ATTACHMENT 2: DROUGHT IMPACTS

Drought Impacts

The San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (SLDMWA) was established in January of 1992 and consists of water agencies representing approximately 2,100,000 acres of 29 federal and exchange water service contractors within the western San Joaquin Valley, San Benito and Santa Clara counties. One of the primary purposes of establishing the Authority was to assume the operation and maintenance (O&M) responsibilities of certain United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Central Valley Project (CVP) facilities, and do so at an optimum level and at a lower cost than the USBR. In addition, SLDMWA serves the information and representation needs of our members by developing, providing and disseminating information to legislative, administrative and judicial bodies concerning a variety of issues and by developing and coordinating programs for irrigation efficiency.

Since the early 1990's, CVP water allocations have been significantly reduced due to drought conditions and Delta pumping restrictions resulting from the passage of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA), and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) salmon and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Delta smelt biological opinions. The 2014 drought has further compounded the issue, with the 2014 CVP supply delivery of **0%** of its full contract amounts, which has been devastating to the SLDMWA Member Agencies. In a recent operations report to the Executive Director (June 4, 2014), SLDMWA noted that low delta inflow, particularly low San Joaquin River flows in May, has limited pumping at the Jones pumping plant to minimum levels. And with upstream releases primarily managed to meet upstream senior water rights demands and D1641 standards, "…water available for exports will be barely enough to supply minimum pumping through most of the summer." Furthermore, the report noted that the federal share of San Luis Reservoir has dropped by 58 thousand acre-feet (TAF), and with minimum CVP pumping expected during the summer, the drawdown of the CVP-share of San Luis Reservoir is expected to be steep. The report also noted that CVP deliveries in May were about 120 TAF or 55% below the 15-year average. Finally, as part of its operations management, SLDMWA made preliminary allocation projections based upon the USBR's latest operations forecast. As noted in this report, if dry conditions continue into 2015, the application projections are 50% for urban, 0% for agricultural service and 75% for the Exchange Contractors and federal refuges. In fact, at the January 9, 2014 Board of Directors meeting, it was noted that the C.W. Jones Pumping Plant operated only one unit over the entire month of December, pumping 60,454 AF of water as compared to 179,362 AF of water in December of 2012.

In addition to local CVP contractors being unable to meet existing agricultural demands within their service areas because of shortages, the USBR is also struggling to meet demands of certain Federal and State CVPIA-designated wildlife refuges. Reclamation has a contractual obligation under the CVPIA, and in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), to provide water deliveries to maintain and improve areas on wildlife refuges in the Central Valley (Level 2 deliveries). In addition to Level 2 deliveries, additional water supply (referred to as incremental Level 4 or IL4 supplies) is needed for optimal wildlife management. For the refuges south of the Delta, a total of 105,514 AF of IL4 supplies were identified as needed on an annual basis. The total 2012-2013 IL4 water delivery to the San Joaquin Valley refuges was 36,000 AF, or about 34% of the total IL4 supplies required. The 2013-2014 deliveries are anticipated to be significantly less. The lack of Level 4 supplies by Reclamation affects the refuges' ability to manage refuge habitat.

This proposal contains projects submitted by San Luis Water District (SLWD), the City of Patterson, Patterson Irrigation District (PID), Del Puerto Water District (DPWD) and Central California Irrigation District (CCID); details regarding how the 2014 drought is currently impacting these entities are described below. This proposal also contains an inter-regional project, the North Valley Regional Recycled Water Project; project

proponents for this project are DPWD and the Cities of Modesto and Turlock. Therefore, details regarding how the 2014 drought is currently impacting these cities is also included below.

San Luis Water District

SLWD is a CVP contractor, encompassing a service area of 64,502 acres. It provides municipal and industrial (M&I) water to the communities of Santa Nella (a disadvantaged community) and San Luis Hills and irrigation water for agricultural production.

M&I Impacts: Both San Luis Hills and Santa Nella received a 50% water allocation this year (2013) based on their historical five-year average use; in response, both communities have implemented the most severe drought response measures according to their drought contingency plans and have maximized their groundwater pumping capacity. Pre-drought per capita water use in both communities is already low, averaging just 65% of state average per capita use, and demands are predominantly met with water purchased from San Luis Water District. (Santa Nella County Water District does maintain one well which provides additional water blended with treated water used to provide water to lands that are either short on surface water supplies or are outside the permitted place of use for the SLWD surface water supplies.)

The communities of Santa Nella and San Luis Hills currently have a low water demand of 129 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). Additional reductions in M&I use may start to impact essential uses. Furthermore, low delivery volumes in the San Luis Canal have compromised drinking water quality. Total organic carbon compounds in delivered water has reached concentrations never before experienced, causing secondary water quality standard violations for total organic carbon (TOC) and total trihalomethanes (TTHMs). The drought and degrading water quality is requiring additional water treatment and flushing, increasing impacts to these communities. Reduced water sales are impacting the finances of both districts. San Luis Hills is seeking a 10% rate increase to stabilize its revenues. If the drought continues through 2015, both districts will need to extend water rationing and further raise rates to cover fixed financial obligations. Outdoor watering of landscapes would likely be banned, and household and business investments in exterior landscaping would be lost in addition to the local economic impacts to industry both directly and indirectly related to agriculture (for example, to date, agricultural employment has been reduced by 15-25% as a result of the drought).

Agricultural Impacts: Approximately 15% of the District's actively farmed acreage (about 6,000 acres of the overall 35,000 acres in production) has been fallowed this year, in addition to the removal of 400 acres of permanent tree crops, as a result of the 0% CVP water allocation. This fallowing translates to a loss of over $18 million. Almost all growers in the district are deficit irrigating, which is expected to impact this and next year's crop yields by 20-40%. SLWD has purchased over 20 TAF of water on the open market at an average delivered cost to the grower of $940/AF, which is about a six-fold increase in unit water cost compared to CVP water. Most growers in the district have depleted their financial reserves paying for supplemental water. To date, agricultural employment has been reduced by 15-25% as a result of the drought. If the drought continues through 2015, 20-50% of the growers could go bankrupt and tens of millions of dollars of investment in orchard crops would likely be lost. It is critical that all potential supplemental water projects are implemented as soon as possible to prevent a catastrophic collapse of agricultural operations in SLWD.

City of Patterson

The City of Patterson potable water supply is solely dependent on groundwater in the Delta-Mendota Groundwater Subbasin beneath the Corcoran Clay. Although the groundwater basin is not presently in overdraft condition, as this summer continues, municipal and agricultural pumpers will intensify pumping to make up for shortfalls in CVP deliveries and surface water diversions, stressing the groundwater basin by reducing groundwater levels and increasing the potential for water quality impacts (for example, increased pumping of higher-quality deep groundwater will increase a downward gradient, potentially pulling poorer quality shallower water into the higher-quality deeper zones). Additionally, the declining groundwater levels translate to economic impacts as wells go out of service due to water quality impacts, pumping capacity

decreases and pumping energy costs increase. With repeated drought years (2015), there may be the possibility of overdrafting the groundwater basin if measures are not taken to lessen the demand on the basin.

Patterson Irrigations District

Due to 2014 drought conditions, Patterson Irrigation District (PID) is at risk of not meeting existing agricultural water demands. PID typically delivers 40,700 AF of agricultural water during a normal year. This includes river diversions (pre-1914), CVP allocations, and pumped groundwater. The 2014 drought has eliminated CVP supplies to PID, significantly curtailed river diversions, and lowered groundwater levels in the underlying Delta-Mendota Subbasin, leading to higher pumping costs and reduced well yields. About 18% of the district's actively farmed acreage -- 2,300 acres -- has been fallowed due to the drought.

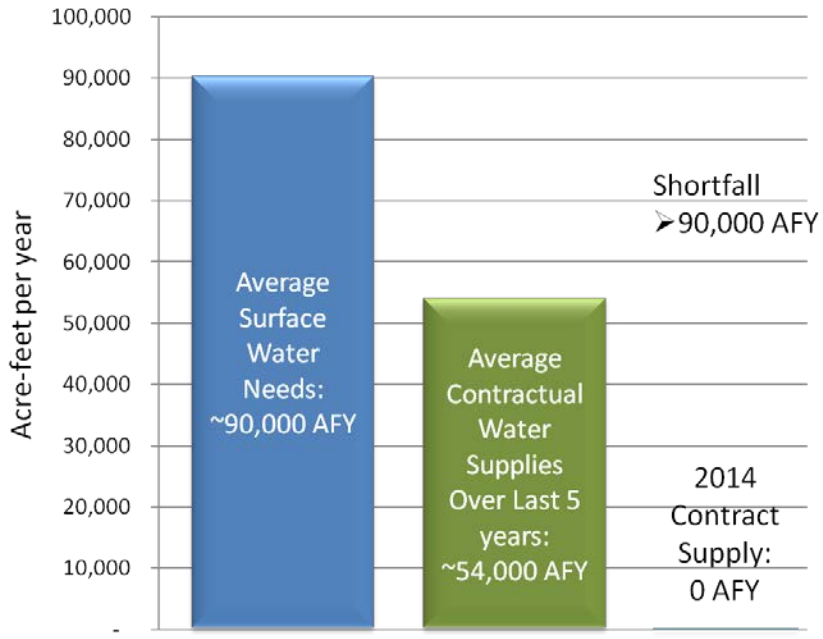
Continuation of the drought through 2015 will likely result in further restrictions on the District's supply from the San Joaquin River and will necessitate increased pumping of groundwater, which will further lower groundwater elevations, increase pumping costs, and degrade well yields. Growers will likely increase the amount of fallowed acreage. Orchard crops, which comprise approximately 30% of PID cropland, would be at significant risk of loss.

Del Puerto Water District

Del Puerto Water District (DPWD) provides agricultural irrigation water to approximately 45,000 acres of highly productive farmland in Stanislaus, San Joaquin, and Merced Counties with an annual production value of $130 million. Annual water demand is approximately 90 TAF (see Figure 1). DPWD's only source of water is its CVP contract with the USBR. As a CVP water contractor located south of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta, DPWD has experienced significant shortages and decreased reliability in the quantity of water it receives annually under the terms of its federal water service contract. The cumulative impact of successive reductions in CVP deliveries – 40% allocation in 2012, 20% allocation in 2013, and 0% allocation in 2014 – has been devastating to the district. This year, the DPWD estimates up to two-thirds of district acreage – nearly all irrigable land not planted to orchard or vine crops – will be fallowed because of the drought with production losses of $39 million. Tree and vine crops may require deficit irrigation, which could significantly impact yields, and some ultimately may need to be abandoned due to lack of water.

Over the last three years, DPWD has relied on water transfers at a unit cost of two to six times the cost of CVP contract water to augment its CVP deliveries. Supplemental water purchases at current prices are not sustainable and will drive growers into bankruptcy if continued much longer. DPWD growers have also increased pumping of groundwater from private wells, but quality and yield are highly variable and sustained pumping will adversely impact the underlying groundwater basin (primarily, the Delta-Mendota Subbasin). The cutback in CVP deliveries has resulted in significant economic hardship for agricultural producers and the surrounding farm economy. Continuation of the drought through 2015 will devastate the district. More than a quarter billion dollars of investment in orchard and vineyard crops would be at significant risk of total loss. Farm income and farm-related employment losses would increase sharply. Because so much of the economy on the west side of the valley is tied to agricultural production, impacts would ripple through the region's entire economy.

Figure 1: DPWD Water Supply Needs



In order to maintain the existing cropping patterns and economic conditions within its service area, DPWD needs to secure an alternate water supply to supplement CVP deliveries.

Central California Irrigation District

CCID is a member of the San Joaquin Exchange Contractors Water Authority (SJRECWA), composed of the San Luis Canal Company, the Firebaugh Canal Water District, the Columbia Canal Company and CCID. Based on a 1933 agreement with the Federal Government known as the Exchange Contract, the Exchange Contractors agreed to exchange where they receive their pre-1914 appropriated and riparian water rights from the San Joaquin and Kings River for guaranteed deliveries of 'substitute' water from Sacramento River via the Delta Mendota Canal. As a result of the drought, there is not enough water in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta alone to fulfill the USBR's contractual obligations to the Exchange Contractors, and so for the first time in history, the USBR has released water from Millerton Reservoir/Friant Dam into the San Joaquin River in May to meet those minimum obligations. (Note, these releases are intended to meet the needs of the Exchange Contractors for the months of April through October and do not affect other CVP deliveries) The SWRCB has, however, passed emergency regulations limiting the ability to divert the surface water released to the river (and therefore pumping into the Delta-Mendota Pool) in order to preserve water for 'health and safety uses'.

The total amount of water delivered to Exchange Contractors from Millerton Reservoir will depend on several hydrologic factors, including the amount of snowmelt runoff in the upper San Joaquin River Basin and the amount of CVP water pumped south form the Delta. At present, only critical year water demands will be met (or approximately 60% of normal year demands). As with CVP deliveries, continued reduced deliveries are anticipated if the drought continues into 2015.

City of Modesto

The City of Modesto (Modesto) has been actively pursuing water demand reductions through the implementation of water conservation rebate programs, public education, and plumbing retrofits. In addition, Modesto has planned for short-term shortages by in-lieu groundwater banking (using MID-supplied

surface water to offset groundwater use) and has maintained its groundwater pumping capacity as a means of making up supply shortfalls during dry years like the present one.
This year, as a result of the drought, Modesto will be receiving 40% less surface water -- approximately 12 MGD. In response, Modesto has been working since February to bring every available well into service to meet summer demands, and has increased groundwater pumping to address surface water shortfalls, pumping as much groundwater by May of this year as it had by August of last year. While this is viable as a short-term solution, it is not sustainable for more than a couple years. Modesto does not have the ability to bank water this winter and, if the drought continues, will only be able to invoke mandatory rationing to reduce groundwater pumping as much as possible.

As the drought deepens, both this summer and fall and into 2015, groundwater levels are expected to drop from increased groundwater pumping basin-wide. Modesto, along with other regional communities and irrigation districts, will continue to increasingly rely on its groundwater supplies, further exacerbating the situation. The City's pumping infrastructure will be strained, especially in the outlying communities and South Modesto which are dependent on groundwater and have fewer standby wells than the City's core, resulting in potential water delivery restrictions and infrastructure failure. South of the Tuolumne River, Modesto has very little reserve pumping capacity due to existing contaminant issues for which treatment requires a blending source. Increased pumping demands in this area could limit Modesto's ability to provide sufficient potable water supplies in this area. In the outlying communities of Hickman (which overlies the Turlock Subbasin) and Grayson (which overlies the Delta-Mendota Subbasin), Modesto currently operates two wells in each community to meet potable and fire flow demands. Should one of these wells go out of service due to dropping groundwater levels or groundwater quality degradation (which is very possible as these wells are not very deep and as local irrigation customers turn to groundwater to make up for shortfalls in irrigation deliveries), Modesto will have trouble meeting both potable and fire flow demands for these communities, putting at jeopardy the City's ability to meet daily demands.

City of Turlock

The City of Turlock (Turlock) currently serves a population of 70,000 and relies entirely on groundwater from the Turlock Subbasin for supply. Turlock has 24 potable groundwater wells that pump directly into the distribution system. In 2011, the groundwater elevations in the Turlock region were estimated at 62 feet below ground surface. Since the drought began, Turlock's water demand has remained steady; however, groundwater elevations have started declining and are approximately eleven feet lower overall. The continued decline of the groundwater elevations could impact Turlock's ability to deliver a reliable sustainable drinking water to its residents, businesses and industries. In addition, Turlock recently shut down a well due to arsenic level exceeding the maximum contaminant level. This well produced approximately 3,000 gallons per minute and is considered a large well in the system (representing approximately 9.5% of the City's total pumping capacity). Declining groundwater levels can exacerbate this problem and limit the City's ability to deliver water that meets the MCL.

Both municipal and agricultural pumpers have increased groundwater pumping from the three subbasins (Modesto, Turlock and Delta-Mendota Subbasins) to make up for surface water and CVP delivery reductions. If the drought continues into 2015, Turlock may experience worsening impacts including additional loss of supply as a result of decreased pumping capacity and/or further water quality degradation. This, in turn, will both exacerbate the overdraft conditions that currently exist in the Turlock Subbasin, and result in additional loss of supply, further impairing the City's ability to deliver safe reliable drinking water to the region. In response, Turlock may initiate mandatory water reductions, including water rationing.

Water Conservation Measures

The Westside-San Joaquin Region is a predominantly agricultural region with small municipalities dependent on groundwater for potable water supplies. For agricultural irrigators depending on CVP supplies for irrigation, **CVP contract deliveries for 2014 are 0%**. For those irrigation district who also have direct surface water diversion capacity (such as PID), surface water deliveries have been cut by the drought. In fact, on July 1st of this year, the State Water Resources Control Board passed an emergency ruling curtailing surface water diversions due to insufficient flows. These measures will limit the ability to divert water (and in some cases, require cessation of surface water diversions) to both protect senior water rights and ensure sufficient supplies to meet minimum health and safety needs. As such, all entities with projects in this proposal (including the Cities of Modesto and Turlock in the East Stanislaus IRWM Region, on behalf of the **North Valley Regional Recycled Water Program**) have taken measures to conserve water; these measures are described in more detail, below.

In July and August of 2013, the **San Luis & Delta Mendota Water Authority (SLDMWA)** recognized the pending drought situation (the low levels in the northern storage, the absence of precipitation by mid-November and minimal fish cuts during December and January) and forecasted an initial CVP allocation for Ag Service of 0%. This projection put the Water Authority and its Member Agencies on alert; additional attention to on-farm water conservation measures ensued. SLDMWA also stepped up its outreach efforts to both its irrigators and to the State and Federal legislatures, encouraging them to act swiftly to aid Valley farmers and to urge the Bureau of Reclamation to not take conserved water stored in San Luis and other reservoirs to meet the federal government's obligations. Additionally, the Water Authority has been actively seeking additional water via short-term transfers to make up for CVP delivery shortfalls and to minimize economic impacts to its Member Agencies.

The **San Luis Water District (SLWD)** has currently implemented several conservation measures in response to the drought; these include:

- Metering all agricultural and residential delivery points.
- Converting the residential water system to reclaimed water for fire protection and to agricultural (non-potable) water for landscape irrigation.
- Implementing Stage 1 Drought Conservation Measures for municipal and industrial use, cutting M&I supplies by 50% per the USBR M&I water shortage policy.
- Fallowing highly productive row crops and employing deficit irrigation on permanent crops (reducing water consumption by 23% as compared to this time last year).

In addition, SLWD has implemented ongoing communications with customers about the drought, including issuing an allocation letter to all customers in February, distributing a drought letter to all rural customers in March, and holding a Prop 218 hearing for a rate increase due to the drought in March.

If the drought continues into 2015, SLWD will attempt to secure as much supplemental water as possible. Currently the District implements 15 to 20 water acquisitions a year. However, as the 2014 0% CVP allocation has consumed 80% of the Districts water reserves, if 2015 is another year of 0% CVP deliveries, the projected carry-over water plus supplemental water for 2015 is projected to be 20,000 acre-feet. Therefore, in order to irrigate approximately 5,200 acres of the 32,000 acres of permanent crops, additional outside water would have to be secured. Though even with those supplies, approximately 84% of SLWD's permanent crops would be lost.

The **City of Patterson** already had an effective water conservation program in place prior to the onset of drought conditions. The City meters all of its services and has adopted a water service rate structure that includes multiple tiers to promote water conservation. In addition, the City's water waste ordinance

discourages water waste by mandating odd/even landscape watering and penalties for irrigation run-off. In 2008, the City began replacing its oldest water pipes, which had the highest frequency of leaks and repairs.

The City has a Drought Contingency Plan that it will enforce if well levels fall below the allowable thresholds. Since well levels have not yet been affected by a drought and associated increases in groundwater use in the Delta-Mendota Subbasin, groundwater pumping will continue under normal operations but with monthly monitoring. The Drought Contingency Plan contains three stages with the following restrictions:

- City Ordinance against negligent waste of water – continuous
- Volumetric billing, including increasing tier rates – continuous
- Stage I – voluntary 10% reduction with minor fines and increased outreach to encourage conservation
- Stage II – mandatory 20% reduction with public outreach and greater enforcement of fines
- Stage III – mandatory 50% reduction with extensive public outreach, extensive enforcement with higher fines and rates, and water rationing

In the interim, along with strongly enforcing mandatory water conservation measures such as restrictions on outdoor water use, bans on decorative fountains and water rationing, the City is also evaluating existing irrigation schedules to see where additional cuts can be made. The City is also hoping to implement Residential Turf Removal and High Efficiency Toilet Rebate Programs, should funding become available. These programs, along with the mandatory conservation measures associated with California laws SBx7-7, SB407, AB1881, and the California Green Building Code, will further increase conservation efforts and help offset the impacts of a continued drought.

Patterson Irrigation District (PID) developed a USBR Water Management Plan and has encouraged growers to implement water conservation management practices (such has high-efficiency irrigation methods) long before the 2014 drought. At present, approximately 30% of PID's cropland is using high-efficiency irrigation systems. In addition, PID has constructed two regional capture systems to recirculate tailwater and operational spills from the District.

PID started informing growers about the potential for a historically dry year as early as November 2013. As an agricultural water supplier, PID informed growers through mailers and meetings about the potential for drought and limited water supplies into 2014. In response to drought conditions and 0% CVP contract deliveries, the District reduced its land-based allocation to growers this year, and also adopted drought mitigation measures, which include rationing of available supplies if and when crop irrigation demands exceed available supplies. PID has also recommended on-farm conservation measures such as strategic deficit irrigation, limitation of surface drainage, and installation of high efficiency irrigation systems

Growers within the PID service area have reduced water use through deficit irrigation, fallowing, and deployment of sprinkler irrigation systems. Growers are also reducing water use by extending the time period between irrigations and are regularly monitoring their crops for stress. According to District records as of June 2014, approximately 2,300 acres have been fallowed within the PID service area this year, amounting to approximately 18% of the District's service area. These efforts have resulted in a reduction in irrigation deliveries of approximately 40% for the 2014 irrigation season as of June 2014 when compared to average historical deliveries for the same time period.

At present, PID is currently planning for continued drought conditions in 2015 and is planning to implements similar measures to current activities, including:

- Close communication with growers to provide the best available information on likely available water supply.
- Maximize drainage recirculation through the existing and proposed projects.

- Maximize conjunctive use of groundwater.
- Reduce land-based water allocations according to available water supply.
- Provide the best available information for on-farm conservation measures including strategic deficit irrigation and high-efficiency irrigation systems.
- Consider purchase and grower subscription pools for limited but very expensive supplemental surface water supplies.

PID is closely monitoring water supply conditions through the remainder of 2014 and will be keeping its growers informed about the likely water conditions they will face in 2015. If drought conditions continue into 2015, PID growers will be faced with further reductions of water deliveries, likely resulting in additional land fallowing. Under the most extreme conditions, growers may focus available water supplies on permanent crops in order to protect their financial investments in those crops and forego growing annual crops.

The **Del Puerto Water District (DPWD)** is wholly dependent on its CVP contract supply for agricultural water deliveries, and with a 0% contract delivery in 2014, there is no water to conserve. As a result of the 2014 Drought, DPWD's customers are not receiving any water from the CVP through DPWD's contract with the USBR. Because shortages have been inherent to the DPWD's contract for the past 2+ decades, water conservation is essential as a management tool, and the DPWD's growers employ only high efficiency irrigation practices at all times. In response to the current drought, DPWD is employing "negative strategies" to conserve water, meaning the fallowing of highly productive row crop land, elimination of cover crops, and even the early removal of trees prior to the end of their life cycle to utilize any supply available for younger, more productive orchards. When supplies are available from the District's CVP contract, and if supplemental supplies are acquired, allocations of supply are made on an equal-per-share irrigable acre basis. Additionally, DPWD performs ongoing communication with its customers. Correspondence regarding the 2014 Drought and associated cutback in CVP water allocations is included in Appendix 2.1.

Central California Irrigation District (CCID) has a 10-year in-District Water Conservation Plan that it has been actively been executing. Under this plan, CCID supports District level and on-farm conservation projects, including supporting projects that facilitate conversions to efficient on-farm irrigation systems, improvements to community ditch systems to improve delivery efficiency and reduce spills, and improvement of tail-water return opportunities back to the canal system.

CCID started irrigation deliveries in February of this year under a Critical Year allocation schedule. Under this schedule, the **maximum** quantity of water to each in-District grower on a per acre basis is 2.50 acre-feet per gross acre for Tier 1 allocations (those Tier 1 growers who receive USBR surface water), and 0.50 acre-feet per gross acre for Tier 2 allocations (those Tier 2 growers who will only receive CCID well water and no surface water). This translates to between 4.25 and 5.25 inches of water per gross acre per month for Tier 1 landowners, and 1 inch of water per gross acre per month for Tier 2 landowners. Additionally, landowners are allowed to use their water from February through November, although CCID will put in place strict monthly limits if and when the USBR makes deliveries to CCID from Friant Dam down the San Joaquin River and may reduce these amounts depending on USBR deliveries. CCID is also actively working to purchase water from outside sources to augment its supplies, and is providing ongoing communication with its landowners.

The **City of Modesto** is under Stage I of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan. At this stage, the City is requesting water use reductions of 10% to 20% and its residents have responded. Based on water usage data for the first six months of 2014, the community of Hickman has used over 12% less water than for the same period in 2013, while the community of Grayson has used over 16% less water and the City of Modesto, over its entire service area, has used approximately 10% less water than during the same period in 2013. This reduction has been achieved through conservation programs and public awareness campaigns over the past three years. Should the drought continue through 2015, the City will implement Stage II and/or Stage III of its

water shortage contingency plan. In Stage II, the City will require water demand reductions of 20% to 35% and significant increases in monitoring and enforcement of watering restriction measures. In Stage III, the City is facing a critical shortage and will require demand reductions of 35% to 50% enforced through monitoring of use and enforcement measures, including monetary penalties and discontinuation of service.

The **City of Turlock** is currently in a Stage 1 Mandatory Conservation. In this stage, all restrictions occur between May 1st and October 30th and include residential landscape watering on an odd-even basis with no watering on Mondays and all watering to occur between 9 p.m. to midnight and midnight to 6 a.m. on weekdays, and midnight to noon on Saturdays and Sundays. Residential vehicle washing is also allowed only when using a properly functioning controlled hose. Additionally, the City's Drought/Water Conservation Task Force meets weekly to review conservation and educational/outreach activities recently completed, review upcoming planned activities, and to assess and evaluate the work. Other water conservation efforts include education & enforcement, weekly articles in the local newspaper, website updated monthly, and 1,400 postcards sent to customers identified as possibly having water leaks in their homes. The City also declared May 2014 as Water Awareness Month to show participation and commitment to the state-wide drought.

If the drought continues through 2015, the City may institute additional restrictions, including:

- Stage 2 Mandatory Conservation Compliance – restrictions for this stage are the same as for Stage 1, but are year-round.
- Stage 3 Mandatory Conservation Compliance – residential, large commercial landscapes and City park watering is limited to two days per week
- Stage 4 Mandatory Conservation Compliance – all residential landscape watering not on drip irrigation is limited to one day per week. Large commercial landscaping and City parks water is also limited to one day per week. Filling swimming pools is prohibited, and construction water from City fire hydrants is banned (though recycled water from the City's wastewater treatment plant is made available as an alternative). Finally, the washing of cars and other mobile equipment not occurring in a commercial car wash or service station is prohibited.
- Stage 5 Mandatory Conservation Compliance – this stage is considered a water disaster. At this stage, all landscape watering is banned and industry and commercial businesses are required to curtail production in order to maintain adequate supplies of water for health and safety.

Appendix 2.1 – Supporting Documentation for Drought Response Actions

Del Puerto WATER District

P. O. Box 1596 • Patterson, CA 95363 (209) 892-4470 • FAX: (209) 892-4469

2012 Water Supply Update

DATE: **February 9, 2012**

TO: Customers & Landowners

FROM: Staff

SUBJECT: **2012 Water Supply Update**

Continued dry hydrology coupled with unexpected February Delta outflow requirements and above-average early season demands are anticipated to have an adverse affect on the initial 2012 water supply allocation, which is expected to be announced on or about February 20, 2012. Preliminary conservative estimates indicate the possibility of a 30%-35% initial allocation for Ag Service Contractors under continued Dry Year hydrology, improving to 40%-50% under an Average Year hydrology, and 50%-60% for a Wet Year hydrology.

Several factors will influence change(s) to the allocation after the initial announcement, those being:

- The amount of water currently stored in Shasta & Folsom reservoirs that is needed to meet delta outflow requirements during the spring months;
- The final determination of whether inflow into Shasta Reservoir will trigger a reduction in the 100% allocation to the Exchange Contractors. This determination will not likely be made until May, but if shortages to the Exchange Contractors are triggered, the allocation to ag water service contractors such as the District could increase by as much as 10%, and;
- The amount of export pumping that can be accomplished during the spring without exceeding limits on reverse flows in Old and Middle River as required by the delta smelt and salmon biological opinions.

Given these variables, it may be well into May or early June before we are able to ascertain our final allocation. Staff recognizes that this makes planning for your operations extremely difficult, and will provide water supply updates as soon as they become available.

In order to address this less than favorable allocation situation, the following programs are being readied for users:

- **RESCHEDULING (commonly called Carryover):** The District has been advised that it will be eligible for its fair share of a fixed quantity of remaining 2011 contract supplies for use in 2012, estimated to be around 9,000AF, and plans to request the entire quantity and advance-pay the non-refundable fee of $6.29/AF on behalf of its users. In early March, after February use has been determined, customers will be offered the opportunity to access their fair share of this Carryover Supply based on 2011's irrigable acreage by paying the applicable fee.
- **DMC PUMP-INS:** Certain wells previously approved to pump-in to the DMC under the District's 2011 Warren Act Contract are currently eligible to pump for credit (less a 5% carriage loss) through the end of February. The District has requested a 2012 contract that will allow this pumping to continue. Any well owner wishing to pump-in after March 1 will have to be cleared through the District office, as many of these wells are due for re-testing to ensure that they meet the water quality requirements. If you are currently an approved pumper or wish to be re-tested and hopefully be added to the pump-in list, please contact the District office immediately to determine what is required at your location.
- **RELIABLE WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM:** The District's 4-year Reliable Water Supply Program (RWSP) will provide participants with their secured quantity of supply for 2012. This supply will be the first water used after a customer's Carryover Supply.
- **2012 ANNUAL ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES POOL:** Efforts to secure supplemental supplies for 2012 to meet user needs over and above the aforementioned supply sources are being made. Customers will be polled in late March/early April as to their interest in these supplies, and information regarding the cost and terms of their delivery will be provided at that time.

Questions Regarding This Information May Be Directed to the District Office at 209-892-4470

Del Puerto WATER District

P. O. Box 1596 • Patterson, CA 95363 (209) 892-4470 • FAX: (209) 892-4469

IMPORTANT MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 22, 2012

TO: All Water Users and Landowners

FROM: Bill Harrison, General Manager

SUBJECTS:

2012- 2013 Initial Water Supply Allocation Announcement

The Bureau of Reclamation has announced a supply of **30%** as its official initial declaration of water to be made available to the District for the 2012 Water Year. (See Attached.)

This allocation is based on the extremely dry hydrologic conditions as of February 1, including a conservative runoff forecast, existing CVP reservoir storage conditions, and current project operations criteria.

Reclamation will update this water allocation on a monthly basis or as warranted by changes in the operational and/or hydrologic conditions. However, the District has been advised that unless precipitation and runoff conditions change dramatically during the remaining spring months, it is not likely that Reclamation will be able to increase the 2012 allocation.

We will inform you of any changes in this regard as soon possible.

2011-2012 Carryover Supplies

The District has been allowed to reschedule a total of 10,891 AF of its remaining 2011-2012 water supplies for delivery throughout the 2012-2013 water year. Customers with 2011-2012 water supplies remaining in their accounts will be allowed to carry over their fair share of this total quantity based on their irrigable acres in the District in 2011. Assuming that no customer's calculated share exceeds the quantity of water left in his/her account and that every customer with remaining supplies wants to carry them over into 2012-2013, each irrigable acre in the District would receive approximately 0.25 AF/irrigable acre.

In early March, after February water use has been determined, customers will be asked to indicate how much of their remaining supplies they would like to carry over into 2012-2013 and, after calculating what each of these customer's fair share of the total available supply is, they will be asked to secure this Carryover Supply based by paying the applicable $6.29/AF fee.

Del Puerto WATER District

P. O. Box 1596 • Patterson, CA 95363 (209) 892-4470 • FAX: (209) 892-4469

IMPORTANT MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 13, 20112

TO: All Water Users and Landowners

FROM: Anthea Hansen, Assistant Manager/Financial Accountant

SUBJECT: **Water Supply Update**

Today the Bureau of Reclamation announced that the District's water allocation for the 2012 Water Year has been increased from the initial allocation of 30% up to 40% of our contract supply. (See attached Press Release.) This increase comes as a result of significant improvement in the snowpack/runoff projections for the Northern part of our water system over those same projections from one month ago, which coupled with the availability of the newly constructed CA Aqueduct-DMC Intertie, will support windows of opportunity for pumping in the summer months at permitted capacity.

Although this improved allocation is based on a 90% exceedence forecast (i.e. dry future conditions), limiting factors other than hydrology show the same allocation at a 50% exceedence (i.e. wetter future conditions) to be very similar, meaning there is not much "wiggle room" from here on out. Also, it is our understanding that in making the increase today, Reclamation assumed maximum flexibility within the fishery constraints they have to work under for moving water through the Delta and past the pumps during the more restrictive months of April, May and early June.

Accordingly, the District advises users to estimate 40% as their final allocation available for the year when estimating their need for additional supplies. A notice regarding the availability/pricing of those additional supplies will be mailed shortly.

Mid-Pacific Region
Sacramento, Calif.

Media Contact: Pete Lucero
916-978-5100

Released On: April 13, 2012

Reclamation Announces Updated 2012 Water Supplies for California's Central Valley Project

Thanks to improved precipitation in the Sacramento Valley and improved snowpack in the Northern Sierra, the Bureau of Reclamation is increasing the allocation for Central Valley Project (CVP) Exchange and Settlement Contractors, wildlife refuges, agricultural and municipal and industrial (M&I) water service contractors.

Precipitation in the Sacramento River Basin is currently 81 percent of the seasonal average to date, precipitation in the San Joaquin River Basin is 58 percent of the seasonal average to date, and the snow water content ranges from 81 percent of the April 1 average for the Northern Sierra to 32 percent for the Southern Sierra. Due to the improved hydrology since mid-March, combined with actions to improve water management throughout the CVP, Reclamation announces the following updated allocations based upon the 90-percent exceedence (dry future conditions) forecast:

North-of-Delta: • Agricultural and M&I water service contractors' allocation has increased to 100 percent from the initial allocation of 30 percent for agricultural contractors and 75 percent of their historic use for M&I contractors of their contract supply of 782,740 acre-feet (includes American River M&I – 313,750 acre-feet, and Sacramento River M&I and Agriculture – 468,990 acre-feet).

• Sacramento River Settlement Contractors' allocation has increased to 100 percent from the initial allocation of 75 percent of their contract supply of 2.1 MAF. These contractors receive their CVP water supply based upon pre-CVP held water rights, and the allocation is tied to pre-established Shasta inflow criteria.

• Wildlife refuges' allocation has increased to 100 percent from the initial allocation of 75 percent of their Level 2 contract supply of 151,250 acre-feet. Refuge water allocations are also based upon Shasta inflow criteria.

South-of-Delta: • Agricultural water service contractors' allocation has increased to 40 percent from the initial allocation of 30 percent of their contract supply of 1.9 MAF.

• M&I water service contractors' allocation remains unchanged at 75 percent of their historic use. The allocations may be adjusted to meet public health and safety needs.

• The allocation for San Joaquin River Exchange and Settlement Contractors has increased to 100 percent of their contract supply of 875,000 acre-feet from their initial allocation of 75 percent. These contractors receive their CVP water supply based upon pre-CVP held water rights, and the allocation is tied to Shasta inflow criteria.

37

• Wildlife refuges' allocation (Level 2) has increased to 100 percent from the initial allocation of 75 percent of their contract supply of 271,000 acre-feet. The refuges' allocation is based upon Shasta inflow criteria.

Other: • Friant Division contractors' water supply is delivered from Millerton Reservoir on the upper San Joaquin River. The first 800,000 acre-feet of water supply is considered Class 1; any remaining water is considered Class 2. The Friant Division water supply allocation has increased to 45 percent from the initial allocation of 35 percent of Class 1 and Class 2 remains unchanged at zero percent of the contracted supply of 1.4 MAF.

• There is no change to the 100 percent allocation for Eastside water service contractors (Central San Joaquin Water Conservancy District and Stockton East Water District), whose water supplies are delivered from New Melones Reservoir on the Stanislaus River; they are allocated their full contract supply of 155,000 acre-feet.

• Contra Costa Water District's allocation has increased to 100 percent from the initial allocation of 75 percent of their historic use.

Reclamation has developed a series of actions in the CVP Water Plan 2012 to help support water management efforts this year. The plan, available at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/pa/water, identifies actions related to Joint Point of Diversion, Exchange Contractors' transfers, and California Aqueduct/Delta-Mendota Canal Intertie operations. Any of these actions may offer opportunities to better manage critical water supplies.

Changes to hydrology and opportunities to exercise operational flexibility of the CVP will influence allocations during the remainder of the water year. Reclamation is monitoring the hydrologic and operating conditions and working closely with local, state and federal partners to take immediate advantage of any opportunities to increase CVP allocations. Water supply updates will be made as appropriate and posted at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/pa/water.

For additional information, please contact the Public Affairs Office at 916-978-5100 (TTY 916-978-5608) or e-mail mppublicaffairs@usbr.gov.

###

Reclamation is the largest wholesale water supplier and the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the United States, with operations and facilities in the 17 Western States. Its facilities also provide substantial flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife benefits. Visit our website at www.usbr.gov.

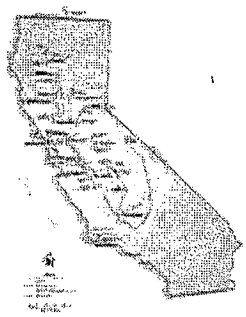
Relevant Links:

Reclamation's Water Supply Updates

The CVP Water Plan 2012

MP Region Water Supply Allocation

~ Interpreting Water Supply Forecasts ~



Download Map PDF JPG

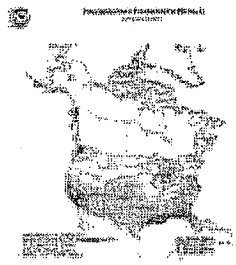
Up-To-Date

- Reservoir Conditions Map
- CVP Operations
- Daily CVP Reports
- Monthly Delta Operations
- Hydro Cond Exec Summ
- Water Delivery Fact Sheet
- Water Contracts Fact Sheet

Statistical Information

- CVP Contractors
- CVP Historical Water Allocations
- CVP Quantities/2012 Allocation
- Contracts - 2012 Allocation
- Water Delivered 2005 - 2010
- Water Transfers 2004-2010

Central Valley Project Water Plan 2012



NOAA Precipitation Predictions
1 Month 3 Months

- Fourth 2012 Snow Survey Results
- 2012 Rescheduling Guidelines San Luis Reservoir

Central Valley Project Water Supply Allocation Update
April 13, 2012

Probability of Exceedence	Water Year Type and Percentage of Average Runoff	North-of-Delta (Percentages of Contracted Water Supply)				South-of-Delta (Percentages of Contracted Water Supply)			
		AG	M&I***	R*	WR**	AG	M&I***	R*	WR**
90% Conservative Forecast	(Dry) 73% of Average	100	100	100	100	40	75	100	100
50% Median Forecast	(Dry) 78% of Average	100	100	100	100	40	75	100	100

* The allocation for wildlife refuges applies to Level 2 water supplies only. A full water supply to the refuges (including both Level 2 and incremental Level 4 water) would be about 555,500 acre-feet. Level 2 is 422,251 acre-feet, which accounts for approximately three-fourths of a full refuge supply. The allocation for wildlife refuge contractors is tied to pre-established Shasta inflow criteria.
** The allocation for water rights contractors is based on pre-CVP held water rights and is tied to pre-established Shasta inflow criteria.
*** The allocation shown is a percentage of historic use and may be adjusted to meet public health and safety needs.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS IN CONSIDERATION OF PARTICIPATION IN THE DISTRICT 2012-13 ANNUAL ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES POOL

What is my current CVP 2012-13 allocation?

On April 13th, the Bureau of Reclamation announced an increased allocation of 40% for CVP Agricultural Water Service Contractors South of the Delta. This amount can be found in the "Supplies" section of your Monthly Water Use Statement, a copy of which has been included with this mailing.

What is my decision timeframe for securing Additional Supplies?

In order to give customers the best information on which to base their requests, the District delayed this notice until after the April water supply announcement. Participation requests for this years' program are due by close of business Wednesday, May 2.

Will the current allocation increase?

Reclamation prepared two forecasts based on Department of Water Resources snow survey data as of April 1: A "dry forecast" with a 90% chance of having runoff greater than forecasted (90-percent probability of exceedence), and a "median forecast" with a 50% chance of having runoff greater than forecasted (50-percent probability of exceedence). Both forecasts currently indicate an ultimate allocation of only 40%. Accordingly, the District advises customers to estimate 40% as their final allocation when calculating their need for Additional Supplies.

How are the Additional Supplies being generated?

The Districts Annual Additional Supplies program combines multiple water purchase agreements negotiated between the District and outside agencies, each with varying terms and conditions. This potential supply is formed into one "pool" to be made available to all eligible customers.

How is the Additional Supplies Pool rate established?

The District estimates the total delivered costs for each source of water in the Pool, and divides that by the total estimated AF to be developed, to come up with an average rate for each AF of water in the Pool. The rates collected are used to pay for the costs of the water. The District does not include any "Administrative Fees".

Why are the premiums "non-refundable"?

Purchase agreements obligate the District to pay for specific quantities of water. In most cases, the District bears the burden of any delivery risks associated with pumping and delivering said water to its turnouts.

What will be the payment requirements for 2012-13 Additional Supplies?

The Annual Additional Supplies rate for 2012-13 is estimated to be not more than $215.00 per acre-foot. Additional Supplies may be secured with a deposit of $35.00 per acre foot

Over

due upon signup, and will be the first water delivered and billed after Carryover and Reliable Water Supplies are exhausted from a User's account (or combined accounts). When delivered, Annual Additional Supplies will be billed at the rate of $180.00 per acre-foot. To insure that the District has the funds to pay for these supplies in a timely manner, any account with unbilled Annual Additional Supplies as of July 31st will be invoiced for the unused portion at the remaining amount of $180.00 per acre-foot.

Can payment arrangements be made?

To ensure fairness to all, there are no provisions in the Additional Supplies Pool program for alternative "payment arrangements".

What are the Carryover opportunities for 2012 supplies into 2013?

Carryover opportunities are dependent on certain circumstances existing at the end of one year going in to the next, for example, reservoir storage levels, pumping capacity at Jones Pumping Plant, etc. In addition, each type of water in the system – i.e. CVP allocation, non-project transfer supplies, and well-water pump-in supplies, all have different levels of priority with respect to how they are treated in the event that the San Luis Reservoir fills and supplies are required to "spill" to make way for a subsequent years' allocation. Unfortunately, it is too early in the water year to make an informed prediction about 2012 carryover opportunities.

Can Additional Supplies be transferred out of the District?

Per District policy, Additional Supplies are NOT transferrable. Customers that intend to transfer any portion of their CVP allocation under the District's annual Surface Water Transfer Policy may do so, but must first "declare" the maximum quantity of contract supply they intend to transfer during the year upon signing up for Additional Supplies. This declaration is used to reduce the irrigable acreage of the requestor should it become necessary to pro-rate available Additional Supplies among District customers to guarantee that the in-District Additional Supplies needs of other customers are met in advance of those wishing to transfer supplies out of the District.

Does overestimating my request help me get more share of the available Additional Supply?

No. Customers should request only the quantity of Additional Supplies they wish to receive and pay for at the $215.00/AF rate. Additional Supplies are allocated based on the irrigable acreage and quantities available, not on quantities requested.

When will 2012-13 Additional Supplies be allocated to my account and available to use?

Immediately after an account (or combined accounts) has exhausted any Carryover and Reliable Water Supplies.

Will there be Annual Additional Supplies later in the water year?

The District attempts to procure only the quantity of supplemental water needed to meet customer requests. Customers not requesting supplies are subject to availability and pricing concerns at the time of any future request. In addition, customers not participating in the initial offering will forfeit their right to any pricing rebates that may be available at pool closing.

Del Puerto WATER District

P. O. Box 1596 • Patterson, CA 95363 (209) 892-4470 • FAX: (209) 892-4469

IMPORTANT MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 25, 2013

TO: All Water Users and Landowners

FROM: Bill Harrison, General Manager

SUBJECTS:
- 2013-2014 Initial Water Supply Allocation
- 2012-2013 Rescheduled Water
- 2013-2014 Additional Supplies Pool
- 2013-2014 Groundwater Pump-in Programs
- 2013-2014 Rates and Charges

2013-2014 Initial Water Supply Allocation

Despite excellent carryover storage in federal reservoirs and a very wet December, one of the driest combined January/Februarys on record coupled with severe pumping cut backs intended to protect Delta smelt have resulted in an initial allocation of **only 25%** of the District's contract supply. (See attached.) This equates to only a little more than 9 inches of water per irrigable acre.

While there is still some hope that this allocation could increase to as high as 35%, any increase would be associated with very wet spring conditions and would not be made available until late-May at the earliest.

2012-2013 Rescheduled Water

The District recently sent out a Rescheduled Water Request form providing you with information about how to request carrying over any supplies remaining in your account as of February 28, 2013.

As things currently stand, it does not appear likely that any portion of these rescheduled supplies are at risk of loss and that rescheduled water left in customer accounts will continue to be made available as the first water used until it is gone.

2013-2014 Additional Supplies Pool Water

The District is working on developing an Additional Supplies Pool for the 2013-2014 water year. As in the past, the District is doing its best to locate additional water from a variety of sources that it can offer to its customers at a melded rate set to recover the cost of the water. Some of the sources of supply are dependent on CVP contract allocations and prices for all supplies are market-driven. You will be advised as to the availability and estimated price of these supplies as soon as possible.

2013-2014 Groundwater Pump-In Programs

Delta-Mendota Canal Pump-In Program – This program allows District customers with wells that meet the certain water quality requirements to pump into the Delta-Mendota Canal for credit. The District has a Warren Act Contract in place that will allow this program to continue in the 2013-14 water year. Customers with wells wishing to participate in this program should contact the District to insure that they qualify before beginning to pump.

CCID Pump-In Program - This program allows District landowners who also own lands in CCID to pump their wells into the CCID delivery system for water credits deliverable from the Delta-Mendota Canal. We currently understand that this program will continue in 2013.

Please contact the District if you would like more information regarding either of these programs.

2013-2014 Rates and Charges

Rescheduling Fees/Rescheduled Water Rates – The Rescheduling Fee is $6.91 per acre foot. This fee applies to all types of water in your account with the exception of DMC well water pump-ins. Customers will be invoiced for this fee on February 28 when final rescheduled quantities are known.

Water Availability Charge (WAC) for 2013-2014 – The District's WAC has been set at $40 per irrigable acre. As in the past, this assessment must be paid prior to the delivery of current year water supplies. This charge becomes delinquent on March 31.

Water Cost Prepayments (WCP) / 2013-14 Water Rates – Water Rates for 2013-14 non-full cost agricultural water supplies have been set at $57 per acre foot. As in the past, a deposit equal to the cost of 25% of a customer's allocated supply is required prior to the delivery of current year water supplies.

Del Puerto WATER District

P. O. Box 1596 • Patterson, CA 95363 (209) 892-4470 • FAX: (209) 892-4469

IMPORTANT MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 22, 2013

TO: All Water Users and Landowners

FROM: Anthea Hansen, Assistant General Manager

SUBJECTS:

- **2013- 2014 Allocation Reduction Announcement**
- **Department of Interior News Release**

Today the Bureau of Reclamation announced that the water supply to be made available to the District for the 2013 Water Year will be **reduced to 20%.** This allocation is based on a conservative 90% exceedance forecast, which categorizes the year-type on the Sacramento & San Joaquin Rivers as "critical".

The District has been advised that unless conditions through the end of this month and during April and May result in improved Delta inflows from ordinary runoff or increased precipitation, there is likely no possibility of our allocation increasing for the remainder of the water year.

We will do our best to keep you informed of any changes in this regard as soon as information becomes available.

News Release RECLAMATION
Managing Water in the West

Mid-Pacific Region
Sacramento, Calif.

MP-13-048

Media Contact: Pete Lucero, 916-978-5100, plucero@usbr.gov

For Release On: March 22, 2013

Reclamation Announces Update to the 2013 Central Valley Project Water Supply Allocation

Allocations Decreased for Certain South-of-Delta CVP Water Contractors

SACRAMENTO, Calif. – As a result of extremely dry conditions in California, the Bureau of Reclamation today announced an update to the Water Year 2013 water supply allocation for the Central Valley Project.

Following a wet start to the water year in November and December 2012, the January – March period is tracking to be the driest on record, resulting in a critical classification for both the Sacramento and San Joaquin river basins based on the 90-percent exceedence forecast. Reclamation is announcing a decrease in the allocation for the following South-of-Delta water service contractors:

- Agricultural water service contractors' allocation is decreased from 25 to 20 percent of their contract supply.

- Municipal & Industrial contractors' allocation is decreased from 75 to 70 percent of their historic use.

The initial CVP allocation in February was low, based in part on pumping restrictions needed to protect threatened fish species under the Endangered Species Act; however, this decreased allocation for South-of-Delta contractors is based on the critical water year classification, the projection of reduced Delta inflows this spring, significant loss of reservoir storage to support pumping this summer and water quality permit requirements.

"We are facing a challenging water year, but we continue to look for opportunities to facilitate supplemental water supplies through water transfer and exchange programs and new arrangements that could lead to additional flows in the system," stated Mid-Pacific Regional Director David Murillo. "We are exploring all options to assist in alleviating the serious impacts of these drought conditions."

The decreased allocations have occurred despite recent actions being taken by Reclamation to help shore up water supplies as described in the *CVP Water Plan 2013,* available at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/pa/water. Some of these actions include the completion of the Delta-Mendota Canal/California Aqueduct Intertie in May 2012 and the securing of water to supplement CVP supplies as a result of the Yuba Accord.

"Reclamation continues working with our partners to find a comprehensive, long-term solution to achieve the dual goals of a reliable water supply for California and a healthy Bay Delta ecosystem that supports the state's economy," Murillo said. "It should be noted that the successful completion of the Bay Delta Conservation Plan would include a new diversion and conveyance facility utilizing state-of-the-art protections for endangered fish species, which would improve water supply reliability even in years such as this, while improving environmental conditions in the Delta."

The full CVP allocation from February 25 follows, including the decreased allocations for certain south of the Delta contractors:

North of the Delta Contractors

Sacramento River

- Agricultural water service contractors North-of-Delta are allocated 75 percent of their contract supply of 443,000 acre-feet.
- M&I water service contractors North-of-Delta who are serviced by Shasta Reservoir on the Sacramento River are allocated 100 percent of their contract supply.
- Sacramento River Settlement Contractors, whose water supply is based upon senior water rights and is subject to pre-established Shasta Reservoir inflow criteria, are allocated 100 percent of their contract supply of 2.2 million acre-feet.

American River

- M&I water service contractors North-of-Delta who are serviced by Folsom Reservoir on the American River are allocated 75 percent of their historic use.

In-Delta

- The Contra Costa Water District, which receives water directly from the Delta, is allocated 75 percent of its historic use amount of 170,000 acre-feet.

South of the Delta Contractors

- ***CHANGED***: The allocation for agricultural water service contractors South-of-Delta is decreased from 25 to 20 percent of their contract supply of 1.965 million acre-feet.
- ***CHANGED***: The allocation for M&I water service contractors is decreased from 75 to 70 percent of their historic use.
- San Joaquin River Exchange and Settlement Contractors, whose CVP water supply allocation is subject to pre-established Shasta Reservoir inflow criteria, are allocated 100 percent of their contract supply of 875,000 acre-feet.

Wildlife Refuges

- Wildlife refuges (Level 2) North- and South-of-Delta, which also have allocations subject to pre-established Shasta inflow criteria, are allocated 100 percent of their contract supply of 422,000 acre-feet.

Friant Division Contractors

- Friant Division contractors' water supply is delivered from Millerton Reservoir on the upper San Joaquin River. The first 800,000 acre-feet of water supply is considered Class 1, and the next 1.4 million acre-feet is considered Class 2. The Friant Division water supply allocation is currently 65 percent of Class 1 and 0 percent of Class 2 and is undergoing further evaluation.

Eastside Water Service Contractors

- Eastside water service contractors (Central San Joaquin Water Conservation District and Stockton East Water District), whose water supplies are delivered from New Melones

Reservoir on the Stanislaus River, are allocated their full contract supply of 155,000 acre-feet.

Reclamation determines the water allocation for agricultural, environmental and municipal and industrial purposes based upon many factors, including water quality requirements, flow objectives, relative priority of water rights, and Endangered Species Act protection measures, including operational adjustments in accordance with biological opinions to protect threatened and endangered fish species.

Water supply updates will be made as appropriate and will be posted on http://www.usbr.gov/mp/pa/water. For additional information, please contact the Public Affairs Office at 916-978-5100 (TTY 916-978-5608) or email mppublicaffairs@usbr.gov.

###

Reclamation is the largest wholesale water supplier and the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the United States, with operations and facilities in the 17 western states. Its facilities also provide substantial flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife benefits. Visit our website at http://www.usbr.gov.

Mid Pacific Region
Water Year 2013 Water Supply Allocation
Update: March 22, 2013

	Sacramento Valley Water Year Type and Percentage of Average Runoff	North of Delta (percentages of contracted water supply)				South of Delta (percentages of contracted water supply)			
		AG	M&I	R	WR	AG	M&I	R	WR
Conservative Forecast (90%)	Critical 65% of Average	75	100*	100**	100***	20	70	100**	100***
Median Forecast (50%)	Dry 78% of Average	100	100	100	100	30	75	100	100
5 Yr Average Allocation		76	90	100	100	43	77	100	100

Ag = Agriculture M&I = Municipal and Industrial R = Refuges WR = Water Rights

* North-of-Delta M&I water service contractors who are serviced by Folsom Reservoir on the American River are allocated 75 percent of their historic use.
* Contra Costa Water District, which receives water directly from the Delta, is allocated 75 percent of its historic use amount of 170,000 acre-feet.
**The allocation shown in the table for wildlife refuges applies to Level 2 water supplies. A full refuge water supply (including Level 2 and incremental Level 4 water) is 555,515 acre-feet. Level 2 is 422,251 acre-feet which accounts for approximately three-fourths of annual refuge needs.
*** The allocation for water rights contractors are based upon pre-CVP held water rights and wildlife refuge contractors are based upon pre-established Shasta inflow criteria.

Sandra Watts

FILE

Subject: Water Supply Update
Attachments: BOR WY 2014 CVP Press Release 01.24.14.docx

*** URGENT NOTICE ***
January 24, 2014

Dear Landowners/Waterusers:

Attached please find the news release issued today by the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) regarding Water Year 2014. As expected, the information confirms what we all know, that 2014 is developing into a critically dry water year, and confirms the USBR's desire to be extremely cautious in their issuance of allocations, which are officially expected to be announced in late-February per our contract terms.

Additionally, just prior to noon today, the District was made aware that the USBR is now considering the possibility that they may have to utilize supplies currently stored in San Luis Reservoir and intended for Carryover in order to meet their minimum 75% obligations to those with whom they hold senior water rights, including North and South-of-the Delta Settlement Contractors, the San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors, and the Wildlife Refuges. We understand that an official decision will be communicated by the Regional Director's office next week, and we will keep you informed accordingly.

As of now, we believe this dictate will apply to CVP allocations and all other types of supply we currently have, EXCEPT non-project DMC Groundwater Pump-Ins. Users who are currently pumping for credit are advised to continue to do so, and detailed specifics about the on-going pump-in program will be communicated to those users next week by separate correspondence. All other supply types are currently available for delivery until February 28, 2014, at which time they may be at risk, either temporarily or permanently, depending on the USBR's actions.

We understand the dire circumstance this news presents for all of us, as we have collectively invested millions of dollars to procure and safe keep our supplies for use from one year to the next. We ask that you allow us time to validate the information we are sharing, and we commit to keeping you updated as various aspects of this situation evolve.

Please know that we are working diligently to stave off a decision that would be both inconsistent with the long-standing goals of our contractual partnership with Reclamation and fiscally injurious to many in our District and the neighboring District's served by the CVP.

Sincerely,

Anthea G. Hansen
Acting General Manager
DEL PUERTO WATER DISTRICT

The sending e-mail address on this communication DOES NOT receive incoming mail.
Please DO NOT reply to this communication.
Questions concerning this communication may be directed to:

Del Puerto Water District
(209)892-4470

Thank you.

News Release RECLAMATION
Managing Water in the West

Mid-Pacific Region
Sacramento, Calif.

MP-14-007

Media Contact: Louis Moore, 916-978-5100, wmoore@usbr.gov .S. Department of the Interior | Bureau of

For Release On: Jan. 24, 2014

Bureau of Reclamation Presents Water Year 2014 Central Valley Project Water Supply Conditions

RENO, NEV. – In preparation for the Bureau of Reclamation's initial water year 2014 water allocation announcement in late-February, Reclamation is providing information on water supply conditions for the federal Central Valley Project. Reclamation's water year runs from October 1 to September 30; the contract year runs from March 1 to February 28.

The CVP's carryover storage from WY 2013 into WY 2014 was 5.1 million acre-feet, which is 43 percent of capacity and 75 percent of the 15-year average for October 1 in six key CVP reservoirs (Shasta, New Melones, Trinity, Folsom, Millerton and the federal portion of San Luis). The following table shows conditions in those reservoirs as of January 22 for 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011, as well as the 15-year average.

CVP Reservoir Storage Comparisons for 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, and 15-Year Average As of January 22 for Each Year – Storages Listed in Millions of Acre-feet (MAF)

CVP Reservoir Capacities	2014	% of 15-year Average	2013	% of 15-year Average	2012	% of 15-year Average	2011	% of 15-year Average	15-Year Average
Shasta 4.552	1.659	56	3.424	112	3.097	100	3.462	112	2.942
New Melones 2.420	1.047	67	1.624	100	1.975	120	1.582	95	1.560
Trinity 2.448	1.168	71	1.913	113	1.945	116	1.800	107	1.637
Folsom 0.977	.166	39	.557	124	.413	90	.460	101	.426
Millerton 0.520	.206	70	.303	98	.316	101	.397	124	.294
Fed. San Luis 0.966	.335	46	.709	94	.945	123	.894	117	.728
Total 11.883	4.581	58	8.53	107	8.691	108	8.595	109	7.587

Water conditions in the Sacramento Valley have fluctuated from Below Normal in WY 2010, to Wet in WY 2011, Below Normal in WY 2012, and Dry in WY 2013. The California Department of Water Resources' first snow survey for 2014, held on January 3, showed the statewide mountain snowpack to be about 20 percent of average for the date, which is only 7 percent of the average April 1 measurement.

As of January 23, DWR reported that the Northern Sierra 8-Station Precipitation Index Water Year total was 3.5 inches, which is about 14 percent of the seasonal average to date and 7 percent of an average water year (which is 50.0 inches). Additionally, the San Joaquin 5-Station Precipitation Index Water Year total was 3.0 inches, which is 16 percent of the seasonal average to date and 7 percent of an average water year (which is 40.8 inches).

Mid-Pacific Regional Director David Murillo stated, "Since 2014 is developing into a critically dry water year, Reclamation must be extremely cautious as we begin determining our initial allocation numbers for CVP contractors. Reclamation's and DWR's Drought Management Teams are working cooperatively in managing CVP and State Water Project operations and are coordinating actions and activities to address impacts from water shortages throughout California."

The Mid-Pacific Region began to proactively address drought conditions in 2014 by holding a series of meetings in summer 2013 with CVP water contractors, power customers, tribes, non-governmental organizations, environmental groups, and state and federal agencies to brainstorm additional water management strategies. Stakeholders provided ideas and suggestions, and the Region examined operational flexibilities, actions and water management strategies. The resultant "Draft WY 2014 Water Plan" contains a listing of those actions and strategies and may be viewed at www.usbr.gov/mp/Water_Supply_Meetings/index.html.

The first official 2014 CVP water allocation announcement is planned for late-February as required by contract terms. Water supply updates will then be made monthly or more often as appropriate and will be posted on Reclamation's website at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/pa/water.

Reclamation balances the allocation of CVP water for agricultural, environmental and municipal and industrial purposes based on factors that include hydrology, conditions as reported by DWR, storage in CVP reservoirs, regulations, court decisions, biological opinions, environmental considerations, operational limitations and input from other agencies and organizations.

For further information, please visit the CVP water supply website at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/pa/water or contact the Public Affairs Office at 916-978-5100 (TTY 800-877-8339) or mppublicaffairs@usbr.gov.

###

Reclamation is the largest wholesale water supplier and the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the United States, with operations and facilities in the 17 western states. Its facilities also provide substantial flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife benefits. Visit our website at http://www.usbr.gov.

Sandra Watts

Subject: Reclamation Announces Initial 2014 CVP Water Supply Allocation
Attachments: BOR WY 2014 Initial Allocation Press Release 02.21.14.docx

Dear Landowners/Water Users:

Attached is the official announcement of water supply allocations for Central Valley Project Agricultural Contractors, Municipal & Industrial Contractors and Federal Refuges.

While the 0% allocation announced to North-of-Delta, South-of-Delta, and Friant Division Contractors does not come as a surprise to us, this official declaration is sobering in that it means 2.47 million acres of agricultural land serviced by the CVP will go without a 2014 allocation, likely for the entire year. And, adding this to the agricultural acreage unable to be served by the State Water Project, the effects will be long-term, and devastating for California.

District Staff will convene periodic meetings of its constituents to keep you updated on this and other drought-related issues. The first of those meetings will be held Friday, March 7, 2014, at a time and location to be announced next week. Please save the date.

Sincerely yours,

Anthea

Anthea G. Hansen
Acting General Manager

The sending e-mail address on this communication DOES NOT receive incoming mail.
Please DO NOT reply to this communication.
Questions concerning this communication may be directed to:

Del Puerto Water District
(209)892-4470

Thank you.

Anthea Hansen

From: Janet Sierzputowski [jsierzputowski@usbr.gov]
Sent: Friday, February 21, 2014 10:07 AM
To: ahansen@delpuertowd.org
Subject: Reclamation Announces Initial 2014 Central Valley Project Water Supply Allocation

News Release RECLAMATION
Managing Water in the West

Mid-Pacific Region
Sacramento, Calif.

MP-14-026

Media Contact: Louis Moore, 916-978-5100, wmoore@usbr.gov

For Release On: Feb 21, 2014

Reclamation Announces Initial 2014 Central Valley Project Water Supply Allocation

SACRAMENTO, Calif. – The Bureau of Reclamation today announced the initial 2014 water supply allocation for Central Valley Project agricultural contractors, municipal and industrial contractors and federal refuges. The California Department of Water Resources reports that snowpack and precipitation in the Sierra Nevada are historically low and the snow-water content statewide stands at 29 percent of average for this time of year. The February Runoff Forecast by the California Department of Water Resources indicates a critical water year for both the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys.

"This low allocation is yet another indicator of the impacts the severe drought is having on California communities, agriculture, businesses, power, and the environment," said Michael L. Connor, Reclamation Commissioner. "We will monitor the hydrology as the water year progresses and continue to look for opportunities to exercise operational flexibility in future allocations. Reclamation is working with our federal partners through the National Drought Resilience Partnership, and we are continuing our efforts with the state to find a long-term, comprehensive solution to achieve the dual goals of a reliable water supply for California and a healthy Bay Delta ecosystem that supports the state's economy."

Reclamation began Water Year 2014 (Oct. 1, 2013, to Sept. 30, 2014) with 5.1 million acre-feet of carryover storage in six key CVP reservoirs, which was 43 percent of capacity and 75 percent of the 15-year average for October 1. Since that time, however, the state has continued to experience record dry conditions. On January 17, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. proclaimed a Drought State of Emergency.

Reclamation determines the allocation of CVP water for agricultural, environmental, and municipal and industrial purposes based upon many factors. Reclamation underscores that the following initial allocation, based on a conservative runoff forecast, is driven by critically dry hydrologic conditions, water quality requirements, flow objectives, relative priority of water rights, and endangered species protection measures.

Actual deliveries of water will be subject to the State Water Resources Control Board order of January 31, including any subsequent modifications and clarifications to the order. To view the January 31 order, please visit: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/drought/docs/tucp/bd_change_order.pdf

As drought conditions continue putting further stress on limited water supplies, Reclamation will work with the SWRCB, DWR and all contractors to effectively carry out project operations consistent with all applicable laws.

Earlier this month, Reclamation and the Natural Resources Conservation Service announced they are leveraging federal funds for water delivery agencies and agricultural producers and will provide up to $14 million in funding for water districts and associated growers to conserve water and improve water management. The projects funded through this partnership

will help communities build resilience to drought, including modernizing their water infrastructure and efficiently using scarce water resources, while continuing to support the agricultural economy.

Reclamation also recently released the 2014 CVP Water Plan that outlines numerous actions to help water users better manage their water supplies during drought conditions, such as expanding operational flexibility and streamlining the water transfer process.

North-of-Delta Contractors

Sacramento River

- Agricultural water service contractors North-of-Delta are allocated 0 percent of their contract supply of 443,000 acre-feet.
- M&I water service contractors North-of-Delta who are serviced by Shasta Reservoir on the Sacramento River are allocated 50 percent of their historic use.
- Sacramento River Settlement Contractors, whose water supply is based upon senior water rights and is subject to pre-established Shasta Reservoir inflow criteria, are allocated 40 percent of their contract supply of 2.2 million acre-feet.

American River

- M&I water service contractors North-of-Delta who are serviced by Folsom Reservoir on the American River are allocated 50 percent of their historic use.

In-Delta

- The Contra Costa Water District, which receives water directly from the Delta, is allocated 50 percent of its historic use amount of 170,000 acre-feet.

South-of-Delta Contractors

- Agricultural water service contractors South-of-Delta are allocated 0 percent of their contract supply of 1.965 million acre-feet.
- M&I water service contractors South-of-Delta are allocated 50 percent of their historic use.
- San Joaquin River Exchange and Settlement Contractors, whose CVP water supply allocation is subject to pre-established Shasta Reservoir inflow criteria, are allocated 40 percent of their contract supply of 875,000 acre-feet.

Wildlife Refuges

- Wildlife refuges (Level 2) North- and South-of-Delta, which also have allocations subject to pre-established Shasta inflow criteria, are allocated 40 percent of their contract supply of 422,000 acre-feet.

Friant Division Contractors

- Friant Division contractors' water supply is delivered from Millerton Reservoir on the upper San Joaquin River. The first 800,000 acre-feet of water supply is considered Class 1, and the next 1.4 million acre-feet is considered Class 2. Based upon DWR's February WY 2014 Runoff Forecast, the Friant Division water supply allocation is 0 percent of Class 1 and 0 percent of Class 2.

Eastside Water Service Contractors

- Eastside water service contractors (Central San Joaquin Water Conservation District and Stockton East Water District), whose water supplies are delivered from New Melones Reservoir on the Stanislaus River, are allocated 55 percent of their contract supply of 155,000 acre-feet.

As the water year progresses, changes to hydrology and opportunities to exercise operational flexibility of the CVP are factors and conditions that will influence future allocations. Water supply updates will be made as appropriate and posted on Reclamation's website at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/pa/water.

For additional information, please contact the Public Affairs Office at 916-978-5100 (TTY 800-877-8339) or email mppublicaffairs@usbr.gov.

###

Reclamation is the largest wholesale water supplier and the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the United States, with operations and facilities in the 17 western states. Its facilities also provide substantial flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife benefits. Visit our website at http://www.usbr.gov.

Sandra Watts

From: Waterupdates [Waterupdates@delpuertowd.org]
Sent: Monday, March 10, 2014 10:05 AM
Subject: Temporary Rules & Regulations for Water Service for the 2014-15 Year
Attachments: Temporary Rules & Regs 2014-15.pdf

At last Friday's Landowner/Customer Meeting, the District presented the revised Water Order procedures (see below) that will be effective immediately for the 2014-15 Water Year. Please review these procedures and share with your field staff, as they are effective today. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the District office at (209) 892-4470.

TEMPORARY RULES & REGULATIONS FOR WATER SERVICE TO BE IMPLEMENTED FOR THE 2014-15 YEAR

WATER DELIVERY / SHUTOFF PROCEDURE

- All water orders must be placed by 11:00 am M-F, a minimum of 2 days prior to the requested start date. Orders will be processed by District staff and users will be notified within 24 hours of any changes to the requested delivery schedule. There will be no orders taken or turnouts unlocked on Saturday or Sunday.
- When ordering, each wateruser must provide the District with the following information:

1. Account Name for which water will be used.
2. Turnout Location (e. g. 19.18L).
3. Amount of water requested (in cubic feet per second).
4. On date and time.
5. Off date and time.
6. Which pump, if applicable (e. g. "A","B" of "C").
7. Meter readings (When Required by District).

- Daily field checks will determine the status of each turnout. Turnouts will be locked immeadiatley if found to operating outside of parameters of the order placed (ie. not running)
- The taking of water without ordering is against District Policy and will subject water user to unannounced shut offs/lockups and potential termination of water service
- Canal turnouts with multiple water users/gates may be subject to locks on individual water user gates/turnouts.
- The District reserves the right to impose a (1) wateruser at a time requirement and/or a specified schedule if necessary to accommodate delivery operations.
- It is recommended that drafting orders for spray tanks be accommodated thru the use groundwater wells. Drafting orders placed for DMC supply are subject to a 1AF minimum charge for the month.
- Communication is essential. Be available to receive calls. Update phone numbers and contact information for yourself and irrigator if necessary.

OVERUSE OF WATER

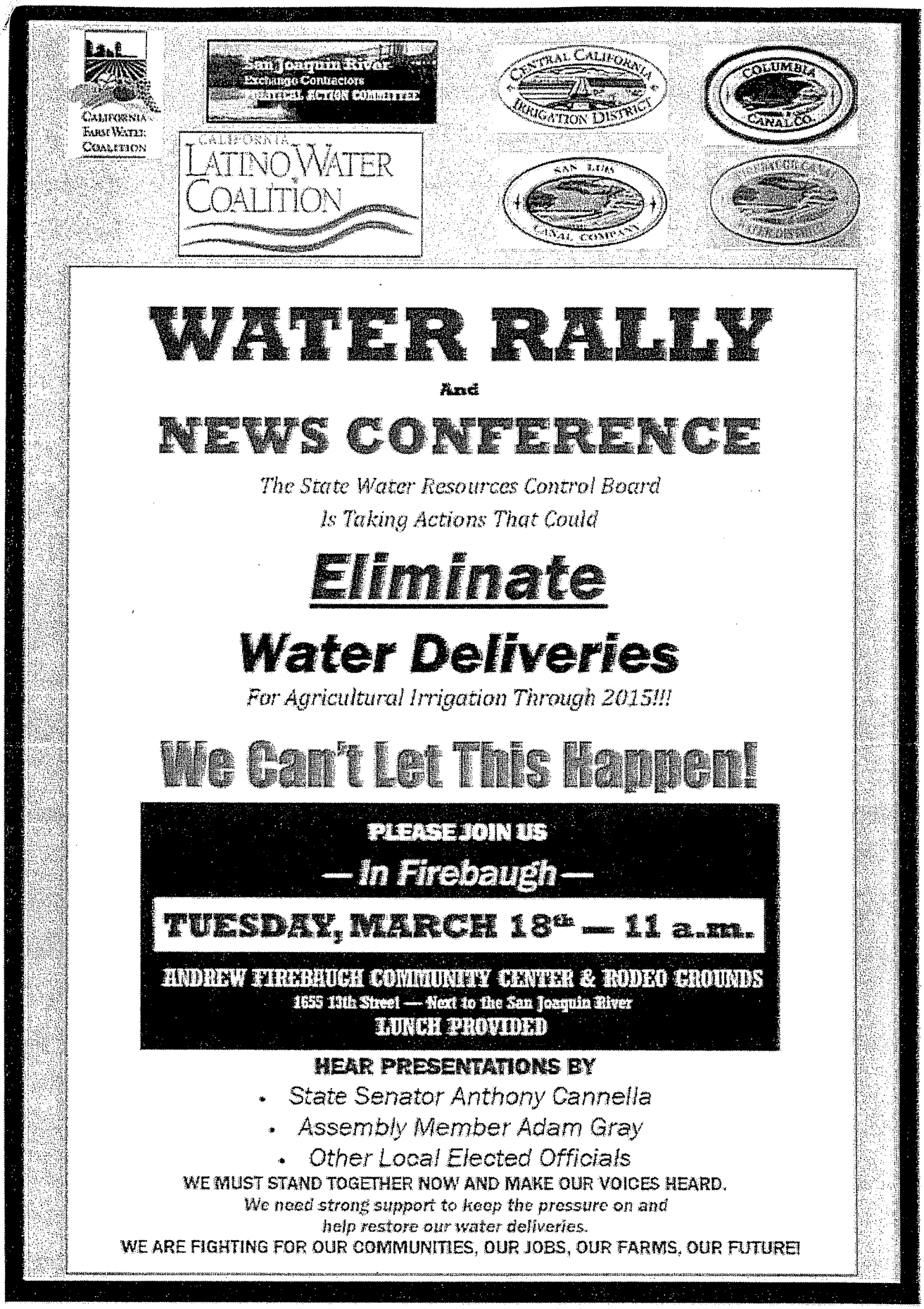
- There is no provision for overuse of available supplies.
- Some growers are already out of water and others will run out of water during the year. It is each landowner/waterusers's responsibility to make certain they do not use more water than they have on account.
- Using more water than you have on account is considered a criminal act and is actually stealing water from someone else in the District.
- Anyone using more water than they are entitled will at a minimum be charged the current market rate for water used as well as being subject to severe penalties, including but not limited to: fees, fines, and property liens, termination of all District services and removal of pumping equipment.
- Tampering with water meters will result in termination of water service.
- If you find your service or gate locked out or disconnected, contact the District immediately and do not attempt to resume service without prior District approval.

Sandra Watts

From: Waterupdates [Waterupdates@delpuertowd.org]
Sent: Monday, March 17, 2014 10:22 AM
To: Waterupdates
Subject: Tuesday Water Rally
Attachments: Viewpoints - SWRCB.Discussion - O'Banion.docx; SWRCB 2014 Action Summary - Cal WA.pdf

******Notice of Water Rally and News Conference******

In response to consideration of possible actions by the State Water Resources Control Board to further limit water deliveries throughout the State, a Rally and News Conference has been organized for this Tuesday, March 18, 2014 at 11 a.m. For more background information on this issue, please refer to the attached article written by farmer Jim O'Banion, as well as the attached Summary provided by the California Water Alliance. All landowners, growers and farm staff are encouraged to attend!



Del Puerto WATER District

P. O. Box 1596 • Patterson, CA 95363-1596 (209) 892-4470 • FAX: (209) 892-4469

May 16, 2014

Dear Valued Customer:

The District is in receipt of the United States Bureau of Reclamation's Notification of Final Approved Rescheduling Requests for 2013 water. While our request to continue storage of Non-Project groundwater pump-in supplies was approved in full, the quantity approved for Rescheduling of 2013 CVP supplies (which for us included unused 2013 Contract allocation as well as all other types of 2013 supply in customer accounts) was reduced by 999 AF, reportedly because the quantity of CVP water available in San Luis Reservoir as of March 1, 2014 was not sufficient to meet the total of all Rescheduling Requests. DPWD's reduction will be spread proportionately across all accounts with Project water, as indicated on the enclosed worksheet titled "Reduction of Rescheduled Water Supplies as of May 14, 2014".

There are several items of note regarding this situation:

1. Refunds for the applicable Rescheduling Fee and 2014 O&M Surcharge on all supply reductions will be issued as Credit Memos on your May billing statement.

2. A majority of the reductions were able to be applied to 2013 Contract allocation. For these accounts, no refunds of the water rate will be issued as this was a supply type for which customers had not yet been billed.

3. For accounts noted on the list with a (*), the reduction applied to previously billed 2013 Additional Supplies. While no refunds are currently planned, Staff is analyzing options and will notify those customers should anything change in this regard.

4. The District's anticipated date of May 15 for approval of 2014-15 Additional Supplies requests has been delayed until later in the month because no source transactions have been able to be finalized. Customers wishing to increase their 2014 request may do so if they notify the District by Friday, May 23. Request increases will only be allowed for accounts that had a reduction in their Rescheduled quantity and will be limited to the amount of the reduction i.e. if your account lost 20 AF to the Reduced Rescheduling calculation, you may request to increase your 2014 Additional Supply request by 20 AF. No deposits on request increases will be required, however full payment of the final noticed Additional Supplies rate will be due once all requests are approved by the District.

We sincerely regret having to inform you of this situation. We have explored all options for avoiding this reduction with Reclamation, and have concluded that their decision is final. As always, we are available to discuss this or any other matter regarding our water supplies. Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us at (209) 892-4470.

Sincerely,

Anthea

General Manager

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS IN CONSIDERATION OF PARTICIPATION IN THE DISTRICT 2014-15 ANNUAL ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES POOL

What is my current CVP 2014-15 allocation?

On February 21st, the Bureau of Reclamation announced an allocation of 0% for CVP Agricultural Water Service Contractors South of the Delta.

Will the current allocation increase?

All current forecasts and communications indicate that the CVP allocations for South of the Delta Water Service Contractors will not change for the remainder of 2014. Accordingly, the District advises customers to estimate 0% as their final allocation when calculating their need for Additional Supplies.

What is the CVP Allocation outlook for 2015-16?

Absent a very favorable winter going into 2015, early advice points to the possibility of even more severe circumstances. Customers are advised to plan accordingly.

What is my decision timeframe for securing Additional Supplies?

Pre-Application requests plus the required deposit for this years' program are due by close of business Friday, May 9, 2014. Notification of estimated final pricing and approved quantities will be made on or about May 15, 2014. Final Applications and payment in full will be due by close of business on May 20, 2014.

How are the Additional Supplies being generated?

The Districts Annual Additional Supplies program combines multiple water purchase agreements negotiated between the District and outside agencies/parties, each with varying terms and conditions. This potential supply is formed into one "pool" to be made available to all eligible customers.

How is the Additional Supplies Pool rate established?

The District estimates the total delivered costs for each source of water in the Pool, and divides that by the total estimated AF to be developed, to come up with an average rate for each AF of water in the Pool. The rates collected are used to pay for the costs of the water. The District does not include any "Administrative Fees".

Why are the premiums "non-refundable"?

Purchase agreements obligate the District to pay for specific quantities of water. In most cases, the District bears the burden of any delivery risks associated with pumping and delivering said water to its turnouts.

What will be the payment requirements for 2014-15 Additional Supplies?

The Annual Additional Supplies rate for 2014-15 is estimated to be between $775.00-980.00 per acre-foot. Additional Supplies may be secured with a non-refundable deposit of

Over

$200.00 per acre-foot due with the Pre-Application, with the balance of between $575.00-780.00 per acre-foot due with the final Application on May 20, 2014.

Can payment arrangements be made?

To ensure fairness to all, there are no provisions in the Additional Supplies Pool program for alternative "payment arrangements".

What are the Carryover opportunities for 2014 supplies into 2015?

Carryover opportunities are dependent on certain circumstances existing at the end of one year going in to the next, for example, reservoir storage levels, pumping capacity at Jones Pumping Plant, etc. In addition, each type of water in the system – i.e. CVP allocation, non-project transfer supplies, and well-water pump-in supplies, all have different levels of priority with respect to how they are treated in the event that the San Luis Reservoir fills and supplies are required to "spill" to make way for a subsequent years' allocation. Unfortunately, it is too early in the water year to make an informed prediction about 2014 carryover opportunities. As the year progresses, the District will keep you informed about all issues pertaining to the supplies in your account and will employ all strategies available to us to minimize risk of loss at all times.

Can Additional Supplies be transferred out of the District?

Per District policy, Additional Supplies are NOT transferrable. Customers that intend to transfer any portion of their CVP allocation (in this years' case, any remaining eligible 2013 Rescheduled Allocation, as there is no 2014 Allocation to be transferred) under the District's annual Surface Water Transfer Policy may do so, but must first "declare" the maximum quantity of contract supply they intend to transfer during the year upon signing up for Additional Supplies. This declaration is used to reduce the irrigable acreage of the requestor should it become necessary to pro-rate available Additional Supplies among District customers to guarantee that the in-District Additional Supplies needs of other customers are met in advance of those wishing to transfer supplies out of the District.

Does overestimating my request help me get more share of the available Additional Supply?

No. Customers should request only the quantity of Additional Supplies they wish to receive and pay for at the estimated rates. Additional Supplies are allocated based on the irrigable acreage of those requesting and quantities available, not on quantities requested.

When will 2014-15 Additional Supplies be allocated to my account and available to use?

The District is trying to structure its transactions in such a way that makes Additional Supplies immediately available for use after an account (or combined accounts) has exhausted any remaining Carryover water.

Will there be Annual Additional Supplies later in the water year?

The District attempts to procure only the quantity of supplemental water needed to meet customer requests. Given the dire circumstances this year, and the high cost of the source supplies, the District will not commit to any amounts over and above what customers have requested. Additionally, customers not participating in the initial offering will forfeit their right to any pricing rebates that may be available at pool closing, or any opportunities to substitute lower-rated supply opportunities in the extremely unlikely event that they should arise.

Over

Will water be available in 2014 under the Reliable Water Supply Program?

As has been previously reported, RWSP supplies can only be made available after the in-District needs of the source agency (in this case our neighbor, Patterson ID) have been determined to be met. This is both a term of our 4-year agreement, as well as California law. Certain critical variables in making that determination are yet unresolved, the most important being the proposed issuance by the State Water Resources Control Board of "curtailment notices" to those Districts such as Patterson ID that have rights to divert supplies from a river, which currently are expected to occur between late May and the end of June. Under the most optimal of circumstances, minimal quantities of RWSP supply may be made available on a monthly basis after June, although at this time there is NO schedule for receipt of this water and NO estimates of the final actual quantity that may be available. If any scheduled RWSP supply does become available, amounts will be pro-rated and allocated based on each RWSP participants percentage of participation in the Program.

Will water be available in 2015 under a "renewed" Reliable Water Supply Program or any other multi-year programs?

Current circumstances have put all decisions regarding commitments to future programs on hold for those agencies with supplies available for sale. At this time, the District has no multi-year agreements for any future supply sources confirmed for the RWSP or any other District program.

CCIDOBSERVER

News and Information from the Central California Irrigation District • www.ccidwater.org • Issue One • 2014

WATER REVIEW

A Fight for Water

■ Efforts by CCID landowners to educate regulators through rallies, letter writing and phone calls make a difference.

A massive outreach effort by CCID landowners along with support from local and federal legislators has helped stave off a disastrous season for growers who rely on the riparian water rights of the Exchange Contractors.

Up to 2,000 growers, legislative leaders, allied industries, farm workers and community members attended a massive rally in Firebaugh to draw attention to the wide-reaching impacts to local farms and communities if the State Water Board continued its plan to strip growers within the San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Water Authority of their water rights.

Input from local law enforcement, school boards, business owners and others reinforced the dire consequences of cutting off Exchange Contract water to small communities that rely on farming to support their economies.

After one of the driest winters to date on record, CCID started irrigation deliveries Feb. 1 under a Critical Year allocation schedule to its landowners and consumers. The Bureau on Feb. 15 announced the Exchange Contractors would receive an initial 40-percent allocation, well below the contracted 75-percent guaranteed to the Exchange Contract for a critical year designation. For the first time in the history of the Exchange Contract, the Bureau announced it would have to release water from Friant this summer to meet needs in the Mendota Pool.

State and federal legislators, the governor's office and regulators all responded to pressure from landowners and community leaders to take a more science-based approach to allocating surface water.

Up to 2,000 people showed up for a water rally in Firebaugh to draw attention to the devastating impact to farming communities in the area if regulators decimated historic water rights.

The State Water Board then said it would prohibit the Bureau from pumping to meet even that Exchange Contract supply through the Delta and the Delta-Mendota Canal, because it wanted to preserve water for so-called "health and safety uses." Stakeholders quickly sprang into action and the community rally helped draw attention and support for a more reasonable approach.

"Through a lot of hard work from folks in the state and federal legislative arena and governor's office, and because of an improved water supply situation, by March 18 the State Board staff lifted that restriction and signaled to the Bureau that it would allow them to allocate," said CCID General Manager Chris White.

"In my view this is a direct result of individual landowners within the Exchange Contract boundaries taking personal responsibility for contacting their legislators and people they know in government and getting involved in rallies. All that effort has had an impact related to the water supply," he said.

The Bureau of Reclamation on April 9 released a long-awaited operations plan for managing and allocating exports of surface water this season. CCID staff and Board of Directors were still modeling the numbers at press time to determine how the plan would translate into season-long deliveries to CCID consumers. Initial allocations were presented at the District's annual meetings April 15-17.

While the year continues to operate under Critical Year status, CCID is doing its best to give growers as much certainty as possible to make planting and irrigation decisions and manage the season effectively.

2
Conservation Spotlight

3
Conservation Program

Gamboni Farms Works with Neighbors to Improve Community Ditches

■ CCID and NRCS funding provide financial incentive for Silo Ditch and Gamboni Ditch improvements.

John Gamboni is an admitted optimist. The CCID grower, who farms 2,000 acres of row crops, cotton, fresh tomatoes, alfalfa and corn in Dos Palos, says maybe it's his faith in God. Or maybe it's his upbringing. But Gamboni prefers to see the opportunity in adversity.

Third generation Dos Palos grower John Gamboni said the upshot of the water crises in recent years has been improved opportunities to fund water conservation projects to save water and improve conveyance of District water to the farm.

"I believe there is always a silver lining in everything, you just have to go look for it."

So when he discusses the challenges farmers face irrigating their crops in an increasingly uncertain water world, the third-generation farmer prefers to focus on the opportunities through programs like CCID's Water Conservation Program and cooperative grants from the NRCS Bay Delta Initiative to improve irrigation efficiency on farms and in farming communities within the CCID service area.

Gamboni is at the center of two cooperative ditch improvement projects in recent years that have used funding from the CCID Water Conservation Program and additional NRCS funding through the Bay Delta Initiative to concrete-line two earthen ditches to dramatically improve delivery efficiency and conveyance.

Five neighboring farmers who receive water from the Silo Ditch in Spring 2013 completed an $820,000 large-scale improvement to the community ditch. The ditch improvement project culminated a decade of planning to improve more than 2 miles of earthen ditch into a concrete lined ditch and pipeline. The improvements are estimated to save more than 280 acre-feet of water per year through improved efficiency. Gamboni says they have also drastically improved the speed and efficiency with which his water is delivered to the field.

This year, Gamboni is also near completion on an additional cooperative ditch improvement project on the Gamboni Ditch.

He is also doing his first on-farm conservation project, applying with CCID and NRCS conservation programs to install a drip irrigation system on 100 acres of almonds at Gamboni Farms.

Gamboni said the projects would not have happened without funding, coordination, expertise and guidance from CCID's Water Conservation Coordinator Tracey Rosin and the engineers and maintenance staff at CCID and Merced County NRCS.

Work on the Silo Ditch community ditch improvement project included replacing earthen ditch with more than two miles of concrete lining and pipeline.

"Meeting with them helped pull together the farmers and landowners and explain the mutual benefits of the projects. It's nice to have neighbors to work with who also understand the benefits and are willing to work together," he said. "Jennifer Foster at NRCS in Merced County was so accommodating and made the process easy."

The Silo Ditch improvement straightened out sections of the ditch to speed delivery to the field. Gamboni said it once typically took 12 hours from the time water was turned on at the headgate of the canal for it to reach his farm, resulting in evaporative water loss and a loss of irrigation timing flexibility.

"Now within two hours if it's a dry ditch we are going," he said. The increased responsiveness lets him make better irrigation decisions. "It's a day and night difference."

Installing pipelines also allowed growers to square their fields offering improvements for working the land and added productivity.

But most significant are the water savings.

"Before when we ordered 12 feet off the head we would get 10 feet by the time it reached the field. Now we are receiving exactly what we ordered in 2 hours instead of 12 hours," he said.

Of the total Silo project cost, growers received CCID Water Conservation Program Grants to cover 50 percent of the project cost and NRCS co-funding to cover 35 percent of the cost. John's share of the project was $282,000. He received $141,188 through the CCID Water Conservation Program and leveraged an additional

CCID Conservation Program Remains on Track

■ **NRCS funding opportunities available for CCID growers in Poso Slough drainage area.**

CCID's Water Conservation Program remains steady and strong and continues to find additional co-funding opportunities to initiate District level and on-farm conservation projects for its landowners.

The District is working to expedite approvals to allow growers to take advantage of conservation funding opportunities in this particularly challenging year.

The District is staying the course on its 10-year in-District Water Conservation Plan with an emphasis on completing projects that can facilitate the conversion to efficient on-farm irrigation systems. A second priority investment is improvements on community ditch systems to improve delivery efficiency and reduce spills from the system. Third would be the improvement of tail-water return opportunities back to the canal system.

Construction on two regulating reservoirs is scheduled for 2014-15 and CCID General Manager Chris White said the District Board of Directors is committed to following through to get those projects completed, particularly where co-funding opportunities exist through the Bureau of Reclamation.

"We are still strongly committed to investments that directly help our consumers and make our water supply stretch further," White said. "A major funding mechanism for the Conservation Program in normal years is transfers to neighboring federal districts and refuges. In critical years, we don't have those resources, but our program is planned out such that we should be well funded even with two years of critical year deliveries."

In addition to Bay Delta Initiative funds in recent years to help finance District improvements, CCID this year received an additional $600,000 in Bay Delta Conservation Initiative funds through the NRCS EQIP program to help co-finance on-farm water conservation installations for its consumers in the Dos Palos reservoir service area. The Bay Delta Initiative has identified the Poso Slough drainage area east of Dos Palos and north of Firebaugh as having high potential to improve conditions in the Bay Delta.

The project also straightened several meandering segments of the ditch to improve delivery time to the farm.

$98,000 in NRCS grant funds. His residual $43,000 cost is covered by a low interest loan through the CCID program.

Gamboni said that while the Silo Ditch project has been in development since 2001, it was the availability of the additional NRCS co-funding that helped make the project a "no-brainer." "And success," he said, "breeds success."

The precedent made getting cooperation from the two farmers and six landowners on the Gamboni Ditch an easy sell. Construction on the one-mile Gamboni Ditch improvement started in late January and was completed by the middle of March. As with Silo, the concrete lining and pipeline installation on Gamboni Ditch will provide significant water savings and improvements in water conveyance.

"We just irrigated a field and what once took 12 days now takes 8 days, so we save water, we save labor and we save time," he said. "The maintenance to clear out the open ditches has been eliminated with the cement ditch. And with new washout drains, we don't have the mess in our fields anymore and we gained farm ground in a couple places."

Gamboni said the cleaner water coming in from the cement ditch will also improve the performance of the new drip installation he has planned for this fall on his first foray into almonds.

Water savings alone will return Gamboni's investment within four to five years, he estimates.

Gamboni hopes the public will stay focused in coming years on the importance of agricultural water to communities like Dos Palos.

New washout drains have eliminated messy washouts on the Gamboni Ditch and helped clean up fields.

Post Office Box 1231
Los Banos, CA 93635
209 / 826-1421

Prsrt Std
U.S. Postage
PAID
Fresno, CA
Permit #1242

A look back...

50 Years Ago – Spring 1964

Due to exceedingly dry conditions – reported in the Board minutes as a "complete lack of appreciable rainfall in February and January" – the District in February purchased 16,000 acre-feet of surplus water from the Bureau of Reclamation for $3.50 per acre-foot. The minutes also stated that "Although the water purchased cost the District $56,000, the Directors expressed the sincere belief that it was well worth the cost to prevent the loss of grain, and similar crops within the District."

25 Years Ago – Spring 1989

Ground was broken on an 18-mile long pipeline from the California Aqueduct to the water treatment facilities for the City of Dos Palos, meaning that the City would no longer receive its water from the CCID Colony Main Canal.

10 Years Ago – Spring 2004

At the annual meetings for District landowners and growers held in mid-March, individualized forms were provided for those who were in attendance to sign up to "knowingly elect" whether to join the new Westside Watershed Coalition in order to comply with the Regional Board's Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program.

SEARCH FOR: Find It!

Home
Utility Online Payments
About Our City
Economic Development
Mayor & City Council
Commissions & Boards
City Contacts
Calendar of Events
Human Resources
Frequently Asked Questions
City Administration
Departments
Legal Notices & Public Hearings
Patterson Municipal Code
Documents & Forms Library
Other Sites of Interest

» Departments » Public Works Department » Environmental Programs & Resources » Water Conservation

Presione aquí para ver este aviso en Español

Help Save California's Water Now!

Patterson, it is time to adopt a new habit! One of our most important resources is in trouble and we need to do everything we can to protect it today and into the future.

Our state is facing severe water challenges, and many communities and ecosystems are suffering as a result. Environmental problems, the pressures of a growing population, and the effects of climate change are making it extremely difficult to keep water flowing reliably to our economy, our environment, our farms, and our communities.

State and local water managers are working on long-term solutions, including investments in our water infrastructure. But in the meantime, California needs every drop of water it can get, which is why we all need to do more to conserve water. Doing everything we can to save water today will go a long way toward helping our water supply situation while we move ahead with the necessary long-term fixes.

The good news is that it's not difficult to save water in our daily lives. Just as Patterson residents have embraced solar photovoltaic panels, LED light bulbs, and green recycling, we can adopt habits to reduce our water use inside and outside our homes. As we have seen with Chevron's WattzOn Capacity Project, small changes in our daily habits can make a big difference for Patterson.

In 2009, the California Department of Water Resources joined with the Association of California Water Agencies—450 public water agencies throughout the state—to form a statewide conservation and education program called "Save Our Water." This effort is aimed at helping Californians learn about our water challenges and ways to save water inside and outside our homes.

For example, did you know that the typical Californian uses much more water outdoors than indoors? Watering the lawn, washing cars and cleaning off the

driveway and patio use much more water than you might think. Simple changes to our behavior, such as watering only when your landscape needs it or using a broom instead of the hose on the driveway, can add up to big water savings for the state.

So join in this statewide effort to save California's water. Plant water-wise landscaping, install a SMART irrigation controller, and take shorter showers. These are just a few of the easy ways we can all help to "save our water."

For more information about how to conserve water or about the "Save Our Water" public education program, please visit www.saveourH2O.org or visit the city's website at www.ci.patterson.ca.us.

Conserve Indoor Water Use

Water is essential to each of us every day. But it's a limited resource, so we all need to rethink the way we use water on a daily basis. By following these water-saving tips inside your home, you can help save water every day:

Laundry Room

- Use the washing machine for full loads only to save water and energy
- Install a water-efficient clothes washer Save: 16 Gallons/Load
- Washing dark clothes in cold water saves water and energy, and helps your clothes retain their color.

Kitchen

- Run the dishwasher only when full to save water and energy.
- Install a water- and energy-efficient dishwasher. Save: 3 to 8 Gallons/Load.
- Install aerators on the kitchen faucet to reduce flows to less than 1 gallon per minute.
- When washing dishes by hand, don't let the water run. Fill one basin with wash water and the other with rinse water.
- Dishwashers typically use less water than washing dishes by hand.
- If your dishwasher is new, cut back on rinsing. Newer models clean more thoroughly than older ones.
- Soak pots and pans instead of letting the water run while you scrape them clean.
- Use the garbage disposal sparingly. Instead, compost vegetable food waste and save gallons every time.
- Wash your fruits and vegetables in a pan of water instead of running water from the tap.
- Don't use running water to thaw food. Defrost food in the refrigerator.
- Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator instead of running the tap.
- Cook food in as little water as possible. This also helps it retain more nutrients.
- Select the proper pan size for cooking. Large pans may require more cooking water than necessary.
- If you accidentally drop ice cubes, don't throw them in the sink. Drop them in a house plant

instead.

- Collect the water you use while rinsing fruit and vegetables. Use it to water house plants.

Bathroom

- Install low-flow shower heads. Save: 2.5 Gallons
- Take five minute showers instead of 10 minute showers. Save: 12.5 gallons with a low flow showerhead, 25 gallons with a standard 5.0 gallon per minute showerhead.
- Fill the bathtub halfway or less. Save: 12 Gallons
- When running a bath, plug the bathtub before turning on the water. Adjust the temperature as the tub fills.
- Install aerators on bathroom faucets. Save: 1.2 Gallons Per Person/Day
- Turn water off when brushing teeth or shaving. Save: Approximately 10 Gallons/Day
- Install a high-efficiency toilet. Save: 19 Gallons Per Person/Day
- Don't use the toilet as a wastebasket.
- Be sure to test your toilet for leaks at least once a year.
- Put food coloring in your toilet tank. If it seeps into the bowl without flushing, there's a leak. Fix it and start saving gallons.
- Consider buying a dual-flush toilet. It has two flush options: a half-flush for liquid waste and a full-flush for solid waste.
- Plug the sink instead of running the water to rinse your razor and save up to 300 gallons a month.
- Turn off the water while washing your hair and save up to 150 gallons a month.
- When washing your hands, turn the water off while you lather.
- Take a (short) shower instead of a bath. A bathtub can use up to 70 gallons of water.

Conserve Outdoor Water Use

Most Californians think that they use more water indoors than outdoors. Typically, the opposite is true. In some areas, 50% or more of the water we use daily goes on lawns and outdoor landscaping. There are lots of ways to save water at home, but reducing the water you use outdoors can make the biggest difference of all. Here are a few easy ways to change the way you use water outside your home.

Know the Basics

- Water early in the morning or later in the evening when temperatures are cooler. Save: 25 gallons/each time you water
- Check your sprinkler system frequently and adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street. Save: 15-12 gallons/each time you water
- Choose a water-efficient irrigation system such as drip irrigation for your trees, shrubs, and flowers. Save: 15 gallons/each time you water.
- Water deeply but less frequently to create healthier and stronger landscapes.
- Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants to reduce evaporation and keep the soil cool. Organic mulch also improves the soil and prevents weeds. Save: 20-30 gallons/each time you

water/1,000 sq. ft.

- Plant drought-resistant trees and plants. Save: 30- 60 gallons/each time you water/1,000 sq. ft

Don't Overwater

One easy way to cut down how much water you use outdoors is to learn how much water your landscaping actually needs in order to thrive. Overwatering is one of the most common mistakes people make.

Get Smart

If you really want to be a sophisticated water user, invest in a weather-based irrigation controller—or a smart controller. These devices will automatically adjust the watering time and frequency based on soil moisture, rain, wind, and evaporation and transpiration rates. Check with your local water agency to see if there is a rebate available for the purchase of a smart controller.

Know Your Climate

One way to save water outdoors is to plant the right plants for your climate. Here are some tools to help you learn how to be a water-wise gardener:

- Explore the Save Our Water Water-Wise Garden Tool to learn what plants and flowers will flourish in your neighborhood.

Outdoor Cleanup

Water is often a go-to tool for outdoor clean-up jobs.

- Use a broom to clean driveways, sidewalks and patios. Save: 8-18 gallons /minute.
- Wash cars/boats with a bucket, sponge, and hose with self-closing nozzle. Save: 8-18 gallons/minute.
- Invest in a water broom. If you have to use water to clean up outside, a water broom will attach to your hose but uses a combination of air and water pressure to aid cleaning. Water brooms can use as little as 2.8 gallons per minute (gpm) to remove dirt, food spills, leaves, and litter from concrete and asphalt while a standard hose typically uses 5 to 20 gpm.

For more information on water-wise sprinklers, visit Sprinklers 101.

Water-Wise Gardening

Outdoor watering and toilets are the biggest users of water in and outside your home. In fact, during the summer half of all household water use is for the lawn and garden purposes. However, it is possible to dramatically reduce your water consumption, lower your water bill, and still have a beautiful, productive garden. The following steps can help you achieve these results:

Add organic matter to your soil. All soil is not created equal. Soil is essentially a collection of mineral particles of different sizes. If most of the particles are large (sand), water drains through rapidly. If most of the particles are small (clay), water will penetrate

the soil much more slowly. The solution for either problem is the same: add organic matter. Organic matter, in the form of compost, chopped up leaves or composted manure will improve the texture and water-holding capacity of your soil. Add at least an inch of compost each year.

Deliver water to the root-zone. Drip irrigation and soaker hoses ensure that up to 90 percent of the water you apply to your garden is actually available to your plants. Sprinklers can claim only 40 to 50 percent efficiency. Drip irrigation minimizes evaporation loss and keeps the areas between plants dry, which also helps limit weed growth.

Use mulch to retain water. A six to eight-inch layer of organic mulch can cut water needs in half by smothering thirsty weeds and reducing evaporation. Organic mulches retain some water themselves and increase the humidity level around plants.

Use free water. Rainwater is the best choice for your plants. It's clear, unchlorinated and free. Use rain barrels or a cistern to collect water from your downspouts. A 1,000 square foot roof will yield 625 gallons of water from one inch of rain.

Reduce your lawn. Turf grass is one of the most water and labor-intensive types of "gardens" you can have. Consider planting groundcovers or low-maintenance perennials instead.

Plan before you plant. By planning your garden before you plant, you can take advantage of the characteristics of your site, such as sun, shade, wind and soil. Group plants with similar water needs. Also consider how your plants will get the water they need. Will you need to carry water to demanding plants in a remote corner of your yard? Planning will save you time and energy down the road.

Choose plant carefully. A plant that's satisfied getting most of the water it needs from natural rainfall will require a lot less work from you. For drought-tolerant perennials, choose varieties that are native to your area (or a region with a similar climate). These plants will be naturally adapted for your local climate and soils.

Take good care of your plants. Healthy plants need less water, fertilizer and pest controls than stressed plants. By keeping on top of tasks, such as weeding, thinning, pruning and monitoring pests, you'll be able to ease off on watering (2014. Gardeners Supply Company).

For more information like this, please visit www.gardeners.com or see the links below.

Mandatory Watering Schedule

Our existing city ordinance discourages water waste such as overwatering of landscaping. Ordinanc also enforces odd-even watering, and use of irriation timers.

There shall be no watering or irrigating between the hours of 10:00am and 7:00pm any day of the week.

Persons residing in addressess ending in even numbers (0,2,4,6, and 8) shall water only on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, except during the hours when watering and irrigation is prohibted.

Persons residing in addressess ending in odd numbers (1,3,5,7,9) shall water only on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, except during the hours when watering and irrigation is prohibted.

	If Address Ends in an Even Number	If Address Ends in an Odd Number
Monday	Watering Prohibited	No Watering Between the Hours Of 10AM – 7PM
Tuesday	No Watering Between the Hours Of 10AM – 7PM	Watering Prohibited
Wednesday	Watering Prohibited	No Watering Between the Hours Of 10AM – 7PM
Thursday	No Watering Between the Hours Of 10AM – 7PM	Watering Prohibited
Friday	Watering Prohibited	No Watering Between the Hours Of 10AM – 7PM
Saturday	No Watering Between the Hours Of 10AM – 7PM	Watering Prohibited
Sunday	No Watering Between the Hours Of 10AM – 7PM	No Watering Between the Hours Of 10AM – 7PM

Penalties for Water Waste

Any violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute an infraction and shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five dollars for the first violation after a warning in writing, fifty dollars for a second violation within one year and a fine of one hundred dollars for each additional violation within one year. The city, at its option, may discontinue the service after the third violation after giving the customer written notice.

Useful links regarding water conservation:

www.saveourh20.org

www.h2ouse.org

http://wateruseitwisely.com/100-ways-to-conserve/

http://www.home-water-works.org/

www.gardeners.com

www.bewaterwise.com

City of Patterson
City Hall
1 Plaza
P.O. Box 667
Patterson, CA 95363

Office Hours:
8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Mondays through Thursdays
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Fridays

(209) 895-8000

anta Nella enacts water conservation plan

March 27, 2014 | Posted in: News | 0 Comments

SANTA NELLA – Residents and businesses in this unincorporated community are going to be asked to cut their water use to help alleviate a potential shortage this year.

The board of the Santa Nella County Water District enacted a new conservation program March 13 which limits outside watering to two days a week and sets a number of other restrictions in place.

Violators face fines if they ignore initial warnings, and repeat offenders risk having their water shut off, under the terms of the program.

District General Manager Amy Montgomery had advised the board in special meeting the previous week that a new, stepped-up conservation program was needed in light of the district's reduction in surface water allocation this year.

Even with the district increasing production from its only well to help make up the difference, Montgomery had told directors, water supply could fall about 3 percent short of meeting last year's consumption.

"We know that we are going to be short, so the first thing we should do is institute a water conservation program," Montgomery reiterated to the board.

Water conservation is not new to the district. A seasonal conservation program has been implemented annually in recent years, which Montgomery said had already reduced water use.

But in the light of the drought and the short supply, she indicated, a more stringent program is needed.

Directors agreed, and adopted a program which enacts a number of restrictions. Among them:

- Residential customers can water only on Wednesdays and Sundays, while commercial customers can water Tuesdays and Saturdays. The only exception is for new plantings such as flowers and trees, which can be watered on all four of those days.

- Permits outside watering only between the hours of 6-10 a.m. and 7-10 p.m. Watering in the middle of the day is inefficient due to evaporation, Montgomery noted. Overnight watering is less than ideal because customers are less likely to detect leaks or broken sprinklers when their systems are running at that time, she added.

- Prohibits new in-ground pools, ornamental ponds or fountains. Board members questioned whether a new pool ban was within the jurisdiction of the district, but left the provision in pending further clarification.

- Bans the draining and refilling of in-ground pools from June 1 to Sept. 1, and requires a district-issued permit to drain and refill in-ground pools during other months.

- Establishes guidelines based on size for the use of above-ground and portable swimming pools.

- Prohibits washing down driveways or buildings, and requires a hand-held, shutoff nozzle when washing cars (with use of buckets recommended to cut water use).

- Requires restaurants to serve water only on request, and requires lodging facilities to post a notice of drought conditions in each room, asking customers to conserve water.

Montgomery said the district will launch an aggressive public information campaign to make customers aware of the new conservation program, which was effective immediately and continues through next February.

The district will also be pro-active in distributing tips about how to cut water use.

Materials are going to be distributed in English and Spanish.

“Let’s get the message out and get people thinking about (conservation). Let’s revisit this in June and see where we are at,” Montgomery said.

Those who do not adhere to the restrictions face fines starting at $25 for a second offense and increasing to $75 for a fourth offense, at which time the district can discontinue service.

“I think we have only fined two or three times in the past, but we will follow through on compliance charges,” Montgomery stated. “I am not trying to shut anybody’s water off. I just need people to conserve water.”

1335 West "I" Street
PO Box 1231
Los Banos, CA 93635

(209) 826-1421
Fax (209) 826-3184
www.ccidwater.org

To: All CCID Landowners and Water Users

From: Chris White, General Manager

Subject: Potential 2014 Critical Water Year Information

Date: January 16, 2014

As you are no doubt aware, hydrologic conditions throughout California have grown steadily and significantly worse, and the District is now making plans for a likely Critical Year declaration by the Bureau of Reclamation next month. While that declaration has not officially been made, we want to give our consumers an early notice so that preparations can be made for what may be a very challenging year.

The attached memo gives some details about the amount of water that we expect to be able to deliver to our consumers this year if a Critical Year declaration is made, and some of the factors that are beyond our control that may affect our water supply. **WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO READ THE ATTACHED INFORMATION SHEET.**

We are also notifying all in-District consumers and landowners who have access to wells to be prepared to use them this year. Also, since there are no deliveries to Class 2 lands in a Critical Year, private well water would have to be used. Subject to our policy guidelines, the District will assist to the extent possible in transporting private well water through our canal system.

Along with the allocation amounts shown on the information sheet, there will be a change in the water rates. The CCID Board of Directors will meet later this month to officially adopt new Critical Year water rates, and we will send this information out by the first week of February.

If conditions change, we will notify everyone as soon as possible.

If you have any questions, please call the CCID office at (209) 826-1421.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA IRRIGATION DISTRICT
IMPORTANT WATER SUPPLY INFORMATION

Preparing for a Critical 2014 Water Year

We know that 2013 was the driest rainfall year of record throughout California; we also know that inflow into Shasta Lake since last October is the second lowest of record going back to 1922. Near record low inflow, together with a fairly dry weather forecast means it's nearly certain that CCID will start 2014 with a critical water supply. If dry conditions persist through January, the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) will declare a Critical (75%) allocation under the Exchange Contract.

Also important to note: Analysis of the USBR dry year operations forecast, which includes regulatory export pumping restrictions designed to protect fish, indicates that they will probably have to release water from Friant Dam in accordance with the Exchange Contract, **for the first time in history,** in order to meet our irrigation demands. In that case, not only would water be delivered to CCID from the Delta-Mendota Canal, as it normally occurs, water would also be delivered down the San Joaquin River from Friant Dam. Should this happen, CCID will have strict maximum flow limits in months when San Joaquin River deliveries are occurring. (According to our modeling, this would most likely occur during May, June, July and August.)

Therefore, on February 1, 2014, the District will start Critical Year irrigation deliveries, allocating a maximum quantity of water to each in-District grower on a per acre basis.

The Critical Year allocation levels will be as follows:

Tier 1 – 2.50 acre-feet/gross acre (USBR Surface Water Supply)

Tier 2 – 0.50 acre-feet/gross acre (CCID Well Water)

Water users can use their water any time from February through November EXCEPT - there will be strict monthly limits if and when the USBR makes deliveries to CCID from Friant Dam down the San Joaquin River.

Allocation in Inches per Gross Acre

	Tier 1 USBR	Tier 2 Wells
May	4.25*	1.00
June	5.00*	1.00
July	5.25*	1.00
August	4.75*	1.00

*Maximum allocation in inches per gross acre. It's possible that San Joaquin River deliveries will occur during more months and monthly maximum limits will apply. **It's also possible under extremely dry conditions that even less water will be available in these months.**

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA IRRIGATION DISTRICT
IMPORTANT WATER SUPPLY INFORMATION

Preparing for a Critical 2014 Water Year (continued)

To recap:

1) It appears certain that USBR will declare a Critical Year Allocation for the Exchange Contractors under the Exchange Contract on February 20, 2014.
2) Due to the regulatory restrictions in the Delta, if dry conditions persist, the USBR will not be able to deliver all of our Critical Year supply through the Delta and the Delta-Mendota Canal. For the first time ever, they will have to release water from Friant this summer to meet our irrigation demands.
3) CCID will start irrigation deliveries on February 1, 2014 under a Critical Year allocation schedule to its landowners and consumers.
   a. There will no water available for CCID Class 2 lands. Class 2 landowners will have to pump wells for their water supply.
   b. There will be no Conserved Water transfers out of the District. Conserved water will be kept in CCID and be part of the allocation.
   c. We will be starting the process to purchase water from private wells, our consumers, and other sources to make that small amount of water available on a subscription basis in addition to the allocation. We will be asking for participation in this program in February.
   d. The water rates will be adopted by the Board of Directors and made available by CCID prior to February 1st.

Critical Year
Allocation in Inches per Gross Acre

	Tier 1 USBR	Tier 2 Wells	Total*
January	0	0	0
February	1.75	0	1.75
March	3.50	0.50	4.00
April	3.75	0.75	4.25
May	4.25*	1.00	5.25
June	5.00*	1.00	6.00
July	5.25*	1.00	6.25
August	4.75*	1.00	5.75
September	1.00	0.50	1.50
October	0.50	0.25	0.75
November	0.25	0	0.25
December	0	0	0
Total	30.00	6.00	36.00

***These are absolute maximums in months that we presently expect the USBR to make deliveries to CCID from the San Joaquin River. Should extreme dry conditions persist, even less water might be available during those months.**

Signed: Chris White Dated: 16 JAN 2014
Chris White, General Manager