NORTH COAST RESOURCE PARTNERSHIP

2014 IRWM Drought Project Grant Application

ATTACHMENT 2:

Drought Impacts

Integrated Regional Water Management Program
Applicant: Humboldt County

North Coast Resource Partnership 2014 IRWM Drought Project Grant

Attachment 2. Drought Impacts

Drought Impacts, North Coast Region, 2014

Governor Jerry Brown declared a statewide drought emergency on January 17 2014. Along with the rest of California, the North Coast has experienced significant impacts from the drought; water supply for residential and agricultural beneficial uses is threatened, and instream flow for environmental purposes is at risk, threatening special status salmonid species. Aging and insufficient public drinking water systems throughout the region are in danger of failing; the Department of Public Health Division of Drinking Water has prioritized eight drinking water systems at risk for drinking water shortages - two of those systems are in the North Coast Region. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) have proposed emergency regulations to encourage the development of voluntary agreements to protect listed species in priority watersheds; three of the four priority river systems are within the North Coast Region (CDFW and NOAA 2014). Additionally, as fire threat increases with hot summer weather, many communities throughout the North Coast are without an adequate supply of water for firefighting; this leaves these communities increasingly vulnerable to loss of life and/or property as the hot, dry weather continues.

There is agreement in the scientific community that the weather patterns currently being experienced are an expression of global climate change. In the North Coast, many communities, including the communities covered by this proposal, lack the means to adapt to or mitigate for climate change impacts. This proposal, when implemented, will increase the resiliency of the economically disadvantaged North Coast region to climate change impacts and specific projects – especially those that limit importing water by truck – will reduce GHG emissions in keeping with state and federal goals.

Specific local impacts of climate change for each community included in this proposal are described in greater detail below.

At risk of not meeting existing drinking water demands

City of Rio Dell. The City of Rio Dell is at risk of drinking water shortages due to problems with its recently installed infiltration gallery. Repairs are tied up with litigation and decreasing flows in the Eel River require an alternate water source to be obtained. The California Department of Public Health (CDPH), Klamath District has listed Rio Dell on its drought impact list (North Coast 2014 Drought Project Proposal Review, 2014).

Ukiah Valley. Junior water rights have been curtailed in the Russian River watershed; the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) sent a notice of curtailment, dated May 27, 2014, to water right holders in the Russian River Watershed upstream of the Russian River's confluence with Dry Creek. With this notice, the SWRCB notified holders of post-1914 appropriative water rights within the Russian River watershed upstream of the confluence of Dry Creek with a priority date of February 19, 1954 or later (Application A015743 or higher), of the need to immediately stop diverting under their junior post-1914 water rights.

Additionally, the Russian River Flood Control District (RRFCD) has required a 25% reduction of water to its users. Future reductions may be necessary by RRFCD if fall rains do not provide additional water. Most municipal drinking water systems in the Ukiah/Redwood Valley, with the exception of the City of Ukiah, do not have wells that have been determined by the Board to be percolated groundwater. Therefore, all the communities except the City of Ukiah may be reduced to using 75% of their RRFCD allotment. Also, well sources and surface water sources may not be able to provide normal production rates as water levels in the Russian River drop. If no action is taken, the population may be at or below 50 gpdc in some locations. The CDPH, Mendocino District, has identified Redwood Valley as being critically affected by and vulnerable to the drought (North Coast 2014 Drought Project Proposal Review, 2014).

If dry year conditions continue in 2015, Redwood Valley County Water District (RVCWD) may not have drinking water supplies. Several other water systems may also be at critical levels. Without this infrastructure and a regional drought contingency plan, there will be no way to transfer water from adjacent water systems with water to those without. Hauling water from outside the area will be the only solution. It is estimated that it will take 72 3,500 gal-water trucks daily to provide 50 gallons per person/day to just RVCWD. Three Tribes would greatly benefit from this project (Thompson 2014).

<u>Redwood Valley, Potter Valley, City of Ukiah, Mendocino County Russian River Flood Control District, Cloverdale, Healdsburg, Belmont Terrace, Guerneville, Rio Nido, Monte Rio, Geyserville, Jenner, Sea Ranch, and the tribal communities of Redwood Valley Rancheria and Coyote Valley Pomo Indians.</u> The Sonoma County Water Agency manages water supply storage for Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma. Storage levels in both reservoirs are below average. Water diverted from the Potter Valley Project has been reduced by over 50% while Lake Mendocino, which relies on rainfall, is critically low at 46% capacity. Lake Mendocino is a key source of drinking water for Ukiah, Healdsburg, Cloverdale and Hopland. Releases from Lake Mendocino support flows in the Russian River for threatened salmonids in fall and winter. On 12/31/13, SWRCB approved a temporary urgency change to preserve water in Lake Mendocino by managing flows in the upper Russian River according to supply conditions, resulting in lower minimum flows in the upper River to preserve water in Lake Mendocino. Budget forecasts show reduced water sales due to 20% conservation. Reserve funds will stabilize rates during the drought. This Proposal will result in increased water supply reliability at Lake Mendocino. The CDPH, Mendocino and Sonoma Districts, have identified these communities as being critically affected by and vulnerable to drought (North Coast 2014 Drought Project Proposal Review, 2014).

<u>Lewiston Park</u>. Due to the current drought and previous dry winters, the ground water has not been replenished at a normal rate. Lewiston Park Mutual Water Company (LPMWC) is already using its surface water pump on the Trinity River because of declining groundwater production. Currently, LPMWC cannot enforce water conservation because customers are not metered. LPMWC has been metering businesses and households as funds are available; with the limited funds brought in by customer payments, this project will take over 5 years to complete. Trinity Lake is currently at 40% with permission to go to 20% this year. If the drought continues, Trinity River may not continue to be a viable water source and the Lewiston Subdivision may use up its water supply, forcing LPMWC to only allow water use at specific times of the day. In the event of another wildfire in the area there may not be enough water for firefighting. Although CDPH did not list Lewiston Park on their drought impact list, the Klamath District confirmed that "their current predicament is definitely caused by the drought….The drought has reduced groundwater production and now the MWC finds they are dependent on the Trinity River source for several months instead of weeks, so the public health risk, from using water subject to a boil water advisory, has significantly increased….the proposed metering

project has the potential to reduce the MWC's dependency on the Trinity River source (North Coast 2014 Drought Project Proposal Review, 2014).

Fort Bragg. In January 2014, Mendocino County Supervisors declared a drought emergency in Mendocino County. Wells are drying up in the County and in the immediate coastal area The City of Fort Bragg has experienced an increase in miscellaneous water sales to water haulers serving area residents with dry wells. The City of Fort Bragg is carefully monitoring its three surface water diversions and expects to implement conservation requirements later this year.

Gualala, Sea Ranch, Annapolis, Stewarts Point. The water districts included in this proposal must pump groundwater to provide water to customers during periods when flows at their diversion sites are below permitted minimum bypass requirements set by SWRCB and CDFW. This is due to the lack of off-site storage capacity. Since 2010, the NGWC increasingly has not met daily minimum bypass flowrequirements cumulating in a total of 247 days in 2013 when the company was not in compliance with its existing permit. A moratorium is currently in place for new water service within the district. The Stewart's Point Rancheria is exempt from state permitting requirements, however, this does not negate the increased costs to the customers when water supply is threatened or the environmental impacts caused by continued pumping during the low flow season. Rural landowners have suffered from increasing tensions over water use, poor water quality, and in many cases the expense of importing water or the sacrifice of going without it.

Whitethorn. Water management impacts due to the 2014 drought in the Mattole include insufficient local water supplies for local residents as well as insufficient regional water supplies normally relied on for water deliveries when local supplies are insufficient. The Mattole headwaters forbearance period was longer in 2013/2014 due to the drought and extended until 2/12/14 for tributary diversions. This project is listed by Indian Health Services on a map entitled "Tribal water systems at highest risk due to drought conditions (North Coast 2014 Drought Project Proposal Review, 2014)."

Weitchpec. At this time, the Yurok Tribe has declared an Emergency due to the Drought conditions and is anticipating a shortage of water for the upriver reservation communities during the normally dry months of August-October. The surface creeks dry up or are extremely low in drought years; there is no reservoir or reserve supply or room for larger storage tanks. Thus, the community of Weitchpec is in immediate risk of drinking water shortages.

Westhaven. The Westhaven Community Service District (WCSD) water supply originates from three spring creeks and one well. Current water production from the creeks is 20% less than average production over the past 7 years and will likely decrease further as the impacts of this winter's low rainfall are felt during late summer and early fall. The well WCSD uses as a supplemental supply is at an all-time low water surface elevation and WCSD has cut back on the well's production to prevent further depletion of this aquifer. Thus far, the water treatment plant has been able to provide an adequate supply of water as the spring creeks constitute most (80%) of the total water production, though this situation is not expected to be sustained. Westhaven was added to CDPH, Klamath District's drought impact list this summer "due to their latest projection s of supply and demand, which show there may be critical water supply issues in late summer or early fall (North Coast 2014 Drought Project Proposal Review, 2014)."

City of Crescent City. Crescent City is located above an aquifer identified as medium priority for CASGEM monitoring. The drought has put surrounding water supplies at risk – wells have begun to run dry and lack of rain has increased fire risk (Spencer 2014).

At risk of not meeting existing agricultural water demands

Russian and Navarro watersheds. Agricultural systems are operating with at least a 20% reduction in use. As the drought continues, the 2014 grape harvest is expected to be smaller and fields are expected to be left fallow. Many grape growers have installed wind machines to replace instream water use for frost protection. Winegrapes, the main crop in both watersheds, have a low irrigation demand at 0.3 - 0.8 acre ft/acre/year but this amount needs to be lower still. Levels in Lake Mendocino are at critical levels. If 2015 is also a drought year, it is likely that mandatory rationing will be needed. Reducing agricultural water demand and providing an alternative recycled supply is essential.

Ukiah Valley. In the most extreme case, should the drought continue, agricultural uses will be eliminated for the Redwood Valley County Water District.

At risk of not meeting ecosystem water demands

Russian River Watershed. The Russian River provides wildlife habitat including warm and cold freshwater habitat for fish migration and spawning. Low flows caused by record-dry weather are putting anadromous fish at risk. Only 193 coho were counted at the Sonoma County Water Agency Wohler Pool Fish Sampling Program compared to 500 last year. Continued stress on fish may result in losing the year class of coho. With extremely low releases (25 cfs) from Lake Mendocino into the Russian River, agricultural, residential and municipal diversions can impact salmonids by further decreasing instream flow. Without adequate stream flow for summer rearing and spring outmigration, salmonids in the Russian River are at risk. By implementing water conservation measures and providing an alternative source for water, more water will be left instream to support a healthy aquatic ecosystem. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Services have identified the Russian River as a priority watershed for implementation of targeted flow conservation efforts such as off-stream storage (CDFW and NOAA NMFS 2014).

Lewiston Park. Low flows during hot summer months – when human demand is high – put juvenile salmonids at risk due to increased water temperatures and loss of migratory passage. By using less Trinity River water, there is more water left instream for salmonids and other wildlife.

Fort Bragg. If Fort Bragg cannot meet minimum diversion requirements for the Noyo River during droughts or water source emergencies, the aquatic ecosystem will be impacted. When instream diversion requirements are not met, water temperature can increase and migration can be impeded, impacting salmonid survival. Each day of meeting minimum diversions avoids conflict and supports riparian species, salmonids and other aquatic organisms.

Mattole Watershed. In the Mattole, impacts to fish and wildlife increase under drought conditions because there is not enough surface water to meet both basic human needs and wildlife needs. A previously identified limiting factor for salmonid survival is adequate stream flow for summer rearing and spring outmigration.

Gualala River. During summer months, when stream flows and groundwater supplies are lowest, human demand is highest and endangered fish populations are under extreme stress due to lack of flows, increased water temperatures and high oxygen levels. Increased flows in the Gualala River will reduce all these impacts to salmonid populations.

Weitchpec. The Weitchpec Community Water system diverts water from Gist creek which provides thermal refugia for the Klamath River ecosystem. The proposed project will divert less water and increase the

amount of cold water entering the Klamath River for salmonid populations. This will reduce the levels of stagnant, warm, oxygen-depleted water that contributed to the death of endangered salmon in 2002 and create and maintain conditions less favorable to growth of blue-green algae.

Drinking water MCL violations

Lewiston Park. Lewiston Park MWC began to issue boil water advisories in April 2014; these will be ongoing until the fall when rains begin (CDPH 2014).

Groundwater basin overdraft

Not applicable

Discharge water TMDL violations

Not applicable

Other drought related adverse impacts

Of particular concern throughout the North Coast as the drought continues is the danger of wildfires. Coupled with limited water supplies, the threat of fire to communities throughout the region is high. Additionally, conflicts over consumption of water and water for environmental purposes are likely to continue to increase as drought conditions continue, with advocates for environmental beneficial uses at odds with advocates for consumptive uses. These conflicts as well as the financial and public health impacts of the drought, disproportionately impact economically disadvantaged communities who have neither the wherewithal to move or to import adequate water for their needs. Other drought-related impacts specifically related to the communities affected by this Proposal are provided below.

Ukiah Valley. Public water resource conflicts are on the rise due to the lack of water supply and infrastructure. Two water suppliers are currently under enforcement actions by the CDPH due to longstanding source capacity limitations. This project is designed to ensure that existing customers have a safe and reliable source of water.

Russian River. Agricultural operations that divert water from the Russian and Navarro rivers use electricity, which increases costs and releases GHG gases into the atmosphere. Implementing measures to conserve water will address climate change impacts by conserving energy.

Fort Bragg. Social and community health are protected by the proposed Reservoir ensuring adequate water to clean/sanitize: clothing, bedding, food preparation areas, eating utensils, personal hygiene, etc. In addition to being a borderline Severely Disadvantaged community, approximately 1 in 3 Fort Bragg residents are members of recognized minorities. Fire protection safety will be maintained by ensuring proper water pressure at all City fire hydrants.

Mattole Watershed. In the Mattole, water theft and conflicts over water have increased with the 2014 drought. In the Mattole, drought related fire danger will be extreme with insufficient water storage and water in streams to fight the fire.

Crescent City. Failure of the elevated water tank during a seismic event will impair the ability to fight fires during the emergency. The cost of lost property and property damage and loss of life cannot be estimated but could be significant.

Drought Actions 2014

Below is a description of the mandatory or voluntary water conservation measures or restrictions implemented by project proponents as a result of the 2014 Drought, as well as planned or anticipated water conservation measures if drought or dry year conditions continue into 2015.

City of Rio Dell

Due to the 2014 drought, the City of Rio Dell initiated collaboration with Scotia CSD to develop a permanent intertie. In addition, Rio Dell is using public education and researching local drought indicators. Rio Dell is evaluating monthly water production and sewer volumes for the period 2000-2013. The goal of this analysis is to determine gallons per capita day (GPCD) trends, water use trends by sector, water loss trends, and an estimate of outdoor water use. Public education focuses on drought issues, and water conservation awareness and techniques. Rio Dell is evaluated and is compiling historic groundwater elevation data for the Eel River Groundwater Plain, historic discharge data for the Eel River and is also performing AWWA water audits on various data sets to quantify non-revenue water and improve the data collection process. Rio Dell is also updating its Water Shortage Contingency Plan; the plan will contain revised triggers for drought activities, including an evaluation of an excess use penalty to encourage conservation.

If the drought continues in 2015, Rio Dell will increase the amount of public education and implement the appropriate conservation stages based on the revised water shortage contingency plan. Additionally, the City will be evaluating funding sources to relocate the infiltration gallery and identifying alternative water sources that could be used to supplement the current source.

City of Ukiah

The Russian River Flood Control District has required a 25% reduction of water from its wholesale customers with future reductions in store if fall rains do not provide additional water. Most municipal drinking water systems in the Ukiah/Redwood Valley, with the exception of the City of Ukiah, do not have wells that have been determined by the NCRWQCB to be percolated groundwater. Therefore, all the communities except Ukiah may be reduced to using 75% of their RRFC allotment if water levels remain constant. However, well sources and surface water sources may not be able to provide normal production rates as water levels in the Russian River drop. If no action is taken, the population may be at or below 50 GPCD in some locations.

Currently, domestic users have been limited to mandatory conservation of less than 50 GPCD in Redwood Valley and 43.3 GPCD in Millview with financial penalties for overuse; less stringent measures are in place elsewhere. If the drought continues, Redwood Valley could potentially reduce water to 27 GPCD and Millview would continue its mandatory 43.3 GPCD reduction while the other communities will initiate mandatory reductions of 20 – 25 %.

Sonoma County Water Agency

On 2/3/14, the Water Agency requested residents and water districts it serves to reduce water use by 20%. Mandatory conservation has not been ordered because the Water Agency relies on Lake Sonoma to provide a majority of its water supply and the lake is at 74% capacity with multiple years of water

supply remaining. Mendocino County declared a local emergency “and imminent threat of disaster” from drought conditions, and is developing a plan to prevent communities going dry. Conserved water is the least costly source of “new” water. The Sonoma-Marin Saving Water Partnership (10 water utilities) implemented a campaign, “There’s a Drought On – Turn the Water Off.” The Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper Program teaches landscapers to reduce irrigation demand. The program replaces high-volume flush toilets, aerators and showerheads with efficient models. Vineyard demonstrations educate growers to use water wisely. Long term projects provide secure, reliable water supplies including sustainable groundwater and water reuse.

If the drought continues, mandatory rationing is likely. The SWRCB may cut rights to draw water from the Russian River above Healdsburg. To keep water in the reservoir, farmers are prepared to irrigate from one side of the river on even days with farmers on the other side irrigating on odd days.

Lewiston Park MWC

Currently, LPMWC is asking for voluntary conservation due to the 2014 drought conditions. The company issued both a letter and a flyer with the bills asking customers to contact the company regarding “excessive water use”. The company reserves the right to shut off customers that blatantly abuse water. LPMWC will continue to ask for conservation, speak with those wasting water, and shut off customers who blatantly refuse to comply.

If the drought continues, LPMWC will continue to ask customers to conserve water. With customers paying a flat rate for “unlimited” water, it will be difficult to enforce without meters. On a flat rate system, “water waste” becomes subjective so an “excessive use” charge cannot be used fairly. Until everyone is on a meter, LPMWC is unable to use whatever meters may already be installed for customer charges/payments. As funds allow, LPMWC is trying to meter those who appear to use excess water.

City of Fort Bragg

In August 2013, a press release was sent out requesting that businesses and residences voluntarily conserve water as Fort Bragg had been on a "restricted pumping regimen" due to late summer flow decline. This was done to avoid declaration of a "water emergency" and implementation of mandatory conservation measures. Previously Fort Bragg has aggressively implemented water conservation measures, such as: installing a suite of low-flow plumbing fixtures, re-purposing stormwater runoff, and regular outreach. Fort Bragg is in the process of updating its Water Conservation Ordinance. It will be in place for immediate reduction of water consumption if the drought continues into 2015. The ordinance includes provisions for a Declaration of Water Emergency broken into 3 stages. At each stage prohibited uses are included, Stage 3 being the most severe. Prior to declaration of an emergency, voluntary conservation will be emphasized first through mailers, press releases, and web postings.

Gualala River Watershed Council

Lack of summertime surface water is a decade long problem within the watershed and has led to the evolution of The Flow Bank program. The drought has brought the situation to a crisis and is now impacting the human community, not just aquatic wildlife. The GRWC will continue with public

education for water conservation within the watershed and continue to implement future phases of this program toward its goal of eliminating low flow diversions within the watershed.

Mendocino and Sonoma counties have declared drought emergencies and residents are being asked to reduce water use by 20%. The Sea Ranch declared a drought emergency February 7, 2014 and requested voluntary conservation. Due to late rainfalls, they have lifted the emergency declaration but are requesting continued conservation. The North Gualala Water Company posted water use restrictions 28 times in 2013, an 87% increase since 2012.

Sanctuary Forest Inc.

Planned and anticipated actions due to current drought conditions include development of an emergency water supply for the Whitethorn Community to provide emergency drinking and fire suppression water. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the State Water Resources Control Board have developed expedited permitting for permits needed to divert and store water during high flows for use during low flows as an emergency response to the 2014 drought (CDFW 2014). The article named Sanctuary Forest as one of the groups that contributed to this solution.

Storage and forbearance in the Mattole headwaters mainstem project area is already in effect for more than 50% of landowners along with conservation measures - including 16 landowners in the Sanctuary Forest program and 9 on their own. Additionally water conservation education and peer pressure by neighbors has resulted in increased awareness and water conservation efforts by the community. The forbearance agreement ensures that the savings will benefit streamflows and provide water supply reliability.

Yurok Tribe

The Yurok Tribe declared an Emergency due to drought conditions on January 8, 2014. The Yurok Tribe's Public Utility Department has implemented conservation directives through water monitoring and usage restrictions. All homes on the Weitchpec community water system are prohibited from watering lawns and vegetable gardens and are fined if water consumption exceeds a monthly allotment of 10 CCFs. The PUD targets leaks as high priorities and during this time, water is allotted for essential health and sanitation services only - drinking, cooking, toilets, and showers. Mandatory water conservation ensures a longer ability to meet essential services as water reductions continue or cease altogether. The Yurok Tribe is working with Indian Health Services to ensure emergency water trucking is available on standby. Water for fire suppression is extremely limited if at all, so the Tribe also has suspended all burn permits on the Yurok Reservation.

If drought conditions continue into 2015, the Tribe will continue to provide water management with a heightened awareness for emergency management. The Yurok Tribe & Indian Health Services will continue to prioritize replacement of each surface water system with a community Water Station installation of a well, pump, and water storage tank – with the long term goal of eliminating water reliance on surface water systems for community water.

Westhaven CSD

The District has already implemented a successful tiered water rate that has reduced water consumption considerably. The rate structure that was implemented in 2003 has resulted in decreasing water consumption from a County average of 150 to 200 gallon per day per meter to 85 to 120 gallons per day per meter within the District's boundaries, depending on the season. It is unlikely that further significant reduction in water usage can be achieved.

If the drought continues into 2015, there are three planned actions by the District: the first is to cut water losses in the distribution system by 1/4 to 1/2 by replacing the District's leaking 2-inch polyethylene water mains. The second is to impose water cut backs by consumers, and the third planned action is to truck in potable or bottled water.

California Land Stewardship Institute

The drought of 2014 has fostered cooperation between urban and agricultural water users. Farmers are working to even out irrigation demand along the Russian River. The Sonoma County Water Agency is supporting CLSI's work with farmers and the City of Ukiah to reduce demand and develop alternative supply. These efforts allow the water supply in Lake Mendocino to be stretched further. As the drought continues, CLSI will continue to work with the Natural Resource Conservation Service and growers to fund additional storage ponds for agriculture to catch high flows and offset diversions in the dry season. CLSI's project supports CDFW and NOAA NMFS's Voluntary Drought Initiative in a high priority watershed (CDF and NOAA NMFS 2014).

City of Crescent City

To date, Crescent City has conducted public education in the form of a water conservation message in the annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Crescent City's webpage has been updated to inform the public about the drought including a water conservation tip that updates daily. Crescent City has budgeted to perform an AWWA water Audit of 2013 water data after July 2014 and will update its water shortage contingency plan including evaluation of an excess use penalty.

If the drought continues in 2015, the City will increase the amount of public education. The City is evaluating their existing water shortage contingency plan and reevaluating triggers and conservation stages.

References

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2014. Announcement regarding Permit Streamlining Drought Response for Domestic Storage: State Streamlines Domestic Water Tank Storage Process in Response to Drought. CDFW News Release March 13, 2014.

CDFW and NOAA NMFS. 2014. California Voluntary Drought Initiative Announcement. 10 pp.

Spencer, Adam. Drought is causing concerns on coast. Del Norte Triplicate. January 20, 2014.

Thompson, Charles. 2014. Letter Regarding Ukiah Valley-Redwood Valley water Supply Intertie and Well Development Project. From Ukiah Field Office, Department of Health and Human Services to Katherine Gledhill, West Coast Watershed. June 9, 2014.

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Supporting Documentation

1. North Coast 2014 Drought Project Proposal Review
2. California Tribal Drought Map
3. California Department of Fish and Wildlife and NOAA California Voluntary Drought Initiative
4. Rio Dell Intertie Scotia Support Letter
5. Department of Health and Human Services, IHS Ukiah Valley-Redwood Valley Support Letter
6. Ukiah Area Water Supplier Drought Actions – resolutions and letters
7. Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) Public notification and outreach flyer regarding water conservation
8. SCWA Drought Resolutions: County of Sonoma, SCWA, State of California, County of Mendocino
9. Lewiston Park Mutual Water Company (LPMWC) Resolutions
10. California Department of Public Health, LPMWC Support Letter
11. City of Fort Bragg Water Conservation Request to Residents and Businesses
12. Gualala River Watershed Council (GRWC) Drought Conservation Notices
13. GRWC Letters of Support
14. Yurok Tribe Declaration of Drought
15. Letter to Bureau of Indian Affairs seeking drought-related assistance
16. Yurok PUD Letter to customers requesting conservation from those using water in excess of normal household use
17. Westhaven Community Services District Conservation Ordinance

North Coast 2014 Drought Project Proposal Review

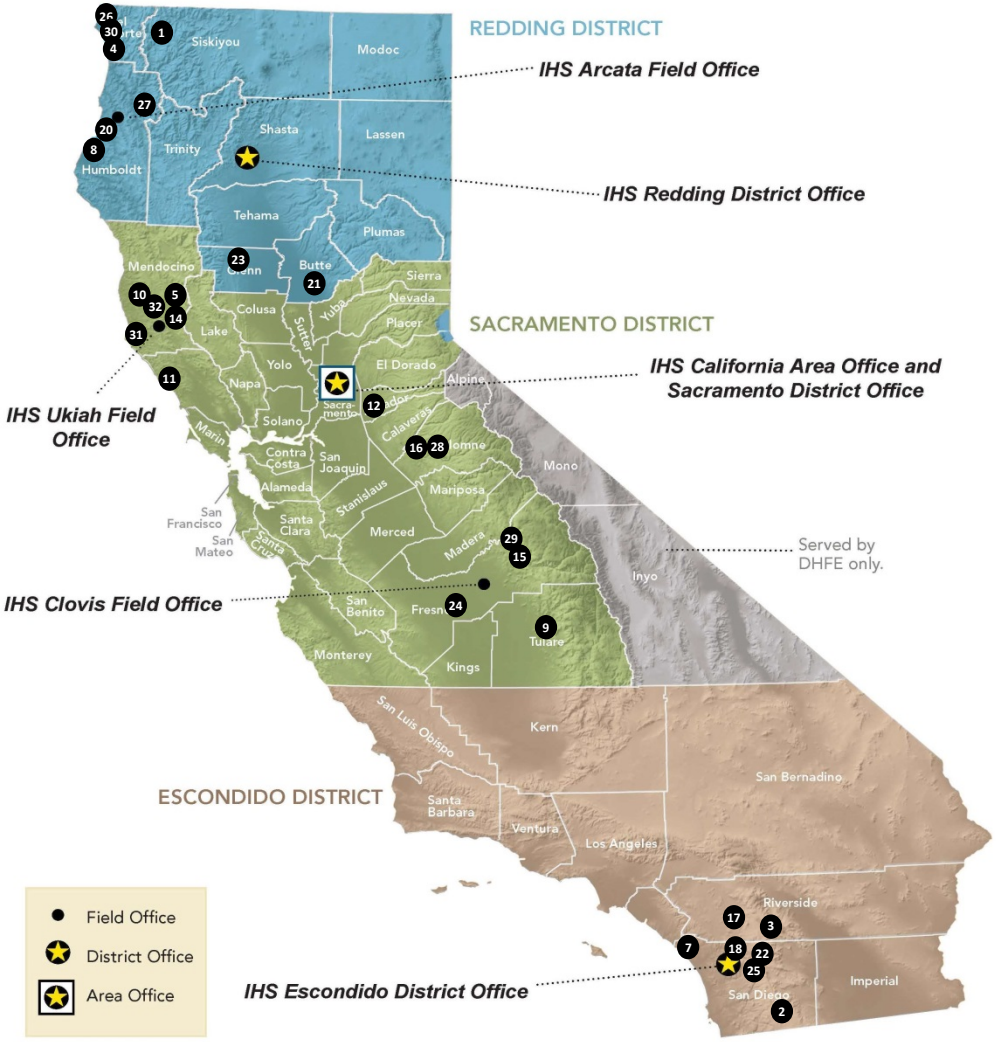
The North Coast Resource Partnership (NCRP) Technical Peer Review Committee directed staff to provide the list of proposed North Coast 2014 Drought Projects to state and federal agencies that have conducted drought impact/risk assessments in the region to identify critical and vulnerable communities and drinking water systems. These include the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) http://www.cdph.ca.gov/Pages/NR14-012.aspx and Indian Health Service/California Area Office (IHS) http://www.ihs.gov/california/index.cfm/offices/office-of-environmental-health-engineering-oehe/drought-2014/. Staff provided the North Coast 2014 Drought Project list to these agencies to cross reference against their drought assessment 'critical' and 'vulnerable' lists. Please note that this information pertains to drinking water systems only.

1. City of Rio Dell, Rio Dell and Scotia CSD Emergency Water Intertie	CDPH: Rio Dell is on our drought impact list because their intake is an infiltration gallery near the bank of the Eel River. When flows in the river decrease and approach minimal levels, it becomes increasingly difficult to get water into the intake. On the other hand, Scotia's intake is in a much better location, such that water is always available, even during minimal flows. The intertie would not only aid Rio Dell for drought relief, if needed, but it also increases the reliability of both water systems in the event of any emergency at either system. (Klamath District)
2. City of Ukiah, Ukiah Valley-Redwood Valley Water Supply Reliability Intertie and Well Development Project	CDPH: We have identified Redwood Valley as vulnerable to the drought. Redwood Valley had been identified as being critically affected by the drought. (Mendocino District)
4. Sonoma County Water Agency, Sonoma-Mendocino Immediate Drought Relief Project	CDPH: The systems benefited by this project have been identified as being in critically affected and vulnerable to the drought. (Mendocino and Sonoma Districts)
5. Lewiston Park Mututal Water Company, Meter Installation	CDPH: Lewiston Park MWC is not on our drought impact list because it appears they will have a sufficient quantity of water, but their current predicament is definitely caused by the drought. Last year we determined that their filtration plant for their Trinity River source, which is very old and deteriorated, had too many deficiencies to reliably treat surface water. We therefore, directed the MWC to issue a boil water advisory to all customers whenever they use that source. During normal years the MWC can meet their demands with their groundwater wells for all but a few weeks in summer. The drought has reduced groundwater production and now the MWC finds they are dependent on the Trinity River source for several months instead of weeks, so the public health risk, from using water subject to a boil water advisory, has significantly increased. The water system customers, however, are not metered. Metering can significantly reduce demands, provide information for a water audit, and provide a tool to control demands via water rates. So the proposed metering project has the potential to reduce the MWC's dependency on the Trinity River source. (Klamath District)

7. City of Fort Bragg, Summers Lane Reservoir Project	CDPH: This system has not indicated to CDPH that it is vulnerable to the drought. However, it serves as a source of potential hauled water for systems along the Mendocino Coast that are have been identified on the vulnerable list. If Fort Bragg has inadequate water supply as the drought progresses, they will no longer be able to provide hauled water. (Mendocino District)
10. Newell County Water District, Newell Well Deepening Project	CDPH: Newell County Water District has contacted us with their concerns that groundwater levels are dropping and could affect their production. However, to date, no hard data has been collected by the District to substantiate their concerns. Therefore, we have not included them on our drought impact list. (Klamath District)
12. Yurok Tribe, Weitchpec Water Station (see IHS website for more info)	IHS: The project is listed on the IHS map titled "Tribal water systems at highest risk due to drought conditions". Source: Indian Health Service California Area Office of Environmental Health and Engineering. Based on vulnerability and risk assessment scores.
13. Westhaven Community Services District, Water Loss Reduction Project	CDPH: Westhaven is being added to our drought impact list this week due to their latest projections of supply and demand, which show there may be critical water supply issues in late summer or early fall. Westhaven's demands are amazingly low compared with most other water systems and they have been so for years. Therefore, any reductions in leakage can become a great benefit for Westhaven community. (Klamath District)

Tribal water systems at highest risk due to drought conditions:

***Updated May 27, 2014** – Updates will be made as conditions change and information becomes available.*



Map #	Tribe	County	System Name	Source (GW,SW,IC)
1	Karuk Tribe	Siskiyou	Somes Bar	SW
2	La Posta	San Diego	Upper System	GW
3	Santa Rosa Reservation	Riverside	Santa Rosa Water System	GW
4	Yurok	Del Norte	Kepel	SW
4	Yurok	Del Norte	Wautec	SW
4	Yurok	Del Norte	Weitchpec	SW
4	Yurok	Del Norte	Klamath	GW
5	Redwood Valley Rancheria	Mendocino	n/a	SW, IC
2	La Posta	San Diego	Lower System	GW
7	Pauma	San Diego	n/a	GW
8	Bear River Band	Humboldt	Old Rancheria	GW
9	Tule River	Tulare	Main	SW,GW
10	Sherwood Valley	Mendocino	City of Willits	IC
11	Kashia Band of Pomo Indians	Sonoma	n/a	SW
9	Tule River	Tulare	Apple Valley	GW
12	Ione Band of Miwoks	Amador	n/a	GW
10	Sherwood Valley	Mendocino	Original Sherwood Valley Rancheria	GW
1	Karuk Tribe	Siskiyou	Happy Camp CSD	SW
14	Coyote Valley	Mendocino	n/a	GW, IC
15	Cold Springs	Fresno	Coyote Drive system	GW
16	Chicken Ranch	Tuolumne	n/a	GW
17	Torres Martinez	Riverside	Clinic System	GW
1	Karuk Tribe	Siskiyou	Orleans SD	SW
1	Karuk Tribe	Siskiyou	Orleans Mutual Wtr Co	SW
18	San Pasqual	San Diego	Main	GW, IC
17	Torres Martinez	Riverside	Avenue 64 System	GW
20	Wiyot Tribe	Humboldt	n/a	GW
15	Cold Springs	Fresno	Main	GW
21	Enterprise Rancheria	Butte	n/a	GW
22	Mesa Grande	San Diego	Main System	GW
23	Grindstone Rancheria	Glenn	n/a	SW
24	Santa Rosa Rancheria	Fresno	n/a	GW
18	San Pasqual	San Diego	Western System District B	IC
25	Santa Ysabel	San Diego	Main System	GW
25	Santa Ysabel	San Diego	Ortega System	GW
26	Smith River Rancheria	Del Norte	Hownquest WS	SW
27	Hoopa Valley Tribe	Humboldt	n/a	SW
28	Tuolumne	Tuolumme	n/a	GW, SW
29	Big Sandy	Fresno	n/a	GW
30	Trinidad Rancheria	Del Norte	n/a	SW, IC
31	Manchester/Pt Arena	Mendocino	Pt Arena Side	GW
32	Sherwood Valley	Mendocino	Eastside Ranch	GW

Source: Indian Health Service California Area Office of Environmental Health and Engineering. Based on vulnerability and risk assessment scores.

Total Systems to Date = 42

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

National Marine Fisheries Service, West Coast Region
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Voluntary Drought Initiative

Goals of the Voluntary Drought Initiative

NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) are among the Federal and State agencies that recognize the severe constraints the 2014 drought is likely to have on water supply, human health and safety, agriculture, and fish and wildlife in California. The California Voluntary Drought Initiative (Drought Initiative) expresses our intention to work with water users in high priority watersheds throughout the State to reduce the negative effects of the drought on salmon and steelhead, and to provide improved regulatory certainty for those who participate in the initiative during this drought.

NMFS is charged by Congress to protect species through the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The ESA provides for formal agreements with individuals and organizations pursuing activities, such as agriculture, that allow them to be conducted while protecting fish and their habitat. These processes generally take time to implement and may simply be impractical for severe drought-related water use this year.

CDFW is the state agency with jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish and wildlife; and, in addition to being charged with protecting certain species through the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), is trustee for State fish and wildlife resources.

To address the urgency created by the drought, NMFS and CDFW have developed the Drought Initiative to reduce the effects of the drought on priority salmon and steelhead populations in California during the 2014 drought, while Federal and State drought declarations or designations are in effect. Another goal of the initiative is to provide improved regulatory certainty for those participating individuals and entities during this drought. This initiative creates the opportunity for a written Voluntary Drought Initiative Agreement with willing landowners and water users, a parallel written agreement with CDFW related to incidental take under CESA, or both. It also includes an approach to the application of the ESA's section 9 enforcement standards and similar enforcement under CESA, as they are related to the withdrawal of water from salmon and steelhead-bearing stream and rivers.

This is a temporary, voluntary initiative that is only being implemented during Federal and State drought declarations or designations covering ESA and CESA-listed salmon and steelhead and other species of special concern where they co-occur with ESA or CESA-listed populations.

The purposes of this document are to describe: (a) the rationale for the initiative; (b) the priority watersheds for application of the initiative; and (c) the basic elements of the initiative.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Relationship to Possible Water Rights Curtailments

Governor Brown proclaimed a drought state of emergency on January 17, directing State officials to take all necessary actions to prepare for water shortfalls and instructed the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to notify water right holders that they may be directed to cease or reduce water diversions from streams and rivers later this season due to low water conditions. On April 25, 2014, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order directing CDFW to work with other State and Federal agencies and landowners in priority watersheds to protect certain species and maximize the beneficial uses of scarce water supplies, including employment of voluntary agreements to secure instream flows, relocate members of those species, or take other measures. NMFS and the CDFW are aware that the State Water Board is currently considering curtailing water rights to respond to current drought conditions. This Drought Initiative, under the ESA and CESA, is limited to those authorities and responsibilities of NMFS and CDFW. The initiative is separate from the State Water Board's authorities or independent actions that it may pursue related to the drought, including emergency curtailments.

Voluntary agreements between the fisheries agencies, water users, or groups of water users, to modify diversions or take other appropriate measures to protect listed species in these priority watersheds can potentially secure instream flows and resolve competing calls for water by water right holders. Mindful of the fact that such agreements cannot supersede water right priorities under the authority of the State Water Board, NMFS and CDFW intend to support any local cooperative solution formalized through an executed agreement between either or both NMFS and CDFW and the water user, or group of water users as an alternative to the State Water Board's priority-based curtailment of any party to such an agreement's water rights in order to prevent unreasonable impacts to fishery resources.

The State Water Board's proposed emergency regulations would allow the Deputy Director to approve local cooperative solutions to protect a fishery in place of Board-issued curtailment orders. The proposed emergency regulations would recognize voluntary water conservation and instream flow agreements between water users, NMFS and CDFW as an alternative method of compliance with the regulations.

Priority Watersheds

In an effort to focus resources and maximize the efficiency of this initiative in the shortest time possible, we have chosen to concentrate on priority watersheds where the risk of drought-related effects to ESA and CESA-listed fish, and other non-listed State species of special concern are greatest. This section describes those priority watersheds and summarizes their importance to conserving sensitive species. These watersheds are also areas where NMFS and CDFW staff have worked to establish conservation partnerships. To date, both NMFS and CDFW have worked collaboratively with agricultural, landowner, and water user organizations and

individuals to manage through this exceptional drought together and maximize the beneficial uses of scarce water supplies. These watersheds are of high salmon and steelhead conservation value as well as locations where our agencies have a likelihood of finding many willing participants in the initiative. This initial focus may expand over time as appropriate into other areas that are prioritized by Federal and State fish management agencies as the drought progresses.

Sacramento River Tributaries

Priority Sacramento River tributaries are Mill, Deer, and Antelope creeks. These streams contain migration, spawning, and rearing habitat for some of the last remaining naturally-produced populations of ESA and CESA-listed threatened Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), and ESA-listed threatened California Central Valley steelhead (*O. mykiss*). These streams also support high priority naturally-produced populations of fall and late fall-run Chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*).

The importance of Deer, Mill, and Antelope creeks to the survival and recovery of salmon and steelhead in Northern California's Central Valley is significant. Of the 19 independent spring-run Chinook salmon populations that historically occurred in the Central Valley, the Deer, Mill, and Antelope creek populations are among the last of a small group of naturally-produced populations. Mill and Deer creeks are identified in the Central Valley salmon and steelhead recovery plan as Core 1 populations for spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead.

These three streams are unique in the Central Valley because they support naturally-produced populations of salmon and steelhead, yet have no upstream water storage facilities that can be managed to meet the stream flow and water temperature requirements of these fish species or to buffer the effects of drought. Instead, all of the water management facilities and water use occurs on downstream reaches near the confluence with the Sacramento River. The careful management of these facilities and water use is needed this year and this Drought Initiative will attempt to protect salmon and steelhead by increasing their chances that adults will successfully migrate to upstream holding and spawning habitat and juveniles will successfully migrate downstream to the Sacramento River.

Possible Voluntary Drought Initiative actions between the two agencies, landowners, and water users in these three streams include a combination of minimum instream baseflows, periodic pulse flows, and focused monitoring and evaluation at critical passage locations. Past studies on Mill and Deer Creeks have shown that minimum base flows are needed to facilitate upstream and downstream fish passage and that periodic pulse flows mimic the sudden increases in stream discharge following rain or snowmelt events that trigger migration. Adult salmonids have evolved to take advantage of such conditions when returning to natal tributaries. Previous pulse flows on Mill and Deer creeks lasting 24 hours or more have helped to create an attraction flow at the confluence of the tributary creek with the Sacramento River, encouraging fish to enter the stream, and providing the greatest instantaneous improvement to fish passage conditions through

critical riffles and diversion structures. Pulse flows also encourage juvenile salmonids to migrate downstream before summer water temperatures become too warm.

Shasta River

Southern Oregon Northern California coast (SONCC) coho salmon (*O. kisutch*) are listed as threatened under the ESA and CESA. Coho salmon recovery in the Shasta River watershed is a high priority for NMFS and CDFW. The diversity and complexity of the physical and environmental conditions historically present within the Shasta River basin created unique life history strategies and diverse coho salmon habitat. Historical instream river conditions, fostered by unique cold spring complexes, created ideal rearing habitat for juvenile coho salmon throughout their freshwater residency. Information suggests that coho salmon abundance is severely depressed relative to historical population numbers and recent trends show continued decline. Since 2001 adult coho salmon returns to the Shasta River have ranged between 9 and 291 fish, well below viable levels.

Habitat and instream flow restoration activities within the upper Shasta River basin have improved conditions for anadromous salmonids in recent years. Additional habitat restoration efforts like those being considered by the Shasta Valley Conservation Group, the Montague Water Conservation District, the Karuk Tribe, and The Nature Conservancy within the basin will hopefully create conditions that ultimately lead to a viable coho salmon population in the Shasta River. Given the dire water supply conditions that we are faced with this spring and summer, NMFS and CDFW would like to encourage local landowners to engage in collaborative water conservation actions to reduce impacts to incubating embryos, emerging fry and juvenile life stages of coho salmon that are present in Parks Creek and the upper Shasta River. NMFS and CDFW anticipate an opportunity to focus the current collaborative efforts with landowners and water users in the Shasta River into specific actions during this drought through our Voluntary Drought Initiative.

Preliminary monitoring efforts conducted by CDFW fisheries staff estimate that 151 adult coho salmon returned to spawn in the Shasta River during the winter of 2013/2014. Spawning ground surveys conducted by the CDFW found that 47 coho redds were constructed in Parks Creek and the upper Shasta River, upstream of the confluence of Parks Creek with the Shasta River. This Drought Initiative will attempt to protect these spawning sites and other drought related impacts to other life stages of coho salmon. Examples of possible actions in the Shasta River include water conservation measures to protect cold water refugia, and maintaining minimum base flows to ensure fish passage is provided for juvenile coho salmon to access those areas of cold water refugia.

Scott River

The Scott River coho salmon population is identified by NMFS and CDFW as a high priority population for the recover the SONCC coho salmon Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU). The

diversity and complexity of the physical and environmental conditions found within the Scott River basin have contributed to the evolutionary legacy of coho salmon in the SONCC ESU, and contributed to this population being considered a Functionally Independent population. In the winter of 2013/2014, approximately 2,600 adult coho salmon returned to the Scott River. Due to low flow conditions during the spawning season, tributaries were not accessible for adult coho salmon, and the majority of coho salmon redds were constructed in the mainstem Scott River. Hydrological conditions have recently improved in the Scott River Basin, primarily as a result of rainfall. Due to a low volume of snowpack, combined with basin-wide water use, the mainstem Scott River is predicted to go dry in the vicinity of coho redds and therefore increase mortality of eggs and larval fish.

NMFS and CDFW have worked collaboratively with the Scott River Water Trust, Scott River Watershed Council, Karuk Tribe, Siskiyou Resource Conservation District, and U.S. Forest Service to formulate potential strategies for rescue and relocation of juvenile salmonids during the upcoming season. Fish rescue has been identified as a strategy to increase the chance of survival for juvenile salmon and steelhead in the Scott River watershed. CDFW has served as lead agency, carrying out fish rescue activities in the Scott River watershed since the 1950s. Drought Initiative Voluntary Agreements or the parallel agreements with CDFW regarding CESA in the Scott River during this drought will likely include actions related to fish rescue and monitoring, among other things.

Another possible voluntary action in this watershed is to work with the Scott River Water Trust, who is currently developing strategies with landowners to curtail water use in an effort to provide protective over-summering conditions for rearing juvenile coho salmon. Other contingency efforts being considered include relocating juvenile coho salmon from mainstem habitats that are at risk of becoming dewatered to areas of the Scott River basin where that risk is less, or in a worst case relocating to a captive holding facility.

Russian River

The Russian River is a large coastal basin north of San Francisco, which supports three salmonid species listed under the ESA. Coho salmon are listed as endangered under the ESA and CESA and Chinook salmon and steelhead are listed as threatened under the ESA. This watershed historically supported the largest population of coho salmon in the ESU and, due to its size and location, was likely a population source for many smaller watersheds. The coho salmon population has subsequently collapsed and, without the intervention of recent conservation hatchery efforts, they would likely be extirpated.

Since 2001, the Russian River Coho Salmon Captive Broodstock Initiative has been breeding coho salmon from local genetic stock and releasing them as juveniles into historic coho salmon streams. The number of streams managed for coho salmon re-introduction has expanded over the years, but they include: Mill Creek (tributary to Dry Creek), Mark West Creek, Green Valley Creek, and Dutch Bill Creek.

The 2014 drought has impacted coho salmon spawning during 2014. Access to preferred spawning habitat in the tributaries was limited due to low-flow conditions and the spawning migration of many adults was delayed while they were forced to hold in the mainstem Russian river over two and a half months. Despite these challenges, the broodstock initiative estimates approximately 200 adults returned to the Russian River. This is a substantial improvement over the single digit returns seen in many of the last 15 years.

The maintenance of surface water in streams of the Russian River is a challenge due in part to high water demand from agriculture, municipal and rural residential developments. NMFS and CDFW are involved in several parallel initiatives attempting to address these challenges. For example, Federal, State, County, and private representatives, with funding from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, are working with willing landowners to offset the need to divert water for irrigation or domestic purposes by developing water storage systems. Recently, as a response to drought, CDFW and the State Water Board announced that they will expedite approval for the installation of storage tanks by landowners who currently divert water from coastal streams under the State Water Board's Small Domestic Use registration program. Installing tanks to divert and store water will help improve local regional water supply reliability while also relieving pressure for in-stream diversions during drier months when fish need it most. This Drought Initiative will attempt to leverage these kinds of partnership ideas and efforts already underway to protect salmon and steelhead survival in the Russian River during this exception drought.

Benefits for Water Users Who Participate in the Voluntary Drought Initiative

Improved Regulatory Certainty

In each of these priority streams and watersheds identified in this Voluntary Drought Initiative, NMFS and CDFW seek to provide as much improved regulatory certainty as possible for enrolling landowners and water users. Drought is producing substantial challenges for all sectors of California. To date, NMFS and CDFW have found that open dialogue with drought-affected landowners and water users regarding voluntary steps to reduce the significant risks to threatened and sensitive species from drought has been a way to achieve mutual beneficial outcomes.

Because state and federal species laws are different in some respects, the actual implementation mechanisms may vary between any participating entity and NMFS or CDFW. For example, in each of the watersheds, NMFS and CDFW expect to enter into voluntary agreements as described in this document. Under existing state authorities and pursuant to executive orders related to the current drought emergency, CDFW may also employ voluntary written agreements as a tool to improve regulatory coverage for incidental take of species under CESA. Depending on the situation, there could be one written agreement covering each agency, or one agreement per each agency. Participation in the Drought Initiative means execution of either such agreement. Most importantly, the Drought Initiative represents the shared commitment of

NMFS and CDFW that voluntary, collaborative solutions memorialized in writing can best minimize the impacts of water use and other activities and provide improved regulatory certainty for local communities during this period of exceptional drought.

For each priority stream and watershed, NMFS and CDFW expect to promptly reach out to landowners, water users, or other entities and fast-track discussions about standard terms or activities for these voluntary agreements. Each agency intends to dedicate adequate capacity and senior level involvement to move discussions and agreements for execution. These agreements would detail the actions proposed to occur in collaboration with the enrolling participant. Improved regulatory certainty and coverage will be tied expressly to the agreed upon actions described in any agreement and limited in time only for the period of this drought.

Finally, in order to reduce the associated risks of landowners or water users risk subsequent to entering into a voluntary agreement under this Drought Initiative, NMFS and CDFW will agree to endorse any voluntary agreement signed by a participant and the two fish agencies to the SWRCB as an alternative means to satisfy Board emergency regulations in place of a Board-issued water rights curtailment order.

ESA Enforcement

Under the ESA, NMFS has responsibility to protect and recover listed species including salmon and steelhead in California. The NMFS Office of Law Enforcement, often working with State and other Federal agencies, investigates activities or inactivity that may result in the unlawful take of these species, and refers suspected unlawful activity to the Enforcement Section of the NOAA Office of the General Counsel for civil prosecution, or to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution. Protection of ESA listed salmon and steelhead are a priority for NOAA across their range, and NOAA uses management plans and takes enforcement actions to help ensure the protection and recovery of these species.

At this time, severe and unprecedented drought conditions are affecting parts of California. To help address the concerns those conditions present, NMFS is working with those withdrawing water from California streams and rivers to take into account those needs and at the same time carry out its responsibilities towards ESA listed salmon and steelhead by taking the extraordinary steps outlined in this Drought Initiative. NMFS is thus seeking to encourage participation in the Drought Initiative, and, to that end, will in making decisions about bringing or referring enforcement actions and about appropriate penalties, consider participation in the Drought Initiative an important mitigating factor when a Drought Initiative participant unintentionally takes ESA listed fish species while withdrawing water or carries out other action that affects fish passage while complying with a Voluntary Drought Initiative Agreement. To obtain this special consideration, a Drought Initiative participant must establish that it has implemented the specified water mitigation measures described in a Voluntary Drought Initiative Agreement and fully complied with the requirements of an agreement. NOAA will actively pursue enforcement actions against those who act negligently, recklessly, or intentionally in violation of the ESA.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

CESA Enforcement

CDFW recognizes that several populations of Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead are listed as threatened under both the ESA and CESA. When faced with discretionary enforcement decisions, CDFW considers all facts and factors involved. Given the current drought, CDFW will rank participation in the Drought Initiative as an important element when evaluating all the facts regarding the possible take of CESA-listed fish species while withdrawing water or carrying out other action that causes take. However, as the State trustee of natural resources, CDFW is required by law to actively pursue enforcement actions against those who act negligently, recklessly, or intentionally in violation of the CESA. Finally, at the discretion of the landowner, Memoranda of Understanding entered into pursuant to this initiative and CESA for fish management activities will include location-specific best management practices and will provide increased regulatory certainty for cooperating landowners and entities.

Financial and Technical Assistance

Technical and financial assistance may be available for water users who participate in this initiative to implement the actions described in any agreement. If requested, NMFS and CDFW will provide recommendations and letters of support, for targeting financial and technical assistance, with initiative participants.

Elements of the Voluntary Drought Initiative

The specific elements of the initiative will be tailored by stream or river system and described in individual Voluntary Drought Initiative Agreements. The general elements of this initiative include eligibility, designated fish passage flows, changes in the timing of diversions to help with flow and water temperature management, other possible habitat protection measures, fish rescue or relocation, scope and limitations of regulatory commitments, monitoring, and evaluations.

Eligibility

The Drought Initiative will be available specifically to water users who do not have an existing ESA section 7 nexus, section 10 permits, CESA Incidental Take Permit, or other CESA authorization, or other fish passage or flow agreements with NMFS or CDFW. A Drought Initiative participant must establish that it has implemented the specified measures described in a Voluntary Drought Initiative Agreement and fully complied with the requirements of that agreement. Eligible applicants may include water companies, water districts functioning as water masters for multiple water rights holders, or individual water rights holders or water users that do not have existing Federal or State regulatory coverage under the ESA or CESA.

Implementation of the Initiative and Voluntary Initiative Agreement

The initiative will be implemented during the 2014 drought, and will remain in effect as long as any Federal or State drought emergency declarations or designations are in place. Implementation will occur as water users sign onto the individual Voluntary Drought Initiative Agreements. Signed Agreements will remain in effect through December 31, 2014, or until the drought is over, but may be extended if drought conditions continue. Given the importance of this Initiative to priority salmon and steelhead populations in California, any willing individual or entity seeking to develop an agreement with NMFS and CDFW will be given high priority attention. The agencies are targeting the development and execution of agreements over the course of May and June 2014.

Targeted Flow Conservation

Water users are encouraged to consider and apply targeted water conservation strategies that may minimize the potential for water use to impact the critical survival needs of priority salmon and steelhead populations. Such strategies can also facilitate a shift in time of diversion or method of diversion (*i.e.*, from on stream to off stream). The goal will be to allow the fish survival or passage conditions described in Voluntary Drought Initiative Agreements to be met. Stream and river flows described in these Voluntary Drought Initiative Agreements will be the lowest flows currently thought by NMFS and CDFW to maintain the survival of fish in the specific stream or river reaches they address, based on the best available scientific information.

Water users who contribute minimum instream base flows and periodic fish passage pulse flows can help improve the likelihood that salmon and steelhead redds will yield successful production; that over-summering juveniles will survive; and, that migrating fish will successfully migrate up- and downstream past critical water diversion points and other passage impediments during this drought.

Securing Instream Flows

It is the intent of this initiative to help ensure that contributions of water users will be honored by downstream water users. This initiative will seek the support of all water users necessary to ensure that the minimum biological needs of the species are met. The securing of instream flows through an agreement will be solely voluntary, and may include options such as leases or transfers.

Monitoring

Monitoring and evaluation of these measures is necessary to determine their success. Water users will be working closely with NMFS, CDFW and other fish and water agencies so that the actions agreed upon in any specific Voluntary Drought Initiative Agreement are closely coordinated, monitored and evaluated to determine success. The agreement will seek to allow

some measure of collaborative, real-time adjustment ability between the landowners or water users to fine tune implementation in coordination with NMFS and CFDW in the field to ensure life-stage-specific criteria are met.

Fish Rescue

The rescue of stranded fish is not the preferred option for fish management activities. Yet, in specific locations within some but not all of the priority watersheds, fish rescue and relocation may be a necessary step that NMFS and CDFW take to protect species. The two agencies have sufficient existing authorities to so act. However, where appropriate, a Voluntary Drought Initiative Agreement with NMFS or CDFW or a parallel complementary written agreement with CDFW regarding CESA may facilitate the support of willing landowners to grant temporary access to: (a) those streams where stranded salmonids and steelhead are located; and (b) those streams where fish may be relocated subsequent to rescue. Any such efforts will comply with any Memorandum of Understanding between NMFS and CDFW regarding fish rescues.

5/13/2014

William W. Stelle, Jr.
Regional Administrator
NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service
West Coast Region

Date

5/13/14

Charlton H. Bonham
Director
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Date

Town of
Scotia
COMPANY, LLC
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fbacik@townofscotia.com

May 21, 2014

Randy Jensen
Water System Supervisor
City of Rio Dell
675 Wildwood Avenue
Rio Dell CA 95562

RE: Grant Funding for Inter-Tie

Dear Randy:

On behalf of the Town of Scotia Company, LLC (TOS), I write this letter in support of the City of Rio Dell's grant application, seeking funds to evaluate, plan and design a contingency drinking water inter-tie and related measures and mechanisms. It makes sense for adjacent communities to protect themselves by assisting each other in times of need.

One common way to prepare for water supply interruption is to plan, design and provide inter-tie capacity with adjacent communities or systems. Such arrangements can provide a sure, if temporary, alternative supply in the event of a catastrophic system failure or system component breakdown effecting one of the inter-tied systems. Planning and engineering such inter-tie features can be expensive however, and utility system rate revenue seldom yields surplus funds for such infrastructure. Grant funding is often the only way some communities can afford such contingency planning.

At present, TOS is a privately held entity. We own and manage every residential home in Scotia, all of the retail stores, civic institutions, churches, the museum, the fire department, the hospital, the theater and essentially all the commercial and much of the industrial development. We also own and operate the drinking water treatment and distribution system, and the waste water treatment system in Scotia.

As a consequence of our significant responsibility to provide services and care for the community infrastructure, TOS is keenly aware and focused on circumstances which could hinder or interrupt our delivery of such services. Although Scotia is possessed of a vested water right and license which has always provided ample supply, drought, landslide, forest fire, earthquakes and other, occasionally catastrophic events have historically visited California at long intervals. One can imagine a time when Scotia or Rio Dell might have to rely on its neighbor for assistance.

In Scotia, a fledgling Community Services District is currently in the process of organizing so that it can take over the maintenance, operation and delivery of utility services. We foresee a time when grant funding will be as essential for our CSD as it is for most public agencies, to maintain and improve service delivery over the long term.

We support Rio Dell's application for a grant to conduct planning, design and implementation of an emergency alternative water source inter-tie, in part because we believe that with the right agreements in place, such an inter-tie can be a benefit to each community.

Very truly yours,

Frank Shaw Bacik

Frank Shaw Bacik
President
Town of Scotia Company, LLC

Cc: Mark Richardson
Interim General Manager
Scotia Community Services District

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

UKIAH FIELD OFFICE
1252 Airport Park Blvd. #B5
Ukiah, CA 95482-5979
(707) 462-5314
(707) 462-6907 (FAX)

June 9, 2014

Ms. Katherine Gledhill
WEST COAST WATERSHED
PO Box 262
Healdsburg, CA 95448-0262

Re: Ukiah Valley-Redwood Valley water Supply Intertie and Well Development Project

Dear Ms. Gledhill:

The Indian Health Service (IHS) would like to take this opportunity to provide additional information regarding the Ukiah Valley-Redwood Valley water Supply Intertie and Well Development Project.

There are three tribes within the intertie region that would greatly benefit from the Ukiah Valley-Redwood Valley water Supply Intertie and Well Development Project:

- Two tribes are direct recipients of water from the Redwood Valley Community Water District (RVCWD), the Redwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians located in Redwood Valley, CA and the Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians Located in Calpella, CA. Each of these tribes' water is relied entirely from the RVCWD and each tribe's water systems are at high risk due to the current drought conditions.

- The Pinoleville Indian Reservation and Community water supply is also impacted by the current drought conditions and receives all water from the Millview County Water District (MCWD).

We hope that this North Coast Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Application and proposal is successful. If you should need additional information, please call me at (707) 462-5314 Ext 104.

Sincerely,

Charles Thompson.
Sr. Field Engineer, Ukiah Field Office

Attachment 3

Mendocino County
Russian River Flood Control &Water Conservation Improvement District

151 Laws Avenue Suite D, Ukiah, CA 95482 707.462.5278 rrfc@pacific.net

April 17, 2014

Dear Water Contractor:

The amount of water currently stored in Lake Make Mendocino is at historically low levels. In order to preserve water in the lake, the Sonoma County Water Agency filed a change petition with the State Water Resources Control Board in late 2013. As a result, this year has been reclassified as "critically dry". This will reduce minimum instream flows to 25 cfs for the remainder of the summer. Without these flow reductions Lake Mendocino would go dry in the summer of 2014. Even with the recent rains *and* these reductions in place, Lake Mendocino will be at new record lows as we head into this fall.

Another component to preserving the remaining storage in Lake Mendocino is conservation. At its February Board meeting the Board of Trustees temporarily adopted 50% mandatory conservation. This restriction was relaxed in March to 25%. **This letter is inform all of its contractors know that water availability in 2014 is being curtailed by 25%.** While this is a significant measure, the District believes that the severity of the water supply situation in Lake Mendocino warrants this mandate.

As described Section 2 of your contract, water rates are calculated annually based on water sales and District costs. With our water sales reduced by 25%, the District has adopted Resolution 14-03 which increase its rates from $47.00 an acre foot to $58.75 an acre foot. The Board of Trustees calculated this rate to recover approximately one half of its lost revenues. In an effort to "share the burden", the District will cover the remaining shortfall from reserves. **It is important to understand that this rate adjustment is temporary, and will only persist as long as our supply is curtailed.**

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or comments regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Sean K. White
General Manager

President	Vice President	Treasurer	Trustee	Trustee
Paul Zellman	*Richard Shoemaker*	*Alfred White*	*Lee Howard*	*Judy Hatch*

Attachment #3

Redwood Valley County Water District

Post Office Box 399 • Redwood Valley, CA 95470 • (707) 485-0679

February 2014

Dear Customer,

We are sure you are aware of the severe drought affecting Lake Mendocino, our source of water. This is the driest year on record for 140 years, and the driest for 400 years of tree ring analysis. We are in trouble. It will take at least one more major storm just to get us back to the level of the drought of 1976-77.

We are obligated by State Water Code to favor domestic consumption over agriculture but our community is so ag oriented that we need to share the pain. Loss of ag would be catastrophic for Redwood Valley.

Ag is already cut back 50%. That may be further reduced to 25% if we don't get rain and will be cut off entirely if we have to fall back on final reserves.

Domestic customers are required to limit usage to no more than 180 gallons per day per household. This is 5,400 gallons per month. More than half of you are already using this amount or less. Keep up the good work! For those who are using more than that you must reduce your usage. Usage over that amount will result in a 200% surcharge for the first 4,000 gallons, 300% for the second and 400% for anything over that. The second month of excess usage will result in a mandatory, customer paid internal and external water audit. Customers who don't allow a water audit or fail to make recommended changes will be disconnected. This is serious.

Redwood Valley CWD is not in the marijuana policing business, but cultivation uses a tremendous amount of water. Don't grow this year. We will cut you off, with police intervention if necessary.

There are many other legal uses of water that must be curtailed. A complete list is on our website at RVCWD.org under "Conservation." Please visit the site. A selected few are: don't water your lawn, do not use water to wash sidewalks or driveways, don't wash your car except at a carwash that recycles, and don't fill swimming pools. Fix leaks immediately. Use a watering can, not a hose to water precious outdoor plants.

We will allow potable water haulers to fill tanks for people within the district whose well fails, but only on a temporary basis and at the same rate of usage as our other customers. We do not allow untreated water for construction purposes. We have a single dedicated hydrant for potable water trucks at the office. Any other location would be someone stealing water. Please report that to us with as much information as you can provide without endangering yourself.

There will be a PUBLIC meeting Wednesday, March 12 at 6 PM at the RV Grange, 8650 East Road, to declare a drought emergency. Please attend if you have any questions or concerns.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Granville Pool
Jeanette Hallman
Pamela Ricetti
Ken Todd
Jeff Basili

Attachment #3

Redwood Valley County Water District

Post Office Box 399 • Redwood Valley, CA 95470 • (707) 485-0679

March 2014

Dear Customer,

We are sure you are aware of the severe drought affecting Lake Mendocino. Recent rains have helped but not enough to relieve concerns.

The RV Water Board of Directors met March 20, 2014 to confirm conservation measures. Due to public input at our meeting at the Grange March 12, the Board reviewed its recommendations and has slightly modified the requirements to deal with the drought conditions.

Rather than a per household allocation as previously required, we have worked with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to develop a **PER PERSON PER DAY** allocation of 50 gallons. Many of you are already meeting that standard. KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK! Some of you may have heard that we have been allocated more than that amount by our surplus supplier, Russian River Flood Control. However the total annual amount was based on a projected total population of 4,000 people in Redwood Valley. What we are discovering is that there are more than that number so we need to be conservative in our estimates of total usage.

You are encouraged to call our office to let us know how many people are in your household and you can also receive a history of your water usage for comparison.

The penalties for overuse will continue to be the same. As an example, a family of four people will receive an allocation of 50 gallons per day X 4 people X 30 days for a total of 6,000 gallons per month. Each gallon of excess use will be charged an additional 200% penalty for the first 4,000 gallons, 300% for the second 4,000 gallons and 400% for anything over that. Please take this seriously. We need to make sure we can meet basic health and safety needs for everyone.

Although we are obligated by the State Water Code to favor domestic consumption over agriculture we are trying to help our local agricultural community get through the critical frost protection season. Ag has already been cut back to 50% and may be cut off entirely. Remember, this district was originally created by farmers.

We will allow potable water haulers to fill tanks for houses with failed wells but only those houses within our district that were built before 1997. We will not allow water hauling for ag or construction uses.

Some high usage homes appear to be due to marijuana cultivation. We will seek legal intervention to make this stop. We are not the marijuana police but cultivation uses a tremendous amount of water. Water theft can be prosecuted as a felony.

Please visit our website **RVCWD.org** for conservation tips.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Granville Pool
Jeanette Hallman
Pamela Ricetti
Ken Todd
Jeff Basili

Attachment #3

8. GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT AND ACTION ITEMS, MARCH 20, 2014.

a. District Operations.

Operations are proceeding normally with no particular problems to report. The field crew is still working on the Vault Remodel project. The Directors may be aware that the crew is working during the Meeting this evening in order to complete a segment and to avoid an overnight shutdown of the water treatment plant.

b. Drought.

GM Koehler remarked on the recent action of the RR Flood Control District, directing its customers to reduce usage by 50% and declaring that there is no longer any surplus and therefore there is no water for Redwood Valley CWD. There are some interesting legal twists to the Reduction Declaration, including the failure by the Flood Control District to provide notice in writing and allowing Redwood Valley CWD to seek arbitration. GM Koehler has been working with GM Sean White ever since the Declaration was issued and it sounds like there is a very workable solution which seems to meet with satisfaction by John O'Hagan at the State Water Board. GM Koehler also contacted the State Department of Public Health (CDPH) and explained the status to them.

GM Koehler reported that President Pool and he met with Sonoma County Water Agency in Santa Rosa on March 6th to discuss water supply issues regarding the second surplus agreement. SCWA does not feel they can go to the State Water Board to request water for Redwood Valley CWD in light of the two times this water year that they have gone to the State to request reduced flows/releases due to lack of storage. Also, the SCWA permit allowing supply to RVCWD has restrictions based on cumulative inflow into Pillsbury, which is very uncertain this year. President Pool clarified that, under their present structure and restrictions they are not legally able to declare that they have surplus water. GM Koehler agreed, and said there are other restrictions also, that cannot be met.
GM Koehler said that Sean's Board, the RRFCD Trustee's, will meet on Monday to discuss a proposed rescinding of the Ordinance and a reduction of 25% as opposed to a reduction of 50% and a freeing-up of 355 acre-feet to RVCWD. That number was based upon a suggestion from CDPH. It would be granted to RVCWD under the original Stipulated Judgment that we have with the RRFCD.

GM Sean White said it hasn't been considered yet, but he is fairly confident that the matter will be passed. He has spent the better part of the past two weeks working on this. He, Bill Koehler and John O'Hagan at the State met with CDPH and a spreadsheet was developed based upon that information. The SCWA was fine with this. So on Monday Sean hopes to get his Board to approve it and he thinks there will be no problem.

GM Sean White continued, Some of the other things that came out of it, the last meeting being yesterday with Sonoma, a number of things have changed in the reservoir forecast; not so much being the inflow into Lake Mendocino but the inflow that we added to Pillsbury, so that we will see more water coming into the Potter Valley diversion stream April 1st. The storage isn't likely to increase a lot but it's likely to hold steady longer for the people downstream. I assume that it's not only going to be okay for the 355 ac-ft for Redwood but also for my District to get back to a 25% reduction; so we're looking forward to that providing at least a minimal stream flow for frost protection. There is something in it for everybody and would give Redwood enough water at least for municipal use. After meeting with Bill and Tim today, we should be

able to piece together the other half of Redwood's supply through Millview; nobody is going to be whole but hopefully everybody will still be operating.

Supervisor Carre Brown arrived at 7:30 P.M. during the above comments.

GM Koehler added, Something that I discussed with both Sean and the CDPH today is that the projected population of Redwood Valley, which is based on 2.85 people per rural household in Mendocino County, times the 1350 households served, comes out very close to 4,000 people. However, given the number of people coming into the office and reporting they have more than 2.85 people in their households, it's likely we are underestimating the total number of population served. It seems there are a lot of 4-person households and not as many 1 or 2-person households.

Domestic Rates:

GM Koehler stated, A decision was made at the recent Grange Hall Board Meeting, however a Motion was not made: The Directors agreed in principal that the daily usage allowed would be 50-gallons per day per person with allowances made for exceptions. A commercial marijuana grow house is not an exception.

President Pool stated that before a Motion is made this is the appropriate time to hear the letter from customer Philip Morton.
President Pool read the letter aloud. Mr. Morton expressed concern regarding the proposed water rationing policy and offered suggestions to consider, including whether a single user is on a fixed income or has disabilities that require a specific amount of water daily. Also, the penalties should reflect the actual amounts being consumed and the conservation efforts displayed, not penalties just because the rationing limit is being exceeded. Further, the penalties for over-usage should be incremental, starting in double-digits, not triple-digits.

During discussion GM Koehler stated he understands the logic of the incremental increase, especially at the lower levels of overage, and, at the same time, the District has to make a very strong point, and that is: we have an extremely limited amount of water. President Pool agreed.
GM Koehler recommended the Board consider staying with the 50 gallons per person per day. We serve more than 4000 people.
Director Hallman suggested the customers receive a 30-day 'easing in' of the overage penalty for the first month at the new rationing rate.
President Pool supports that recommendation and a 50% reduction of the penalty for the first month of rationing.

MOTION: We set usage at 50 gallons per person per day.
Todd/Ricetti Discussion CARRIED
AYES: Unanimous
ABSENT: Basili

MOTION: We charge 50% of the penalty rate for the first month and then go to full penalty after that.
Hallman/Todd Discussion CARRIED
AYES: Unanimous
ABSENT: Basili

Attachment #3

May 1, 2014

Michelle Frederick, PE
California Department of Public Health
District Engineer
50 D Street, Room 200
Santa Rosa, CA 95404

RE: Emergency water supplies for Redwood Valley County Water District

Dear Ms. Frederick,

This letter is in response to a letter I received on February 20, 2014, from the Redwood Valley County Water District's president. The letter asked for the City of Ukiah to provide a letter to you to express the City's support for delivering Ukiah water to Redwood Valley CWD (Redwood) in the event of an emergency.

The project is an upgrade of the intertie between Millview County Water District (Millview) and Calpella County Water District (Calpella), which is interconnected with the Redwood system. The project will bolster a series of existing interties that have helped support many of the individual water agencies in the Ukiah Valley for different emergencies for many years.

I would like to express my support for this project. I would also like to express my support for the funding for this project that the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) is considering. The City of Ukiah will support Redwood Valley with any surplus water that is determined by the Ukiah City Council to be available for Redwood Valley's use. What water is surplus water available for Redwood Valley's use will have to be determined by the City Council in a separate action. As you know the 2014 drought has been a very dynamic situation. The City's ability to make water available for Redwood Valley's use this summer depends on a variety of regulatory and water supply considerations, but the actions of City of Ukiah have been very supportive of the entire Ukiah Valley. For example, the City Council has agreed to forgo this water year the City's 800 AF of water under its Water Supply Contract with the Flood Control District to make that water available for use by other water districts, including Redwood Valley. The City Council has traditionally been very supportive and concerned about the entire Ukiah Valley.

300 SEMINARY AVENUE UKIAH, CA 95482-5400
Phone# 707/463-6200 Fax# 707/463-6204 Web Address: www.cityofukiah.com

I have taken this issue to the Ukiah City Council to get support for this letter on May 7, 2014. The City Council voted to support this letter.

Sincerely,

Tim Eriksen, P.E.
City Engineer and Director of Public Works

Attachment #3

RESOLUTION NO. 2009-17

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF UKIAH DECLARING A LOCAL EMERGENCY PURSUANT TO THE EMERGENCY SERVICES ACT AND A STAGE I WATER EMERGENCY UNDER SECTION 3602 OF THE UKIAH CITY CODE

WHEREAS,

1. Lake Mendocino and the Russian River are one current source of water for the City of Ukiah and the primary source of water for other domestic and agricultural users of water in Mendocino and Sonoma Counties; and

2. Average rainfall through March for the area contributing run-off to Lake Mendocino is 42 inches and the rainfall total through March 2009 is 23 inches; and

3. There have been below average rainfall and reduced storage in Lake Mendocino in 2004, 2007 and 2008; and

4. Average rainfall for April – June is 4.8 inches; and

5. Even average rainfall for the remainder of the rainy season cannot compensate for the extremely low rainfall this year; and

6. Lake Mendocino held approximately 53,000 acre feet on April 1, 2009, with a Lake level of 727.63 feet; and

7. The average Lake storage in April is 84,448 acre feet, the Lake storage in April 2007 was 66,617 acre feet and the average Lake storage in October is 55,854 acre feet, more water at the end of the dry summer season than is currently stored in the Lake; and

8. The historically low water storage level in Lake Mendocino this year is part of a statewide water shortage caused by inadequate rainfall which has prompted Governor Schwarzenegger to declare a statewide emergency under the Emergency Services Act due to these drought conditions; and

9. Mendocino County has declared a local emergency due to drought conditions under the Emergency Services Act; and

10. On April 6, 2009, the State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB") has approved an Urgency Change Petition filed by the Sonoma County Water Agency ("SCWA") to reduce in-stream flows in the Russian River to 75 cfs from April 6-June 30, 2009 and to as low as 25 cfs for the period July 1-October 2, 2009, if cumulative total inflow to Lake Mendocino is equal to or less than 25,000 acre feet for the period April 1-June 30, 2009; and

11. The order approving temporary changes to the minimum in-stream flows required by the appropriative rights permits issued to SCWA is subject to several conditions, including a condition requiring the SCWA to submit a plan by May 6, 2009, to the SWRCB to "obtain the cooperation and participation of agricultural and municipal Russian River water users to reach a water conservation goal of 25 percent in Sonoma County and 50 percent in Mendocino County for the period of April 6, 2009 until the expiration of this order (October 2, 2009)"; and

12. A local emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Government Code §8550 et seq.) is defined in Section 8558(c) as the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of the City caused by such conditions as drought which are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of individual local governments and which require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat; and

13. The historically low rainfall and water storage in Lake Mendocino qualifies as a local emergency under the statutory definition; and

14. In a declared local emergency, local agencies may provide mutual aid as needed pursuant to agreements or resolutions, state agencies may provide mutual aid to local agencies pursuant to agreement or at the direction of the Governor, costs incurred by the City in providing mutual aid pursuant to agreements or resolution constitute a charge against the state, when approved by the Governor in accordance with adopted regulations, and the City Council may promulgate orders and regulations for the duration of the emergency to provide protection for life and property (see Government Code §§ 8631-86-34); and

15. In a declared local emergency, the City Council must review the state of the emergency not less than every 21 days after first declaring the emergency; and

16. Under Ukiah City Code Section 3602, the City Council may by resolution declare a water emergency, specify the degree of emergency and place into effect the appropriate provisions of Division 4, Chapter 1, Article 11 of the Ukiah City Code pertaining to a Water Shortage Emergency; and

17. In a Stage I water emergency the Mayor shall issue a proclamation urging citizens to institute such water conservation measures on a voluntary basis as may be required to reduce water demand to coincide with available supply; and

18. The City Council has already authorized the development of a groundwater well on an emergency basis to provide the City with an additional water source this summer that does not rely on the Russian River or water stored in Lake Mendocino; and

19. Stage II and III water emergencies impose various mandatory conservation measures on City residents, including a prohibition on "nonessential water use" in a Stage II water emergency and a limit on the daily use of water by different classes of water user in a Stage III emergency; and

20. The City can declare a Stage II or Stage II emergency, if voluntary measures or less sever mandatory measures does not achieve an adequate reduction in the use of Russian River water or in water use generally to meet the available supply;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Ukiah hereby:

1. Declares a local emergency due to drought under the Emergency Service Act.

2. Declares a Stage I Water Storage Emergency under Ukiah City Code Section 3602.

3. Directs the City Manager:

a. to identify and encourage the use as a Russian River water user of voluntary measures to reach a water conservation goal of 50 percent for the period of April 6, 2009 to October 2, 2009 ("Conservation Period"), and to report back to the City Council at each City Council meeting held during that same time period on the measures identified, the means used to encourage their use, the amount of water use reduction, and the status of the emergency conditions;

b. to notify the City Council, if the City Manager determines that a Stage I Water Emergency is not reducing water use to match the available supply and to recommend a Stage II or III emergency, if necessary to achieve that level of water use;

c. at City Council meetings during the Conservation Period to recommend temporary rules or orders to supplement or modify mandatory conservation measures in a Stage II or III Water Storage Emergency to reduce water use to the available supply and to achieve the conservation goals in Order WR 2009-0027-DWR issued by the Division of Water Rights of the State Water Resources Control Board;

c. to work with other local governments in the County, including the incorporated cities and county water districts, to preserve as much water as possible for use during the dry summer months and for the fall return of Chinook Salmon to the Russian River; and

d. to coordinate mutual aid efforts to address the local emergency between and among political subdivisions in Mendocino and Sonoma Counties and state agencies.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on April 15, 2009, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Landis, Thomas, Crane, Rodin, and Mayor Baldwin
NOES: None
ABSTAIN: None
ABSENT: None

Philip E. Baldwin, Mayor

ATTEST:

Linda C. Brown, City Clerk

Attachment #3

Resolution 2014-04

Resolution of the Millview County Water District, Calpella County Water District, Willow County Water District and Hopland Public Utility District Board of Directors find a Water Supply Shortage exists in the Ukiah Valley and Adopt Water Conservation Policies and Water Use Restrictions to Extend Available Water Supplies to the greatest extent Possible.

Whereas, *the water storage levels in Lake Mendocino are at historic low levels and long range forecast models predict dry conditions will continue for an extended period; and,*

Whereas, *Lake Mendocino is the main source of supply for the residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural water users in the upper Russian River and water released from Lake Mendocino continues to exceed the water flowing into Lake Mendocino accelerating the decline in water storage levels; and,*

Whereas, *on January 7, 2014 the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors Declared a State of Emergency exists due to drought conditions and critically low storage levels have resulted in a severe water supply shortage; and,*

Whereas, *the development and acquisition of new source water supplies is uncertain, action must be taken to conserve and maximize the District's available supplies; and*

Whereas, *water conservation policies and use restrictions will extend the District's water supplies to the greatest extent possible for the benefit of all water users within the Upper Russian River.*

NOW,THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, *the Millview County water District, The Calpella County Water District, The Hopland County District and Willow County Water District in conformity with the California Water Code and District Ordinances Hereby adopt the following:*

The Board of Directors find that a severe water shortage exists in the Upper Russian River and that enactment of this resolution is necessary in order to alleviate and curtail the greater effects of current demands on the available water resources and extend supplies to the greatest extent possible to preserve public peace, health and safety.

Declaration of Purpose*: It is the purpose of this resolution to provide and implement water conservation policies and use restrictions that will minimize the effects of the current and any future supply shortage and significantly reduce consumption, thereby extending the available supplies while minimizing the hardship to consumers to the greatest extent possible.*

The policies and use restrictions will be implemented in stages based on the severity of the water supply shortage, and projected water demand.

Authorization: *The General Manager or his designated representative is hereby authorized and directed to implement the policies and provisions of this resolution upon the effective date hereof or as soon as practical.*

Conservation Stage Implementations: *The General Manager shall monitor and evaluate the available water supply and recommend to the Board of Directors the extent of conservation required of the consumers within the District, and the effectiveness of the stage in effect. The General Manager shall provide evidence to the Board of Directors that the current stage should be increased to the next stage or reduced as required. The Board of Directors by minute order, in a public meeting, shall order the next conservation stage. The Board, by minute order, shall set suitable water conservation billing rates for residential connections and may set suitable rates for other connections.*

STAGE ONE WATER CONSERVATION USE POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

No customer or consumer shall make, cause, use or permit the use of water in a wasteful manner.

For the purpose of this resolution water waste is causing or permitting water:

To run into any street, roadway, or pedestrian walkway, without taking reasonable steps to prevent the same from occurring.

To run upon the land, except for domestic or industrial use.

To be used for any purpose during hours or days when use is prohibited.

The watering of grass, lawn ground cover, shrubbery and trees in a manner or to an extent that allows excess water to run to waste.

No persons shall supply water in anyway for use outside the premises for which the water service is assigned.

No water shall be exported outside the District's boundaries for any reason other than fire suppression or the preservation of public health and safety.

Each consumer of the District shall maintain all connections, piping, faucets and plumbing fixtures to be free from leaks, dripping or wasting water. Upon notice of a leak a customer shall have 48 hours to effect repairs. Failure to repair the leak may result in termination of service until repairs have been completed.

It shall be a violation of this policy for any person to store District water in any tank, reservoir or pond for any purpose other than domestic pressure systems, industrial or commercial manufacturing. All systems must include a District approved back flow prevention device.

All sprinkler systems installed for the irrigation of lawns and flowers shall be operated in such a manner that water shall not be sprayed over or upon a sidewalk, street, or roadway. It shall be a violation of this policy for any person to use water from the District water system for the irrigation of lawns, gardens or other portions of the premises between the hours of 10:am and 7:00pm on any day of the week from April 1, through and including October31, except hand watering with a hose shall be permitted anytime, so long as the hose is equipped with a quick acting positive shut off device.

Irrigation of domestic gardens will be permitted under the same restrictions imposed upon landscape irrigation.
Irrigation of crops for commercial sale is prohibited. However, a water user with a signed contract with the Russian River Flood Control District and a wheeling agreement with this District will be supplied water subject to the conservation guidelines of the Russian River Flood Control District Regulations.

The General Manager must approve the use of fire hydrants or the filling of water trucks. Water use shall be metered and restricted to designated locations. Water shall not be exported outside the District boundaries. The General Manager may limit the quantity of water used for construction purposes.

STAGE TWO CONSERVATION USE POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

All water use restrictions of stage one shall remain in effect unless modified in the following:

The following uses of water are strictly prohibited: *The Operation of ornamental fountains. The hosing off of paved areas, buildings or windows; except for the cleanup of a hazardous condition. washing of vehicles except at a commercial car wash.*

STAGE THREE CONSERVATION POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

All water use restrictions of stage one and two shall remain in effect.

WATER CONSERVATION BILLING RATES: *The conservation billing rates set by the Board of Directors by minute order shall become effective on the first day of the month immediately following the Board of Director's approval to advance to Stage three Conservation Policies and Use Restrictions. Customers shall be notified in advance of the conservation consumption rates prior to the Board of Directors adoption of the rates.*

MANDATORY CONSUMPTION LIMITS: *If necessary mandatory consumption limits shall be established for each residential, commercial and industrial classification based on the level of conservation required for meeting peak demands without exceeding the District's available source capacity.*

The District may impose additional restrictions if existing measures are not adequate to achieve established conservation goals.

FAILURE TO COMPLY: *Non compliance of any policies, use restrictions, consumption limits, or other provisions contained or authorized in this resolution or District ordinance will result in the District taking action to bring customers into compliance and reduce consumption by reducing service capacity and may result in temporary termination of service until the customer has complied with the policies of this resolution, the District ordinances and all service fees and charges have been paid.*

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 21st day of January 2014 by the following roll call vote.

AYES: Budrow, Jones, Cardoda, Metcalf

ABSENT: Rickel

Atteset:

_____ _____

Kenneth Budrow, President *Date*

_____

Tim Bradley, Secretary

Attachment #3

Resolution 2014-05

Resolution of the Millview County Water Districts Board of Directors Establishing and Adopting Stage Three Water Conservation Rates

WHEREAS, The Millview County Water District Board of Directors adopted water conservation policies restricting the use of water during water shortages and established penalties for the violations of such restrictions, those policies require that a tiered water conservation rate be developed; and,

WHEREAS, on January 21, 2014 the Board of Directors advanced the water use restrictions from stage one to stage two in order to conserve and extend the Districts available water supply; and,

WHEREAS, the District has established mandatory consumption limits and notified its customers of the advancement from stage one water use restrictions to stage two restrictions and notice of these rates to be adopted at the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of February 18, 2014; and

WHEREAS, tiered rates established for water conservation is the most effective tool available to the district for limiting and controlling consumption of water and shall become effective March 1, 2014 and applied to water use from that date for the duration the District remains at the stage three conservation level;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED the Millview County Water District Board of Directors in Conformity with the California Water Code and the Millview County Water Districts Ordinance 97-2 Article 11 Section 11.40 titled Mandatory Conservation and Resolution 2014-07 Water Conservation Policies and Use Restrictions, Hereby adopts the following:

Stage Three Water Conservation Rates

Residential Water Consumption

0-5,200	Gallons----------	$3.42/1000 Gallons
5,201-10,200	Gallons----------	$6.84/1000 Gallons
10,201-15,200	Gallons----------	$10.20/1000 Gallons
15,201-20,200	Gallons----------	$13.68/1000 Gallons
20,201-over	Gallons----------	$17.10/1000 Gallons

Commercial/Industrial Consumption

Customer Within Allocation---------- $3.42/1000 Gallons

Customer Above Allocation----------$6.84/1000 Gallons

The foregoing resolution was passed and adopted this 21st day of February 2014 by the following roll call vote.

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

_____ _____

Kenneth Budrow,President Date

Attest:_____

Secretary

Attachment #3

There's a Drought on.
We Need Our Customer's Help.

It has become necessary that Rogina Water Company Inc. have its customers *Voluntarily Cut Their Use by 25%.* We know that a lot of our Customers are already conserving water. *That is Great!!*
For customers who have not participated here are some tips for *Water Saving.*

INDOOR CONSERVATION TIPS	*ESTIMATED SAVINGS*
Run the dishwasher only When full	*1-2 gallons per day*
Don't leave water running When rinsing dishes	*5-10 gallons per day*
Turn off water when Brushing teeth	*4 gallons per day*
Shorten showers	*10 gallons per day*
Don't use the toilet as a wastebasket	*2 gallons per day*
Fix leaky toilets	*30-50 gallons per day per toilet*
Fix leaky faucets	*15-20 gallons per day per leak*
Replace older inefficient Clothes washers	*20-30 gallons day*
Replace older, high-volume Flushing toilets	*6-10 gallons per day*
Wash only full loads of clothes	*15-48 gallons per day*
Install aerators with flow Restrictions on Kitchen/bathroom faucets	*4.7 gallons per day*

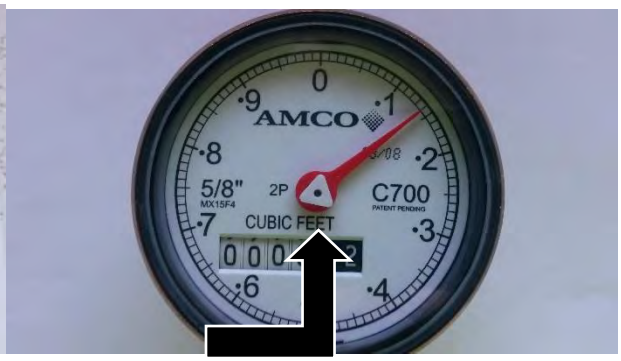
OUTDOOR CONSERVATION TIPS	*ESTIMATED SAVINGS*
Water only in the late evening or early morning hours To reduce evaporation and interference from wind	*20-25 gallons per day*
Adjust sprinklers to prevent overspray and runoff	*15-25 gallons per day*
Repair leaks and broken sprinkler heads	*50-100 gallons per day*
• Reduce each irrigation cycle by 1-3 minutes, or eliminate one irrigation cycle per week. • Water only after the top inch of soil is dry • Adjust irrigation controllers and replace batteries in the spring & fall	*100-165 gallons per day*
Add 2"- 3" of mulch around trees & plants to reduce evaporation	*20-25 gallons per day*
Upgrade to a "smart irrigation controller" that automatically adjusts watering times for hotter weather, & shuts down the system when it rains	*40 gallons per day*
Install water-efficient drip irrigation systems for trees, shrubs, and flowers to get water to the plant's roots more efficiently	*20-25 gallons per day*
Replace a portion of lawn with beautiful native and California friendly plants	*33-60 gallons per day per 1,000 sq ft. depending on climate*
Use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks	*8-18 gallons per day*
Get a self-closing nozzle for your hose	*8-18 gallons per day*
Install covers on pool & spas to reduce evaporation	*30 gallons per day*

CHECKING FOR LEAKS

Check your toilet first. The Toilet is notorious for its many hidden leaks. Also, repair all faucet leaks. A dripping faucet can waste more than 3,000 gallons of water a year.

A good check for leaks, especially those underground or hidden is to check your water meter. All meters now have a small leak indicator disc. Some of these are silver with little teeth (*see example below)* others are triangular shaped in a blue or white color.

Be sure all water is turned off – then watch the disc for a few minutes. It will turn with the smallest leak. All of our meters read in cubic feet, so a customer has to multiply the meter reading by 7.48 to get gallons.



If you suspect a leak & can't locate it call 462-4056 and our service man will help you locate the possible leak.

Additional Notice to Our Customers

On January 27, 2014 Rogina Water Company Inc. filled Advice Letter No. 65 with the California Public Utilities Commission regarding the addition of Tariff Rule 14.1 by which Water Utilities can introduce *Voluntary Conservation Measures* & Schedule 14.1 which provides for *Mandatory Rationing* if voluntary measures do not yield the necessary reduction in consumption, or in circumstances of prolonged or severe drought.

Attachment #3

WILLOW COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

151 LAWS AVE.

UKIAH, CA 95482

707-462-2666

As you may know the rainfall in the Upper Russian River area is only at about 50% of normal. The District's primary water sources consist of water managed by the Russian River Flood Control District, who has declared a mandatory 25% reduction from all water users. Also the State Water Resources Control Board, who has reduced minimum stream flows in the Russian River that may affect the District's ability to legally pump from its wells under our own water rights. Therefore, the Board of Directors of Willow County Water District has determined that it is in the best interest of the water consumers in this District that the Board adopt mandatory Water Conservation measures. If the District and the other water purveyors along the Russian River all comply, hopefully this will ensure that everyone has enough water to get through this drought. Therefore the Board adopted an Emergency Water Conservation Resolution of the Willow County Water District, Resolution No 14-01. The Resolution adopts a measured three step approach to water conservation. The following is an explanation of the water restrictions now in effect.

STAGE TWO MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION RULES ARE NOW IN EFECT:

General Restrictions During Stage Two: During a period of time in which the Board of Directors has Implemented Stage Two Water Conservation Policies and Procedures no customer or consumer shall make, cause, use or permit the use of water in a wasteful manner.

The Board finds that the average amount of water consumed by a single family unit in the summer months in normal years is 30,000 gallons per month. During Stage Two there shall be a 25% mandatory reduction to no more than 22,500 gallons per month per single family residential unit, and for multiple residential units there shall be a mandatory reduction to 22,500 gallons for the first unit and 7,500 gallons for each additional unit on that meter (For instance if the meter services a four-plex then the maximum amount of water available to that four-plex would be 45,000). Industrial and Commercial users shall be subject to a mandatory reduction in use of 25% based upon the amount of water used in the same month in the year previous to the imposition of Stage Two.

Specific Restrictions During Stage Two: During a Stage Two Water Shortage Emergency the District will increase its public education and outreach efforts to emphasize increased public awareness of the need to implement the following 25% mandatory water conservation practices.

During Stage Two Water Conservation Policies and Procedures no customer or consumer shall make, cause, use or permit any of the following:

(A) To washing sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios, decks or other exterior paved areas except by the Fire Department or other public agency for the purpose of public safety.

(B) To refill a swimming pool drained after June 1, 2014 (pools and hot tubs should also be covered at all times when not in use.)

(C) Non-commercial washing of privately-owned motor vehicles, trailers and boats, except from a bucket or a hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle may be used for a quick rinse.

(D) To serve and refill water in restaurants and other food service establishments, only upon request.

(E) To use water to irrigate grass, lawn ground cover, shrubbery and trees in a manner or to an extent that allows excess water to run off in a wasteful manner.

(F) To supply water in any way for use outside the premises for which the water service is assigned.

(G) To export outside the District's boundaries for any reason other than fire suppression or the preservation of public health and safety.

(H) To allow water leaks to go unrepaired. Each consumer of the District shall maintain all connections, piping, faucets and plumbing fixtures to be free from leaks, dripping or wasting water. Upon notice of a leak a customer shall have 48 hours to complete repairs. Failure to repair the leak may result in termination of service until repairs have been completed.

(I) To store District water. It shall be a violation of this policy for any person to store District water in any tank, reservoir or pond for any purpose other than domestic pressure systems, industrial or commercial manufacturing. All systems must include a District approved back flow prevention device.

(J) To irrigate landscape and gardens is a violation unless all sprinkler systems installed for the irrigation of lawns and flowers are operated in such a manner that water shall not be sprayed over or upon a sidewalk, street, or roadway. It shall be a violation of this policy for any person to use water from the District water system for the irrigation of lawns, gardens or other portions of the premises between the hours of 10:00 am and 7:00 pm on any day of the week from April 01, 2014 through and including October 31, 2014 except hand watering with a

hose shall be permitted anytime, so long as the hose is equipped with a quick acting positive shut off device.

(K) To use fire hydrants or the filling of water trucks without the written permission of the General Manager to do so. Water use shall be metered and restricted to designated locations. Water shall not be exported outside the District boundaries. The General Manager may limit the quantity of water used for construction purposes. The General Manager shall develop a written permit form which states the restrictions on use and that the permit may be withdrawn by the General Manager at any time if, in the opinion of the General Manager the permit terms have been violated by the permitee.

(L) The operation of ornamental fountains.

(M) To irrigate crops for commercial sale with District water, which is prohibited. However, a water user with a signed contract with the Russian River Flood Control District and a wheeling agreement with the District will be supplied water subject to the conservation guidelines of the Russian River Flood Control District Regulations.

STAGE THREE: If the Board determines that further water conservation measures are required it can adopt Stage Three water conservation measures by minute order. If Stage Three is adopted you will be advised of the additional water conservation measures required at that time.

In order to enforce compliance with the mandatory water conservation measures the Resolution authorizes the District to install water restriction devices on a non-compliant customer's water supply line.

If you have any questions about these water conservation measures please contact the District for further explanation. Thank you for your assistance in this difficult time.

David Redding, General Manager

City of Ukiah

ITEM NO.: 13c

MEETING DATE: March 5, 2014

AGENDA SUMMARY REPORT

SUBJECT: DISCUSS AND PROVIDE DIRECTION REGARDING THE REQUEST FROM THE RUSSIAN RIVER FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT TO FORGO THE CITY OF UKIAH CONTRACTUAL RIGHT TO 800 ACRE FEET OF WATER TO PROVIDE DROUGHT ASSISTANCE FOR OTHER AGENCIES IN THE UKIAH VALLEY

Background

On February 12, 2014 City Staff received a letter (Attachment 1) from the Mendocino County Russian River Flood Control and Water Conservation Improvement District (District), requesting the City to forgo the 800 Acre-Feet (AF) of water that the City of Ukiah contracts for from the Lake Mendocino Project (Project). The City has contracted for this water for many years as a drought protection measure. The price of this water is $37,600 each year. The current contract requires the City to purchase this water each year to retain its contractual rights to the Project water. The water is diverted by the City's Ranney Collector at the Water Treatment Plant location.

By forgoing use of this water, the City is taking direct action to retain water in Lake Mendocino for the benefit of the Ukiah Valley later in the summer. It is important to remember that the City is not using any water from the Russian River at this time and has not used water from the river this calendar year.

Discussion

The City's contractual share of Project water will go to other water districts in the Ukiah Valley, should the City Council approve this request made by the District. For comparison, 800AF is approximately 3MGD over three summer months. This means that the City of Ukiah will rely on its source of water from ground water wells (Wells). These Wells produce about 2 Million Gallons per Day (MGD), throughout the summer months. Since 2 MGD is the amount used by the City's water utility customers during the winter, the net effect of approving this request is to give up the City's guarantee of 3MGD to augment summer time usage.

If the Council Directs staff to negotiate this release of water to the other Ukiah Valley water districts, City Staff along with the City Attorney will negotiate the actual language to forgo the contractual right and guarantee that the water is available for the City in the coming years.

Fiscal Impact:

☐ Budgeted FY 13/14 ☐ New Appropriation ☒ Not Applicable ☐ Budget Amendment Required

Amount Budgeted	Source of Funds (title and #)	Account Number	Additional Appropriation Requested

Recommended Action(s): Discuss and provide direction regarding the request by the Flood Control District to forgo the contractual amount of 800AF of water from the Lake Mendocino Project

Alternative Council Option(s): N/A

Citizens advised: None.
Requested by: Tim Eriksen, Director of Public Works / City Engineer
Prepared by: Tim Eriksen, Director of Public Works / City Engineer
Coordinated with: Jane Chambers, City Manager
Attachments: 1. Letter from the Flood Control District

Approved: _____
Jane Chambers, City Manager

Mendocino County
Russian River Flood Control &Water Conservation Improvement District

151 Laws Avenue Suite D, Ukiah, CA 95482 (O) 707.462.5278 (F) 707.462.5279 rrfc@saber.net

February 12, 2014

Tim Eriksen
City of Ukiah
300 Seminary Avenue
Ukiah CA 95482

Dear Tim:

Thank you for meeting with me yesterday. This year's water supply situation is truly extraordinary.

As we discussed, Willow and Millview County Water Districts will be particularly hard hit this year due to low river levels and mandatory bypass flow conditions on their primary water rights. Without some form of relief, these two District will likely face supply Reductions in excess of 75%.

In order to more equitably distribute the burden, we would like to request that the City forgo its 800 acre foot contract for 2014. Redistributing the City's allotment will greatly reduce the impact to both Willow and Millview.

Thank you for considering this request.

Sincerely

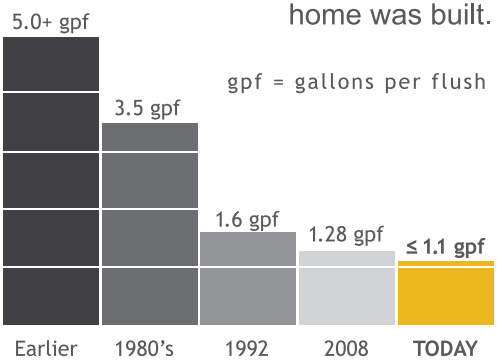
Sean K. White
General Manager

President *Paul Zellman* | ***Vice President*** *Richard Shoemaker* | ***Treasurer*** *Alfred White* | ***Trustee*** *Lee Howard* | ***Trustee*** *Judy Hatch*

Your toilets may be wasting water…

Did you know?

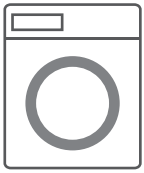
Toilet performance and efficiency has advanced significantly since your home was built.



How much water?

A family of four can save 16,000 gallons of water each year by replacing their old, 1980's 3.5 gpf toilets with new high-efficiency models.

16,000 gallons is enough water to wash more than 640 loads of laundry in a high efficiency clothes washer.



How can I tell?

Look for a manufacture date stamped inside the tank or on the underside of the lid. On newer toilets, markings stating the flush volume can be found on the rim of the bowl between the seat hinges.

When should I replace?

If your toilets were installed before 1992, it is time to replace them. The typical lifetime of a toilet is 20 years. Parts inside the tank deteriorate and may leak or reduce performance and reliability.

Retrofit your toilets now at no cost.

The High-Efficiency Fixture Direct-Install Program provides no cost replacement of older, inefficient toilets with new high-efficiency models for homes and businesses connected to participating sanitation zones and districts (listed on reverse). Available now on a first come first served basis.

FREE High-Efficiency Toilets ≤ 1.1 gpf
FREE Professional Installation by Licensed Plumbers
FREE Low-Flow Showerheads and Faucet Aerators

Learn more and sign up today at
www.sonomacountywater.org/direct-install

SONOMA COUNTY WATER AGENCY

Save Water, Save Money with Free High-Efficiency Toilets

SIGN UP NOW Go to www.sonomacountywater.org/direct-install to sign up online or call the Water Use Efficiency Program today at (707) 547-1918.

SONOMA COUNTY WATER AGENCY

Airport/Larkfield/Wikiup Sanitation Zone
Geyserville Sanitation Zone
Occidental County Sanitation District
Penngrove Sanitation Zone
Russian River County Sanitation District
Sea Ranch Sanitation Zone
Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District

404 Aviation Boulevard, Santa Rosa, CA 95405-9019

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Attachment A

Drought Declarations

County of Sonoma

- Resolution Number 14-0067: Resolution of The Board Of Supervisors Of The County of Sonoma, Proclaiming a Local Emergency Due to Drought Conditions in the County of Sonoma and Requesting Immediate State and Federal Assistance, 2/26/14

- Resolution Number 14-0068: Concurrent Resolution of the Board of Supervisors of The Sonoma County Water Agency and the County of Sonoma Board of Supervisors Supporting Governor Brown's Emergency Drought Declaration and Directing other Actions in Response to the Drought Conditions, 2/26/14

- Resolution Number 14-0069: Resolution of The Board of Supervisors Of The County Of Sonoma, State of California, Requesting the California Office of Emergency Services Concurrence in Local Emergency, 2/26/14

- Resolution Number 14-0070: Resolution of The Board of Supervisors Of The County Of Sonoma, State of California, Requesting that the Governor of the State of California Request a Presidential Declaration of Emergency, 2/26/14

County of Mendocino

- Resolution Number 14: Resolution of the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors Declaring Local Emergency and Imminent Threat of Disaster in Mendocino County Due to Drought Conditions, 1/7/8/14

County of Sonoma
State of California

THE WITHIN INSTRUMENT IS A CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL ON FILE IN THIS OFFICE

ATTEST: FEB 26 2014

VERONICA A. FERGUSON, Clerk/Secretary
BY C Woodson
DEPUTY CLERK/ASST SECRETARY

Item Number: 34
Date: February 25, 2014 Resolution Number: 14-0067

☐ 4/5 Vote Required

Resolution Of The Board Of Supervisors Of The County Of Sonoma, State Of California, Proclaiming a Local Emergency Due to Drought Conditions in the County of Sonoma and Requesting Immediate State and Federal Assistance

WHEREAS, the State of California is experiencing one of the driest winters in recorded history; and

WHEREAS, on January 17, 2014, the Governor of the State of California proclaimed a State of Emergency for the State of California due to drought conditions; and

WHEREAS, on January 22, 2014, the City of Cloverdale adopted a Resolution declaring a Water Shortage Emergency Condition; and

WHEREAS, on January 24, 2014, the United States Department of Agriculture designated the County of Sonoma, along with many other California counties, a natural disaster area due to drought; and

WHEREAS, on February 14, 2014, the City of Healdsburg adopted a Resolution proclaiming a drought emergency; and

WHEREAS, the adverse environmental, economic, health, welfare and social impacts of the drought pose an imminent threat of disaster and threaten to cause widespread potential harm to people, businesses, agriculture, property, communities, wildlife and recreation in the County of Sonoma.

CF/60-0-11 Drought (ID 4971)

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NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED by Board of Supervisors of the County of Sonoma, State of California, as follows:

IT IS PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED, pursuant to Government Code section 8558 and Chapter 10 of the Sonoma County Code, that a local emergency has existed throughout the County of Sonoma because of drought conditions since January 17, 2014; and

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that during the existence of this local emergency, the powers, functions and duties of the County Administrator, Director of Emergency Services and the emergency management organization of the Sonoma County Operational Area shall be those prescribed by Federal law; State law; by ordinances, resolutions and the Code of the County of Sonoma; and by the Sonoma County/Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan approved the Board of Supervisors; and

IT IS REQUESTED that the Governor of the State of California waive regulations that may hinder response and recovery efforts, make available California Disaster Assistance Act funding for the State of Emergency proclaimed on January 17, 2014, and seek all available forms of Federal disaster assistance and relief programs, to include a Presidential Declaration of Emergency; and

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED, pursuant to Government Code section 8630, the Board of Supervisors shall review the need for continuing this local emergency at least once every thirty days until the Board of Supervisors terminates the local emergency: and

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that a copy of this proclamation be forwarded to the State Director of the Office of Emergency Services and all State and Federal legislators representing the County of Sonoma.

Supervisors:

Gorin: Aye Zane: Aye McGuire: Aye Carrillo: Aye Rabbitt: Aye

Ayes: 5 Noes: 0 Absent: 0 Abstain: 0

So Ordered.

County of Sonoma
State of California

THE WITHIN INSTRUMENT IS A CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL ON FILE IN THIS OFFICE

ATTEST: FEB 26 2014

VERONICA A. FERGUSON, Clerk/Secretary
BY C Woodson
DEPUTY CLERK/ASST SECRETARY

Item Number: 34
Date: February 25, 2014 Resolution Number: 14-0068

☐ 4/5 Vote Required

Concurrent Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Sonoma County Water Agency and the County of Sonoma Board of Supervisors Supporting Governor Brown's Emergency Drought Declaration and Directing other Actions in Response to the Drought Conditions

WHEREAS, calendar year 2013 was the lowest rainfall year on record in 120 years; and

WHEREAS, the historical dry conditions have resulted in severely low storage levels in Lake Mendocino (41% of capacity as of February 19, 2014) requiring a Temporary Urgency Change Order to be issued by the State Water Resources Control Board enabling lower in stream releases to the Russian River and preserving lake storage; and

WHEREAS, on January 17, 2014 Governor Brown declared a statewide drought in California and called for a 20% voluntary reduction in water use; and

WHEREAS, on January 24, 2014, the United States Department of Agricultural designated Sonoma County a natural disaster area due to drought. The USDA's designation provides access to a variety of emergency financial assistance programs to ranchers and farmers and agriculture-related businesses; and

WHEREAS, the agricultural community has been negatively impacted by the drought conditions; and

WHEREAS, the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors proclaimed a local emergency due to drought conditions on February 25, 2014; and

WHEREAS, in September 2010, following 16 months of community outreach and involvement, the Sonoma County Water Agency Board of Directors approved nine Water Supply Strategies developed to increase water supply system reliability, resiliency and efficiency in the face of limited resources,

c Jasperse, Sherwood, refile, J

CF/60-0-11 Drought (ID 4971)

regulatory constraints and climate change uncertainties. The Water Supply Strategies Action plan was last updated in 2013; and

WHEREAS, Water Agency staff has been coordinating with affected stakeholders in Sonoma and Mendocino counties and resource agencies, including the State Water Resources Control Board, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and the National Marine Fisheries Service, on drought issues; and

WHEREAS, Sonoma County Water Agency, along with the Cities of Cotati, Petaluma, Rohnert Park, Santa Rosa and Sonoma, the North Marin, Marin Municipal and Valley of the Moon Water Districts and the Town of Windsor, are members of the Sonoma-Marin Saving Water Partnership (Partnership), through which these members have joined together to provide a regional approach to water use efficiency; and

WHEREAS, these Partnership members recognize that establishing common water conservation projects on a regional basis and applicable across the political and jurisdictional boundaries of each member may be a means of cost effectively conserving more water than would be otherwise be conserved on an individual member-by-member basis; and

WHEREAS, the Partnership, through its many water efficiency programs, educational seminars and outreach campaigns, is working to educate our communities about the importance of conserving water resources and curbing water-wasting behaviors; and

WHEREAS, in summer 2013 the "20-Gallon Challenge" was embraced by community members who pledged to reduce water use by 20 gallons per person per day. The 20-Gallon Challenge was promoted throughout the Russian River Watershed expanding the Partnership reach into Mendocino County. Working together in Sonoma, Marin and Mendocino counties, the "20-Gallon Challenge" resulted in a positive response to the 2013 dry spring conditions; and

WHEREAS, the Partnership members have embarked on a regional water use efficiency media campaign titled: "There's a Drought on. Turn the Water Off" designed to increase awareness and reduce water use; and

WHEREAS, on February 3, 2014, the Water Advisory Committee to the Sonoma County Water Agency adopted a resolution pledging support of the Partnership efforts, encouraging residents to increase water use efficiency by fixing leaks and eliminating unnecessary outdoor irrigation to help

protect and preserve reliable drinking water supplies stored in Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma; and urging water customers to heed the Governor's declaration to reduce water use by 20 percent:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Sonoma County Water Agency and the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors hereby:

1. Pledges to support the Partnership efforts; and

2. Encourages the community to increase water use efficiency by fixing leaks and eliminating unnecessary outdoor irrigation to help protect and preserve reliable drinking water supplies stored in Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma; and

3. Urges the community to heed the Governors declaration to reduce water use by at least 20%, regardless of water source, to avoid potential future mandatory water use restrictions; and

4. Directs Water Agency and County staff to explore ways to further reduce water use at Water Agency and County facilities; and

5. Authorizes the Agricultural Commissioner to continue to assist the agricultural community by implementing water hauling/trucking programs, as needed; and

6. Directs Water Agency and County staff to continue engaging stakeholders in Sonoma and Mendocino counties to coordinate on drought-related issues, including through the Russian River Compact; and

7. Supports the Water Agency convening drought town hall meetings in each Supervisorial district that would include local governmental and non-governmental partners; and

8. Directs Water Agency and County staff to continue to monitor and collaborate with state and federal legislative drought relief efforts; and

9. Directs Water Agency and County staff to continue to collaborate on countywide groundwater management issues, including exploring opportunities for groundwater recharge and aquifer storage and recovery to provide for resiliency now and in the future.

10. Directs Water Agency staff to continue to build drought resiliency through improving scientific understanding of weather and climate variability in then relate to how water is used; using forecasts in coordinated reservoir operations; pursuing integrated water resource management; and overcoming fragmentation of water management by strengthening partnerships.

Supervisors:

Gorin: Aye	Zane: Aye	McGuire: Aye	Carrillo: Aye	Rabbitt: Aye
Ayes: 5	Noes: 0	Absent: 0	Abstain: 0	

Directors:

Gorin: Aye	Zane: Aye	McGuire: Aye	Carrillo: Aye	Rabbitt: Aye

So Ordered.

County of Sonoma
State of California

THE WITHIN INSTRUMENT IS A CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL ON FILE IN THIS OFFICE

ATTEST: FEB 26 2014

VERONICA A. FERGUSON, Clerk/Secretary
BY C Woodson
DEPUTY CLERK/ASST SECRETARY

Item Number: 34
Date: February 25, 2014 Resolution Number: 14-0069

☐ 4/5 Vote Required

Resolution Of The Board Of Supervisors Of The County Of Sonoma, State Of California, Requesting the California Office of Emergency Services Concurrence in Local Emergency

WHEREAS, on January 17, 2014, the Governor of the State of California proclaimed a State of emergency for the State of California due to drought conditions, but did not authorize California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) funding to counties and local government entities; and

WHEREAS, on February 25, 2014, in accordance with State law, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sonoma proclaimed a local emergency has existed throughout the County of Sonoma due to drought conditions since January 17, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the adverse environmental, economic, health, welfare and social impacts of the drought pose an imminent threat of disaster and threaten to cause widespread potential harm to people, businesses, agriculture, property, communities, wildlife and recreation in the County of Sonoma.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, DECLARED AND ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director of the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) with a request that he find it acceptable in accordance with the provisions of the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) in order to make available CDAA funding for the State of Emergency proclaimed by the Governor on January 17, 2014; and

CF/60-0-11 Drought (ID 4971)

c Jespersen, Sherwood, resfile, J

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Sonoma County Auditor Controller Treasurer Tax Collector is hereby designated as the authorized representative of the County of Sonoma for the purpose of receipt, processing, and coordination of all inquiries and requirements necessary to obtain available State assistance; and

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Sonoma County Auditor Controller Treasurer Tax Collector is hereby designated as the authorized representative of the County of Sonoma for the purpose of receipt, processing, and coordination of all inquiries and requirements necessary to obtain available State and Federal assistance for the private sector.

Supervisors:

Gorin: Aye Zane: Aye McGuire: Aye Carrillo: Aye Rabbitt: Aye

Ayes: 5 Noes: 0 Absent: 0 Abstain: 0

So Ordered.

County of Sonoma
State of California

THE WITHIN INSTRUMENT IS A CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL ON FILE IN THIS OFFICE

ATTEST: FEB 26 2014

VERONICA A. FERGUSON, Clerk/Secretary
BY C Woodson
DEPUTY CLERK/ASST SECRETARY

Item Number: 34
Date: February 25, 2014 Resolution Number: 14-0070

☐ 4/5 Vote Required

Resolution Of The Board Of Supervisors Of The County Of Sonoma, State Of California, Requesting that the Governor of the State of California Request a Presidential Declaration of Emergency

WHEREAS, on January 17, 2014, the Governor of the State of California proclaimed a State of Emergency for the State of California due to drought conditions; and

WHEREAS, on January 24, 2014, the United State Department of Agriculture designated the County of Sonoma, along with many other California counties, a natural disaster area due to drought; and

WHEREAS, on February 25, 2014, in accordance with State law, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sonoma proclaimed a local emergency has existed throughout the County of Sonoma due to drought conditions since January 17, 2014; and

WHEREAS, local resources are likely unable to cope with the adverse environmental, economic, health, welfare and social impacts of the drought which pose an imminent threat of disaster and threaten to cause widespread potential harm to people, businesses, agriculture, property, communities, wildlife and recreation in the County of Sonoma.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, DECLARED AND ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded through the Director of the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) to the Governor of the State of California with a request that the Governor request a Presidential Declaration of Emergency; and

CF/60-0-11 Drought (ID 4971)

c Jospeose, Sherwood, mfile, g

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Sonoma County Auditor Controller Treasurer Tax Collector is hereby designated as the authorized representative of the County of Sonoma for the purpose of receipt, processing, and coordination of all inquiries and requirements necessary to obtain available State and Federal assistance for the public sector; and

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Sonoma County Auditor Controller Treasurer Tax Collector is hereby designated as the authorized representative of the County of Sonoma for the purpose of receipt, processing, and coordination of all inquiries and requirements necessary to obtain available State and Federal assistance for the private sector.

Supervisors:

Gorin: Aye Zane: Aye McGuire: Aye Carrillo: Aye Rabbitt: Aye

Ayes: 5 Noes: 0 Absent: 0 Abstain: 0

So Ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 14-

RESOLUTION OF THE MENDOCINO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS DECLARING LOCAL EMERGENCY AND IMMINENT THREAT OF DISASTER IN MENDOCINO COUNTY DUE TO DROUGHT CONDITIONS

WHEREAS, Mendocino County is now entering its second year of significant reduction of rain fall; and

WHEREAS, drought conditions and water delivery limitations have become worse in this second year of less than average rain fall, creating emergency conditions in Mendocino County; and

WHEREAS, Lake Mendocino storage remains at unprecedentedly low levels; and

WHEREAS, recently the City of Willits informally sought advice from the County Office of Emergency Services on whether or not to declare an emergency due to extremely low water availability to its municipal customers, and is poised to enact water rationing provisions on its January 8, 2014 City Council meeting to maintain what little water it has left; and

WHEREAS, on December 31, 2013, the State Water Resources Control Board agreed to change the ways it measures the hydrological index for the Russian River Watershed, meaning it ceases to use cumulative inflows to Lake Pillsbury which currently reflects only a "Dry" index and has now instead opted to use a realistic method of measurement to reflect "Critically Low" conditions in Lake Mendocino; and

WHEREAS, Ukiah Valley vintners and farmers depend on water from one and only one source of water, Lake Mendocino, for frost protection and watering of livestock. This supply is critically short, thus placing the local economy in a state of dire emergency if water runs out; and

WHEREAS, the entire Mendocino County economy is placed in great jeopardy because of the current water shortage due to its dependence on Lake Mendocino and Russian River water allocations, and must act proactively to prevent an imminent disaster; and

WHEREAS, due to drought conditions and the aforementioned regulatory constraints, it is unlikely that water currently in Lake Mendocino, the principal source of water for much of Mendocino County and the sole source of water for Redwood Valley, will be adequate to meet the essential water supply needs of the County's residents this summer and fall; and

WHEREAS, the adverse environmental, economic, and social impacts of the drought pose an imminent threat of disaster and threaten to cause widespread harm to people, businesses, property, communities, wildlife and recreation in Mendocino County.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors declares that a local emergency and imminent threat of disaster exists in Mendocino County due to drought conditions.

The foregoing Resolution introduced by Supervisor _____, seconded by Supervisor _____, and carried this _____ day of _____, 2014, by the following vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
WHEREUPON, the Chair declared said Resolution adopted and SO ORDERED.

ATTEST: CARMEL J. ANGELO
Clerk of the Board

_____
Deputy

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
THOMAS R. PARKER, County Counsel

_____

_____
JOHN PINCHES, Chair
Mendocino County Board of Supervisors

I hereby certify that according to the provisions of Government Code Section 25103, delivery of this document has been made.

BY: CARMEL J. ANGELO
Clerk of the Board

_____
Deputy

APPENDIX D

Lewiston Park Mutual Water Company

Resolution 2014-03

A RESOLUTION BY THE LEWISTON PARK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY AMENDING THE COMPANY RULES AND REGULATIONS DATED JULY 27, 1979, SECTION 18 WATER WASTE.

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has determined there is need to revise the rule on Water Waste; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has determined the following shall be defined as Water Waste:

"Leaks:

(a) Failing to repair a controllable leak, including a broken sprinkler head, a leaking valve or broken pipes; and

Irrigation:

(b) Operating a permanently installed irrigation system with: a broken head, a head that is out of adjustment where the arc of the spray head is over a street, parking area, or other impervious surface, watering on windy days; and

(c) During irrigation: allowing water to run off a property such that there is a trail of water running in a street, parking area, or other impervious surface; allowing water to pool to a depth greater than ¼ of an inch in a street, parking area, or other impervious surface; and

Pools:

(d) Draining and refilling of swimming pools without written permission of the Water Company (see also Section 25 – Pools or Tanks); and

Washing Vehicles:

(e) Washing vehicles on a street, parking area, or other impervious surface, or in such a manner that there is a trail of water running in the street."

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has determined there is a need to notify said person(s) in writing; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has determined a need to assess additional penalties on customers that habitually waste water; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has determined a Penalty Fee Schedule that will read:

"First Written Notice - no Penalty Fee

Second Written Notice - $25 Penalty Fee
Third Written Notice - $50 Penalty Fee and installation of meter if not already installed
Fourth Written Notice - $75 Penalty Fee
Shut-Off Notice

Each written notice allows the user 24 hours to comply or inform the Water Company when a leak may be repaired. If there is no compliance by the Third Notice, a meter will be installed on the premises if there is not one already installed. If person(s) are not in compliance after the Fourth Notice, the user shall receive a Shut-Off Notice. Should service be disconnected, a $25 Reconnection Fee will be assessed to the user's bill. All penalties assessed (including Reconnection Fee) must be paid in full before service will be reconnected."

WHEREAS, the Rules and Regulations, Section 18 will be updated with this Resolution, approved by the Board of Directors; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Directors that the Rules and Regulations Section 18 will be updated and effective immediately.

PASSED AND ADOPTED, by the Board of Directors of the Lewiston Park Mutual Water Company this 17th day of June 2014 by the following votes:

AYES: NOES:

_____
Chuck Gaither, President

ATTEST: _____
Wayne Carlson, Operations Manager

APPENDIX E

Lewiston Park Mutual Water Company

Resolution 2014-04

A RESOLUTION BY THE LEWISTON PARK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY AMENDING THE COMPANY RULES AND REGULATIONS DATED JULY 27, 1979, SECTION 25 POOLS OR TANKS.

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has determined there is need to revise the rule on Pools or tanks; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has determined that a fee must be included with a permit from the Water Company to the filling/refilling or draining of any pool or tank within the service area; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has determined said fee shall be set at $25 shall be attached to any Pool or Tank fill/refill permit and $15 for a drain permit; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has determined there is a need for a penalty for any user who drains, fill, or refills their swimming pool without prior written authorization and that penalty shall be $25 in addition to appropriate permit fees; and

WHEREAS, the Rules and Regulations, Section 25 will be updated with this Resolution, approved by the Board of Directors; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Directors that the Rules and Regulations Section 25 will be updated and effective immediately.

PASSED AND ADOPTED, by the Board of Directors of the Lewiston Park Mutual Water Company this 17th day of June 2014 by the following votes:

AYES: NOES:

_____

Chuck Gaither, President

ATTEST: _____

Wayne Carlson, Operations Manager

APPENDIX E

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

RON CHAPMAN, MD, MPH
Director & State Health Officer

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
Governor

May 22, 2014

Katherine Gledhill
West Coast Watershed
11526 Sutton Street
Petaluma, CA 94952

2014 Drought Solicitation Project, North Coast IRWMP, Proposition 84, Lewiston Park Mutual Water Company, Trinity County (PWS No. 5301003)

As lead engineer in our office for Trinity County public water systems, I work with Lewiston Park Mutual Water Company on the compliance and operation of their drinking water treatment system. Lewiston Park Mutual has requested our support in their application to the North Coast IRWMP for funding to address their water supply problems related to the drought. We are happy to provide a support letter for Lewiston Park Mutual, especially since their operations have been significantly affected by the drought and are a concern of our office.

Lewiston Park Mutual, the largest public water system in the Lewiston Community in eastern Trinity County, provides water for domestic use to about 160 residences. Based on the medium household income, they are also considered a financially severely-disadvantaged community. Lewiston Park Mutual is served year-round by five groundwater wells and supplemented by their Trinity River surface water source to meet peak summer demands. Because of the current prolonged drought, the water system's wells are producing far less water than usual. For this reason and because demands have increased due to dry weather conditions, the Mutual is using more water than their wells can provide and began pumping from the Trinity River about two months earlier than normal to meet their needs.

Regulations require all surface water to be treated to specific standards using approved technologies. Because of numerous filtration plant deficiencies, in 2013 our office determined that Lewiston Park Mutual's filter plant was unable to reliably treat surface water to meet safe drinking water standards and was in violation of suface water treatment regulations. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

In August 2013, we required Lewiston Park Mutual to begin issuing boil water advisories whenever they provide Trinity River water to their customers. This year, their boil water advisory was put into affect in April and will be ongoing until the fall when the rains begin, demand decreases, and Lewiston Park Mutual can discontinue supplying inadequately treated surface water.

Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management
364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 101, Redding, CA 96002
(530) 224-4800 (530) 224-4844 Fax
Internet Address: www.cdph.ca.gov

In September 2013, Lewiston Park Mutual applied for planning funds from CDPH to address their surface water treatment violations, with a specific focus on assessing their groundwater source capacity and summer needs. The planning project will evaluate if they can decrease their dry-season demands and possibly increase groundwater production to reduce and/or eliminate their reliance on surface water.

Through the propsed North Coast IRWMP metering project the water system would be able to develop a tiered water rate structure to promote individual customer conservation and reduce the system's summer demands. Since usage is generally reduced by 20-40% once customers are charged appropriately for usage, Lewiston Park Mutual would be more prepared in the event of a prolonged drought . Metering also would help the water system identify and locate line leaks.

We are excited about the North Coast metering project and fully support the Lewiston Park Mutal Water Company Board of Directors' efforts to bring about conservation during this time of prolonged drought. Doing so would allow the water system to decrease their surface water usage, delivery of deliver inadequately treated water, and duration of their boil water advisories. The Mutual would thus increase their ability to supply groundwater as their source for safe drinking water. Decreasing Trinity River draws would also leave more water in the Trinity River for fish habitat.

We look forward to working with the North Coast IRWMP on this upcoming metering project, especially in light of the current prolonged drought. If you have any questions, please contact me at mey.bunte@cdph.ca.gov or (530) 224-3265.

Mey Bunte, P.E.
Staff Engineer
DRINKING WATER
FIELD OPERATIONS BRANCH

cc: Les Duntsch, Lewiston Park Mutual Water Company, Lewiston, CA *(via email)*

CITY OF FORT BRAGG

Incorporated August 5, 1889
416 N. Franklin St.
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
Phone: (707) 961-2827
Fax: (707) 961-2802
http://city.fortbragg.com

Monday, August 12, 2013 **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

CITY OF FORT BRAGG URGES RESIDENTS AND BUSINESSES TO CONSERVE WATER

Since late July, the City of Fort Bragg has been on a "restricted pumping regimen" at the Noyo River water diversion. The City's permit for pumping from the Noyo establishes minimum bypass flows for the fisheries which require that, after flows in the river drop below 3 cubic feet per second, pumping is only allowed when the tides are above 2 feet in height.

While the City's water treatment personnel have maintained sufficient water storage with water from the Noyo River diversion and the two other water sources, late-summer flows are continuing to decline.

At this time, the City requests that all businesses and residents take immediate actions to reduce water consumption. Conservation measures include: reducing landscape irrigation; refraining from washing sidewalks, driveways, and buildings; using shut-off mechanisms on hoses; only serving water to restaurant patrons upon request; asking patrons at lodging establishments to reuse their linens and towels; etc.

After Labor Day, the City's water demands typically decline along with the number of tourists in town. The City is hoping that, if everyone pitches in to conserve water for the next few weeks, we can avoid declaration of a "water emergency" and implementation of mandatory water conservation measures.

NOTE: Questions with respect to this information can be directed to Dave Goble at 707-961-2824 Ext. 117.

Public Notice

NEED FOR WATER CONSERVATION EFFECTIVE DURING THE WEEK OF DECEMBER 9, 2013
NORTH GUALALA WATER COMPANY

Due to the recent lack of rainfall and reduced flows in the Gualala River, the California Department of Public Health and North Gualala Water Company are advising residents that are served by the Company to reduce water consumption for the next week. A notice will be issued each week if conservation efforts are necessary.

At this time the North Gualala Water Company cannot meet required Gualala River stream flow bypass requirements imposed by its water rights permit. In order to pump water from its wells located adjacent to the North Fork of the Gualala River, the Gualala River flow must be above specified levels throughout the year. The Department of Public Health – Drinking Water Program requires the Company to pump water to serve its customers regardless of the flow in the Gualala River.

For more information on the issue or ways to conserve water call:

North Gualala Water Company
(707) 884-3579

California Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, Mendocino District Office at (707) 576-2145.

(6803) December 13, 2013

From: Info Alerts
To: kmorgan@mcn.org
Subject: IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER CONSERVATION POLICIES
Date: Wednesday, January 15, 2014 4:18:21 PM

INFO ALERT

IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER CONSERVATION POLICIES

Many California communities are facing critical water shortages. The Sea Ranch is very fortunate to have a license to draw water from under the Gualala River, and a water storage reservoir which helps minimize the problems associated with droughts. As you may know, we typically draw water from the reservoir during the dry season and refill it from our wells in the rainy season. However, we can't pump water unless the river meets minimum flow requirements established by the state. The current drought has limited the river to a trickle therefore restricting our ability to pump water to our homes or replenish the reservoir. While our reservoir still has adequate reserves to meet our needs for several months, the time has come to conserve our reserves in the event the drought continues.

In short, while our water resources are not drying up as in other communities, the drought has limited our ability to draw from our water resources. To do so would violate the terms and conditions of our water license. There may come a time when we will need to seek relief from those restrictions, but we must first attempt to manage the drought through conservation.

This isn't our first drought and isn't likely to be our last - most members don't need to be told by the Association to conserve water. We all know water is an expensive and finite resource. That said, we can and should do more. I am asking each Sea Rancher and lodging guest to limit personal use of water and avoid unnecessary water use.

As a part of this effort and in conjunction with the California Public Utilities Commissions and the State Water Resources Control Board, TSRA is implementing the policies listed below. This is by no means an exhaustive list, but should voluntary use restrictions not result in meaningful reductions in water use, TSRA can apply to the CPUC to take stronger action including mandatory restrictions and associated penalties.

I apologize for any inconvenience, but with your help and cooperation we can weather (no pun intended) this drought by appropriately managing our water resources.

The following policies will be implemented immediately. Water Company employees, Sea Ranch Security and our facility monitors will be working with the membership to help ensure understanding and cooperation. These policies will also be included in the next water billing, and can be found on the TSRA website. All property management companies will also be notified by letter of these policies.

FRANK M. BELL

Community Manager and
CEO – The Sea Ranch Water Company

MEMBERS AND GUESTS should discontinue all non-essential water use through the following policies and restrictions:

1) Discontinue use of water for washing cars and other equipment - if equipment needs to be washed to properly operate, then use a shut off nozzle on the hose;
2) Discontinue the use of water for washing buildings, driveways, roadways, and decks;
3) Please do not use defective plumbing connections and broken sprinklers – make sure all household connections are free from leaks and drips.
4) Water for construction purposes is limited to that necessary to the construction itself – other methods should be used for dust control and backfill compacting.
5) Water or landscaping must be limited to new plantings using only the water minimally necessary for plant survival;
6) Discontinue use of hand held hoses without a shut off valve for any landscape watering;
7) Discontinue use of water for decorative fountains or ponds unless the device or installation uses recycled water;
8) Discontinue use of water for filling or re-filling hot-tubs and private swimming pools;

Members can also assist in this effort by limiting household use – shorter showers, short cycle dishwashers and washing machines, and reduce the amount of water running from faucets.

Members may also want to check on unoccupied neighbor homes to limit unauthorized water use and/or noticeable leaks. The Water Company or Security should be contacted if unauthorized water use is noticed.

Members should notify Sea Ranch Security if anyone is seen drawing water from a Sea Ranch hydrant. The only people authorized to use hydrants are TSRA employees, the Fire Department, and the Shepherd. Contractors are not authorized to use TSRA water without a permit and a meter.

THE ASSOCIATION – will be reducing water use through the following policies:

1) Water use at all three recreation centers will be closely monitored – members and guests are expected to reduce shower use and running faucets. Facility monitors will assist in the noticing and management of these policies. Shower facilities at Ohlson Recreation will be shut off. Moonraker Pool will remain open for the time being – it uses less water than the average home, but could be closed at a later date.
2) TSRA will cease washing vehicles and equipment unless such cleaning is

necessary for safe and efficient operation;

3) Conservation signs will be posted at all facilities;
4) TSRA will limit or cease irrigation except in cases where the survival of required landscaping is in jeopardy.
5) Monitor and contact customers with high water use;
6) Security will monitor all hydrants for unauthorized use;
7) The Sea Ranch Water Company has water conservation kits available to the membership upon request.

No virus found in this message.
Checked by AVG - www.avg.com
Version: 2014.0.4259 / Virus Database: 3681/7005 - Release Date: 01/15/14

NORTH GUALALA WATER COMPANY

PO BOX 1000
Gualala, CA 95445
Ph. 707-884-3579
FAX 707-884-1620
ngwco.com

May 23, 2014

Gualala River Watershed Council
PO Box 1269
Gualala, CA 95445

Re: Letter of support for the Gualala River Watershed Council (GRWC)

To Whom it May Concern,

The North Gualala Water Company fully supports the Gualala River Watershed Council's Flow Bank Program proposal for funding by the North Coast Integrated Regional Water Management Plan.

Installing rainwater catchment systems within our water district will not only provide needed water conservation efforts to alleviate impacts from the current drought but will also provide long-term sustainable water use in the future. This program is highly relevant and well in line with the focus of our Company's water conservation efforts and we are excited to be a partner in this venture.

We are well aware of the restoration and monitoring work done by the Gualala River Watershed Council and they have an excellent track record of completing cost effective projects on time and within budget. The Council's projects have improved the watershed and increased our knowledge of this valuable resource.

We strongly encourage the funding of this project and will provide assistance to the Council in the implementation of this program.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ David Bower
Secretary of North Gualala Water Company

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians
of the Stewarts Point Rancheria

May 23, 2014

To Whom It May Concern:

The Kashia Department of Environmental Planning of the Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria supports the Gualala River Watershed Council's Flow Bank Program proposal for funding by the North Coast Integrated Regional Water Management Plan.

The Tribe's only water source is the Wheatfield Fork of the Gualala River and installing rainwater catchment systems within our watershed will not only provide needed water conservation efforts to alleviate impacts from the current drought but will also provide long-term sustainable water use in the future. This program is highly relevant and well in line with the focus of the Tribe's water conservation efforts and we are excited to be a partner in this venture.

We are well aware of the restoration and monitoring work done by the Gualala River Watershed Council and they have an excellent track record of completing cost effective projects on time and within budget. The Council's projects have improved the watershed and increased our knowledge of this valuable resource.

We strongly encourage the funding of this project and will provide assistance to the Council in the implementation of this program.

Respectfully,

Nina Hapner
Director of Environmental Planning

CC: File

1420 Guerneville Road, Suite 1 • Santa Rosa, CA 95403
(707) 591-0580 • (707) 591-0583 Fax • email: tribalofc@stewartspoint.org

Box 129 • Cazadero, CA 95421

FORT ROSS VFD

Phone 707.847.3184

May 22, 2014

Dear Ms. Morgan,

The threat of wildland fires is a very real concern for the Fort Ross VFD. Our response area is a 55 square-mile wildland/urban intermix community that faces extreme fire hazards. Terrain is extremely steep and almost entirely accessed by narrow dirt roads, with homes scattered throughout. We have very heavy fuel loading, and summer and fall months are characterized by extreme fire weather and high exposure to threat of human-caused ignition.

The availability of water for firefighting has become problematic for us in recent years. For firefighting, we rely on the limited water that landowners can provide, and on widely spaced ponds and reservoirs. There is no central water system, and there are no hydrants. Regulations restricting the damming of creeks have eliminated several ponds that we used to rely on for supply, and drastically limited the amount of water available to us for firefighting, especially in the dry fall months. Absent other water, in a fire emergency, we are forced to take water directly from streams and creeks. Changing weather patterns are of special concern, as our streams and creeks are drying much earlier than in the past, extending the fire season and further limiting available water for firefighting and increasing the time and distance we need to travel during a fire to refill engines.

Our response area is very large and our road infrastructure is poor; it can take more than an hour to get from one corner of our district to the other. Needless to say, having access to centrally located water sources is a crucial need for the VFD. In order to shorten response times across the area, we maintain four fire stations. Ideally, we would greatly appreciate a tank at each station. The tanks that this grant program will provide could prove essential in the event of a wildfire, potentially helping us save thousands of acres and the lives of our citizens. We cannot overstate the importance of adding more water supply that we could access for fire suppression.

Since the 1950s, we have had seven significant (100 plus acres) wildfires that have burned 24,652 acres. Notably, the 1978 Creighton Ridge Fire burned more than 11,000 acres and 61 structures largely within our response area. The likelihood for a large scale wildland fire is great and potential social and economic costs are very high. This program will help us mitigate wildland fire risk and better serve our community.

Our volunteers will provide labor to help coordinate the project and assist the installation contractor (who is also a VFD member) to get the tanks on line.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this valuable program.

Steve Ginesi

Chief Steve Ginesi
Fort Ross Volunteer Fire Department

SOPER-WHEELER CO. LLC
TREE FARMING SINCE 1904

William Morrison, Coastal District Manager
PO Box 39, Ft. Bragg, CA 95437
(707)964-4815, (530)463-7521fax
bmorrison@soperwheeler.com

May 23, 2014

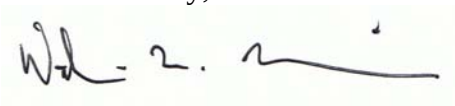
Letter of support for the Gualala River Watershed Council (GRWC)

In my capacity as Coastal District Manager for the Soper-Wheeler Company, LLC, I fully support the GRWC's Flow Bank Program proposal for project funding by the North Coast Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (NCIRWMP).

The proposed work in our watershed is highly relevant and well in line with the focus of our company's mandatory compliance for promotion of water conservation efforts to our ratepayers.

Soper-Wheeler Company, LLC guarantees the availability of the necessary facilities and critical personnel in order to ensure GRWC's successful implementation of the Flow Bank Program's projects as outlined in their proposal to NCIRWMP.

Yours sincerely,



William Morrison

Gualala Ranch Association
P.O. Box 203
Cazadero, CA 95421

Kathleen Morgan, Executive Director
Gualala River Watershed Council
P.O. Box 1269
Gualala, CA 95445

May 25, 2014

Dear Ms. Morgan

The Gualala Ranch Association (GRA) fully supports the Gualala River Watershed Council's Flow Bank proposal for funding by the North Coast Integrated Regional Water Management Plan.

Installing rainwater catchment systems will not only augment our ongoing water conservation efforts to alleviate impacts from the current drought but will also provide long-term sustainable water use in the future.

As a member of the Coast Ridge Community Forest, the GRA has joined their efforts in promoting water conservation to its members. The Gualala Ranch subdivision is located in the South Fork basin of the Gualala River watershed and is comprised of xx parcels with approximately 40 full time residences. Tributaries in the South Fork basin have extreme low flows or non-existent flows during the summer months. Shallow wells and springs run dry during the non-rainy season forcing residents to divert water from the nearby streams and creeks. In addition, the Fort Ross Volunteer Fire Department relies on available water from the streams and creeks further exacerbating the water shortage due to climate variability. Planning process/ management plans, working with landowners and are eager. The major issues they raise as sustainable water sources.

We strongly encourage the funding of this program and will partner with the Coast Ridge Community Forest and the Gualala River Watershed Council in the implementation of The Flow Bank program.

Sincerely,

Jeramiah Arthur, President
Gualala Ranch Association

McKenzie Creek Road Association
28725 Bohan Dillon Rd.
Cazadero, CA 95421

Kathleen Morgan, Executive Director
Gualala River Watershed Council
P.O. Box 1269
Gualala, CA 95445

May 25, 2014

Dear Ms. Morgan,

As a resident of the Sea View subdivision and the secretary/treasurer of the McKenzie Creek Road Association, I want to express my support of the Gualala River Watershed Council's proposal for funding by the North Coast Integrated Regional Water Management Plan.

The Sea View Ranch subdivision lies within the watershed of the south fork of the Gualala River. It spans an area between Bohan Dillon and King Ridge roads, and there are also some parcels that are accessed from beyond the end of the paved section of Bohan Dillon as well. The number of full time homesteads in the Sea View subdivision is between 30 and 35.

Most people get their water from a spring and when flows are low in the dry season water scarcity not only impacts the Sea View residents but the Fort Ross Volunteer Fire Department that is forced to take water directly from the streams and creeks in the event of a fire.

This project will greatly assist our ongoing water conservation efforts. In addition to the water conservation efforts employed by many of the residents, this project will greatly improve our water resources given the changing weather patterns we are now experiencing. Variable climate conditions have already impacted threatened salmonid populations in the watershed. Rainwater catchment systems can increase water security, improve fire protection, and result in more reliable instream flows for fish and other aquatic life during the dry season.

I strongly encourage the funding of this program as a valuable water conservation effort in the current drought situation.

Sincerely,

Ken Genetti
Secretary/Treasurer
tambura@mcn.org
(707) 847-3666

YUROK TRIBE

190 Klamath Boulevard • Post Office Box 1027 • Klamath, CA 95548

DECLARTION OF DROUGHT
YUROK TRIBE
YUROK RESERVATION
KLAMATH, CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO: 14-08

DATE APPROVED: January 29, 2014

SUBJECT: RESOLUTION OF THE YUROK TRIBAL COUNCIL DECLARING AN EMERGENCY AND IMMINENT THREAT OF DIASASTER DUE TO DROUGHT CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE YUROK RESERVATION AND REGION

WHEREAS, the Yurok Tribe adopted its Constitution which was certified on November 24, 1993, with a primary purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of the Yurok Tribal membership; and

WHEREAS, the Yurok Tribal Council is the governing body of the Yurok Tribe pursuant to Article IV, Section 5 of the Yurok Constitution; and

WHEREAS, the Yurok Tribal Council has a duty to protect life and property of Yurok Tribal members and the Yurok Reservation by mitigating the potential damage from disaster; and

WHEREAS, the Yurok Tribal Tribe has federally reserved fish and water rights that may be impacted by drought conditions or actions by federal, state and other entities; and

WHEREAS, the Yurok Reservation and the region is now entering its second year of significant reduction of rain fall; and

WHEREAS, drought conditions have become worse and water delivery limitations are expected to be increased in this second year of less than average rain fall, creating emergency conditions on the Yurok Reservation, the region and the watersheds within the Klamath/Trinity River Basins; and

WHEREAS, the in stream flow of all rivers within the Klamath/Trinity River Basins are at risk. It is anticipated that insufficient instream flows will be available to protect the Tribe's fish and water resources; and

WHEREAS, the Yurok Reservation and Tribal resources is placed in great jeopardy because of the lack of precipitation and snow pack, and the Yurok Tribal Council must act proactively to prevent an imminent disaster; and

Phone: (707) 482-1350 • Fax: (707) 482-1377

WHEREAS, due to drought conditions it is unlikely that the water conditions in the Klamath and Trinity River Basins will be adequate to meet the essential water supply needs of the Yurok Reservation or the Tribe's fisheries resources this spring, summer and fall; and

WHEREAS, the adverse environmental, economic, and social impacts of the drought pose an imminent threat or disaster and threaten to cause widespread harm to people, business, property, natural resources, wildlife and recreation on the Yurok Reservation and the region; and

WHEREAS, due to drought conditions the Yurok Tribe and the Yurok Economic Development Corporation businesses and employees are faced with economic hardships in part brought on by lack of business caused by low flow and drought conditions; and

WHEREAS, the Yurok Tribe has a constitutional obligation to protect its cultural resources, including villages, prayer sites, view sheds, fishing holes and other cultural properties throughout Yurok Ancestral Territory, and this drought has the potential to adversely impact Yurok cultural resources; and

WHEREAS, the State of California has suspended certain environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act requirements pursuant to its emergency declaration and this lack of review could negatively impact Tribal trust and cultural resources.

WHEREAS, drought conditions result in a public health threat due to increased wild land and community fire threats exacerbated by a lack of adequate fire protection, including but not limited to lack of fire suppression infrastructure, fire protection services, limited evacuation routes and a single lane state highway; and

WHEREAS, drought conditions increase public health threats due to sub-standard housing that lack current fire code compliance due to structure age and condition; a lack of 100 feet defensible space residence and community facility perimeter and a lack of sufficient water storage capacity for fire suppression; and

WHEREAS, drought conditions result in a public health threat due to increased threat to drinking water resources for Tribal and community water systems that results from a reliance upon surface water systems and annual water flows in tributary creeks and a lack of individual and community water wells; and

WHEREAS, drought conditions increase public health threats due to impacted water quality that results from illegal and egregious diversions of water for marijuana cultivation, illegal chemical dumping from unfettered marijuana cultivation and a lack of law enforcement resources for enforcement and environmental cleanup. Illegal marijuana grows regularly tap into community water system delivery lines; and

WHEREAS, the Yurok Tribe has senior federally reserved water rights. These rights include but are not limited to streams within the Yurok Reservation necessary to provide habitat for fish

and other wildlife and as sources for community and individual water systems. Tribal federally reserved water rights extend to all tributaries and mainstem instream flows within the Klamath/Trinity River Basins necessary to support tribal beneficial uses and dependent cultural and natural resources.

WHEREAS, since time immemorial, fisheries resources of the Klamath/Trinity River Basins are integral to the Yurok way of life for subsistence, culture, and commerce; and

WHEREAS, the Yurok Tribe has a federally reserved fishing right and associated senior water rights; and

WHEREAS, flows in tributaries of the Klamath/Trinity River Basins and the mainstem Klamath River are near or below the lowest levels that have ever been recorded for this time of the year and indications are that this trend will continue into the foreseeable future;

WHEREAS, insufficient instream flows degrade fish habitat conditions resulting in low survival of fish populations the Tribe depends upon, and making certain fish populations, such as wild spring chinook and coho salmon, vulnerable to extirpation from such extremely dry conditions.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: that the Yurok Tribal Council declares that a local emergency and imminent threat of disaster exists on the Yurok Reservation due to drought conditions, and that the Yurok Tribal Council does enact emergency authorities under the Yurok Tribal Constitution to mitigate this threat and protect the people, lands and resources of the Yurok Reservation.

C*E*R*T*I*F*IC*A*T*I*O*N

This is to certify that this Resolution Number 14-08 was approved at a duly called meeting of the Yurok Tribal Council on January 29, 2014, at which a quorum was present, and that this Resolution Number 14-08 was adopted [by Consensus in accordance with Tribal tradition and Article V, Section 6 and OR by a vote of 7 for and 0 opposed and 0 abstentions in accordance with] Article IV, Section 5(j) of the Constitution of the Yurok Tribe. This Resolution Number 14-08 has not been rescinded or amended in any way.

DATED THIS 29th DAY OF JANUARY, 2014

Thomas P. O'Rourke, Sr., Chairperson
Yurok Tribal Council

ATTEST:

Taralyn Ipina, Executive Assistant

April 11, 2014

Pacific Regional Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Attention: Amy Dutschke, Regional Director
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

Ms. Dutschke,

On January 29, 2014, the Yurok Tribe declared a state of emergency due to the ongoing drought conditions in our area. Immediately thereafter, we contacted Indian Health Services and contracted with a local engineering firm to begin planning for expected drought impacts. We are in regular contact with our Indian Health Services Engineers, who are assisting us with technical assistance where possible. However, Indian Health Services lacks funding mitigation measures.

Our upriver community water systems are surface systems that rely upon creeks to provide water to the water systems. The existing community water systems were designed by Indian Health Services and developed when the upriver tribal communities did not have electrical power. . If the creeks dry up or are diverted, then our water systems become inoperable.

Due to our recent community electrification projects, three of the four upriver community water systems now have electricity, which could allow the installation of ground wells. In addition, we have many residences that are on their own surface water systems that may have difficulty keeping water flowing into their residences. During a drought, it is also imperative that we increase law enforcement to eradicate illegal marijuana growing operations on the reservation.

The State Water Board recently advised us that the wells serving the Klamath community are unusable during drought conditions due to salt water intrusion. We are exploring the installation of a new well, with a sanitary seal in areas that will not be subject to salt water intrusion.

Our tribal communities have also been inundated by illegal marijuana grow operations. These out of town growers are moving into remote areas of the reservation further impacting water resources. During a drought, we cannot survive if water is diverted for illegal grow operations. Our tribal police do not have the resources to effectively address this problem. The problem far exceeds tribal capability alone. During non-drought years we fight to keep our community systems in water during the summer months. During a drought, even without the illegal diversions, it will be difficult if not impossible to keep the creeks flowing.

We are asking for financial assistance from the Bureau of Indian affairs to assist the Tribe in mitigating drought impacts to our tribal communities and ensuring safe drinking water during this difficult time. Funding will be used for a variety of measures, including drilling wells, water storage, conservation, and enforcement.

Sincerely,

Thomas P. O'Rourke,

Chairman of the Yurok Tribe

Dear Water System Customer

In February 2014, the State of California declared a State of Emergency due to the anticipated statewide water shortages citing a lack of rainfall and snow pack during the winter of 2013/2014. The Yurok Tribe has also declared a State of Emergency due to a reduced amount of rain this winter. In response the Yurok Public Utilities District is taking steps to plan for uncertainty in case of water shortages that may occur this year.

During any anticipated drought, water conservation and reducing water waste is critical. In response, the Yurok Public Utilities District is increasing the monitoring of water consumption and initiation of a proactive leak management program to address water waste.

A review of your water usage from your monthly meter readings indicates that your household is using water in excess of normal household use. There are several factors that could be contributing to an overuse of water, including plumbing leaks, faulting plumbing fixtures, excessive outside water use, etc.

The customer is responsible for repairing all leaks on their side of the meter.
Please take immediate steps to fix leaks on your side of the meter and to repair or replace leaky faucets, toilets or other plumbing problems in preparation for possible drought related water restrictions.

The Yurok Public Utilities District will keep customers posted throughout the upcoming months on the possible need to limit water usage should the drought impact our water resources.

ADOPTING A WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM AND WATER SUPPLY EMERGENCY ORDINANCE

WHEREAS, article X, section 2 of the California Constitution declares that waters of the State are to be put to beneficial use, that waste, unreasonable use, or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that water be conserved for the public welfare; and

WHEREAS, conservation of current water supplies and minimization of the effects of water supply shortages that are the result of drought are essential to the public health, safety and welfare; and

WHEREAS, regulation of the time of certain water use, manner of certain water use, design of rates, method of application of water for certain uses, installation and use of water-saving devices, provide an effective and immediately available means of conserving water; and

WHEREAS, California Water Code sections 375 et seq. empower any public entity which supplies water at retail or wholesale to adopt and enforce a water conservation program to reduce the quantity of water used by those within its service area after holding a public hearing and making appropriate findings of necessity for the adoption of a water conservation program; and

WHEREAS, Water Code section 375, subdivision (c) defines "public entity" to include a city, county, special district, water authority, or any other municipal public corporation or district; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Water Code section 376 and Government Code 6061, the Westhaven Community Services District ("WCSD") must publish in a newspaper of general circulation any ordinance or resolution adopting a water conservation program within 10 days after its adoption; and

WHEREAS, Water Code section 377 establishes that, from the publication of an ordinance or resolution pursuant to section 376 until the repeal of the ordinance or end of the emergency, it is a misdemeanor punishable by up to 30 days in county jail and/or a fine of up to $1,000 for any person to violate a requirement of the water conservation program; and

WHEREAS, Water Code sections 350 *et seq.* empower the WCSD to declare a water service emergency and to adopt such regulations and restrictions on the delivery of water and water consumption for public use as will in the Board's sound discretion conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit with particular regard to domestic use, sanitation and fire protection; and

WHEREAS, WCSD does not have sufficient water storage capacity to forecast into the future whether available water is likely to diminish, which means that it is impractical for WCSD to design and implement a multi-step drought response conservation program; and

WHEREAS, WCSD has the ability to monitor water supply and consumption on a weekly or daily basis and is therefore able to observe in close to real time when drought causes water supply to diminish such that water consumption threatens to exceed water supply; and

WHEREAS, current consumption of water supplied by WCSD on a per household basis averages less than 100 gallons per day, and WCSD customers have, on average, adopted most water conservation measures traditionally included in a water conservation program; and

WHEREAS, WCSD long-ago implemented a rate structure designed to encourage water conservation; and

WHEREAS, given the WCSD's lack of water storage capacity, should it be observed that water consumption threatens to exceed water supply a water supply emergency would exist; and

WHEREAS, the remaining, effective means to further conserve water is to adopt in advance, and to implement and enforce, in the event the Board declares a water shortage emergency, those comprehensive water conservation measures that shall be taken should a drought threaten that water supply may be insufficient to meet traditional demand; and

WHEREAS, comprehensive water conservation measures taken to avoid a drought-induced supply shortfall will allow the WCSD to delay or avoid imposing water rationing or more drastic measures to restrict or allocate water consumption; and

WHEREAS, on May 21, 2014, the WCSD held a public hearing and made appropriate findings of necessity for the adoption of a Water Conservation Program and Water Supply Emergency Ordinance ; and

WHEREAS, upon the adoption of a resolution finding and declaring the existence of a drought emergency or water shortage emergency pursuant to California Water Code sections 350 et seq. and sections 71640 et seq., the WCSD shall be authorized to implement the provisions of the Water Conservation Program and Water Supply Emergency Ordinance hereby established by this Ordinance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the WCSD, as follows:

1. This Ordinance is effective immediately upon adoption or as otherwise established by State law; and

2. Pursuant to Water Code section 376 and Government Code section 6061, the WCSD shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation this ordinance adopting a water conservation program within 10 days after its adoption; and

3. This Ordinance establishes regulations to be implemented during times of declared water shortages, or declared water shortage emergencies; and

4. When the WCSD Board of Directors ("Board") finds that in the preceding week water supply, measured as total source capacity and excluding water in storage in the two open reservoirs, was no more than 110% of total consumption in that same preceding week (including any leakage from WCSD's distribution system), the Board may find that a water shortage emergency exists. A water shortage emergency, once declared pursuant to this subparagraph, shall remain in effect until the Board finds that the conditions specified in this paragraph no longer exist.

5. Excepting in the event of a breakage or failure of an impoundment, pipe line or conduit causing an immediate emergency, any Board declaration of a water shortage emergency shall be made after a public hearing on the declaration of emergency, with notice of the time and place of the hearing published pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code at least seven days prior to the date of the hearing in a newspaper printed, published and circulated within Humboldt County, California. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall also be posted at the bulletin board at the Westhaven Fire Hall. At any hearing conducted pursuant to this paragraph, consumers of WCSD-supplied water shall have an opportunity to be heard to protest against the declaration and to present their respective needs to the Board.

6. For the duration of a declared water shortage emergency, the following mandatory conservation measures shall apply to all WCSD customers:

    a. Landscape irrigation is prohibited unless the General Manager finds that landscape irrigation is necessary for erosion control; or if a state or local Fire Marshal specifies landscape irrigation that is necessary for fire protection.

    b. Washing down hard or paved surfaces, including but not limited to sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios or alleys, is prohibited except when necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards, and then only by use of hand-held bucket or similar container.

    c. Using water to wash or clean a vehicle, including but not limited to any automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, boat, motor home, or trailer, whether motorized or not, is prohibited, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container.

    d. All water leakage in customers' water distribution systems shall be repaired within seven(7) days of the declaration of a water shortage emergency. For purposes of this subparagraph, "water leakage" means leakage from any hoses, fittings, valves, faucets, toilets or above- or below-ground pipes. For purposes of this ordinance, "customer" includes the owner of record and the occupant (if distinct from the owner) of the assessor's parcel to which WCSD supplies water.

    e. Pursuant to Water Code § 71601(b), the WCSD may conduct an audit of a customer's water use with the aim to determine whether landscape has been irrigated in violation of this Ordinance or whether the customer has unrepaired leakage in violation of this Ordinance. Audits conducted pursuant to this subparagraph shall be performed in a manner as determined to be appropriate by the General Manager.

    f. In the event the General Manager determines that there is unrepaired leakage in the customer's water distribution system, the General Manager shall notify the customer of the existence and (if feasible) the location and flow rate of any leakage.

    g. If, pursuant to subparagraph 6(f) above, a customer has been notified of unrepaired leakage, then the customer shall repair the leakage within three (3) days unless other arrangements have been made with the General Manager.

    h. Upon declaration of a water shortage emergency, the WCSD's leak forgiveness policy is suspended for the duration of the declared water shortage emergency.

7. If the General Manager determines that a customer has violated any of the mandatory water conservation measures in paragraph 6, above, then WCSD shall impose the penalties provided by this paragraph.

    a. The General Manager shall provide written notice to the customer. The notice shall be dated and shall specify the address, the nature of the violation, list the steps that must be taken to comply with this Ordinance and the name and telephone number of a District staff person from whom additional information can be obtained. In addition, the notice shall advise the customer that suspension of water service to the customer's property will result from continued non-compliance. These provisions are for a first violation within any consecutive twelve month period.

b. If, within seven (7) days, the customer fails to comply with the requirements of the notice the General Manager provided pursuant to subparagraph 7(a) above, then a second violation shall occur and the General Manager shall issue a second notice to the customer containing the information specified in subparagraph 7(a) above. A customer who has committed a second violation shall be fined in an amount not to exceed Fifty Dollars ($50.00), which shall be charged to and billed on the customer's account.

If in the discretion of the General Manager, satisfactory progress is being made on steps to correct the violation, a second notice will not be issued and no further action shall be taken.

c. If, within a seven (7) days, the customer fails to comply with the requirements specified in the notice the General Manager provided to the customer pursuant to subparagraph 7(b) above, a third violation shall occur and the General Manager shall issue a third notice to the customer containing the information specified in subparagraph 7(b) above. A customer who has committed a third violation shall be fined in an amount not to exceed Two Hundred Dollars ($200.00), which shall be charged to and billed on the water user's account.

The third notice shall also notify the customer that WCSD will suspend water service to the customer's property within ten (10) calendar days unless the customer is in compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance. Suspension of water service shall conform to the notice requirements and procedures for termination of water service that are established in WCSD Resolution 2013-6. Suspension of water service pursuant to this subparagraph shall remain in effect until the customer is in compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance or until the water supply emergency is no longer in effect, whichever occurs first.

d. The General Manager shall have the authority to extend any deadlines by a period not to exceed 30 days.

Passed and adopted this Twenty-First day of May 2014, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Hankin, Moon, Phipps, Smith, Verick
NOES:
ABSTAIN:
ABSENT:

Gregory Smith, President
Westhaven Community Services District

ATTEST:

Richard Swisher, General Manager
and
Acting Secretary,
Westhaven Community Services District