 33, inclusive, or an entity that is a water user primarily engaged in research and development. Institutional water user means a water user dedicated to public service. This type of user includes, among other users, higher education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions."
[3] The per capita water demand rate used to calculate the PHS need shall be consistent with State law. The 55 gallons per capita demand value reflects the requirements defined in California State Senate Bill SBx 7-7. Reclamation may adjust this value over time to reflect future changes in State law. If State criteria does not exist, the contractor will apply criteria developed by Reclamation (in consultation with the contractor) that will be consistent with relevant criteria used by similarly situated California M&I water entities.

Information Request from Reclamation. If a PHS adjustment is requested, the Contractor must provide the Contracting Officer sufficient justification and documentation for the adjustment. Part of this documentation shall include the annual reports of CII use filed through the State Water Resources Control Board's annual reporting for public water systems from previous years. If CII use is not reported in an UWMP or WMP, Reclamation and the Contractor will need to agree on an appropriate method for calculating demand.

2. Water Sources Available to Contractor: During a Condition of Shortage, Reclamation will make CVP water available for delivery to M&I Contractors consistent with the M&I WSP. Contractors are expected to use their CVP water in conjunction with other available water supplies. In considering other water supplies available to the Contractor, the following apply:

    a. Any water (CVP or Non-CVP water) acquired via a short-term water transfer (a transfer of one year or less) during a Condition of Shortage will not be counted as an available water source to meet the PHS needs.

    b. Any water acquired via a long-term transfer (agreements that are more than one year) will be considered an available supply to the Contractor to meet PHS needs, unless such water is CVP water used in calculating the Historical Use of the buyer.

    c. Water transfers made by a Contractor (as the seller) will be counted as water available to the Contractor, unless it's a long-term transfer considered as an available source to a buyer. Long-term CVP transfers where CVP water is calculated as part of a buyer's Historical Use will not be considered an available supply to the seller.

    d. With prior approval from the Contracting Officer, in a year preceding an anticipated PHS year, a Contractor may acquire water (through exchange or transfer) for carryover purposes (in facilities not operated as part of the CVP) to use in the Condition of Shortage for PHS needs. This water will be exempt from calculating supplies available to meet PHS needs. This exemption will only be valid for the Contract year immediately following the acquisition.

    e. Developed non-potable water supplies (water that cannot be properly treated for human consumption) will not be considered for meeting domestic needs. However, the developed non-potable supplies will be included as water available to meet non-potable CII demands, as appropriate. This may include, but is not limited to, recycled water, stormwater runoff, agricultural drainage water, and greywater.

    f. Water supplies required to meet environmental purposes by permit, water rights, or other legal or contractual obligations and are not otherwise available to meet M&I demands, will not be considered available to meet PHS needs.

g. At the sole discretion of the Contracting Officer, the Contracting Officer may exempt water supplies developed and used only during a Condition of Shortage. Such water supplies are developed to minimize losses and damages resulting from drought and are limited to actions that are temporary in nature. Temporary actions may include, but are not limited to, emergency pumps and pipes and the construction of temporary facilities for the conveyance or treatment of water. If a Contractor continues to use the developed water beyond a Condition of Shortage, the developed supply will be counted as available water supply to the Contractor in future years.

h. Water available to meet PHS needs must be operationally available to the Contractor; e.g. water in a reservoir dead pool (water that is too low for release or below intakes), water that cannot be contractually returned from a groundwater bank, or water that is only permitted or licensed for agriculture/irrigation is not considered an available supply.

i. Contractors that operate their own surface water reservoirs (reservoirs not operated as part of the CVP) will be allowed to exempt an amount of surface water stored in reservoirs from available supplies equal to six months of the Contractor's PHS demand. At the sole discretion of the Contracting Officer, the Contracting Officer may adjust this quantity on a case by case basis if an operating plan, a drought plan, a Record of Decision for operations, or an UWMP or WMP outlines a different policy or approach for carryover storage.

    a. Water acquired or developed in 2.d or 2.g above will not be counted in the exemption of 2.i, if such water described in 2.d and 2.g remains in storage. For example, a Contractor's six month PHS demand is 50,000 AF. Under 2.g, the Contractor has 15,000 AF in storage and 2,000 AF acquired under the conditions of 2.d also in storage; therefore, 17,000 (15,000 + 2,000) AF would not be counted as part of the 2.i exemption. In this example, the Contractor can exempt 67,000 AF of supplies stored in their own reservoir (50,000 AF + 17,000 AF).

j. Groundwater that cannot be treated or blended to meet Environmental Protection Act minimum standards under the Safe Water Drinking Act shall not be considered to meet domestic use needs, but may be used to meet certain CII needs, if appropriate.

k. To encourage drought resiliency and the development of long-term, Non-CVP water supplies in a Contractor's Service or Boundary Area, the Contracting Officer, on a case-by- case basis, <u>may</u> issue reduction credits towards the available water supplies to the Contractor. Reduction credits may not exceed 10 percent of the developed supply and will only pertain to water supplies developed after the enactment of the M&I WSP.

a. It is the sole responsibility of the Contractor to provide sufficient documentation and data to the Contracting Officer to determine if reduction credits will be issued.

3. Conditions of PHS Adjustments: If Reclamation allocates additional water beyond the Historical Use Allocation to meet PHS needs (PHS adjustment), the following conditions will apply:

a. Requests for a PHS adjustment must be submitted within 30 days of the Contractor receiving the initial declaration of CVP water made available under the Contractor's Contract. If allocations are decreased after the initial declaration, the Contractor will have 15 days after the decreased allocation notification to submit a request for a PHS adjustment.

b. The Contractor shall not be allowed to transfer any portion of their CVP supply during the Contract year in which the PHS adjustment occurred.

c. If the Contractor transferred/sold water prior to a PHS adjustment (during the same Contract year when the PHS adjustment occurs), the PHS adjustment will be reduced by the gross quantity transferred.

d. Exchanges will be considered on a case-by-case basis. However, exchanges will only be allowed if the exchange occurs during the same Contract year of the Condition of Shortage. Exchanges of CVP water must be done at a minimum of one unit of CVP water to one unit of Non-CVP water (one acre-foot for one acre-foot), meaning that the CVP water exchanged must be equal to or less than the Non-CVP water being received. Under no circumstance will a Contractor receiving a PHS adjustment be allowed to exchange CVP water for a lesser quantity of water in return.

e. The Contracting Officer may provide exceptions for B.3.a-B.3.c. if the transfer or exchange is needed to fulfill a previous contractual obligation that must be met during the Condition of Shortage.

f. There will be no carryover or rescheduling of water made available through a PHS adjustment. The PHS adjustment is only available to the Contractor during the Contract year in which the adjustment is made.

C. Determining Allocations for Contracts with Irrigation and M&I Water Supplies: Several Reclamation Contractors have both irrigation and M&I water supplies contracts (mixed contract); however, there is not a quantity of water associated for each use under contract. In most water service contracts, it states, "Project water furnished under this contract will be allocated in accordance with the then-existing Project M&I Water Shortage Policy. Under the M&I WSP, irrigation allocations for mixed contracts will be calculated as follows:

(Total Contract Quantity – M&I Historical Use) X Irrigation Allocation Percentage =

Irrigation Water Available Under Contract (expressed as a quantity)

For example:
Total Contract Supply = 10,000 AF
Three Year M&I Historic Use = 2,000 AF
Irrigation Allocation Percentage = 50%

Irrigation allocation: (10,000 AF – 2,000 AF) * 50% = 4,000 AF for irrigation water available under contract.

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MEMO

Date: August 20th 2024

To: Planning and Steering Committee

From: General Manager – Paul Kelley

Re: **4.b – District Rules and Regulations** (Discussion)

4 (Discussion)

This item is for the first review by the committee and review by the community for a future update and potentially deal with updates to regulations and rules in California.

This version has been edited and update slightly from previous with some notes/questions.

Recommendation:

Review, Discussion, Provide input and direction to staff

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR WATER SERVICE POLICY

Document Type: District Rules and Regulations for Water Service

Administering Entity: Board of Directors and General Manager

Date Approved: May 15, 2024, Ordinance 2024-

Prior Amendment Date: June 15, 2016, Revision XII

Approved By: Paul Kelley, General Manager, Board of Directors

Indicative Time for Review: Every Five (5) Years

Responsibility for Review: Board of Directors and General Manager

ARTICLE 1

1.1 GENERAL

Unless otherwise approved by the Clear Creek Community Service District (CCCSD) Board of Directors (BOD), all water services shall be made in accordance with these Rules and Regulations for Water Service. Any and all previous Rules and Regulations for Water Service and practices in conflict with These Rules and Regulations are hereby rescinded.

ARTICLE II

2.1 CCCSD STRUCTURE AND AUTHORITY

a. The Board of Directors is the Governing Body of the district. All changes, modifications or amendments of these Rules and Regulations shall emanate from that body.

b. The General Manager (GM) of the district shall be responsible for all

operations of the district, subject to and under the direction of the Board of Directors. Any complaints shall be made directly to the GM for resolution. Complaints not resolved by the GM may be forwarded to the Board of Directors, if necessary. All decisions by the Board of Directors are final.

c. The Board of Directors delegates to the GM the authority and duty to enforce and uphold the provisions of these Rules and Regulations, to make determinations, as necessary in circumstances which may not be provided for herein.

ARTICLE III

3.1 SUBDIVISIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS LINE EXTENSIONS

a. Any land within or out of the district's jurisdictional boundary in one ownership, divided or contemplated to be divided, whether immediate or future shall be considered as a subdivision or subdivided lands, hereinafter call a subdivision.

b. Developers of subdivisions entirely within the district's jurisdictional boundary shall request a conditional will serve letter from the district prior to submitting plans to the county and will receive a copy of the district's construction standards. Once plans are approved by the county the developer shall present to the district three (3) sets of plans for the proposed pipelines, along with lot engineering and inspection fees as determined by the Board of Directors and adjusted from time to time. If construction plans are approved, one set will be returned to the developer bearing the signature of the GM.

c. Developers of subdivisions outside the district's jurisdictional boundary shall request that the district act as lead agency on behalf of the developer to the LAFCO to request inclusion of property into the district's boundary prior to submission of any development plans. The developer is responsible for all fees associated with the annexation process.

d. Construction must begin within 180 days after approval of the plans and specifications. In the event of a delay beyond 180 days the developer must request an extension of the will serve letter, prior to expiration, in accordance with Article III, 3.01, b.

e. All water mains and service lines within subdivisions required to provide water service to such lands, or the lots within a subdivision, shall be installed at the expense of the owner and/or developer and such lines, with all necessary rights-of-way or easements, and three (3) sets of as- built drawings

acceptable to the district, shall be conveyed to the district prior to delivery of any water.

f. All water main extensions to any subdivision or individual parcel shall be installed only by a licensed contractor or the district. Upon completion and acceptance by the district, it shall become the property of the district. Contractors shall provide proof of liability insurance in the aggregate of $3,000,000 and provide bonding or cash deposit as required, including a maintenance warranty for a period of one year from the time of acceptance. At the end of the one-year warranty period, the owner and/or developer must submit to the Board of Directors, in writing, a letter of dedication of the facilities to the district. The item will be discussed, and a decision of acceptance shall be made during a regularly scheduled public meeting of the district.

g. All such water mains shall be of the size, gauge, and quality as specified by the district and shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the district and shall meet or exceed standards set forth by AWWA.

h. The water main size shall be determined by the district, and in no event will be smaller than six inches in diameter, a size adequate to provide fire protection.

i. All service lines shall be marked for identification with the letter "W" when curbs and gutters are installed.

j. In the event the installation of water main, service lines or other facilities operation and maintenance must be conveyed to the district with year around access. *(Clean up / clarify)*

k. Developers requesting any other services be provided or administered by the district such as wastewater management, parks and recreation, street lighting, etc. for a development must apply in writing to the Board of Directors stating the services requested and the proposed funding for those services. These requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

ARTICLE IV

4.1 WATER METERS

a. Application for service: All new customers shall apply for service by filling out a customer application, supplied by the district, and make required deposits for said service. Not more than one parcel shall be served by one meter. All water meters will be located only in an easement on the parcel that it will serve.

b. For properties that have Additional Dwelling Units (ADU) and only one (1) meter serving all dwellings, the District requires that the Monthly Base Rate be paid for each dwelling on the premises. A separate line with the installation of a District approved shut-off valve to the additional units will be required so that it can be locked by the district when the owner so states that the ADU is no longer in use and requests that their bill be reduced to one (1) Monthly Base Rate.

c. Application for meter installation: Request for service on a parcel inside the district's jurisdictional boundary must be paid for before the district will install a meter. All costs associated with the installation of a water meter such as parts, labor, water main extension and capacity charge will be at the expense of the owner/developer.

d. Service Deposits-Owners: Excepting political subdivisions, or agencies of state or federal government, all customers shall be required to furnish a deposit to guarantee payment of obligation to the district. The district will maintain the deposit for a minimum of two years. At the customer's request, the deposit may be credited to the account provided the account is in good standing and has not had a delinquency in the two-year period.

e. Service Deposits-Renters/Lessee: Renters or lessees will be required to furnish a deposit to guarantee payment of obligation to the district. The district shall retain deposits until renter or lessee vacates, at which point the deposit will be credited to closing bill. Any excess funds shall be refunded directly to the renter or lessee.

   i. At the discretion of the general manager, a water user who has proved to be a poor credit risk may be required to deposit a minimum of $200 or more in addition to his/her water deposit to guarantee payment of bills.

   ii. Turn on Charge: Whenever an owner, renter or lessee signs up for water service, in addition to the water service deposit, a one- time turn on charge shall apply and is non-refundable. If that same customer

moves within the district, the turn on charge for the new service shall be waived.

iii. Reconnection Fee: If service is discontinued for non-payment of account, the district requires payment of a reconnection fee, in addition to payment of entire balance before service will be restored. If the district's lock on the meter has been tampered with and/or broken requiring the district to remove the meter, the customer will then be required to pay for the lock and removing and reinstalling the meter in addition to the reconnection fee.*(This right location of fee?)*

Once the district dispatches a service person to disconnect service due to delinquency, if the customer attempts to make arrangements to pay the past due bill, a 24-hour grace period will be granted and penalty equal to the amount of the reconnection fee will be added to the account. If the past due amount is not paid within the 24-hour grace period, the service will be disconnected without further notice. In order to restore service, the account must be paid in full including the past and current amount due, plus penalty and reconnection charges. The penalty charge is to offset the additional labor cost of dispatching personnel.

f. Meter Installations: Upon payment of all installation, parts and labor and capacity charges the appropriately sized meter will be installed in the easement of the property line and shall become property of the district. The district will be responsible to maintain the meter in good working order in perpetuity. The following is a general guideline to maximum meter sizing.

Meter Size	Parcel Size
5/8" to 1"	under two acres
1" to 1 ½ "	two plus to five acres
1 ½" to 2"	five plus to ten acres
2" or larger	ten plus acres

All new meters 3" or larger shall be compound meters. Exceptions to this guideline may be made by the Board of Directors upon request and deposits of appropriate fees by the property owner. If the request is denied, the deposits will be refunded to the property owner.

g. Meter Testing: A customer may request that their meter be flow tested to determine accuracy. If the meter proves inaccurate, outside of the AWWA

standard C-700, then the meter will be replaced. If the meter proves accurate inside the AWWA standard C-700, then the customer will be required to pay the appropriate meter-testing fee. *(Fee location?)*

h. Payment of Customer Bills: Billing service is based on a monthly billing cycle within the water year as outlined in Article X I, 11.01, s and t. The meters are read approximately the 20th of each month. The bills are due upon receipt, and late after the 20th of the following month. Service may be discontinued for non-payment 30 days after billing. Delinquent bills are subject to a penalty charge of 1 ½% per month. Service discontinued due to delinquency will not be restored until the past and current balance due and a reconnection charge are paid in full.

    i. The customers' statements reflect past due amounts in addition to the Shut Office Notice being mailed 10 days prior to termination of service for delinquency.

i. Customer Responsibility: It shall be the responsibility of the customer to keep the meter free from rubbish and debris and accessible to district staff at all times for reading and maintenance.

j. Meter Tampering: If a meter under registers due to tampering with meter, valve, piping, etc., the service may be discontinued until the customer has paid for the estimated loss in revenue, and repairs to the service. If a meter is tampered with after service is discontinued due to delinquency, the meter will be removed until all payments, reconnection and necessary repair charges are paid in full.

k. Hydrant Meter: Water may be delivered on a temporary basis to a customer through a fire hydrant meter furnished by the district. Individuals desiring such a service shall apply for the meter stating the proposed location and use. Upon receipt of the deposit, a meter read will be taken, condition of meter will be noted, and the hydrant will be installed by district personnel and locked in place. On the last day of use, the district will unlock and return the meter to the office. Any damage to the meter will be deducted from the deposit prior to the remaining funds being refunded to the individual.

l. Meter Damage: If a meter is damaged by hot water from the customer's line, or from thawing of frozen pipes or damaged in any other way by the customer, it shall be the responsibility of the customer to pay for all costs of repair and/or replacement.

ARTICLE V

5.1 RESPONSIBILITY

a. Damage to Customer Premises: The district shall not be liable for any loss or damage whatsoever caused by any defect in the customers plumbing or equipment, or caused by water through valves and pipes which may be open at the time water is ordered on by the customer. The district may, without further notice discontinue service to any customer when defective conditions of plumbing, or equipment upon the premises of the customer results or is likely to result in interference with proper service or is likely to cause contamination of the public water supply. The district does not assume the duty of inspecting the customers plumbing and equipment, and shall not be responsible therefore, and will not be liable for failure of customer to receive service on account of defective plumbing or apparatus on the customer premises. *(Comment how do we deal with: the new State policy requires water providers to inspect premises for possible cross connections (Cross Connection Surveys)*.

b. Water Supply and Interruption of Water Delivery: The district will exercise reasonable diligence and care to deliver a continuous and sufficient supply of the water. The district shall not be liable for interruption of service or shortage or insufficiency of supply or any loss or damage occasioned thereby. For the purpose of making repairs or improvements to the system, the district shall have the right to temporarily suspend delivery of water. The customer shall be notified in advance of such action except in cases of emergency. Repairs and improvements will be performed as rapidly as may be practical and so far, as possible at times which will cause the least inconvenience to the customers who are affected. During times of threatened or actual water shortage, the district will enact the Water Shortage Contingency Plan for CCCSD. The available supply will be allocated based on an equitable formula in accordance with the stage of shortage. All customers will be provided with water to meet health and safety standards and for fire protection. The district will not be responsible for any damage due to the reduction in district supply in accordance with the Bureau of Reclamation's M&I Shortage Policy.

c. Fire Hydrants: Hydrants are owned and installed by the district at the County's request. The district maintains and repairs all hydrants. The district **does not** guarantee fire flows or water for fire protection.

ARTICLE VI

6.1 Use of Water

a. No consumer within the boundaries of the district shall enter into any contract or agreement to sell any portion of the water delivered to them and shall not permit any of the water delivered to them to be carried or used outside the boundaries of the district of the property owned or controlled by the consumer to whom furnished.

b. Consumers wasting water on roads or non-used land, either willfully or carelessly on account of defective or leaky lines or using an unreasonable amount of water in excess of that required for proper irrigation may be refused further delivery until the conditions are remedied.

c. The district will not assume any responsibility for the delivery of water through or the operation or repair of privately owned lines, or any damages resulting thereof. Such lines must be kept in good order and repaired by the owner, renter or property manager.

d. In the event of leakage from such privately owned lines and failure or refusal of the owners to repair the same, the district may, at its discretion, in order to avoid waste of water, discontinue service of water through such privately owned lines until the condition is remedied.

e. The district does not, as a rule, sell pipes, fittings or valves to customers or undertake the installation of private lines or repairs. The sell and repair of backflow devises are exempt. In an emergency situation, the district may, at its discretion, sell valves, repair couplings, etc. for installation by another.

f. The employees, officers or agents of the district shall have unrestricted access at all reasonable hours to all premises supplied with water by the district and to inspect supply system, meters or other measuring devices and to see that rules and regulations of the district regarding the taking, use or waste of water are being observed.

g. Only authorized employees or agents of the district are allowed to connect or disconnect service to any property or to turn on or turn off water at any connection or open or close any valve or other regulating device belonging to the district.

h. Any damage occurring to a meter, or other appurtenances, pipes or other property of the district caused by carelessness or neglect of the consumer will

be billed to the consumer and must be paid upon presentation statement.

ARTICLE VII

7.1 DISCONTINUANCE OF SERVICE

a. At the customer's request the district will turn off service on the date requested except for weekends and holidays, provided 24-hour notice is provided to the district. As a courtesy to the customer, the district will also shut off and turn on water for repairs during regular working hours without charge.

b. At the discretion of the district, water service may be discontinued for failure to comply with the following;

- These Rules and Regulations,
- Reclassified from Irrigation to M&I.
- Failure to file an annual crop report by December 31st.
- If a field review shows noncompliance with the long-term contract.

c. If service is discontinued, the district shall require the payment of a penalty charge in addition to payment of delinquent and current balances due before service is restored.

d. Once the district dispatches a service person to disconnect service due to delinquency, if the customer attempts to make arrangements to pay the past due bill, a 24-hour grace period will be granted and a penalty equal to the amount of reconnection fee will be added to the account. If the past due amount is not paid within the 24-hour grace period, the service will be disconnected without further notice. In order to restore service, the account must be paid in full including past and current amounts due, plus penalty and reconnection charges. The penalty charge is to offset the additional labor costs of dispatching personnel.

ARTICLE VIII

8.1 CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

a. It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to make or maintain temporarily or permanently, any cross connection between plumbing pipes or water fixtures being served by the district and any other unapproved source of water supply. It is also unlawful to maintain any sanitary fixture or other appurtenances that may cause or

allow backflow of water or other substances into the public water supply system of the district. *(Need an ordinance for this or ordinance language)*

8.2 DEFINITIONS FOR ARTICLE VIII

a. Air-gap Separation: A physical break between a supply pipe and a receiving vessel. The airgap shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the top rim of the vessel, in no case less than one inch.

b. Approved Backflow Prevention Assembly: An assembly which has passed laboratory and field evaluation tests performed by a Certified Backflow Prevention Technician.

c. Approved Water Supply: Any public water supply, whose potability is regulated by a state or local governmental agency.

d. Auxiliary Supply: Any water supply on or available to the premises other than the approved public water supply.

e. AWWA Standard: An official standard developed and approved by the American Water Works Association.

f. Backflow: A flow condition, caused by a differential in pressure that causes the flow of water or other substances into the distribution pipes of a potable supply of water from any source other than an approved water supply source. Back-siphonage is one cause of backflow. Backpressure is the other cause.

g. Contamination: Degradation of the quality of the potable water by any foreign substance which creates a hazard to public health, or which may impair the usefulness or quality of the water.

h. Cross-Connection: Any unprotected actual or potential connection between a potable water system used to supply water for drinking purposes and any source or system containing unapproved water or a substance that is not or cannot be approved as safe, wholesome, and removable sections, swivel or changeover assemblies, or other assemblies through which backflow could occur, shall be considered to be cross-connections.

i. Double Check Valve Assembly: An assembly of two internally loaded, independently acting check valve, including resilient seated shut-off valves on

each end of the assembly and test cocks for testing the water tightness of each check valve.

j. Health Agency: The California Health Services Department, Department of Drinking Water.

k. Local Health Agency: The Shasta County Public Health Department.

l. Person: An individual, corporation, company, association, partnership, municipality, public utility, or other public body or institution.

m. Premises: Any and all areas on a water user's property which are served or have the potential to be served by the public water system.

n. Public Water System: The Clear Creek Community Services District.

o. Reclaimed Water: A wastewater, which, as a result of treatment, is suitable for uses other than potable use.

p. Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly: An assembly incorporating two internally loaded, independently operating check valves and an automatically operating differential relief valve located between the two checks, including resilient seated shut-off valves on each end of the assembly, and equipped with necessary test cocks for testing the assembly.

q. Service Connection: The point of connection of a user's piping to the water supplier's facilities; normally at the customer's side of the meter.

r. Water Supplier: The Clear Creek Community Services District.

s. Water User: Any person obtaining water from an approved water supply system.

8.3 PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

I. General Provisions

a. Unprotected cross-connections with the public water supply are prohibited.

b. Whenever backflow protection has been found necessary, the district will require the water user to have installed an approved backflow prevention assembly at his expense for continued service or before a new service will be granted.

c. Wherever backflow protection has been found necessary on a water supply line entering a water user's premises, then any and all water supply lines from the district's water mains entering such premises, buildings, or structures

shall be protected by an approved backflow prevention assembly to be installed in accordance with the requirements of this policy.

II. Where Protection is Required

a. Each service connection from the district water system for supplying water to premises having an auxiliary water system shall be protected against backflow of water.

b. Each service connection from the district water system for supplying water to any premises on which any substance is handled in a fashion as may allow its entry into the water system shall be protected against backflow of the water from the premises into the public system. This shall include the handling of processed waters, fertilizer injection and wasters originating from the district water system which have been subjected to deterioration in sanitary quality.

c. Backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed on the service connection to any premises having (a) internal cross-connections that cannot be permanently corrected and controlled to the satisfaction of the state or local health department and the district, or (b) intricate plumbing and piping arrangements or where entry to all portions of the premise is not readily accessible for inspection purposes, making it impractical or impossible to ascertain whether or not cross-connections exist.

d. All new connections to the district water system, including domestic, agricultural and commercial effective January 1, 2010.*(This means all new connections to the district water system need a backflow...any)*

8.4 TYPE OF PROTECTION REQUIRED

I. The type of protection that shall be provided to prevent backflow into the approved water supply shall be commensurate with the degree of hazard that exists on the consumer's premises. The type of protective assembly that may be required (listing in an increasing level of protection) includes: Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly (RP); and Air-Gap (AG). The water user may choose a higher level of protection than required by the district. The minimum types of backflow protection required to protect the approved water supply, at the user's water connection to the premises with varying degrees of hazard are given in Table I. Situations which are not covered in Exhibit A, Table I shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and the appropriate backflow protection shall be determined by the district or health department.

II. Two or more services supplying water from different street mains to the same building, structure, or premises through which an inter-street main flow may occur, shall install a RP on each water service located adjacent to and on the property side of the respective meters. Such backflow protection is deemed necessary to protect the district's mains from pollution or contamination; in such cases the installation of approved backflow assemblies at such service connections shall be required.

8.5 BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLIES

I. Approved Backflow Prevention Assemblies

a. Only backflow prevention assemblies which have been approved by the district shall be acceptable for installation by a water user connected to the district's potable water system.

b. The district will provide, upon request to any affected customer, a list of district approved backflow prevention assemblies.

II. Backflow Prevention Assembly Installation

a. Backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed in a manner prescribed in Section 7603, Title 22 of the California Administrative Code. The location of the assemblies should be as close as practical to the user's connection. The district shall have the final authority in determining the required location of a backflow prevention assembly.

i. Air-gap separation (AG) - The air-gap separation shall be located on the user's side of and as close to the service connection as is practical. All piping from the service connection to the receiving tank shall be above grade and be entirely visible. No water use shall be provided from any point between the service connection and the air-gap separation. The water inlet piping shall terminate a distance of at least two (2) pipe diameters from the supply inlet, but in no case less than one (1) inch above the overflow rim of the receiving tank.

ii. Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly (RP) - The approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly shall be installed on the user's side of and as close to the connection as is practical. The assembly shall be installed in accordance with the district’s standards. The assembly shall be installed so that it is readily accessible for maintenance and testing. At no time may water be supplied to the premises from any point between the service connection and the RP assembly.

iii. Double check valve assembly (DC) - The approved double check valve

assembly shall be located as close as practical to the user's connection and shall be installed above grade, if possible, and in a manner where it is readily accessible for testing and maintenance.

III. Backflow Prevention Assembly Testing and Maintenance

a. The owners of any premises on which, or on account of which backflow prevention assemblies have been installed, shall be tested by a Certified Backflow Specialist. Backflow prevention assemblies will be tested at least annually and immediately after installation, relocation and repair. The district may establish a more frequent testing schedule if it is determined to be necessary. No assembly shall be placed back in service unless it is functioning as required. The district maintains a written report recording each testing, relocation, repair or replacement. Assemblies found to be defective shall immediately be serviced, overhauled or replaced and all costs shall be borne by the water user.

b. The district has established an annual testing and maintenance schedule. ~~The water user may choose to hire another Certified Backflow Specialist to test the assembly and submit the results of the test to the district.~~ The district will make the final decision on acceptance of the results or may choose to retest.*(district charges fee for annual testing.. ??)*

IV. Backflow Prevention Assembly Removal

a. Approval must be obtained from the district before a backflow prevention assembly is removed, relocated, or replaced.

i. Removal: The use of an assembly may be discontinued, and the assembly removed from service upon presentation of sufficient evidence for the district to verify that a hazard, or potential hazard, no longer exists or;

ii. Relocation: An assembly may be relocated following confirmation by the district that the relocation will continue to provide the required protection and satisfy installation requirements. A re-test will be required following the relocation of the assembly;

iii. Repair: An assembly may be removed for repair, provided the water use is either discontinued until repair is completed and the assembly is returned to service, or the service connection is equipped with other

backflow protection approved by the district. A re-test and applicable re-test fee will be required following repair of the assembly;

iv. Replacement: An assembly may be removed and replaced provided the water use is discontinued until the replacement assembly is installed. All replacement assemblies must be approved by the district, be commensurate with the degree of hazard involved and be tested for compliance before service is continued. A new device test fee may apply;

v. User Supervisor: At each premise where it is necessary, in the option of the district, a user supervisor shall be designated. This user supervisor shall be responsible for monitoring of the backflow prevention assemblies and for the avoidance of cross connections. In the event of contamination or pollution of the drinking water system due to a cross connection on the premises, the district shall be promptly notified by the user supervisor so that appropriate measures may be taken to overcome the contamination. The water user shall inform the district of the user supervisor's identity at least annually or whenever a change occurs. *(What does this mean "user superivosr??)*

8.6 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

I. Water System Survey

a. The district will review all requests for new services to determine if backflow protection is needed. Plans and specifications must be submitted to the district upon request for review of possible cross connection hazards as a condition of service for all new industrial service connections. It if is determined that a backflow prevention assembly is necessary to protect the public water system, the required assembly must be installed before service will be granted. *(in consistent with 8.3 II D – that all have to have backflow?)*

b. The district may require an on-premises inspection to evaluate cross connection hazard. The district will transmit a written notice requesting an inspection appointment to each affected user. Any water user who cannot or will not allow an on-premises inspection of his piping system shall be required to install the backflow prevention assembly the district considers necessary based on information available to the district.

c. The district may, at its discretion, require a re-inspection of cross connection hazards on any premise to which it serves water. The district will transmit a written notice requesting an inspection appointment to each affected water

user. Any water user who cannot or will not allow an on-premises inspection of his piping system shall be required to install the backflow prevention assembly the district considers necessary.

II. Customer Notification - Assembly Installation

a. The district will notify the water user of the survey findings, listing and giving corrective actions to be taken, if any are required. A period of thirty (30) days will be given to complete all corrective actions required, including installation of backflow prevention assemblies.

b. A second notice will be sent to each water user who does not take the required corrective actions prescribed in the first notice within the thirty (30) days allowed. The second notice will give the water user two (2) weeks to take required corrective action. If no action is taken within the two (2) weeks, the district may terminate water service to the affected user until the required corrective actions are taken. *(((WS must ensure that BPAs that fail the field test are repaired or replaced within 30 days of notification of the failure. Extensions may be allowed by the PWS if included as part of the Cross-Connection Control Plan.)))???*

III. Customer Notification - Testing and Maintenance

a. The district will notify each affected water user when it is time for the backflow prevention assembly installed on their service connection to be tested. This written notice shall give the water user thirty (30) days to schedule a test date with the district.

b. A second notice shall be sent to each water user which does not schedule a test of the backflow prevention assembly, as prescribed in the first notice within the thirty (30) days allowed. The second notice will give the water user two (2) weeks to have the test scheduled. If no action is taken within the two (2) weeks, the district may terminate water service to the affected water user until the subject assembly is tested. *(IF district has contractor doing this – how does this work)??*

8.7 WATER SERVICE TERMINATION

I. General

When the district encounters water uses that represent a clear and immediate hazard to the potable water supply that cannot be immediately abated, the district shall institute the procedure for discontinuing the district water service.

II. Basis for Termination

Conditions or water uses that create a basis for water service termination shall include, but are not limited to the following items:

a. Refusal to install a required backflow prevention assembly;

b. Refusal to have an annual test of the backflow prevention assembly;

c. Refusal to have repaired or replace a faulty backflow prevention assembly;

d. Direct or indirect connection between the public water system and a sewer line;

e. Unprotected direct or indirect connection between the public water system and a system or equipment containing contaminants;

f. Unprotected direct or indirect connection between the public water system and an auxiliary water system;

g. A situation which presents an immediate health hazard to the public water system.

III. Water Service Termination Procedures

a. For conditions a, b, and c, the district will terminate service to customer premises after two (2) written notices have been sent specifying the correction action needed and the time period in which it must be completed. If no action is taken within the allowed time period, the water service may be terminated with a 24-hour notice.

b. For conditions d, e, f and g, the district will take the following steps:

i. The district will make a reasonable effort to advise the water user of intent to terminate water service;

ii. The district will terminate the water service and lock the service valve. The water service will remain inactive until correction of violations has been made and the action approved by the district.

8.8 REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF BACKFLOW PREVENTION TECHNICIAN

~~a. The district will accept applications from employees who are interested in certification. The district will select applicants, as needed and pay for classes and~~

~~testing requirements to become certified by the State of California.~~

~~b. Certified employees may not use district equipment and tools outside the district. They may not "contract" out services without prior written permission by the GM.~~

8.9 SERVERABILITY

a. If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this policy or any part thereof, is for any reason held to be invalid, such decisions shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this policy or any part thereof. The BOD hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase, thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared invalid.

ARTICLE IX

9.01 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR ANNEXATIONS

a. Those requesting parcel inclusion into the district's jurisdictional boundaries shall apply in writing including all pertinent information concerning parcel(s).

b. The district will complete a preliminary investigation to determine if annexation of said parcel(s) is possible. If it is feasible, the GM will prepare an ordinance requesting boundary change for consideration by the Board of Directors.

c. Upon adoption of the ordinance, the staff will give to the owner or owner's agent, a cost estimate for staff time and required deposits for the Shasta LAFCO, State Board of Equalization, and cost for a survey and legal description preparation by a licensed surveyor.

d. Once all costs are paid, staff will begin preparation of the LAFCO application. The Bureau of Reclamation will be contacted to request approval of annexation and a list of that agency's requirements.

e. Upon receipt of all costs, and approval by LAFCO and the Bureau of Reclamation, water service may be provided to the parcel.

f. In the event that a parcel is annexed without the consent of the property owner, the individual or entity requesting annexation will be responsible for all costs associated with the annexation.

ARTICLE X

10.01 SCHEDULE OF RATES AND FEES

a. Please refer to the current rate and fee schedule.

ARTICLE XI

11.01 DEFINITIONS FOR RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR WATER SERVICE

For the purpose of these Rules and Regulations the terms used herein shall be defined as follows:

a. District: The Clear Creek Community Services District (CCCSD), a California special district formed under California Government Code Section 53318.

b. Board (BOD): The governing body of the district.

c. Manager (GM): The person holding the position or acting in the capacity of the GM and Secretary to the Board.

d. Special District Authority: The various authorities vested to the district by the California Government Code section 56036.

e. Customer: Any person or business that is supplied with water.

f. County: Shasta County.

g. Building: Any structure containing water facilities and used for human habitation or a place of business, recreation, or other purposes.

h. Additional Dwelling Unit (ADU): Any building or trailer used as a residence separate from the main residence on one parcel of land that has its own bathroom and/or kitchen facility using District water and is hooked up to septic service.

i. Applicant: The person making the application for water service, either the owner or authorized agent for the owner of the premises to be served by the water for which application has been made.

j. Contractor: Any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, or association duly licensed by the State of California performing any work for the District governed by these Rules and Regulations.

k. Subdivision: Any land or lands within the district's jurisdictional boundary divided or contemplated to be divided for the purpose of sale or lease, whether immediate or future.

l. Water Main: Any pipeline owned by the District, upstream of the customer's meter, used for the transmission and distribution of water to customer services.

m. Service Line: Any pipe, valves and fittings from the water main up to and including the meter and appurtenances.

n. Customer Line: Any pipe, valves, pressure regulators and fittings on the downstream side of the meter.

o. Cross Connection: Any physical arrangement whereby the public water system is connected, directly or indirectly, with any auxiliary supply, sewer, drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, plumbing fixture, or any other devise which contains or may contain, contaminated water, sewage, or other waste or liquid of unknown or unsafe quality which may be capable of introducing contamination into the public water system.

p. Occupant: The owner, purchaser, tenant, developer or lessee who resides on the property served by the District water system.

q. AWWA: American Waterworks Association.

r. LAFCO: Shasta County Local Agency Formation Commission.

s. Billing Cycle: Based on a calendar month, i.e. March 1st billing cycle is for water used from approximately January 20th through February 19th.

t. Water Year: March 1st through the last day of February the following year.

u. Meter Reading Cycle: Approximately the 20th of every month.

v. Reconnection Charge: Charge to have water service restored after discontinuance due to delinquency.

w. Turn-On Charge: Charge to have water service transferred into new owner/tenant's name.

EXHIBIT A

TABLE I

BACKFLOW PROTECTION REQUIRED

Table I

Type of Backflow Protection Required

Degree of Hazard	Minimum Protection

I. Sewage and Hazardous Substance

a. Premises where the public water system is used to supplement the reclaimed water supply.

AG

b. Premises where there are wastewater pumping and/or treatment plants and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. An RP may be provided in lieu of an AG approved by the health department and the district.

AG

c. Premises where reclaimed water is used and there is no interconnection with the potable water system, and RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and the District.

AG

d. Premises where hazardous substances are handled may enter a potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. An RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and the district.

AG

e. Premises where there are agricultural water usage systems into which fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides are, or can be injected.

RP

II. Auxiliary Water Systems

a. Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply which is interconnected with the public water system. An RP or DC may be provided in lieu of AG if approved by the health department and the district.

AG

b. Premises where there is no unapproved auxiliary water system and there are no interconnections with the public water system. An RP may be provided in lieu of a DC.

RP

III. Fire Protection Systems

a. Premises where the fire system is directly supplied from the public water system and there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply on or to the premises (not interconnected).

RP

b. Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and is interconnected with an unapproved auxiliary water supply. An RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health department and thedistrict.

AG

c. Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and where either elevated storage tanks or fire pumps which take suction from private reservoirs or tanks are used.

RP

d. Premises where entry is restricted so that inspections for cross connections cannot be made with sufficient frequency or at sufficiently short notice to assure that cross connections do not exist.

RP

e. Premises where there is a repeated history of cross connections being established or re-established.

RP

5880 Oak Street, Anderson, CA 96007
Phone: (530) 357-2121 Fax: (530) 357-3723

MEMO

Date: August 20th 2024

To: Planning and Steering Committee

From: General Manager – Paul Kelley

Re: **4c – Capital Improvement Planning & Major Repairs Plan** (Discussion)

4.c – Capital Improvement Planning & Major Repairs Plan (Discussion)

CIP would take a full water master plan update – last done in 2007. This costs over $100K and currently there is not room in the FY25 budget.

To prepare for major extraordinary repairs / replacement or capital improvements, the GM is proposing the use of a long term spreadsheet to identify the items, with costs and then smooth out those costs over 20 years with an aim to identify how much per year a portion of rates could go towards funding that identified capital improvements.

Attached is a brief (cut down version) of a list of Extraordinary or Major repairs.

The concept is to list the item (like building, tank, treatment filter, vehicle, etc) – with a "expected life" and then an estimated cost of the extraordinary repair needed – over a 20 year period.

For example the District Wells have not had major maintenance/rehab for some time. So all wells are listed, and then the Rehab/Maintenance is listed maybe 4 or 5 years out.

The columns are added vertically for an each year cost for all items in that year, and horizontally for the cost of the item (like a well).

This is for the Planning and Steering's first review and input.

Recommendation:

Review, Discussion, Provide input and direction to staff

DRAFT

Clear Creek CSD - Extraordinary / Major Operation, Maintenance & Replacemen

DESCRIPTION	Useful Life (yrs)	Year 0 FY 2024 2025	Year 1 FY 2025 2026	Year 2 FY 2026 2027	Year 3 FY 2027 2028	Year 4 FY 2028 2029	Year 5 FY 2029 2030	Year 6 FY 2030 2031	Year 7 FY 2031 2032	Year 8 FY 2032 2033	Year 9 FY 2033 2034	Year 10 FY 2034 2035
District Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Main Office/Boardroom Bldg	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution Storage Bldg	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution Mechanic's Shop	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Treatment Plant	50											
Replace 3 Office HVAC Units	20	-	-	-	30,000		-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Network Upgrade - Server 2019 current	15											
Office Furniture												
Office Driveway	15											
Telemetry Upgrade (Incl. programming) /3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SCADA Upgrade	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STORAGE/TANKS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WTP - 1MG Tank												
N.Booster 4 MG Tank - R&R interior & exterior coating	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.Booster 250K Gal Surge Tank - R&R exterior coatings	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.Booster 350K Gal Tank - interior and exterior	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOOSTER PUMP STATIONS		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.Booster - Unit 1 Pump/motor overhall (15 years)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-
N.Booster - Unit 2 Pump/Motor overhaul (15 years)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-
N.Booster - Unit 3 pump/motor overhaul (15 years)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.Booster - Electrical / Transformer / VFD												
N.Booster - Generator												
N.Booster - HVAC												
N.Booster - Building (Roof/Paint)												
S.Booster - Unit 1 Pump/motor overhall (15 years)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-
S.Booster - Unit 2 Pump/Motor overhaul (15 years)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-
S.Booster - Unit 3 pump/motor overhaul (15 years)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.Booster - Electrical / Transformer / VFD												
S.Booster - Generator												
S.Booster - HVAC												
S.Booster - Building (Roof/Paint)												
WELLS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Well #1 Rehab	20	-	-		100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Well #2 Rehab	20	-	-	-	-	-	110,000	-	-	-	-	-
Well #3 Rehab	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,000	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Totals - Projected Expenditures	$0	$0	$0	$100,000	$0	$110,000	$0	$110,000	$0	$0	$0
Annual Budget Placement per Rate Study	$0	$0	$400,000	$415,000	$425,000	$437,000	$450,000	$463,500	$477,000	$492,000	$506,500
Annual surplus or (deficit)	$0	$0	$400,000	$315,000	$425,000	$327,000	$450,000	$353,500	$477,000	$492,000	$506,500
Fiscal Year Beginning Balance	$-	$-	$-	$400,000	$715,000	$1,140,000	$1,467,000	$1,917,000	$2,270,500	$2,747,500	$3,239,500
Annual Budget Placement per Rate Study	$0	$0	$400,000	$415,000	$425,000	$437,000	$450,000	$463,500	$477,000	$492,000	$506,500
Actual/Projected Expenditures for the FY	$0	$0	$0	($100,000)	$0	($110,000)	$0	($110,000)	$0	$0	$0
Fiscal Year Ending Balance [Cumulative surplus or (deficit)]	$0	$0	$400,000	$715,000	$1,140,000	$1,467,000	$1,917,000	$2,270,500	$2,747,500	$3,239,500	$3,746,000

Notes:

1. Treatement Supervisor(CPO)/Distribution Supervivsor/GM to update annually
2. Capitalized improvements or replacements >/= $25,000
3. For useful life over 20 years, program 50% of replacement cost @ 50% of useful life
4. Indexed to 2024 Actual Costs - Annually index by the CPI-U

DRAFT

Clear Creek CSD - Extraordinary / Major Operation, Maintenance & Replacement

DESCRIPTION	Useful Life (yrs)	Year 0 FY 2024 2025	Year 1 FY 2025 2026	Year 2 FY 2026 2027	Year 3 FY 2027 2028	Year 4 FY 2028 2029	Year 5 FY 2029 2030	Year 6 FY 2030 2031	Year 7 FY 2031 2032	Year 8 FY 2032 2033	Year 9 FY 2033 2034	Year 10 FY 2034 2035
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WATER TREATMENT PLANT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthracite Media Addition	10	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
10x50ft Filter Media Rehab x4 (Tr6 & 5 first)	20		300,000	300,000		300,000			300,000			
8x40 Filter Media Rehabilitationx4 (Tr2 first)	20			250,000	250,000		250,000			250,000		
1976 TR1 BW Controls/Valves Replace	20		85,000									
1984/96 TR2 BW Controls/Valves Replace (Now, Leaks)	20			85,000								
1976/84 Leaking SW Controls x8	20		3,000		3,000		3,000		3,000		3,000	
BW Valve and Actuator x 2	20		12,000	12,000								
FTW Valve and Actuator x6	20		12,000		12,000		12,000		12,000		12,000	
FCV/BWV BFV x8	20		2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500		
Pnumatic Valve/Actuator Each Tr (x4)	20	20,000		20,000		20,000		20,000				
Mag Meter Each Train	30		40,000		40,000		40,000		40,000		40,000	
Filter Recoating - Exterior All ?	20	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Filter Recoating - Interior?	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air Compressor/Line Project ('24)	30											
Surface Wash Pump (1976)	20	15,000										
Filter to Waste Return Pumps (x2)	20		15,000		15,000							
Chlorinators (200LB/Day) (x2)	5							20,000				
Chemical Carrier Pumps	5							2,000				
Chlorine Carrier Pumps	5							12,600				
24"/18" Line Around CL Building	50											
Whiskeytown Tank Communication	20	15,000										
Whiskeytown Tank New - 4MG	30									600,000	600,000	600,000
Pond #1 line and controls?												
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals - Projected Expenditures		$70,000	$489,500	$689,500	$342,500	$342,500	$327,500	$77,100	$377,500	$852,500	$655,000	$600,000
Annual Budget Placement per Rate Study		$0	$0	$400,000	$415,000	$425,000	$437,000	$450,000	$463,500	$477,000	$492,000	$506,500
Annual surplus or (deficit)		($70,000)	($489,500)	($289,500)	$72,500	$82,500	$109,500	$372,900	$86,000	($375,500)	($163,000)	($93,500)
Fiscal Year Beginning Balance		$-	$(70,000)	$(559,500)	$(849,000)	$(776,500)	$(694,000)	$(584,500)	$(211,600)	$(125,600)	$(501,100)	$(664,100)
Annual Budget Placement per Rate Study		$0	$0	$400,000	$415,000	$425,000	$437,000	$450,000	$463,500	$477,000	$492,000	$506,500
Actual/Projected Expenditures for the FY		($70,000)	($489,500)	($689,500)	($342,500)	($342,500)	($327,500)	($77,100)	($377,500)	($852,500)	($655,000)	($600,000)
Fiscal Year Ending Balance [Cumulative surplus or (deficit)]		($70,000)	($559,500)	($849,000)	($776,500)	($694,000)	($584,500)	($211,600)	($125,600)	($501,100)	($664,100)	($757,600)

Notes:

1. Treatement Supervisor(CPO)/Distribution Supervivsor/GM to update annually

2. Capitalized improvements or replacements >/= $25,000
3. For useful life over 20 years, program 50% of replacement cost @ 50% of useful life
4. Indexed to 2024 Actual Costs - Annually index by the CPI-U

DRAFT

Clear Creek CSD - Extraordinary / Major Operation, Maintenance & Replacement

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - 10 year Sample

DESCRIPTION	Year 0 FY 2024 2025	Year 1 FY 2025 2026	Year 2 FY 2026 2027	Year 3 FY 2027 2028	Year 4 FY 2028 2029	Year 5 FY 2029 2030	Year 6 FY 2030 2031	Year 7 FY 2031 2032	Year 8 FY 2032 2033	Year 9 FY 2033 2034	Year 10 FY 2034 2035
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lateral and Service Line Replacement		-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-
Replace 8" Pipe		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Replace 10" Pipe - Critical 5980 Feet in Grant		-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Replace 10" Transite Main Pipe - Next Critical 25,600 feet			-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Replace 12" Transite Main Pipe		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Replace 14" Transite Main Pipe		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Replace 16" Transite Main Pipe			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Replace 18"		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Replace 20"		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Replace Rehab - 32"											
Isolation Valves - 12					200,000						
Replace PRV											
Replace Hydrants - 12											
Replace AMR (First in 2002) (1700 Qty) (15 Yr)											
System Meters - For Zones											
Totals - Projected Expenditures	$0	$0	$0	$1,000,000	$200,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$0
Annual Budget Placement per Rate Study	$0	$0	$300,000	$309,000	$318,000	$328,000	$337,000	$347,000	$358,000	$369,000	$380,000
Annual surplus or (deficit)	$0	$0	$300,000	($691,000)	$118,000	($672,000)	($663,000)	($653,000)	($642,000)	($631,000)	$380,000
Fiscal Year Beginning Balance	$0	$0	$0	$300,000	($391,000)	($273,000)	($945,000)	($1,608,000)	($2,261,000)	($2,903,000)	($3,534,000)
Annual Budget Placement per Rate Study	$0	$0	$300,000	$309,000	$318,000	$328,000	$337,000	$347,000	$358,000	$369,000	$380,000
Actual/Projected Expenditures for the FY	$0	$0	$0	($1,000,000)	($200,000)	($1,000,000)	($1,000,000)	($1,000,000)	($1,000,000)	($1,000,000)	$0
Fiscal Year Ending Balance [Cumulative surplus or (deficit)]	$0	$0	$300,000	($391,000)	($273,000)	($945,000)	($1,608,000)	($2,261,000)	($2,903,000)	($3,534,000)	($3,154,000)

Notes: How to index to current (Last Update 4/21/2022)

1. Capitalized improvements or replacements >/= $25,000
2. Costs should include Design and Contingency
3. Indexed by Engineering Projects Summary

2022 8" pipe estimated at $160/LF

DRAFT

Clear Creek Community Services District
Extraordinary Operation, Maintenance & Replacement
20 Year Replacement Cost Projection

VEHICLE/ EQUIPMENT							Year 0	Year 1	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
					Year	Condition	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	FY 2033
Description	Type	Unit	VIN	Book Value			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
RAM, 1500 Classic	Truck	1	[redacted]	$ 32,755.00	2017	G		-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ford, Ranger	Truck	2	1	$ 15,687.00	2008	F	-	35,000	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Ford, F350	Lrg Truck	3	[redacted]	$ 45,000.00	2016	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,000
Chevrolet	Truck	5	1	$ 30,000.00	2017	G	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-
Dodge, 1500	Truck	8	3	$ 31,000.00	2016	G	-	-	-		-		-	45,000	-	-
Chevrolet, Colorado	Small PU	9	1	$ 26,000.00	2018	G	-	-	-	-		-	35,000	-	-	-
Chevrolet, Silverado	Truck	10	1	$ 29,558.00	2015	G	-	-	45,000	-	-		-	-	-	-
Chevrolet, Silverado	Truck	11	1	$ 28,700.00	2016	G	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-
Freightliner M2, Dump Truck	Lrg Truck		1	$ 76,325.00	2012	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
BackHoe, John Deere SJ310 (Est 30yr life)	Backhoe			$ 81,400.00	2007					40,000						
Track Loader	Other			$ 44,000.00	2017									25,000		
Trailer, PJ Utility	Other		3	$ 5,000.00	2016	G	-	-	-	-		-	2,500	-		-
Trailer, PJ, MDL PL Flatbed	Other		4	$ 21,257.00	2021	G	-		-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Trailer, Caterpillar, Generator KW 225	Other			$ 49,000.00	2020	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-
Lawn Mower, Chairot Dane Riding Mower	Other			$ 2,000.00	2007	F	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc Mobile Equipment - under 10K each?	Other			$ 49,000.00												
Vac Excavator Trailer (new)	Trailer				2022	N	-	90,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valve exerciser, vac & hydrlc pump	Trailer				2013-14	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Proj. Expenditure			$0	$125,000	$45,000	$80,000	$45,000	$36,000	$37,500	$70,000	$25,000	$100,000
				Annual Budget in Rates			$0	$0	$50,000	$51,500	$53,000	$54,500	$56,000	$57,500	$59,000	$61,000
				Annual Surplus or (Deficit)			$0	($125,000)	$5,000	($28,500)	$8,000	$18,500	$18,500	($12,500)	$34,000	($39,000)
				FY Beginning Balance			$0	$0	($125,000)	($120,000)	($148,500)	($140,500)	($122,000)	($103,500)	($116,000)	($82,000)
				Annual Budget Per Rates			$0	$0	$50,000	$51,500	$53,000	$54,500	$56,000	$57,500	$59,000	$61,000
				Actual/Proj Expenditures for FY			$0	($125,000)	($45,000)	($80,000)	($45,000)	($36,000)	($37,500)	($70,000)	($25,000)	($100,000)
				FY Ending Bal (Cumulative Surplus/Deficit)			$0	($125,000)	($120,000)	($148,500)	($140,500)	($122,000)	($103,500)	($116,000)	($82,000)	($121,000)

Notes:
1 Distribution Superintendent/Mechanic to update annually to current year value (USD)
2 Replacements with value >/= $25,000
3 For useful life over 20 years, program 50% of replacement cost @ 50% of useful life
4 Replace when condition is unsafe, below "fair" condition, 200,000 miles or >20-years
5 Update or index annually?