

ATTACHMENT 2: DROUGHT IMPACTS

Introduction

The Westside-Sacramento RWMG is a DWR approved regional water management group encompassing all of Yolo County, most of Lake County, parts of Solano and Napa counties, and the southern edge of Colusa County. The Westside IRWMP was adopted in 2013 and projects are accepted on an on-going basis.

The Westside IRWM identified the following projects that can begin implementation by April 15, 2015 based on the severe drought impacts experienced in the Cache Creek watershed. A summary of Application projects follows in Table

2-1 and relative drought and supply impacts in the service areas of the project proponents.

Drought Impacts

The proposed projects contained in the Westside Drought Funding Application are required to address the severe drought impacts being experienced on the Cache Creek system in the Westside region. The drought impacts are significant and meet six of the seven drought impact criteria identified in the Proposal Solicitation Package (PCP) as summarized in the Table 2-2 that follows. The specific impacts for each project Proponent are discussed further in this attachment.

Table 2-1: Project Summary and Drought Impact

Project Proponent	Project Name	Drought Impact	Drought Condition	2014 Supply Impact
YCFCWCD	Drought Preparedness Canal Modernization	Severe	Declared Drought Emergency	100% surface water supply cutback
City of Woodland	Recycled Water	Severe	Declared 20% Drought Condition	>20% use reduction 30% supply reduction
LCSD* Mt. Hannah	Pipeline Water Loss Minimization	Severe	Declared Drought Emergency	50% use reduction
LCSD Spring Valley	Pipeline Water Loss Minimization	Severe	SWRCB Water Right Curtailment Notice	30% use reduction
LCSD Paradise Valley	Inter-tie/Consolidation Project	Severe	Declared Drought Emergency	30% use reduction

*LCSD=Lake County Special District

Table 2-2: Drought Impact Summary

Drought Impact	YCFCWCD	Woodland	LCSD: Mt. Hannah	LCSD: Spring Valley	LCSD: Paradise Valley
Risk not meeting drinking water demands	Smaller rural areas and individual farms	Declining GW level and water quality impacts	Not meeting CDPH min. 55 gpcd service	SWRCB Curtailment Notice	Not meeting CDPH min. 55 gpcd service
Risk not meeting agricultural water demands	100% of ag surface water demands curtailed/GW Use to balance	-	-	-	-
Risk not meeting ecosystem water demands	Cache Creek ecosystem needs at risk from potential reservoir release reductions	-	-	-	-
Drinking water MCL violations	-	Nitrates	-	THMs from reduced demands	-
Groundwater basin overdraft	Declining Level and quality impacts	Declining Levels	Declining production	-	Declining Production
Discharge water TMDL violations	-	-	-	-	-
Other drought & adverse impacts	Ag third party and financial impacts	Increased energy use, subsidence	Public health, economic impacts	Environmental	Public health, economic impact of building moratorium

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Drought Impacts to the Westside Region

The Westside Region is comprised of two major watersheds, Putah Creek and Cache Creek. Both waterways flow through several counties and have been impacted by the 2014 drought conditions affecting California. Table 2-3 presents rainfall regarding the relative severity of drought conditions in California, Sacramento and locations on the upper Cache Creek (Lakeport) and lower Cache Creek (Woodland) in the Westside region. The 2013 annual rainfall totals were well below average and 2014 is shaping up to be another below average rainfall year. Low

rainfall is the most significant indicator of drought impact for a given watershed especially as it relates to reduced runoff to fill surface storage and to recharge groundwater. The Westside Region’s Drought Funding Application has been structured to mitigate the severe drought impacts currently being experienced on the communities, farmers, and ecosystems that rely on the Cache Creek water system, which has experience greater impacts than water users on the Putah Creek.

Table 2-3 Comparison of Rainfall Data in the Westside Region and California

Location - CA	Avg. Annual Rainfall	2013 Annual Rainfall	% Normal	2014 YTD Rainfall	Avg. YTD Rainfall	% Normal
Lakeport	28.6”	6.09”	22%	11.53”	16.74”	69%
Woodland	19.5”	7.45”	38%	6.27”	13.1”	48%
Sacramento	21.2”	5.01”	24%	6.0”	13.47”	45%
California	20.2”	6.7”	33%	7.5”	12.8”	58%

Drought Impacts: At Risk of Not Meeting Existing Drinking Water, Agricultural, and Ecosystem Water Demands

Surface Water Shortages

During drought conditions, Cache Creek surface water allocations are cutback significantly causing agricultural and urban users to fallow crops and/or find alternative sources (i.e. increase their reliance on groundwater supplies). During normal years, the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (YCFCWCD) is responsible for delivering, on average, 225,000 acre-feet per year (afy) surface water supplies from Clear Lake and Indian Valley Reservoir (IVR) on Cache Creek to about 200,000 acres of agriculture in western Yolo County. Due to the severity of the current drought, YCFCWCD released no (zero) Cache Creek surface water deliveries to customers. Cache Creek experiences

wide variations in historical flows as evidenced by NO upstream storage releases in 1977, 1990 and 2014.

When surface water deliveries are curtailed, many agricultural users pump groundwater instead which totals about 150,000 afy during years with no Cache Creek deliveries. This increased pumping when combined with low recharge exacerbates falling groundwater levels. Surface water releases not only serve agricultural customer needs, but also provides flows for the Cache Creek ecosystem, which is a California Wild and Scenic River.

If 2015 is another dry year, no upstream Cache Creek storage releases would be available again, thereby worsening current drought impacts and increasing the risk of not meeting drinking water, agricultural, and ecosystem demands.

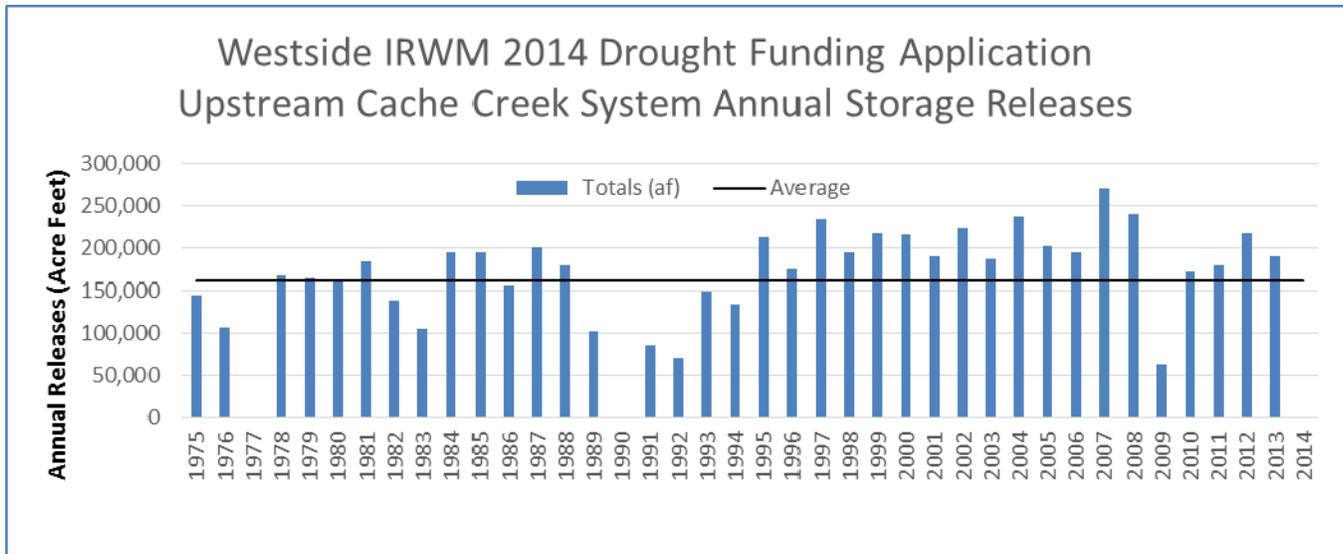
The YFCWCD Board of Directors declared a drought emergency based on the 2014 drought impact severity being experienced in their service area. YFCWCD is proposing to implement a project to automate their water canal delivery system to better prepare for and respond to drought conditions and increase water supply reliability to their customers. In addition, YFCWCD also has an Agreement to provide upstream Cache Creek surface water to LCSD Spring Valley, a community of almost 500 customers that are subject to cutbacks during droughts. Spring Valley received a SWRCB 2014 Curtailed Water Rights Notice requiring demand cutbacks to <48 gpcd to maintain minimum health and safety levels.

The drought severity on the Cache Creek system can be measured by looking at available upstream surface water storage (graph below) and releases from Capay Dam further downstream on Cache Creek in Yolo County. As available upstream storage is reduced, downstream releases are also curtailed resulting in rapidly

meet water demands. Declines in groundwater levels of more than 10 feet (Summer 2013 vs. 2014) have reduced available well capacity and caused high turbidity from increased pumping rates. Well pumping capacity has been reduced by more than 30%, and current well operational capacity does not meet minimum CDPH service requirements (55 gpcd) for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection. The well operations are severely curtailed with pumping for only a few hours, followed by a four-hour recovery period, before pumping can continue. Additionally, up to 45% of total production is lost due to leakage from the water conveyance trunk line located between the well and storage tank. Mt. Hannah is at significant risk of not meeting its drinking water demands.

LCSD- Paradise Valley

Paradise Valley is a public (community) water system located in Lake County. It serves 75 connections and approximately 144 residents. The system relies 100% on local groundwater for



declining groundwater levels for downstream ag and urban users with particular affecting in the lower portion of the Cache Creek system.

LCSD- Mount Hannah

The LCSD Mount Hannah water system is located in southwest Lake County and relies 100% on local groundwater sources. It is a public water system serving a disadvantaged community of approximately 36 accounts and 87 residents. Water service is provided through a single potable water well which has been severely impacted by the 2014 drought conditions, and the water system is at risk of not being able to

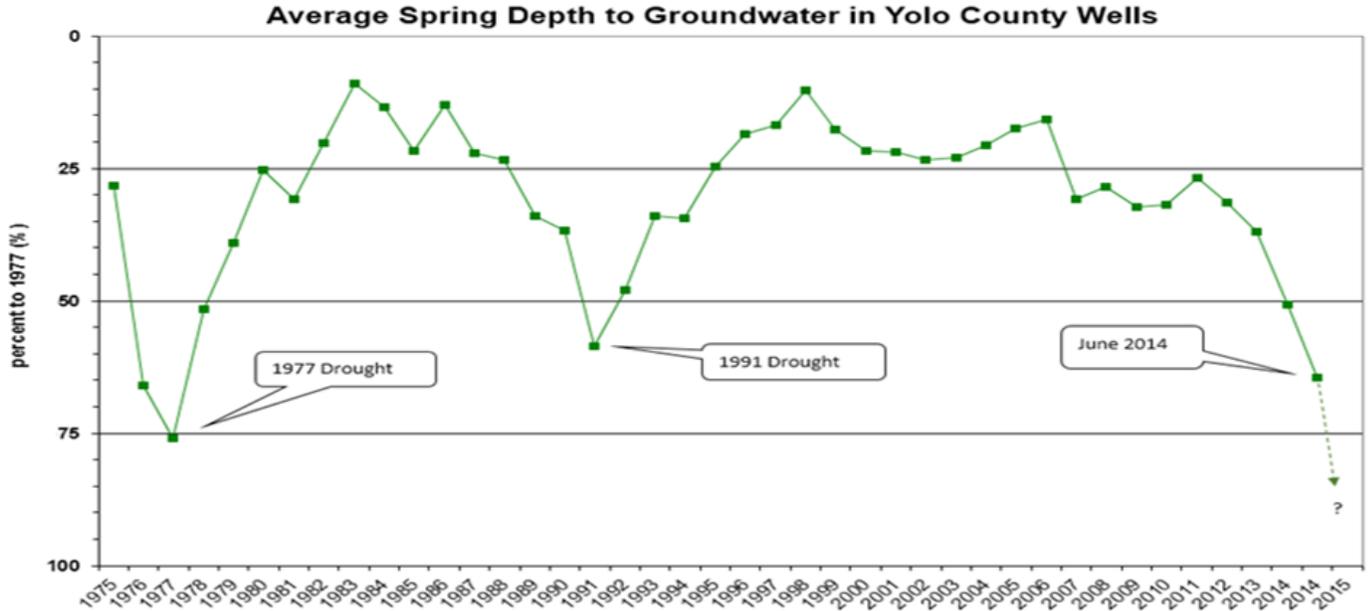
its annual water supplies, and declining groundwater levels have put the water system at risk of not meeting water demands. Water service is provided through three (3) wells with insufficient capacity to meet drinking water demands and poor quality. In 1982, the water well production capacity was established at 120 gpm to meet current and future water demands. Well capacity has since been declining and is now only 15 gpm during the current drought conditions. Paradise Valley is at significant risk of not meeting drinking water demands.

LCSD- Spring Valley

Located at the base of the IVR dam, the Spring Valley is a public water system located in Lake County that serves 493 customers and approximately 1,627 residents. It relies 100% on surface water supplies from Indian Valley Reservoir through an Agreement with YCFCWCD, which is subject to cutbacks during drought conditions. YCFCWCD releases 10 cubic feet per second (cfs) to meet ecosystem needs; Spring Valley’s agree-

Drought Impacts: At Risk of Causing Regional Groundwater Basin Overdraft

The drought-related surface water curtailments have decreased natural recharge from Cache Creek and rapidly increased groundwater pumping, primarily by agriculture to compensate for loss of surface water, which has led to a precipitous drop in groundwater levels. DWR’s Bulletin 118 for the Yolo Subbasin found that the basin is subject to overdraft conditions, and



ment allows up to 0.5 cfs diversion to meet domestic needs. The 2014 Cache Creek drought impacts necessitated the SWRCB to issue Spring Valley a 2014 Curtailed Water Rights Notice requiring immediate water demand reductions to <48 gpcd, more than a 30% reduction vs. pre-drought demands of 70 gpcd. Curtailments were envisioned by YCFCWCD for the 10 cfs release ecosystem flows but spring rains precluded the need for the curtailments. If 2015 is a dry year, Spring Valley’s Cache Creek allocations could be cutback up to 100% as hydrologic conditions warrant with significant risk to meeting domestic drinking water demands.

Drought Impacts: Drinking Water MCL Violations

Declining groundwater levels could bring shallower aquifer water to domestic and municipal wells in Yolo County. This shallow water is known to have higher nitrate concentrations, thereby increasing the risk of nitrate contamination in many wells. This has occurred in Woodland resulting in closure of 3 wells because of nitrates in excess of drinking water standards.

relied in part on releases from IVR to maintain recharge. The declining groundwater table conditions can cause shallow wells to become dewatered, affecting domestic and agricultural water supplies. Declining groundwater tables can also cause land subsidence. Yolo County Groundwater Monitoring Program monitors 500 wells semiannually for water level and water quality samples. Updated well data collected in June, indicates that the water level declines observed in more than 100 wells in Yolo County during the 2014 drought condition are similar to the declining groundwater levels observed during the 1977 and 1990-91 drought events as shown in the graph below.

- 1977 water levels are used as a historically worst case groundwater condition, therefore when impacted wells reach 75% of the 1977 levels this serves as an early warning indicator that drought conditions are severe in the region. The graph above indicates that without surface water allocations on Cache Creek, groundwater levels will continue to decline causing negative impacts related to

supply availability, subsidence and water quality degradation.

- If 2015 is another dry year, groundwater levels are projected to further decline to all-time lows in the region, resulting in higher energy use for pumping, inducement of subsidence effects, and degradation of water quality.

The increased groundwater pumping that occurs during droughts causes inelastic land subsidence, thereby permanently reducing the long term groundwater storage capacity in the region. Subsidence has been observed in the Zamora, Woodland, and Davis areas through the Yolo County Subsidence Monitoring Program. All impacted areas currently rely on groundwater for all supplies. August 2014 groundwater levels are expected to approach all-time lows (vs 1977), and if they do not recover especially in future years of drought, could be indicative of overdrafted conditions. In addition, Cache Creek is also typically a losing stream and contributes to groundwater recharge when it is flowing.

Groundwater Impacts - Woodland

The City of Woodland, like many communities in Yolo County are currently 100 percent reliant upon groundwater for drinking water supplies. Woodland received only 38% of normal rainfall in 2013, and has received only 48% of normal rainfall in 2014 to date. There were no 2014 Cache Creek surface water diversions from Capay Dam, thereby causing an increase in agricultural groundwater pumping in the vicinity of the City of Woodland. Woodland groundwater levels are at all-time lows in 2014. August average water levels are typically -23 feet Mean Sea Level (MSL) during normal years and are expected to drop to

-80 feet MSL in August 2014, which would be an all-time low observed during drought conditions.

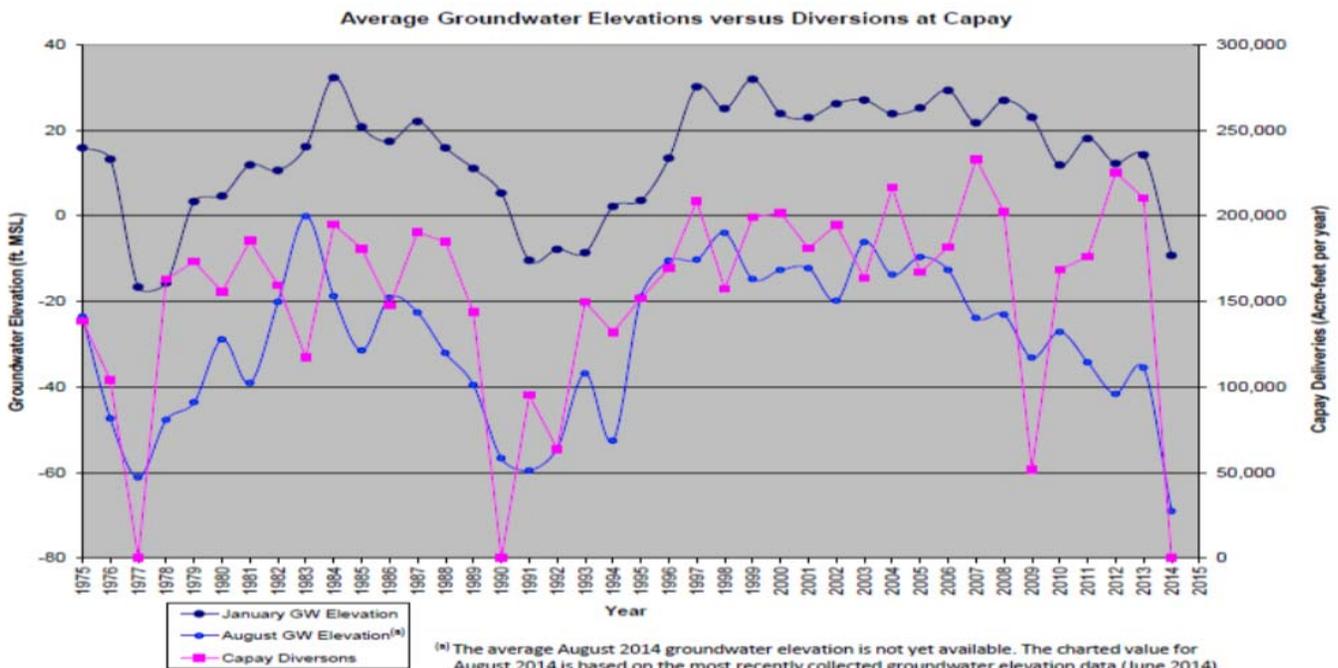
In 2014 the City has lost 12,517 gpm of its groundwater production capacity (about 45% of total 2014 production capacity) due to the declining water levels and water quality impacts caused by the current drought. Some existing wells have reducing pumping capacity, and three (3) wells (Wells 10, 11 and 17) have been taken offline due to degradation of water quality constituents such as high nitrates. High nitrates are the result of shallow poor quality water is drawn to lower pumping zones as a result of the increased vertical gradient from shallow to deep aquifers from dropping water levels. In addition, the lower groundwater levels caused by the drought have increased the City's groundwater pumping costs associated with delivering water from wells by more than \$100,000 this year. The City is replacing some older pumps with new pumps that will enable use of the remaining wells during drought conditions. The Woodland's groundwater levels vary directly in accordance with diversions from Cache Creek at Capay Dam as indicated on the graph below. The declining water levels and resulting impacts present a risk to Woodland for not meeting drinking water demands.

Drought Impacts: Discharge Water TMDL Violations

Not applicable

Drought Impacts: Or other Drought Related Adverse Impacts

Not applicable



Water Conservation Measures

A description follows of voluntary and mandatory water conservation measures, or any restrictions that have been implemented as a result of the 2014 Drought. There is also discussion about additional water conservation measures that may be undertaken by project proponents if dry conditions continue into 2015. Copies of agency drought declarations are included in Appendix 2-1.

Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (YCFCWCD)

YCFCWCD receives their water supply from water stored in Clear Lake and IVR on the Cache Creek water system. As noted, the drought impacts on Cache Creek in 2014 have been very severe. YCFCWCD has experienced a 100% water shortage condition in 2014 delivering no Cache Creek surface water supply deliveries to ag customers, the most severe drought scenario possible.. The YCFCWCD Board adopted a Drought Emergency declaration in 2014 due to the severe drought impacts it has experienced from the prolonged dry conditions. Farmers have either changed crops, fallowed fields or used alternative water sources such as groundwater in response to the severe drought conditions.

City of Woodland

The City relies 100% on local groundwater supplies. During the current drought conditions the City has lost 45% of its water system capacity due to declining water levels and water quality degradation for constituents of concern (e.g., Nitrates). Falling groundwater levels have caused shallow nitrate contaminated water to vertically migrate to deeper pumping zones, resulting in increasing nitrate levels above maximum contaminant levels (MCL). Three wells have been taken offline because of MCL violations. The City declared a drought condition in 2014 and instituted a 20% voluntary demand reduction target to help mitigate drought impacts on local supplies. The City has achieved more than a 20% demand reduction during the drought vs. approved water use targets contained in its 2010 Urban Water Management Plan. Current water use is 30% less than the City’s per capita water use target established in its 2010 UWMP. The City is encouraging efficient water use by: using AMI metering to identify customer leaks, implementing a three-tier conservation-oriented rate structure, providing rebate programs, and enforcing water waste violations. If 2015 is another dry year, the City would need to trigger a Stage 3

drought declaration and increase per capita demand reductions of 30% or more.

The City has been improving its water use efficiency as indicated by gpcd water use trends.

Table 2-4: City of Woodland - GPCD Trends

Year	Population	Production	GPCD
1999	48,850	17,166	314
2004	53,382	16,377	274
2010	55,468	13,921	224

2020 Target 231
 2020 Target based on adopted 2010 UWMP.

The City recently completed metering its water system and has an advanced AMI metering technology in place to detect leaks and provide customers with detailed information about their water use patterns. Many large leaks have already been detected and repaired using the AMI technology and information to improve water management practices. This is reflected in the City’s recent water production data and declining per capita water use trend. The City has a three tier water rate structure in place to encourage more efficient water use while meeting utility revenue requirements. The City has instituted a serious 2014 drought response program to meet the 20% demand reduction target.

The City is taking the current drought conditions very seriously and is planning to construct a recycled water delivery project that would yield 1,280 afy (equivalent to 10% of current annual supplies) to help drought-proof part of its water portfolio. The City would use less groundwater with recycled water available, and reduce their reliance on groundwater which is severely impacted during drought conditions.

LCSD- Mt. Hannah

The Lake County area received below average rainfall in 2013 and 2014 year to date. Severe drought impacts have been experienced by some water systems located in the area. The Mt. Hannah water system is located in Lake County and relies 100% on local groundwater sources. It is a public water system (classified as a community water system) serving a disadvantaged community of approximately 36 accounts and 87 residents. Water service is provided through a single water well with its operational capacity severely curtailed (53%) due to drought impacts.

The Lake County Board of Supervisors declared a drought emergency via urgency ordinance effective June 13, 2014 due to the severe drought impacts on the Mt. Hannah water system. The

County's Urgency Ordinance requires mandatory conservation measures and demand reductions of more than 20% including significant water surcharges for high water use, no landscape or outdoor water use, and no new connections allowed until conditions abate. Current well operational capacity does not meet minimum CDPH service requirements (55 gpcd) for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection. Mt. Hannah has reduced its per capita water use more than 40% (from 74 to 35 gpcd) in 2014.

The water conservation measures addressed in the County's Urgency Ordinance are described below.

Section 2: Pursuant to Water Code Section 350 et. Seq., the following regulations and restrictions on the delivery and consumption of water within County Service Area No. 22 - Mt. Hannah are hereby approved and adopted, to be effective immediately:

1. Any water use exceeding 500 cubic feet per month per single family dwelling unit equivalent will be surcharged in the amount of \$10.47 per each 100 cubic feet.
2. Any water use exceeding 750 cubic feet per month per single family dwelling unit equivalent will be surcharged \$350 in addition to the \$10.47 per each 100 cubic feet.
3. All landscape and other outdoor water usage (including filling of swimming pools and hot tubs) of water served by Mt. Hannah shall be prohibited.
4. The Special District Administrator is authorized to discontinue water service or install a water restrictor device at the water meter to any water user who willfully and continuously violates the restrictions in this ordinance.
5. Service Line Connection: No new service connections will be allowed throughout the duration of the effectiveness of this ordinance.

The ordinance provisions remain in place until normal water service levels can resumed, at least providing the CDPH minimum service level of 55 gpcd. Currently customers are using 35 gpcd, well below the Human Right to Water objective.

If 2015 is another dry year, and necessary water system capacity improvements are not constructed, continued severe water demand restrictions would remain in place placing residents at risk with inadequate fire protection and not meeting minimum health and safety

water service provisions (Human Right to Water objectives).

LCSD- Spring Valley

Spring Valley is a public water system located in near IVR Lake County that serves 493 customers and approximately 1,627 residents. It relies 100% on surface water supplies from Indian Valley Reservoir through an Agreement with YCFCWCD, subject to cutbacks during drought conditions as have been described earlier. The 2014 Cache Creek drought impacts necessitated the SWRCB to issue Spring Valley a 2014 Curtailed Water Rights Notice (Notice) requiring immediate water demand reductions. It is anticipated that water conservation measures and incentivized rates will achieve SWRCB 2014 curtailment targets.

The Notice requires Spring Valley to curtail system demands to <48 gpcd. This represents more than a 30% demand reduction vs. pre-drought demands of 70 gpcd. Spring Valley is working to improve water use efficiency by their customers and in their water system deliveries. Spring Valley has an incentive based rate structure in place and is educating their customers about water use efficiency and water demand reductions during the current drought conditions. Spring Valley is proposing to replace old leaky pipelines with new pipelines to enable efficient water service to customers. Spring Valley estimates that about 10,000,000 gallons per year can be saved by replacing old leaky pipes and reducing system flushing due to water quality challenges. Improving water system efficiencies would reduce Spring Valley water demands by an equivalent 17 gpcd.

If 2015 is another dry year, Spring Valley's Cache Creek allocations could be cutback up to 100% as hydrologic conditions warrant. The drought conditions have impacted the ability of Spring Valley to meet all of its water system and environmental water demands. Water conservation measures and incentivized rates will ensure Spring Valley meets SWRCB 2014 curtailment targets.

LCSD - Paradise Valley

Paradise Valley is a public (community) water system located in Lake County. It serves 75 connections and approximately 144 residents. The system relies 100% on local groundwater for its annual water supplies. Water service is provided through three (3) wells which have been impacted during the 2014 drought conditions. Water well production capacity has declined from 120 gpm to only 15 gpm during the current

drought conditions. Well 3 has no pumping capacity during drought conditions.

The Lake County Board of Supervisors declared a drought emergency via urgency ordinance on March 4, 2014 due to the drought impacts on Paradise Valley's declining water well production capacities. The Drought Emergency requires mandatory conservation measures including significant water surcharges for high water use, no landscape water use, no new connections allowed until dry conditions abate and customer use <50 gpcd. Pre-drought use was 74 gpcd requiring more than a 30% reduction in water demands to mitigate drought impacts. Paradise Valley Urgency Ordinance provisions are described below.

Section 2: Pursuant to Water Code Section 350 et. Seq., the following regulations and restrictions on the delivery and consumption of water within County Service Area No. 16 - Paradise Valley are hereby approved and adopted, to be effective immediately:

1. All landscape and other outdoor usage (including filling swimming pools and hot tubs) of water served by CSA No. 16 - Paradise Valley shall be prohibited until the emergency has subsided. Use of water from fire hydrants is prohibited except for fire-fighting and related activities.
2. Any person violating any of the use restrictions set forth above, shall pay a \$350 surcharge for each day a violation occurs, on their bi-monthly water bill. No surcharges shall be imposed under this Urgency

Ordinance if a property served by CSA #16 is shown to have been plumbed incorrectly until after (notice provisions).

3. The Special Districts Administrator is authorized to discontinue water service or install a water restrictor washer at the water meter to any water user who willfully and continuously violates the restrictions of this ordinance.
4. All properties with service connections that do not currently have water meters shall make application to have water meters installed, at their own expense, by district staff, within 30 days of the adoption of this ordinance.
5. Service Line Connection: No new service connections will be allowed throughout the duration of the effectiveness of this ordinance.

Paradise Valley does not have adequate supplies to meet their service area build-out. There is a total of 133 lots in full buildout, with about 75 already constructed. Until water supplies are available to serve the currently vacant parcels, demand restrictions would remain in place.

If 2015 is another dry year, Paradise Valley will have restricted water use availability and would sustain current mandatory drought restrictions dependent on drought condition severity. Customers are already using below the minimum CDPH health and safety water provision of 55 gpcd. Further demand reductions for Spring Valley residents would be more challenging and costly to meet, and could impact lifestyle and risk (fire protection).

Appendix 2-1: Drought Declarations

RESOLUTION NO. 14.04

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
YOLO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
DECLARING A SEVERE WATER SHORTAGE AND DROUGHT EMERGENCY**

WHEREAS, the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) is a water supplier and has the responsibility for water management in the region;

WHEREAS, California has experienced severe drought conditions and impacts in 2014 as validated by the Governor's State of Emergency declaration on January 17, 2014;

WHEREAS, the District relies on the Cache Creek water system for 100% percent of its annual water supplies for District water customers;

WHEREAS, the District's surface water deliveries replenish groundwater;

WHEREAS, the District has experienced lower than average rainfall and runoff into surface water storage facilities over the past two years;

WHEREAS, the District surface water supplies were greatly reduced in 2014 due to severe drought conditions impacting the Cache Creek water system; and

WHEREAS, the District was required to cut surface water deliveries 100% in 2014 due to the severe drought conditions being experienced on the Cache Creek watershed.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District does hereby declare that it is in a severe water shortage condition and declares a drought emergency until such time that District water supplies are replenished and directs the general manager to:

1. Pursue drought funding through the \$200 million available through Proposition 84 Drought Funding designated by the governor on January 17, 2014 to implement projects that increase the District's current and future water supply reliability;
2. Continue to closely monitor the severe drought conditions and report on observed impacts to surface water allocations, groundwater supplies, or other resource challenges that pose a threat to the District's water supply reliability; and
3. Continue to collaborate with stakeholders, water customers and other agencies to enhance the effectiveness of the District's efforts to improve its water supply situation during the current severe drought conditions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District on July 1, 2014 by the following vote:

AYES: Directors Brice, Mayer, Rominger and Vink
NOES: None
ABSTAIN: None
ABSENT: Director Tadlock

Signed and approved by me this 1st day of July 2014.



Ann Brice, Vice-Chair

Attest:



Tim O'Halloran, Secretary

RESOLUTION NO. 14.05

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
YOLO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
APPROVING THE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FUNDS UNDER PROPOSITION 84**

WHEREAS, the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) is a water supplier and has a responsibility for water management in the Region;

WHEREAS, the Sacramento Westside Integrated Regional Water Management Group, of which the District is a member through its subsidiary membership in the Water Resources Association of Yolo County, has developed and adopted the 2013 Westside Integrated Regional Water Management Plan including the Cache Creek and Putah Creek Watersheds;

WHEREAS, the voters of the State of California passed Proposition 84 in November 2006, which amended the Public Resource Code to add Section 75026 *et seq* authorizing \$1 billion for Integrated Regional Water Management projects;

WHEREAS, the District wishes to apply for Proposition 84 funds for projects in the Sacramento Westside Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, including applying for pass-through funds as the fiscal agent for other members of the Sacramento Westside Integrated Regional Water Management Group.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, that application be made to the California Department of Water Resources to obtain an Integrated Regional Water Management Implementation Grant pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*), and to enter into an agreement to receive a grant for the implementation of the Sacramento Westside Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. The General Manager of the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District is hereby authorized and directed to prepare the necessary data, conduct investigations, file such application, and execute a grant agreement with California Department of Water Resources.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District on July 1, 2014 by the following vote:

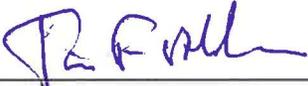
- AYES: Directors Brice, Mayer, Rominger and Vink
- NOES: None
- ABSTAIN: None
- ABSENT: Director Tadlock

Signed and approved by me this 1st day of July 2014.



Ann Brice, Vice-Chair

Attest:



Tim O'Halloran, Secretary

1 **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
2 **ORDINANCE NO. _____**
3 **AN URGENCY ORDINANCE ADOPTING EMERGENCY WATER CONSERVATION**
4 **RESTRICTIONS**
5 **FOR**
6 **COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 22, MT. HANNAH WATER**
7

8 ~~THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ORDAINS~~

9 AS FOLLOWS:

10 SECTION 1: The Board of Supervisors adopts this ordinance to correct a serious water shortage and to meet
11 emergency conditions in the water supply system of County Service Area No. 22 – Mt. Hannah (CSA No. 22) and to
12 promote the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens of said area.

13 The Board finds these specific compelling reasons which necessitate the adoption of this ordinance. They
14 are as follows:

- 15 1. The aquifer in which the CSA No. 22 well is located no longer produces a sufficient supply of
16 water to serve the domestic water needs of CSA No. 22.
- 17 2. The current drought conditions throughout the State of California are further depleting the
18 capacity of the well and production has decreased 53% over the most recent twelve month period.
- 19 3. Voluntary conservation is in place but current water usage within CSA No. 22 is straining the
20 current well production and the ability to produce a sufficient supply of water.
- 21 4. During the summer months, more homes in CSA No. 22 will be occupied and the additional use
22 may exceed the current well production which will result in a lack of water in the immediate
23 future.
- 24 5. As a result of the above conditions, there has been and will be a serious water shortage emergency
25 in said area resulting in the County being unable to meet the ordinary demands and requirements
26 of water consumers in said area without depleting the water supply to a level that is insufficient to
27 meet the needs for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.
- 28 6. This water shortage emergency in said area constitutes a substantial and imminent health and
29 safety threat to the citizens of said county service area.
- 30 7. This ordinance needs to be adopted as an urgency measure to be able to meet this water shortage
31 emergency and alleviate this problem.

1 8. A water shortage emergency condition has been declared to prevail within said area by this Board
2 in accordance with the conditions and requirements set forth in Sections 350 et seq. of the
3 California Water Code.

4 SECTION 2: Pursuant to Water Code Sections 350 et seq., the following regulations and restrictions on the
5 delivery of and consumption of water within County Service Area No. 22 – Mt. Hannah are hereby approved and
6 adopted, to be effective immediately:

- 7 1. Any water use exceeding 500 cubic feet per month per single family dwelling unit equivalent will be
- 8 surcharged in the amount of \$10.47 per each 100 cubic feet.
- 9 2. Any water use exceeding 750 cubic feet per month per single family dwelling unit equivalent will be
- 10 surcharged \$350.00 in addition to the \$10.47 per each 100 cubic feet.
- 11 3. All landscape and other outdoor water usage (including filling of swimming pools and hot tubs) of
- 12 water served by CSA No. 22 shall be prohibited.
- 13 4. The Special Districts Administrator is authorized to discontinue water service or install a water
- 14 restrictor device at the water meter to any water user who willfully and continuously violates the
- 15 restrictions of this ordinance.
- 16 5. Service Line Connection: No new service connections will be allowed throughout the duration of the
- 17 effectiveness of this ordinance.

18 SECTION 3: This ordinance is an urgency ordinance for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health,
19 and safety and shall take effect immediately in accordance with Section 25123 of the Government Code of the State
20 of California. The facts constituting such urgency are:

- 21 1. There has arisen a water shortage emergency in County Service Area No. 22 – Mt. Hannah resulting in
- 22 the depletion of the water supply to a level insufficient for ordinary demands for human consumption,
- 23 sanitation and fire protection.
- 24 2. This water shortage emergency constitutes a health and safety threat due to the County’s inability to
- 25 effectively insure an adequate supply of water for health and safety purposes without the immediate
- 26 adoption of the above regulations and use restrictions.

27 SECTION 4: Administrative penalties may be imposed, enforced, and collected for violations of this ordinance
28 as set forth in Article VII of Chapter 13 of the Lake County Code.

29 SECTION 5: If any section, subsection, sentence, paragraph, phrase, or clause of this ordinance shall be
30 declared invalid for any reason whatsoever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of this ordinance,

1 which shall remain in full force and effect; and to this end the provisions of this ordinance are hereby declared to be
2 severable.

3 SECTION 6: This project qualifies for a Class 7 Categorical Exemption pursuant to Section 15307 of the
4 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines because the action being taken will protect an existing
5 groundwater aquifer and provide an opportunity for restoration of said aquifer.

6 SECTION 7: This ordinance shall take effect June 13, 2014 and shall terminate at such time as the Board of
7 Supervisors declares the water shortage emergency condition in said area to no longer exist.

8 SECTION 8: Before the expiration of fifteen days after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be published at
9 least once in a newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the County of Lake.

10
11 The foregoing ordinance was introduced before the Board of Supervisors on the _____ day of
12 _____, 2014, and passed by the following vote on the _____ day of _____, 2014:

13 AYES:

14 NOS:

15 ABSENT OR NOT VOTING:

16
17 _____
Denise Rushing, Chair, Board of Supervisors

18 ATTEST: Matt Perry
19 Clerk of the Board

20 By: _____
21
22
23
24

25 APPROVED AS TO FORM: Anita L. Grant, County Counsel
26
27
28
29



**2014 CURTAILED WATER RIGHTS
HUMAN HEALTH AND SAFETY CLAIMS FORM**
Please return completed form within 7 days of receipt to:

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Rights
P.O. Box 2000
Sacramento, CA 95814-2000

or

Email PDF of form to: SWRCB-curtailment-certification@waterboards.ca.gov

Fax form to: 916-341-5400

**PLEASE PROVIDE INFORMATION FOR YOUR CURTAILED WATER RIGHT THAT YOU CLAIM
IS THE SOLE SOURCE OF WATER FOR HUMAN HEALTH AND SAFETY USES**

Minimal use for human health and safety does not include wasteful or unnecessary use of any kind, including but not limited to:

- *More than 50 gallons per person per day for indoor personal use,*
- *Agriculture or commercial livestock operations,*
- *Outside uses including lawns, gardens, trees, golf courses, swimming pools, car washing, etc.*

Water Right Application No. (complete a separate form for each water right) 22407

Watershed: Scott River Russian River Sacramento River San Joaquin River

Water Right Owner: Lake County Service Area #2, Spring Valley Water System

Number of people served: 1,627 Number of connections: 493

Are you a public water system permitted by the CA Department of Public Health or local county health dept.? Yes No

If you checked Yes, what is your 7-digit public water system No.? 1710018

Community/municipality served by this water right Spring Valley

Additional water rights serving this community/municipality _____

Check all current uses and provide rate or amount of use under this water right only:

- Domestic/municipal use for human health and safety needs at a rate of 48 gallons per person per day
- Energy generation critical to basic grid reliability as identified by CA Independent System Operator, CA Public Utilities Commission, CA Energy Commission or other appropriate authority at a rate of _____ gallons per day cubic feet per second
- Fire protection, as identified by CA Department of Forestry and Fire Protection or other appropriate authority at a rate of _____ gallons per minute cubic feet per second; or seasonal storage of _____ gallons acre-ft
- To address critical air quality impacts, as identified by CA Air Resources Board or other appropriate authority at a rate of _____ gallons per minute cubic feet per second; or seasonal storage of _____ gallons acre-ft
- Other uses and amounts (be specific) _____

How long will your existing supply last if you are unable to continue to divert? 3 days

Have all outside uses of water ceased, including but not limited to commercial agriculture and livestock operations; watering of lawns, gardens, trees, and golf course; swimming pools; car washing; etc.? Yes No

If you checked No, what outdoor uses are still occurring (be specific)? _____

If you are a municipality, a public water system or district, please check the measures you are currently taking to conserve water and limit consumptive use:

- Metered usage Tiered pricing Leakage detection and repair program
- Percent mandatory reduction _____ % Amount mandatory reduction _____ gallons per day
- Other measures (be specific) Education and Awareness

Please state the reason why the alternate sources below are infeasible and provide name and phone number of the alternate supplier(s) you contacted:

- Bottled water suppliers
Contact information _____
Reason infeasible Bottled water would not be suitable for hygiene or cost effective.
- Hauled water suppliers
Contact information _____
Reason infeasible Not cost effective. Other water systems do not have abundance of water to sell to outside agencies or districts.
- Existing or new groundwater wells
Contact information _____
Reason infeasible _____
- Local water purveyor
Contact information _____
Reason infeasible None
- Others
Contact information _____
Reason infeasible _____

Please identify the person who is submitting this form:

Name:	<u>Mark Dellinger, Special Districts Administrator</u>	Date:	<u>6/27/14</u>
Title (owner, agent, general manager, etc.)	<u>Special Districts Administrator</u>		
Address:	<u>230 N. Main Street, Lakeport, CA 95453</u>		
Phone No.	<u>707-263-0119</u>	Email:	<u>mark.dellinger@lakecountyca.gov</u>

1 BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2 ORDINANCE NO. 2685
3 AN URGENCY ORDINANCE ADOPTING EMERGENCY WATER CONSERVATION
4 RESTRICTIONS
5 FOR
6 COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 16, PARADISE VALLEY
7

8 THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ORDAINS
9 AS FOLLOWS:

10 SECTION 1: The Board of Supervisors adopts this ordinance to correct a serious water shortage and to meet
11 emergency conditions in the water supply system of County Service Area No. 16 – Paradise Valley (CSA No. 16)
12 and to promote the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens of said area.

13 The Board finds these specific compelling reasons which necessitate the adoption of this ordinance. They
14 are as follows:

- 15 1. The aquifer in which the CSA No. 16 well is located no longer produces a sufficient supply of
16 water to serve the domestic water needs of CSA No. 16.
- 17 2. A second well that has recently been drilled does not produce the volume of water necessary to
18 supply the water needs of CSA No. 16.
- 19 3. The current water usage rates within CSA No. 16 exceed the current well production which will
20 result in a lack of water in the immediate future.
- 21 4. During the summer of 2003 it was necessary to supplement the CSA No. 16 water supply with
22 wholesale water purchased and hauled by truck and the same situation will likely exist this
23 summer.
- 24 5. Only fourteen (14) of the sixty-nine (69) active water services within CSA No. 16 have metered
25 water service.
- 26 6. As a result of the above conditions, there has been and will be a serious water shortage emergency
27 in said area resulting in the County being unable to meet the ordinary demands and requirements
28 of water consumers in said area without depleting the water supply to a level that is an insufficient
29 supply for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection.
- 30 7. This water shortage emergency in said area constitutes a substantial and imminent health and
31 safety threat to the citizens of said county service area.
- 32 8. This ordinance needs to be adopted as an urgency measure to be able to meet this water shortage
33 emergency and alleviate this problem.

- 1 9. A water shortage emergency condition has been declared to prevail within said area by this Board
2 in accordance with the conditions and requirements set forth in Sections 350 et seq. of the
3 California Water Code.

4 SECTION 2: Pursuant to Water Code Sections 350 et seq., the following regulations and restrictions on the
5 delivery of and consumption of water within County Service Area No. 16 – Paradise Valley are hereby approved
6 and adopted, to be effective immediately:

- 7 1. All landscape and other outdoor water usage (including filling of swimming pools and hot tubs) of
8 water served by CSA No. 16 shall be prohibited until the emergency has subsided. Use of water from
9 fire hydrants is prohibited except for fire fighting and related activities.
- 10 2. Any person violating any of the use restrictions set forth above, shall pay a \$350 surcharge for each
11 day a violation occurs, on their bi-monthly water bill. No surcharges shall be imposed under this
12 Urgency Ordinance if a property served by CSA #16 is shown to have been plumbed incorrectly until
13 after:
- 14 1. Notice is given in writing and mailed to the property owner by certified mail, return,
15 receipt requested, of such violation, and
- 16 2. Five (5) business days is given to the property owner after receipt of such notice to
17 correct such violation.
- 18 3. The Special Districts Administrator is authorized to discontinue water service or install a water
19 restrictor washer at the water meter to any water user who willfully and continuously violates the
20 restrictions of this ordinance.
- 21 4. All properties with service connections that do not currently have water meters shall make application
22 to have water meters installed, at their own expense, by district staff, within 30 days of the adoption of
23 this ordinance.
- 24 5. Service Line Connection: No new service connections will be allowed throughout the duration of the
25 effectiveness of this ordinance.

26 SECTION 3: This ordinance is an urgency ordinance for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health,
27 and safety and shall take effect immediately in accordance with Section 25123 of the Government Code of the State
28 of California. The facts constituting such urgency are:

1 1. There has arisen a water shortage emergency in County Service Area No. 16 – Paradise Valley
2 resulting in the depletion of the water supply to a level insufficient for ordinary demands for human
3 consumption, sanitation and fire protection.

4 2. This water shortage emergency constitutes a health and safety threat due to the County's inability to
5 effectively insure an adequate supply of water for health and safety purposes without the immediate
6 adoption of the above regulations and use restrictions.

7 SECTION 4: Administrative penalties may be imposed, enforced and collected for violations of this ordinance
8 as set forth in Article IV of Chapter 13 of the Lake County Code.

9 SECTION 5: If any section, subsection, sentence, paragraph, phrase, or clause of this ordinance shall be
10 declared invalid for any reason whatsoever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of this ordinance,
11 which shall remain in full force and effect; and to this end the provisions of this ordinance are hereby declared to be
12 severable.

13 SECTION 6: This ordinance shall take effect immediately and shall terminate at such time as the Board of
14 Supervisors declares the water shortage emergency condition in said area to no longer exist.

15 SECTION 7: Before the expiration of fifteen days after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be published at
16 least once in a newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the County of Lake.

17 The foregoing ordinance was introduced before the Board of Supervisors on the 4th day of
18 May, 2004, and passed by the following vote on the 4th day of May, 2004:

19 AYES: Supervisors Smith, Lewis, Farrington and Brown

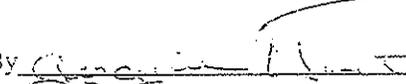
20 NOES: Supervisor Robey

21 ABSENT OR NOT VOTING: None

22 
23 Chair, Board of Supervisors



24 ATTEST: Kelly Cox
25 Clerk of the Board

26 By 
27 Deputy

28 //
29 //
30 //
31 //

1 APPROVED AS TO FORM:
2 Cameron L. Reeves
3 County Counsel

4 By 

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