

Agenda
Rio Linda / Elverta Community Water District
Executive Committee

April 12, 2023 @ 6:00 P.M.

Visitors / Depot Center
6730 Front St.
Rio Linda, CA 95673

THIS MEETING WILL BE PHYSICALLY OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Public documents relating to any open session items listed on this agenda that are distributed to the Committee members less than 72 hours before the meeting are available for public inspection on the counter of the District Office at the address listed above.

The public may address the Committee concerning any item of interest. Persons who wish to comment on either agenda or non-agenda items should address the Executive Committee Chair. The Committee Chair will call for comments at the appropriate time. Comments will be subject to reasonable time limits (3 minutes).

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you have a disability, and you need a disability related modification or accommodation to participate in this meeting, then please contact the District office at (916) 991-1000. Requests must be made as early as possible and at least one full business day before the start of the meeting.

Call to Order

Public Comment

This is an opportunity for the public to comment on non-agenda items within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee. Comments are limited to 3 minutes.

Items for Discussion:

1. Engineer's Update.
2. Discuss Rescinding the Mandated Implementation of 20% Water Shortfall Contingency Pursuant to Governor's Announcement.
3. Discuss Water Forum Funding Shortfall and Its Plans to Increase Funding.
4. Discuss the Letters Opposing State Water Board Conservation Regulations.
5. Update on Implementing Resolution 2023-01, Encouraging Paperless Billing.
6. Review District's Responses to Regulations and Mandates (e.g., SB-998, SB 555, SB 606 and AB 1668) with a Focus on Allocation of Resources to Minimize Cost of Service Increases.
7. Discuss Hexavalent Chromium Concentrations in RLECWD Wells.
8. Expand the Discussion on Hexavalent Chromium Treatment.
9. Discuss Expenditures for February 2023.
10. Discuss Financial Reports for February 2023.

Directors' and General Manager Comments:

Items Requested for Next Month's Committee Agenda:

Adjournment

Next Executive Committee meeting: Wednesday , May 10, 2023, Visitors / Depot Center.

ADA COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance or materials to participate in this meeting, please contact the District Office at 916-991-1000. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the District to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting and agenda materials.



Executive Committee Agenda Item: 1

Date: April 12, 2023

Subject: General Status Update from the District Engineer

Contact: Mike Vasquez, PE, PLS, Contract District Engineer

Recommended Committee Action:

Receive a status report on specific focus items currently being addressed by the District Engineer.

Current Background and Justification:

Subjects anticipated for discussion include:

1. Well 16 Pump Station DWR Grant Retention Release
2. Dry Creek Road Pipe Replacement Project
3. Valve Vault Cover Replacement at 30th St. and Elkhorn Blvd.
4. Cathodic Protection at the L Street Ground Level Tank and Elevated Tank
5. Low Cost Water System Capacity Hydraulic Modeling Exploration

Conclusion:

I recommend the Executive Committee receive the status report from the District Engineer. Then, if necessary and appropriate, forward an item(s) onto the April 24, 2023 Board of Directors Meeting agenda with recommendations as necessary.



Executive Committee Agenda Item: 2

Date: April 12, 2023

Subject: Rescinding the Mandated Implementation of 20% Water Shortfall Contingency Pursuant to Governor's Announcement

Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should review documents associated with this item and forward this item onto the April 24th Board agenda with the Committee's recommendation to authorize the District rescind their Water Shortfall Contingency declaration.

Current Background and Justification:

In October 2021, Governor Newsom issued a declaration of drought emergency. Among the mandates included was a requirement for local water agencies to implement their respective water shortfall contingency plans for a 20% targeted water conservation. Shortly thereafter, the RLECWD Board took the action mandated by the Governor.

On March 24, 2023, the Governor declared specific elements to ease the drought emergency. One such element was rescinding the mandate for water shortfall contingency plans at 20% conservation.

Conclusion:

I recommend the Executive Committee review and discuss, then forward the item onto the April 24th Board agenda.

Governor Newsom Eases Drought Restrictions

Published: Mar 24, 2023

WHAT TO KNOW: Climate change has made California’s dry and wet spells more extreme and unpredictable – after the three driest years on record, recent rain and snowfall have dramatically changed conditions in many parts of the state. The state has also advanced actions to boost storage and supply. Today’s action eases drought emergency provisions that are no longer needed while maintaining others to support impacted communities statewide.

Harnessing water captured and stored from recent storms, the state also announced a major increase in expected State Water Project deliveries to local agencies – now an anticipated [75% allocation](#).

YOLO COUNTY – Governor Gavin Newsom today rolled back some drought emergency provisions that are no longer needed due to current water conditions, while maintaining other measures that support regions and communities still facing water supply challenges, and that continue building up long-term water resilience. Amid climate-driven weather whiplash, the state has taken action to boost water supplies through groundwater recharge, stormwater capture, reservoir storage, and more.

Today’s action comes as the state announced [increased water deliveries](#) to 29 public water agencies that serve 27 million Californians, now expecting to deliver 75% of requested water supplies – up from 35% announced in February, and the highest since 2017.

While recent storms have helped ease drought impacts, regions and communities across the state continue to experience water supply shortages, especially communities that rely on groundwater supplies that have been severely depleted in recent years. Today’s order is responsive to current conditions while preserving smart water measures:

- Ends the voluntary 15% water conservation target, while continuing to encourage that Californians make conservation a way of life;
- **Ends the requirement that local water agencies implement level 2 of their drought contingency plans;**
- Maintains the ban on wasteful water uses, such as watering ornamental grass on commercial properties;
- Preserves all current emergency orders focused on groundwater supply, where the effects of the multi-year drought continue to be devastating;
- Maintains orders focused on specific watersheds that have not benefited as much from recent rains, including the Klamath River and Colorado River basins, which both remain in drought;
- Retains a state of emergency for all 58 counties to allow for drought response and recovery efforts to continue.



Executive Committee Agenda Item: 3

Date: April 12, 2023

Subject: Water Forum Funding Shortfall and Its Plans to Increase Funding

Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should review documents associated with this item, then engage staff in discussion.

Current Background and Justification:

Several of the recent Water Forum meetings have included discussion on a funding gap, wherein the Water Forum anticipates an approximately \$600,000 per year funding shortfall for the next two fiscal years.

The Water Forum, Water Caucus meeting held on April 5th, featured the most refined examination of the funding shortfall and the corresponding allocation of costs estimated for each water agency in the Water Caucus.

Since the beginning of the Water Forum over 20-years ago, funding for RLECWD and a few other agencies has been through a per parcel tax for all real property in the District's service area. That funding will continue, however, the Water Forum staff estimates such funding is not enough to cover additional costs. Further, the Water Forum staff has estimated the fair share of additional funding from RLECWD is an additional \$4,000 to \$5,000 per year.

Conclusion:

I recommend the Executive Committee review and discuss, then forward this item onto the April 24th Board agenda.

Sacramento County Water Agency - Water Agency Zones

Zones 11A, 11B, 11C were created to provide funds for the construction of major drainage facilities. Funding for Zone 11A, 11B, 11C activities is provided from fees collected at the time of development.

Zone 12 -The Sacramento County Stormwater Utility (SWU) provides drainage operation and maintenance services within the geographic area defined by Zone 12 of the Sacramento County Water Agency. The Sacramento County SWU was created to fund the operation and maintenance of storm drainage facilities, the construction of remedial storm drainage improvement projects, the preparation of storm drainage master plans, and the implementation of Stormwater quality programs. The SWU is funded through the standard collection of bimonthly fees

Zone 13 was created by the Water Agency Board of Directors on May 5, 1987 to fund comprehensive long-range planning and engineering studies of flood control, water resources development, water supply management and water conservation beneficial to the Zone. Zone 13 includes all of Sacramento County excepting the cities of Sacramento, Folsom, Galt and Isleton, and its activities are funded by an annual per-parcel assessment on all real property within the Zone.

Zone 40 was created by the Water Agency Board of Directors on May 14, 1985 pursuant to Resolution No. 663 to fund the planning, design, and construction of major water supply facilities that benefit the Zone. Zone 40 revenue is provided from water development fees collected at the time of development and from Special User Fees included in bi-monthly water customer utility charges.

Zone 41 was created by the Water Agency Board of Directors on June 13, 2000 pursuant to Resolution WA-2397, and constituted a reorganization of the Sacramento County Water Maintenance District. Zone 41 funds the operation and maintenance of a public drinking water system that includes water production, treatment, storage and distribution facilities, pursuant to permits issued by the California Department of Health Services. Revenue to fund Zone 41 activities is provided by utility charges, connection permit fees, construction water permits, and grants-all of which fund Water Supply Capital Facilities Design and Water Supply Facilities Operations and Administration.

Zone 41 also provides wholesale water supply to the Elk Grove Water Service pursuant to the First Amended And Restated Master Water Agreement Between Sacramento County Water Agency And Florin Resources Conservation District/Elk Grove Water Service, June 28, 2002.

Zone 50 was created by the Water Agency Board of Directors on June 1, 2004 pursuant to Resolution WA-2542. Zone 50 encompasses the Metro Air Park Special Planning Area, a commercial and industrial development adjacent to the Sacramento International Airport. Zone 50 funds certain capital facilities required to provide water supply to the Zone, as described in the Zone 50 Water Supply Master Plan adopted on October 25, 2005; Zone 50 revenue is provided from water development fees. Water for the Zone is purchased from the City of Sacramento pursuant to an October 12, 2004 Wholesale And/or Wheeling Water Service Agreement.

Each zone encompasses a unique geographic area of benefit to achieve the desired objectives. Funding derived from a zone can only be used to benefit that zone.

The Sacramento Area Water Forum: A Case Study

Sarah Connick, Ph.D.

The Sacramento Area Water Forum

The Sacramento Area Water Forum was a consensus-based collaboration among multiple parties having interests in the water resources and ecological health of the lower American River in northern California. Beginning in the fall of 1993, individuals representing nearly 15 stakeholder organizations worked to develop an agreement on water management in the lower American River region. In the course of the process, additional stakeholders were brought in, and several other entities that were not official members of the Forum participated in the development of some elements of the agreement. In six years and at a cost of nearly \$10 million, more than 41 entities developed and committed to carrying out a plan for regional water management for the next 30 years. The large number of stakeholder organizations and participants represented the many and diverse interests touched by issues of water management and river protection. The effort was sponsored primarily by the two largest water purveyors in the region—the City and the County of Sacramento—and included the many smaller urban and agricultural water purveyors also serving the region, along with organizations representing businesses (including developers); and taxpayers', citizens' and neighborhood groups; and environmentalists.

Over the course of six years, these parties worked together within their own stakeholder organizations, and in the wider community, to develop the Water Forum Agreement, which they entered into by signing a memorandum of understanding in the spring of 2000. The Water Forum described its agreement as a comprehensive package of linked actions that will achieve two co-equal objectives:

1. Provide a reliable and safe water supply for the region's economic health and planned development to the year 2030; and
2. Preserve the fishery, wildlife, recreational, and aesthetic values of the Lower American River.¹

¹ Sacramento Area Water Forum (SAWF). January 1999. *The Water Forum Action Plan*, p. 1.

The “comprehensive package of linked actions” sets forth provisions to increase surface water diversions; reduce diversions during the dry years; assure a water flow regime that more closely matches the needs of fish; monitor and restore fish habitat; improve recreation opportunities; conserve water; and manage ground water and surface water in an integrated manner. The agreement also creates a successor effort responsible for overseeing and monitoring the implementation of the agreement. The successor effort will provide a forum in which any disputes or new needs can be addressed as they arise.

In addition to the formal outcomes articulated in the written agreement, the Water Forum has produced a number of other results, including the development of productive working relationships among former foes and the development of a stronger culture of collaboration within the Sacramento region.

Background

The Water Forum effort did not arise out of any specific dispute or crisis. It emerged in a region that had a history of considerable conflict in regard to water, and in which several previous attempts at regional water planning had been unsuccessful.

The American River basin has a rich history of legal wrangling over water supplies and the health of the river.² In one landmark case, a water utility from outside the region—the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD)—sought to obtain American River water. The case was initially filed in 1972 and ultimately decided nearly 20 years later in 1990.³ Among other things, the court established minimum flow levels that would have to be met in the river in order for EBMUD to divert water. These flow levels have come to be known as “Hodge” flows, after the judge who decided the case. Judge Hodge also appointed a special master to oversee the implementation of his ruling, which included additional studies on fish, wildlife, and habitat issues.

A number of other conflicts were also linked to the resources of the lower American River. Sacramento County, which has an extensive park system along 23 miles of the river, had established itself as a protector of

² Note: The lawsuit that led to the 1884 ban on hydraulic mining in California was originated by agricultural landowners along the American River.

³ *EDF v. East Bay Municipal Utility District* (Superior Court, Alameda County, 1990, No. 425955). For a procedural history of the litigation, see Somach, S. L. 1990. The American River Decision: Balancing Instream Protection with Other Competing Beneficial Uses. *Rivers* 1(4):251–263.

the river, and in connection, had long fought an expansion of the City of Sacramento's water treatment plant. The County had also joined environmental organizations in the aforementioned lawsuit against EBMUD. The City of Sacramento was prevented from expanding its water treatment plant as a result of challenges by the County and environmentalists to the environmental impact report, whereupon the court had ordered it to better describe the proposed project in terms of the regional water-supply needs. Similarly, Sacramento-based environmentalists had long fought a number of other water districts seeking to develop new water supplies.

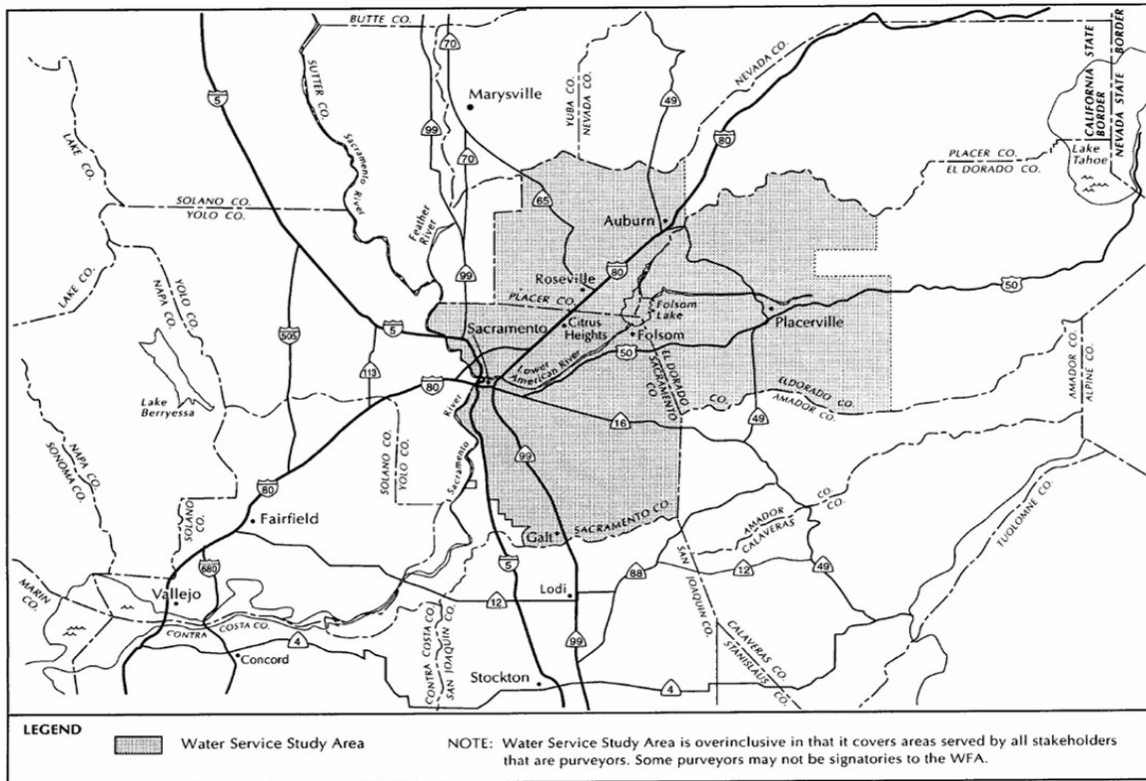
The City of Sacramento is located at the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers and lies in a flood-prone region. Figure 1 illustrates the greater Sacramento region; the shaded portion shows the area included in the Water Forum Agreement. Probably the bitterest conflict that continues today is over flood-control planning and the construction of the Auburn Dam. Originally authorized as a flood-control reservoir in 1965, construction on this federal project began in 1967 and was halted in 1975 over concerns about earthquake safety. Since then, numerous battles have been fought between environmentalists and Auburn Dam proponents. In 1990, the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (SAFCA) was formed by a joint powers agreement and charged to develop and implement a regional flood-control program.⁴ SAFCA convened a stakeholder group to develop a riverbank and levee protection plan in 1994. Since then, with input from stakeholders, the agency has developed a flood-control plan that does not involve construction of the Auburn Dam. Pro-dam advocates, including an elected representative from the region who chairs the congressional committee overseeing such projects, have voiced substantial opposition to this proposed plan.

Previous Planning Efforts

In addition to these legal and political controversies, several related planning efforts preceded the formation of the Water Forum. The Sacramento County General Plan underwent a revision process completed in 1993. Although that process was not organized as a collaborative effort, over its course, several individuals from the development and

⁴ Dundon, M. L. January 1997. "Confluence of Interest: Flood Planners Get Together Over the Lower American River." Unpublished paper. Berkeley: University of California.

FIGURE 1.
The Greater Sacramento Region, with shaded portions
indicating the area covered by the Water Forum Agreement



environmental communities were able to build productive working relationships. When the plan was finalized, it contained several provisions on which these communities agreed. In regard to growth, the General Plan established a new urban services boundary, beyond which new growth was not permitted.⁵ The plan required that new growth within the County be served by “supplemental” surface water—that is, new developments could not simply tap into the ground water placing additional demand on the already overdrafted ground water supply. This latter provision meant that, in order to carry out the General Plan, developers and the County would have to seek new surface water supplies.

⁵ Of course, the Board of Supervisors has the authority to grant exceptions to General Plan requirements.

In regard to regional water planning efforts, City and County water planners had worked together to develop regional water plans as early as the 1970s. These planners saw that the region was heading down a path that would lead to severe water-supply problems in the future. At the same time, projections showed the region would experience some of the fastest population growth in the state. Although the problems were not imminent, in the words of one City staff member, the region was “so broken into water districts with everybody doing their own thing, ... [and] if we put our long-term vision on, [we could see] it’s not going to always be like this.” City and County staff recognized that increasing water demand would eventually affect their ability to continue operating as they had been.

The first regional water resources plan prepared by the City and County was presented to other purveyors in Sacramento County in the late 1970s. The purveyors who had not been involved in the development of the plan balked at the plan that they’d had no hand in creating. The City and County then started a new planning process engaging the other purveyors in the development of a new regional plan. That process resulted in general agreement on a plan, but lacked adequate financing mechanisms. Thus, when it came time to pay for the proposed programs, many of the smaller purveyors in the region viewed the costs as prohibitive and refused to participate, once again leaving the region with numerous agencies pursuing separate water-supply agendas with little coordination.

In the early 1990s, the City of Sacramento, which had been planning a project to expand its Fairbairn water treatment plant for nearly ten years, issued an environmental impact report (EIR) for the project. The EIR was challenged in court by several environmental groups and the County of Sacramento, who were concerned that the plant’s increased diversions would “dry up the river.” Rather than fighting in court, the City decided to drop its plans and go back to the drawing board. It, too, did not want the river to run dry, and now, more so than in the past, the City clearly needed for there to be a concrete understanding of water supply at a regional level.

Thus, prior to the initiation of the Water Forum process, three significant institutional actions had taken place resulting in an alignment of interests and the establishment of conditions that provided fertile ground for the emergence of a collaborative water planning process. The Hodge decision established that environmental protection and instream flows were significant interests that would be protected under the law. The revised Sacramento County General Plan established water-supply requirements for new growth. Several parties had participated in this

process and already agreed on the plan's growth projections and boundaries. (The significance of this latter point became clear later in the process when the purveyors in the nearby Foothills of the Sierra Nevada came into the process, but were not able to get the support of the environmental community as a result of continuing disputes related to the General Plans for their counties.) And finally, the challenge to the City of Sacramento's Fairbairn expansion clarified the need for a regional understanding of water-supply needs and illustrated how opponents of water projects could likely block future efforts to develop new water supplies.

The Emergence of the Water Forum

The Water Forum took shape through an organic process in which various organizations and individuals explored possible opportunities for coordinating their actions.

Creation of the City and County Office of Metropolitan Water Planning

In 1991, the City Manager and County Executive proposed that the City and County create a combined staff to jointly develop an area-wide water plan. Although the two local governments had coordinated on regional water planning issues in the past, this was the first time a single staff would be working toward joint planning goals. In the aftermath of the County's lawsuit against the City's expansion of its water treatment facility, with the County's new requirement for supplemental surface water to support new development, and continuing problems of ground water overdraft, the City and County sought to develop mutual understandings that would enable them to move forward with water-supply projects. With the approval of the City Council and County Board of Supervisors, they entered into a memorandum of understanding to create the City-County Office of Metropolitan Water Planning (CCOMWP). The CCOMWP's mission was:

To formulate an area-wide plan for providing a safe and reliable water supply in a manner that protects the environment. The plan shall include the sound and efficient management of available surface water, groundwater, and reclaimed water resources and water conservation. The institutional arrangement necessary to

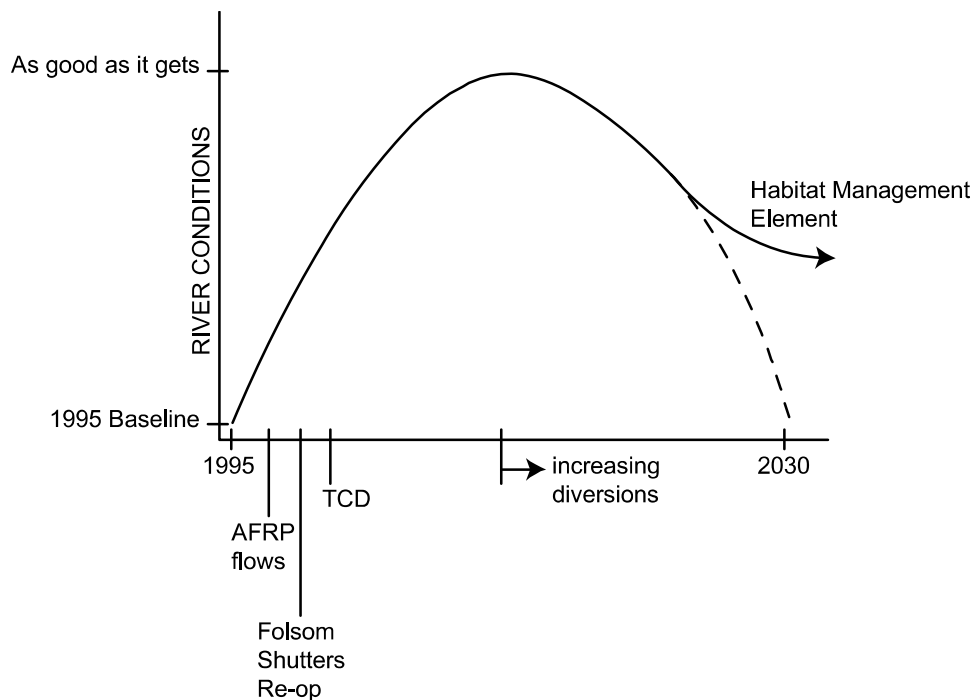
undertake mitigation efforts to avoid or lessen, to the extent reasonable and feasible, all the significant impacts that would result from a project. In the case of the Water Forum, mitigation would be required for the increased surface water diversions included in the agreement.

The surface water modeling showed that as various steps were implemented—re-operating the shutters and installing the temperature control device at Folsom Dam, and instituting the fish flow pattern—the river environment would improve. However, as the new water diversions were to come on line, conditions would begin to degrade, and by 2030 they would be back to the 1995 baseline conditions. One of the environmental caucus members drew a diagram of what would happen, which became known as “Clyde’s Glide Chart” (see Figure 5).

The environmentalists were concerned that the fishery benefits achieved from the river improvement actions not all be lost to increased water diversions. The consulting biologists explained that the impacts of increased diversions could be slowed if specific river restoration actions were taken to improve in-stream fish habitat. That is, doing things like increasing woody debris habitat where fish can hide from predators, adding spawning gravel to increase spawning habitat, and increasing overhanging riparian vegetation to help keep the water cool would prevent the river conditions from falling below the 1995 baseline levels. The environmentalists also recognized that the lower summertime flows would reduce river recreation opportunities, and they sought to have recreational projects included in the mitigation element.

At the same time, however, the purveyors were concerned about the increasing costs they would be facing with what they felt was “yet another Water Forum requirement.” The Placer and El Dorado County purveyors especially chafed at the idea of paying for river restoration activities that would take place in Sacramento County, outside of their ratepayers’ communities. Purveyors who purchase water from the Bureau of Reclamation felt they were already paying for whatever habitat restoration was needed through required payments into the Central Valley Improvement Act (CVPIA) Restoration Fund. Others felt that if the Bureau did not spend restoration fund money on projects on the lower American River, then those purveyors still had an obligation to pay for such mitigation. In Sacramento County, the taxpayers’ association representative was concerned that a new revenue stream would be generated for something for which funds were already available. He pointed out that many Sacramento County Zone 13 ratepayers’ property tax assessments already included payments for countywide water

FIGURE 5.
Clyde's Glide Chart



management activities.³⁴ He argued that those funds should be used to pay for the planning and management pieces of the habitat management element, rather than charging those ratepayers more.

A number of the upstream purveyors opposed the habitat mitigation requirements on a more fundamental level. They did not believe the additional impacts that would result were really their fault. Many of them had water rights on the American River well before the Bureau of Reclamation built Folsom Dam. These purveyors felt that if the dam weren't there and the Bureau weren't making use of its junior rights,³⁵

³⁴ Zone 13 includes the Sacramento County Water Authority, Carmichael Water District, Citrus Heights Water District, Citizens Utilities in Sacramento County, Clay Water District, Del Paso Manor County Water District, Fair Oaks Water District, Florin County Water District, Galt Irrigation District, Natomas Mutual Water District, Northridge Water District, Omochumne-Hartnell Water District, Orange Vale Water Company, Rio Linda/Elverta Community Water District, Sacramento Municipal Utility District, and San Juan Water District in Sacramento County.

³⁵ Under California's system of appropriative water rights, water rights are allocated on a first-come, first-serve basis. Those who obtained their rights before others have

Water Forum Budget - Agreement Update Cost Calculations

Pro-rated based on number of connections (WF 2-17-2023, as corrected)

WF WFSE Payments - 2023-24 \$ 961,023

WF HME Payments- 2023-24 \$ 789,412

WF Total Payments - 2023-24 \$ 1,750,435

Total additional funding \$ 555,500 = revised budget \$687,500 requested by Water Forum - \$132,000 in reserve funds

Water/Public Caucus Member (1)	12-31-22 Connections	2023-24 WFSE Contribution	2023-24 HME Contribution	Total 2023-24 Contribution to WFSE and HME	Additional Funding by Current Formula	Additional Funding by Current Zone 13 Pro-rated among Sac County Agencies	Total 2023-24 Contribution to Water Forum w/Sac County Pro-Rated
Cal Am	64,830			\$ -		\$ 65,822	\$ 65,822
Carmichael WD	11,724			\$ -		\$ 11,903	\$ 11,903
Citrus Heights WD (2)	20,305			\$ -		\$ 20,616	\$ 20,616
Del Paso Manor WD	1,731			\$ -		\$ 1,757	\$ 1,757
<i>El Dorado Co WA</i>		\$ 9,610		\$ 9,610	\$ 5,555	\$ 5,555	\$ 15,165
<i>El Dorado ID (4)</i>	43,167			\$ -		\$ 43,827	\$ 43,827
Fair Oaks WD (2)	14,390			\$ -		\$ 14,610	\$ 14,610
Folsom	23,816	\$ 43,760		\$ 43,760	\$ 25,294	\$ 24,180	\$ 67,940
Golden State WC	17,176			\$ -		\$ 17,439	\$ 17,439
Orange Vale WC (2)	5,687			\$ -		\$ 5,774	\$ 5,774
PCWA	11,578	\$ 21,273		\$ 21,273	\$ 12,297	\$ 11,755	\$ 33,029
Rio Linda Elverta CWD	4,668			\$ -		\$ 4,739	\$ 4,739
Roseville	48,113	\$ 88,403		\$ 88,403	\$ 51,100	\$ 48,849	\$ 137,252
Sacramento	145,601	\$ 267,528	\$ 263,137	\$ 530,665	\$154,639	\$ 147,829	\$ 678,493
SCWA Zone 13	269,316	\$ 494,842	\$ 526,275	\$1,021,117	\$286,033		\$ 1,021,117
SCWA Zone 40, etc.	60,557			\$ -		\$ 61,483	\$ 61,483
SMUD		\$ 21,996		\$ 21,996	\$ 12,714	\$ 10,998	\$ 32,994
SSWD	46,670			\$ -		\$ 47,384	\$ 47,384
San Juan WD (2)	10,813					\$ 10,978	\$ 10,978
<i>San Juan WD (Placer Co)</i>	7,408	\$ 13,611		\$ 13,611	\$ 7,868		\$ 13,611
<i>EBMUD</i>							\$ -
<i>SAFCA</i>							\$ -
Total	530,826	\$ 961,023	\$ 789,412	\$1,750,435	\$555,500	\$ 555,500	\$ 2,305,935
SJWD Consortium						\$ 51,978	\$ 65,590

Other Water Caucus signatories not participating

Clay WD (3)				\$ -			\$ -
<i>Elk Grove WD</i>	13,033			\$ -			\$ -
<i>Florin Co WD</i>	2,318			\$ -			\$ -
Foresthill PUD				\$ -			\$ -
Galt ID (3)				\$ -			\$ -
GDPUD				\$ -			\$ -
Natomas Central WC				\$ -			\$ -
Omochumne-H WD (3)				\$ -			\$ -
<i>Rancho Murieta CSD</i>	2,822			\$ -			\$ -
<i>Regional Water Authority</i>				\$ -			\$ -
Sacramento Co Farm Bureau (3)				\$ -			\$ -

(1) - Names in italics have no Purveyor-Specific Agreement

(2) - San Juan Water District Consortium

(3) - South Sacramento County Agriculture Consortium

(4) - based on 2021 Water Loss Audit report



Executive Committee Agenda Item: 4

Date: April 12, 2023

Subject: Letters Opposing State Water Board Conservation Regulations

Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should review documents associated with this item, then engage staff in discussion. There is NO anticipated Board action directly corresponding to this item.

Current Background and Justification:

Included as documents associated with this item are two letters, each representing many, many water agencies. These letters voice strong opposition to the detailed elements published by the State to make conservation a permanent way of life in California.

A central focus of the State's proposed actions are specific elements of the Outdoor Water Use Efficiency standard. Among other aspects, the opposition letters foretell of the substantive new cost associated with water agency compliance.

Conclusion:

I recommend the Executive Committee review and discuss, then provide direction to staff.

March 30, 2023

Submitted via: orpp-waterconservation@waterboards.ca.gov

Mr. James Nachbaur
Director, Office of Research, Planning and Performance
State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street, 24th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Comment Letter – Staff Proposal on Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life

Dear Mr. Nachbaur,

The undersigned organizations appreciate the opportunity to provide comments to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) on the Draft Staff Framework for Making Conservation a California Way of Life Regulation (Proposed Regulatory Framework). We are a group of water suppliers who are subject to, and who have been actively involved in the development of the regulations that the State Water Board is charged with adopting pursuant SB 606 and AB 1668 (together, the 2018 conservation legislation). All of us have a long-standing commitment to water use efficiency, as demonstrated by the substantial decreases in total and per capita water use that our customers have achieved. We support the intent of the legislation to make conservation a way of life – with savings even greater than the significant amount that we have already achieved. In that spirit, we offer the following input for the State Water Board’s consideration, as it moves forward with the rulemaking.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The 2018 legislation intended for the State Water Board to propose a single standard for outdoor residential use and outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters in connection with CII water use for water suppliers to calculate their objective water use by January 1, 2024. The legislation did not authorize a multi-phased approach, as is described in the staff proposal.

The Proposed Regulatory Framework would include significant new requirements that may not be feasible for many suppliers to meet in the timeframe proposed, if ever. Notably, the proposed regulations would include requirements to:

- Achieve water loss performance standards by 2028;
- Meet a water use objective that includes a residential indoor standard of 42 gpcd by 2030, an outdoor landscape efficiency factor (LEF) of 0.55 by 2035, and collect data to apply for variances for unique water uses;
- Complete Commercial, Industrial and Institutional (CII) classification, BMPs and mixed-use meter (MUM) reporting within 5 years; and
- Comply with new reporting requirements.

Water suppliers are mandated by statute and regulation to deliver reliable and clean water supplies to their customers, and for managing shortages of those supplies, such as those experienced during

California’s multiple drought emergencies over the past few decades. The water conservation regulations authorized by SB 606 and AB 1668 put the burden of compliance on water suppliers, but the indoor and outdoor standards that compose the regulations pertain to actions that only the residents and businesses that buy water from the water suppliers can take. Water suppliers will make every reasonable effort to promote, incentivize and track those actions, but the regulations must be structured to recognize this reality and allow water suppliers to cost-effectively achieve the multi-benefits of water use efficiency.

Regulations Must be Flexible and Achievable

The 2018 legislation notes that a supplier’s objective is composed of an indoor standard, an outdoor standard applied to residential and certain CII accounts and a water loss standard, and that water suppliers must meet the water use objective that is a composite of these standards, but are not required to meet each individual standard. We have raised concerns about the feasibility of the indoor standard (including saturation, impacts to wastewater, and recycled water), the outdoor standard (including available irrigation technology, limited authority of land use and customer behavior, the magnitude of transformation of landscapes that would be required), and the water loss standard (accuracy of the economic model inputs, cost-effectiveness of water loss control actions). Despite these concerns, the Proposed Regulatory Framework continues to even further tighten the standards and objective from DWR’s recommendations.

In some cases, variances may address some of this inflexibility. However, as currently proposed, the variances are highly complex, if not infeasible, due to the proof of data burden and lack of technical assistance available. Additionally, the proposed threshold that each variance must provide at least a 5% difference in the water use objective will significantly restrict the ability of water suppliers to use these variances, which the 2018 legislation directed to be available to every water supplier.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OUTDOOR WATER USE EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

1. Feasibility – Water Code § 10609.9 states that the purposes of Sections 10609.6 and 10609.8, “principles of the model water efficient landscape ordinance” means those provisions of the model water efficient landscape ordinance applicable to the establishment or determination of the amount of water necessary to efficiently irrigate both new and **existing** landscapes”. We have significant concern that the recommended outdoor water standards have deviated significantly from the legislative intent of the framework and would fail to accommodate existing landscapes.
2. Irrigable vs. Irrigated – As a result of a statistical analysis, DWR recommended the inclusion of 20 percent of irrigable, but not irrigated (INI) areas of outdoor landscapes to which the standard would apply. The State Water Board’s proposed regulatory framework would reduce even further the applicability of the outdoor standard, limiting it to irrigated acreage, unless Board staff approve an additional up to 20% of non-irrigated area that has become irrigated. Both of these approaches are inconsistent with the statute, which directed that “the standards shall apply to irrigable lands” (Water Code §10609.6(a)(2)(B)). **We strongly recommend that the State Water Board adopt regulations that are consistent with the statute and specify that the outdoor standard will apply to irrigable lands.**
3. Effective Precipitation – The inclusion of Effective Precipitation in the outdoor standard is inconsistent with real-world irrigation practices (e.g. precipitation often falls during months when

irrigation would not be utilized and can percolate below the root zone of the plant negating its beneficial effect to that plant's watering needs). Furthermore, Effective Precipitation is not required by MWELo (Title 23, Division 2.7, Section 494): "A local agency may consider Effective Precipitation (25% of annual precipitation) in tracking water use." **Effective Precipitation should be removed from the standard.**

4. Special Landscape Areas – Non-Functional Turf – We have significant concern with the inclusion of proposed language that, for non-functional turf, would treat recycled water as potable water. This recommendation is inconsistent with the principles of MWELo and existing law, which makes no mention of a non-functional turf carve out. During the almost two years of discussions in the DWR stakeholder working group on the implementation of this statute, this concept was never discussed. This unvetted and radical policy change would circumvent ongoing legislative discussions this year and add inappropriate and unnecessary complexity. **This provision should be removed from the Proposed Regulatory Framework.** We align our comments and recommendations with WaterReuse California.
5. *DWR's Three Methodologies*: DWR utilized three methodologies to develop its recommendation of an ETF of 0.63 by 2030. We provided technical input to DWR on the methodologies and raised concerns that embedded policy decisions resulted in the underestimation of current outdoor residential water use and overestimation of feasibility. We support a methodology that is based on real-world performance, horticultural and irrigation science, supports healthy landscapes, and minimizes unintended impacts.
 - a. Horticultural Approach: Assumed 0.8 Irrigation Efficiency (IE) – DWR's horticultural and irrigation science approach assumed 0.8 IE. **We recommended that an outdoor residential water use efficiency standard be based on an IE that ranges from 0.55 to 0.65.** Our recommendation was based on accumulated data from water purveyors on actual irrigation system and performance through the various landscape programs implemented over ten plus years, recently completed field studies by UC Davis (Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factor Study (Agreement #4600008156)), and data by the Irrigation Association.
 - b. Statewide ETF Approach: Trimmed Data > 1.0 – In DWR's approach that calculated an average statewide ETF for URWS, DWR "trimmed" all existing landscape data outside of the range of 0.1 to 1.0 ETF because "it is not consistent with MWELo principles." Since 80 percent of homes in California pre-date Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELo), trimming data based on MWELo design standards excludes existing landscapes prevalent throughout California and is inconsistent with MWELo. **All landscape data should be included to provide a more accurate baseline.**

Additionally, MWELo went into effect in 1993 and applies only to new residential development. With approximately 80 percent of California housing stock built prior to MWELo, MWELo applies to developer installed landscaping, which is typically only the front yard. Additionally, MWELo standards are design standards and not performance standards.

- c. Theoretical Average Approach: Consistency with MWELo – DWR analyzed a statewide ETAF by using the age distributions of housing stock and corresponding ETAF from MWLEO Guidelines: 0.8 assumed for pre-1992, 1993 – 2009 assumed 0.8 ETAF, 2010 – 2015 assumed 0.7 ETAF, 2015

to 2020 assumed 0.55 ETAF, and 2021- 2030 assumed 0.55 ETAF. As described above, MWELo only applies to 20 percent of California’s housing stock and developer installed landscapes. However, this methodology assumes all homes are compliant with MWELo, which is fundamentally flawed **and should be eliminated**.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Threshold to Install DIMs or Employ In-Lieu Technologies – Further clarification and discussion around the proposed threshold to install Dedicated Irrigation Meters (DIM) or employ in-lieu technologies is necessary. We appreciate that the Proposed Regulatory Framework has shifted from a landscape area threshold to water use threshold. The summary of the proposed regulations sets the water use threshold at 500,000,000 gallons of use annually by a CII customer, which we believe is appropriate and feasible, if this figure does not include process water. The powerpoint presentation for the March 22 workshop referenced a 500,000 gallon threshold, which we presume was a typographical error, as that threshold would be completely infeasible.

OTHER COMMENTS

We also endorse and incorporate by reference the detailed comments provided in the letter from the Association of California Water Agencies et al. on this subject (attached), pertaining to the following topics: outdoor standards for new developments; commercial, industrial and institutional performance measures; variances and 2022 baseline and 500,000 AF savings.

CLOSING REMARKS

Thanks again for the opportunity provide comments to the State Water Board as it begins its formal rulemaking, as well as State Water Board staff’s engagement with the water community. We look forward to collaborating with the Board and staff to develop a regulatory framework that will cost-effectively advance the State’s goal of Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life.



March 30, 2023

Submitted via email: orpp-waterconservation@waterboards.ca.gov

Tony Firenzi, Chair
Brett Ewart, Vice Chair

Subject: Comment Letter – Board Workshop on Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life

Members

California American Water
Carmichael Water District
Citrus Heights Water District
Del Paso Manor Water District
El Dorado Irrigation District
Elk Grove Water District
Fair Oaks Water District
Folsom, City of
Georgetown Divide Public Utility District
Golden State Water Company
Lincoln, City of
Nevada Irrigation District
Orange Vale Water Company
Placer County Water Agency
Rancho Murieta Community Services District
Roseville, City of
Sacramento, City of
Sacramento County Water Agency
Sacramento Suburban Water District
San Juan Water District
West Sacramento, City of
Yuba City, City of

Dear Members of the Board and Staff,

The Regional Water Authority (RWA) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Draft Framework as discussed at the March 22nd public workshop. RWA is a joint powers authority representing 22 public and private water suppliers serving over 2 million residents in Sacramento, Placer, El Dorado, Nevada, Yolo, and Sutter Counties. RWA's mission is to serve, represent and align the interests of regional water providers and stakeholders for the purpose of improving water supply reliability, availability, quality and affordability. RWA's award winning Regional Water Efficiency Program has been supporting locally cost-effective water efficiency efforts for over two decades. We believe that water efficiency is a necessary component of sustainable water management and climate change adaptation.

RWA has been actively participating in the Framework regulation development process and providing comments to both DWR and the SWB for the last several years. **We do not support the current regulation standards as proposed by the State Water Board and are concerned about how far they deviate from DWR's final recommendations, especially for the outdoor ETAF/LEF.** The fact that both state agencies' analysis yielded very different results for what is considered "efficient use" appears to demonstrate the data quality issues, methodology shortcomings and misinterpretations of supplier data that have been expressed to the state for several years. These issues include over or underestimating residential landscape area, improper connection of budgets to supplier demand data to pre-assess compliance, and scientifically unsound horticultural irrigation efficiency and plant factors to name a few. These issues have already been well documented in RWA, ACWA and numerous other comment letters during the initial DWR process.

Furthermore, the **purpose of the conservation legislation was to establish long term efficient water use for the residential and CII DIM sectors, not a "how low can you go" approach.** Efficient outdoor use should be set at a level that can be maintained over time and allows for healthy "new and existing landscapes" as stated in the legislation. Only healthy landscapes will produce the multitude of benefits envisioned by stakeholders and the state to adapt to climate change and the proposed regulation endangers the existence of healthy landscapes, especially urban trees.

Our overarching concern is that the proposed regulation will adversely impact affordability and quality of life for all customers. Ultimately, we must arrive at a place where costs are balanced with affordability while supporting healthy landscapes through irrigation efficiencies that can be achieved in a real-world setting.

Associates

County of Placer
El Dorado County Water Agency
Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency
Sacramento Municipal Utility District
Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District
Yuba Water Agency

RWA supports all the recommendations and concerns outlined in the ACWA Comment Letter and has the following additional recommendations and comments:

1. Outdoor Standard:

- **Reinstate DWR’s recommendation of 0.63 ETAF/LEF for existing residential and CII DIM landscapes and extend compliance date to 2035.** We call for the complete removal of 0.55 and 0.45 ETAF/LEF (residential and nonresidential respectively) as these are Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) design standard and are not achievable in the real-world, especially for established (pre MWELO) landscapes.
- **Reinstate DWR’s recommendation of a 20% INI buffer.** Landscapes are alive and change throughout time. It is unreasonable and inaccurate to designate irrigated landscape area measurements based on only one year of imagery as the baseline for long term landscape budgets. Furthermore, the guiding legislation states the standards must incorporate “irrigable” landscape areas not just the subset of irrigated areas as proposed in the draft Framework. Additionally, suppliers do not have access to the mapped INI areas in their service area (only the aggregate area tabular total) through the DWR provided data and therefore would need to obtain new imagery potentially on an annual basis to identify INI locations to be eligible for a variance. As proposed, the variance is effectively inequitable as obtaining the necessary data will be cost prohibitive for most suppliers, especially those in DAC areas. For perspective, RWA participated in an imagery purchase partnership with the Sacramento Area Association of Governments (SACOG) to obtain 4 band oblique imagery in 2018 at a total cost of \$750,000 for the region.
- **Remove effective rainfall from the landscape budget equation** as rainfall does not fall uniformly in a service area and varies depending on an individual property’s soil type, slope, and precipitation duration and therefore will create inequity in landscape budgets for suppliers and their customers. Additionally, the inclusion of effective rainfall in both the MWELO and the governing legislation is optional not required. The use of mass-produced landscape area measurements, generalized plant material ratios (trees versus turf grass versus shrubs) and unrealistic irrigation efficiency factors produce compounded errors even without the unnecessary addition of effective rainfall, which will only exacerbate existing error. It must be noted that nearly all customers do not and will not incorporate effective precipitation calculations into their everyday watering habits.
- **Add a variance to protect existing tree health.** The SRIA mentions a variance for only new climate appropriate trees but completely ignores existing trees, which are just as valuable, if not more valuable. The lack of protection for existing trees is extremely concerning regarding the long-term health of our landscapes and trees throughout not only our region but statewide¹. Maintaining healthy landscapes is one effective

¹ The RWA is a member of the Sacramento Tree Foundation.

strategy for mitigating climate change impacts such as urban heat island effect. We are concerned that the outdoor standard will lead to unhealthy landscapes and diminished tree health that will exacerbate, not mitigate, climate change. Specific to the Sacramento region, a California Natural Resources Agency report cites Sacramento lost 8% of its tree canopy and another 11% were in poor condition after the 2012-2016 drought, during which outdoor watering was significantly reduced.²

2. Baseline and Water Savings:

We need clarification about the baselines used for calculating savings to meet the Governors Water Supply Strategy goal of 500,000 AF by 2030 compared to DWR's proposal with a calculated savings of 450,000 AF and how both of those relate to the State Water Board's current proposal. It would be helpful to establish one unified savings target with a baseline not directly influenced by drought restrictions and with viable justification for the volumetric target. It is concerning that the statewide savings goal seems to keep expanding as we move throughout this process. Therefore, **we recommend reverting back to DWR's baseline of the three-year average from 2017-2019.** Also, all budget components (residential, CII and water loss) should be accounted for in the savings calculation. **It should be noted that the original intent of the legislation was to establish long term efficient use not a particular numeric water savings goal. The new and recent addition of baselines and savings goals runs counter to the legislation's research and data-based budget approach.**

3. Staff and Budget Limitations:

The sheer increase in scale of current programs, customer participation and customer education efforts needed by some suppliers to meet their proposed collective standard will outstrip current water efficiency staff time and budgets. For example, smaller urban retail water suppliers' efficiency programs typically have an annual budget of between \$15,000 and \$60,000 and 0.5 to 1.0 full time equivalent (FTE) staff to manage and implement all water efficiency activities. These suppliers will need to hire additional staff or consultants to meet the proposed regulation requirements, which will primarily be funded by customer rate increases unless significant state funding (in the billions) is provided. Additionally rate increases may not be possible for some suppliers that already struggle with insufficient funding like in DAC communities. RWA is concerned there is insufficient staff and funding capacity for both suppliers and the state to adequately implement and track the comprehensive Senate Bill 606/Assembly Bill 1668 Framework. **One solution to help reduce this staff and resource burden is to delete unnecessary and non-beneficial administrative and reporting requirements** throughout the regulation.

4. Affordability:

In addition to maintaining healthy landscapes and efficient use, it is important that the regulations balance impacts on affordability. As currently proposed,

² California Natural Resources Agency. "Report to the Legislature on the 2012-2016 Drought." March 2021. Page 41. <https://drought.unl.edu/archive/assessments/CNRA-Drought-Report-final-March-2021.pdf>

RWA has significant concerns that the cost of compliance with the proposed regulation would be significantly more expensive than other local strategies to adapt to climate change impacts like weather whiplash in our region and will limit our ability to address both reliability and affordability simultaneously. The SRIA assesses a \$2,128/AF cost for water efficiency implementation, while the marginal cost of local water supply production is approximately \$400/AF for regional groundwater banking opportunities. Furthermore, while water efficiency has been a cost-effective option in the past for most suppliers in state, future efficiency programs will be more expensive as the lower hanging fruit options (toilet rebates, etc.) are reaching exhaustion and are being replaced with more resource intense (staff and money) options like DAC indoor direct installation and turf replacement programs. For example, the cost of a toilet rebate can range from \$50-\$150, however, if that same toilet is replaced through a direct installation program, the cost can range from \$400-\$700 per toilet to achieve the same water savings.

The SRIA estimates the projected cost of implementing this regulation will be \$13.5 billion between 2025-2040. However, that cost will not be distributed evenly throughout the state as State Water Board staff estimate only suppliers serving about half of the state's population are expected to require water savings reductions and those are the customers that will be responsible for compliance related cost increases. **Before the formal rulemaking process begins, we request the release of supplier specific implementation cost estimates to ensure there will not be an undue burden placed on suppliers that provide service to DAC/Underserved communities.** The current cost assessment only provides statewide/average estimates. Furthermore, the estimated \$15.6 billion in 2025-2040 benefits heavily relies on avoided water costs assumptions, which will vary greatly by supplier and region.

5. Need for Substantial State Funding and Technical Assistance:

Implementation of this regulation will require costs in the billions for suppliers and customers with varying degrees of benefits throughout the state. **The state needs to match the level of supplier and customer cost commitments with comparably funded grants, public outreach and education and technical assistance efforts.** If these efforts are not provided by the state, this regulation will adversely affect affordability for all impacted customers.

6. Compliance Assessment:

While we appreciate the State Water Board's Water Use Objective Exploration Tool to help suppliers assess compliance, RWA requests that the tool be released as a standalone excel file (like the water loss model) to empower suppliers to make real time changes to inputs to reflect updated local data and to allow for full transparency of the budget calculations. The online version has limited utility as water loss targets and CII DIM data are not incorporated and the most current baseline data set is from 2019.

7. Supply Augmentation/Groundwater Recharge Bonus:

More information is needed on how the supply augmentation/groundwater recharge bonus would work in order to provide meaningful comments. Our

region has been implementing sustainable groundwater practices like groundwater recharge for decades and believe this is and will be a primary climate change mitigation strategy for the region and state.

8. Reporting Timeline:

During the State Water Board meeting on March 22nd, the staff presentation showed the regulation not becoming effective until Summer 2024. However, suppliers are currently required to start calculating compliance on January 1, 2024. Considering that the regulation process is years behind schedule as outlined in the legislation, **we request an extension for the January 2024 supplier budget submission deadline for at least 6 months after the regulation adoption date.** Suppliers need more time to comprehend the final standards, gather the relevant data and review the data for quality control before officially submitting to the state. The current timeline does not allow for that process.

In closing, the region's suppliers are committed to cost effective water efficiency as part of a supplier's essential function to provide clean, safe, affordable water to customers. A careful balance of all supplier priorities is necessary to continue to reliably provide water at a reasonable cost. This balance includes recognizing and minimizing diminishing returns, which exist for all water efficiency related programs once a cost-effective level of service has been achieved.

With this mindset, we look forward to continuing to work with the State Water Board on implementation of the Framework Regulation and other related initiatives to address both climate resiliency and the human right to water.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Peifer". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

James Peifer
Executive Director



Executive Committee Agenda Item: 5

Date: April 12, 2023

Subject: Update on Implementing Resolution 2023-01, Encouraging Paperless Billing

Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should engage staff in discussion. This is an informational item.

Current Background and Justification:

The billing software glitches that had previously impeded moving forward with implementing the credit to those customers who opt into paperless billing have been resolved.

Staff has been directed to perform beta testing of the credit issuance by testing the credit on a few staff/Board member accounts that have already opted into paperless billing. Assuming the beta testing goes well, staff will fully implement the credit for paperless billing customers.

Conclusion:

I recommend the Executive Committee review and discuss. There is no anticipated need for a Board action.



Executive Committee

Agenda Item: 6

Date: April 12, 2023

Subject: District's Responses to Regulations and Mandates (e.g., SB-998, SB 555, SB 606 and AB 1668)

Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should engage staff in discussion, then provide direction to staff as deemed necessary and appropriate.

Current Background and Justification:

SB 555 was signed into law in 2014 and instituted the water loss audit requirements. SB 998 (2019) implemented the Discontinuation of Residential Water Service for Nonpayment requirements, SB 998 had an implantation deadline of February 1, 2020, but was preempted for more than 2-years by an executive order from Governor Newsom. SB 606 and AB 1668 (2018) are laws implementing the water use efficiency standards.

One common thread among all of these laws is that each requires an increase in expenditures by all water districts. Unlike past state administrations, the current and immediately prior governors have removed a prior impediment to unfunded mandates. The state no longer provides funding for these new mandates. The stated logic for the change is that all public water agencies have the ability to raise rates to offset the financial impact. The state has been unquestionably indifferent to the Proposition 218 process, risks and consequences to agencies who undertake the Proposition 218 rate adjustment process.

The above-described impediments collectively tend to compel agencies to mitigate higher costs associated with compliance by seeking out the most affordable means of compliance. For example, SB 998 requires a significant expenditure of person hours to comply / verify compliance with the gauntlet of requirements that must be performed prior to discontinuing water service for nonpayment. The RLECWD Board authorized outsourcing the printing / mailing of bills to free up person hours for the lengthy tasks of printing, folding, stuffing and mailing of the RLECWD bills. This was intended to (and has) free up person hours to work on discontinuing service after each bimonthly billing cycle. One of the consequences of outsourcing the printing/ mailing etc. of bills is the Water Ways newsletter was transitioned to a document that is posted to the District's website and Facebook page.

Conclusion:

I recommend the Executive Committee review and discuss this item, then provide direction to staff.



Executive Committee Agenda Item: 7

Date: April 12, 2023

Subject: Hexavalent Chromium Concentrations in RLECWD Wells

Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should engage staff in discussion, then forward this item onto the April 24th Board agenda.

Current Background and Justification:

At the March 27th Board meeting, Board Member direction to staff included a request to review the hexavalent chromium concentrations in RLECWD wells at the next Board meeting.

Included as documents associated with this item are data sets and associated graphics showing the current RLECWD wells with hexavalent chromium concentrations greater than 10 parts per billion (PPB).

Conclusion:

I recommend the Executive Committee review and discuss, then forward this item and documents onto the April 24th Board agenda.



Executive Committee Agenda Item: 8

Date: April 12, 2023

Subject: Expand Discussion on Hexavalent Chromium Treatment

Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should review and discuss the documents associated with this item, then provide direction to staff.

Current Background and Justification:

Some of the Board Member comments at the March 27th Board meeting have indicated the need for more review of the cause/effect relationship associated with hexavalent chromium. This is particularly relevant when new Board Members have assumed office after nearly 10-years of hexavalent chromium deliberations.

This item is intended to allow for robust discussion at the Committee level, which could mitigate some of the broad speculation of what could have and/or should have happened in response to the State establishing limits for hexavalent chromium in drinking water.

Conclusion:

I recommend the Executive Committee review and discuss, then provide direction to staff.

Op #	Grade	First Name	MI	Last Name	Suffix	City	State	Zip	Renewal Due Date	Expiration Date
21375	T2	Patrick	M.	Goyet		Rio Linda	CA	95673	1/1/2025	5/1/2025
45812	T2	Joseph	R.	Abad		San Jose	CA	95123	8/1/2025	12/1/2025
45975	T1	Joshua	T.	Abad		Elk Grove	CA	95757	10/1/2025	2/1/2026
29634	T3	Daniel		Abarca		Lynwood	CA	90262	5/1/2025	9/1/2025
32323	T4	Jose	Angel	Abarca	Jr.	Paso Robles	CA	93447	1/1/2025	5/1/2025
13797	T3	Bruce	S.	Abbe		Hope	ID	83836	6/1/2024	10/1/2024

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/occupations/DWOpCert.html

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Certified Water Treatment & Distribution Operators

These lists are updated monthly and may not contain recently issued or expired certificates. Although SWRCB takes all steps to ensure the accuracy of the information in the lists, there may be some inaccuracies. Please contact the SWRCB Drinking Water Operator Certification Program at 916-449-5611 if you have any questions.

[List of Certified Treatment Operators A - L](#)

[List of Certified Treatment Operators M - Z](#)

[List of Certified Distribution Operators A - L](#)

[List of Certified Distribution Operators M - Z](#)

The above lists are for checking an operator's current status.

Mailing lists are ONLY sent to water systems for recruitment purposes. If you are recruiting for your water system and would like an operator mailing list, please provide the system name and number in an e-mail request to DWOpCertProgram@Waterboards.ca.gov or call at 916-449-5611.

WELL #	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	2022 Cr+6 (PPB)
2A	50,048	39,936	80,128	69,888	1,720,064	9,350,016	9.6
3	23,300	3,400	1,067,600	-	-	1,147,800	6.4
4	64,000	40,000	81,000	38,000	58,000	112,000	9.9
6	39,770	32,400	99,710	46,300	97,890	496,000	11.0
7	-	4,000	44,000	21,000	19,000	1,120,000	4.7
8	107,900	114,700	100,300	87,200	49,500	184,300	16.0
9	-	44,200	136,500	69,000	128,400	625,500	7.5
10	176,530	96,910	159,060	83,210	117,000	133,490	12.0
11	6,386,304	2,961,600	1,894,096	1,011,400	149,496	350,504	12.0
12	76,992	1,139,008	1,406,016	236,000	4,594,976	5,583,008	4.9
15	19,889,920	26,609,920	37,700,096	38,569,984	46,009,856	49,070,080	11.0
16	13,894,000	9,863,000	10,789,992	16,813,008	35,234,992	31,241,008	5.5
MONTH TOTAL	40,708,764	40,949,074	53,558,498	57,044,990	88,179,174	99,413,706	

WELL #	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
2A	16,999,936	6,080,000	190,080	819,968	169,984	690,048
3	81,000	10,600	21,600	-	1,700	993,600
4	64,000	61,000	48,000	39,000	53,000	30,000
6	188,870	88,590	80,540	47,860	32,760	33,520
7	64,000	1,367,000	1,494,000	143,000	58,000	132,000
8	66,800	133,600	225,500	50,300	60,200	180,000
9	125,700	436,200	400,900	86,100	46,100	110,300
10	83,820	94,800	161,450	115,760	95,320	111,420
11	1,020,504	2,645,896	1,771,400	1,112,400	4,333,000	6,052,000
12	27,008	4,315,008	4,205,984	95,008	631,008	232,992
15	49,699,840	45,370,368	42,739,712	43,129,856	31,020,032	31,980,032
16	42,014,992	42,082,016	31,592,000	26,301,984	8,111,008	2,324,992
MONTH TOTAL	110,436,470	102,685,078	82,931,166	71,941,236	44,612,112	42,870,904

Monthly Average Daily Average
69,610,931 2,288,579

2022 Production Total
835,331,172 Gallons
111,675,290 Cubic Feet
1,116,753 Hundred Cubic Feet
2,563.71 Acre Feet

2022 Cr+6 (PPB)

Production Per Well

Well #	2a	3	4	6	7	8
Gal	36,260,096	3,350,600	688,000	1,284,210	4,466,000	1,360,300
AF	111.29	10.28	2.11	3.94	13.71	4.17

Well #	9	10	11	12	15	16
Gal	2,208,900	1,428,770	29,688,600	22,543,008	461,789,696	270,262,992
AF	6.78	4.39	91.12	69.19	1,417.28	829.46

Total	
Gal	835,331,172
AF	2,563.71

	Cold Month	Warm Month	With Well 15 Treated
Total Use	40,708,764	110,436,470	40,708,764
Cr+6 Vol.	26,600,424	51,059,834	6,710,504

Percentage of Cr+6 Water Served
65.34%
46.23%
16.48%

Summary Information for Violation of an MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (Table 7)

- **P. Table 7: If the system had a violation of a *primary* or *secondary* drinking water standard (MCL, MRDL, TT, AL or monitoring and reporting requirement):** An asterisk must be placed beside the *Level Detected* value listed in Tables 1, 2, 4, or 5. The CCR must include an explanation of the violation including: duration of the violation, potential adverse health effects (for a primary MCL, MRDL, TT, or AL), and actions taken to address the violation. This information must be provided in the section titled “Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, AL or Violation of Any TT or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.” Please contact your DWFOB District Office if you are uncertain whether you had any violations of drinking water standards during the year.

Amend Section 64481 (Content of Consumer Confidence Report): Appendix 64481-A would be revised to adopt Consumer Confidence Report language (typical origins of contaminants with primary MCLs) for hexavalent chromium. The language proposed is in conformance with the language for other chemicals with primary MCLs, a specific language requirement initiated in 1998 by the U.S. EPA. The purpose of this section is to establish the primary content and format requirements of the Consumer Confidence Report, including the language to be communicated to the public when a contaminant has been detected. This benefits the public by providing the Consumer Confidence Report health concerns description required by HSC 116470.

Subsection (p) would be added to require that specific language be added to a system's Consumer Confidence Report if the system exceeds the hexavalent chromium MCL

What are the health effects from eating, drinking, or touching Cr6?

Eating or drinking Cr6 may also be harmful to humans. Studies show that Cr6 in drinking water may cause an increased risk of stomach cancer and reproductive harm. Direct contact with Cr6 can cause allergic skin rashes in some people.



Executive Committee Agenda Item: 9

Date: April 12, 2023

Subject: Expenditure Report

Staff Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should review the Expenditures of the District for the month of February 2023, then forward the report onto the April 24, 2023 Board agenda with the Committee's recommendation for Board approval.

Current Background and Justification:

The Expenditures report summarizes all payments made by the District for the reporting period.

Conclusion:

Consistent with District policies, Expenditures are to be reviewed by this committee and presented to the Board of Directors to inform Board Members and the public of all expenditures of public funds.

**Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
Expenditure Report
February 2023**

Type	Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
Liability Check	02/08/2023	EFT	QuickBooks Payroll Service	For PP Ending 02/04/23 Pay date 02/09/23	17,825.79
Liability Check	02/09/2023	EFT	CalPERS	For PP Ending 02/04/23 Pay date 02/09/23	2,796.83
Liability Check	02/09/2023	EFT	CalPERS	For PP Ending 02/04/23 Pay date 02/09/23	1,182.24
Liability Check	02/09/2023	EFT	Internal Revenue Service	Employment Taxes	6,648.90
Liability Check	02/09/2023	EFT	Employment Development	Employment Taxes	1,265.39
Liability Check	02/09/2023	EFT	Empower	Deferred Compensation Plan: Employer & Employee Share	1,881.35
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	EFT	Adept Solutions	Computer Maintenance	1,333.00
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	EFT	Comcast	Phone	108.48
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	EFT	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality District	Permits & Fees	1,387.75
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	EFT	Republic Services	Utilities	131.01
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	EFT	Umpqua Bank Credit Card	Backflow testing, Computer, Office, Postage, Safety	1,308.88
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	EFT	Verizon	Field Communication, Field IT	572.22
Check	02/09/2023	EFT	RLECWD	Umpqua Bank Monthly Debt Service Transfer	17,000.00
Transfer	02/09/2023	EFT	RLECWD - Capital Improvement	Current Monthly Transfer	49,500.00
Check	02/09/2023	2447	Customer	Final Bill Refund	84.72
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2448	ABS Direct	Printing, Postage, Prepaid Postage Refill \$5K	6,061.48
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2449	ACWA/JPIA Powers Insurance Authority	EAP	23.80
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2550	BSK Associates	Lab Fees	448.00
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2451	Continental Utility Solutions	Computer Annual Maintenance Agreement	4,750.00
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2452	Corelogic Solutions	Subscription	100.00
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2453	Empower	457 Plan Fees	325.00
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2454	Forrest Tree Service	Pumping Maintenance	950.00
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2455	Government Finance Officers Association	Membership Dues; ACFR	610.00
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2456	Henrici, Mary	Retiree Insurance, Quarterly	629.80
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2457	ICONIX Waterworks	Distribution Supplies	4,531.99
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2458	Intermedia.net	Telephone	76.62
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2459	Ramos Oil	Pumping Maintenance	3,330.48
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2460	Rio Linda Elverta Recreation & Park	Meeting Fee	100.00
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2461	Rio Linda Hardware & Building Supply	Shop Supplies	137.93
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2462	SMUD	Utilities	14,441.48
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2463	Spok, Inc.	Field Communication	15.42
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2464	Vanguard Cleaning Systems	Janitorial	195.00
Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2430	Verizon Wireless	Internet	45.06
Bill Pmt -Check	02/17/2023	EFT	ARCO	Fuel	825.48
Check	02/24/2023	EFT	Wageworks	FSA Administration Fee	76.25
Liability Check	02/22/2023	EFT	QuickBooks Payroll Service	For PP Ending 02/18/23 Pay date 02/23/23	18,394.70
Liability Check	02/23/2023	EFT	CalPERS	For PP Ending 02/18/23 Pay date 02/23/23	2,765.84
Liability Check	02/23/2023	EFT	CalPERS	For PP Ending 02/18/23 Pay date 02/23/23	1,182.24
Liability Check	02/23/2023	EFT	Internal Revenue Service	Employment Taxes	7,036.12
Liability Check	02/23/2023	EFT	Employment Development	Employment Taxes	1,372.05
Liability Check	02/23/2023	EFT	Empower	Deferred Compensation Plan: Employer & Employee Share	1,930.39
Liability Check	02/23/2023	EFT	Kaiser Permanente	Health Insurance	2,527.70

**Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
Expenditure Report
February 2023**

Type	Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
Bill Pmt -Check	02/23/2023	EFT	Adept Solutions	Computer Maintenance	56.69
Bill Pmt -Check	02/23/2023	EFT	PGE	Utilities	8.59
Liability Check	02/23/2023	EFT	Principal	Dental & Vision Insurance	1,765.52
Liability Check	02/23/2023	EFT	Western Health Advantage	Health Insurance	12,092.92
Check	02/23/2023	EFT	RLECWD - SURCHARGE ACCOUNT 1	Bi-monthly Transfer	88,158.42
Check	02/23/2023	EFT	RLECWD - SURCHARGE ACCOUNT 2	Bi-monthly Transfer	73,310.69
Check	02/23/2023	2466	Customer	Final Bill Refund	85.32
Check	02/23/2023	2467	Customer	Final Bill Refund	70.62
Bill Pmt -Check	02/23/2023	2468	DirectHit Pest Control	Office Maintenance	80.00
Bill Pmt -Check	02/23/2023	2469	EKI Environment & Water	Engineering	5,000.00
Bill Pmt -Check	02/23/2023	2470	Pacific Shredding	Office Expense	40.32
Bill Pmt -Check	02/23/2023	2471	RDO Equipment Co.	Construction Equipment Maintenance	324.79
Bill Pmt -Check	02/23/2023	2472	Rio Linda Elverta Recreation & Park	Meeting Expense	100.00
Bill Pmt -Check	02/23/2023	2473	RW Trucking	Distribution Supplies	735.01
Bill Pmt -Check	02/23/2023	2474	Unifirst Corporation	Uniforms	333.78
Bill Pmt -Check	02/23/2023	2475	White Brenner, LLP	Legal	1,117.20
Total 10020 - Operating Account Budgeted Expenditures					<u>359,189.26</u>

Bill Pmt -Check	02/09/2023	2446	Teamsters	Union Dues	679.00
Liability Check	02/09/2023	EFT	California State Disbursement Unit	Employee Garnishment	227.53
Liability Check	02/15/2023	EFT	AFLAC	Employee Funded Premiums	745.84
Liability Check	02/23/2023	EFT	California State Disbursement Unit	Employee Garnishment	227.53
EFT	02/28/2023	EFT	WageWorks	February FSA Expenditures - Employee Funded	1,489.36
Total 10020 - Operating Account Non-Budgeted Expenditures: Employee Paid Pass-throughs					<u>3,369.26</u>



Executive Committee Agenda Item: 10

Date: April 12, 2023

Subject: Financial Statements

Staff Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should review the Finance Reports of the District for the month of February 2023, then forward the report onto the April 24, 2023 Board agenda with the Committee's recommendation for Board approval.

Current Background and Justification:

The financial reports are the District's balance sheet, profit and loss, budget performance, and capital improvements year to date. This report provides the snapshot of the District's fiscal health for the period covered.

Once each quarter (including this report) staff provides an expanded version of the Finance Reports to provide additional finance details to the Board and public.

Conclusion:

Consistent with District policies, these financials are to be reviewed by this committee and presented to the Board of Directors to inform the Board Members and the public on the District's financial condition.

Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District

Balance Sheet

As of February 28, 2023

ASSETS

Current Assets

Checking/Savings

100 · Cash & Cash Equivalents

10000 · Operating Account

10020 · Operating Fund-Umpqua 1,532,317.08

Total 10000 · Operating Account 1,532,317.08

10475 · Capital Improvement

10480 · General 576,422.48

10481 · Cr6 Mitigation 454,500.00

10485 · Vehicle Replacement Reserve 17,948.49

Total 10450 · Capital Improvement 1,048,870.97

Total 100 · Cash & Cash Equivalents 2,581,188.05

102 · Restricted Assets

102.2 · Restricted for Debt Service

10700 · ZIONS Inv/Surcharge Reserve 499,783.27

10300 · Surcharge 1 Account 915,472.73

10350 · Umpqua Bank Debt Service 82,263.02

10380 · Surcharge 2 Account 418,197.53

10385 · Pacific Premier Bank Checking 557,888.79

Total 102.2 · Restricted for Debt Service 2,473,605.34

102.4 · Restricted Other Purposes

10490 · Future Capital Imp Projects 1,630,828.78

10600 · LAIF Account 807,737.64

10650 · Operating Reserve Fund 337,445.29

Total 102.4 · Restricted Other Purposes 2,776,011.71

Total 102 · Restricted Assets 5,249,617.05

Total Checking/Savings 7,830,805.10

Accounts Receivable 218,988.40

Other Current Assets

12000 · Water Utility Receivable 64,968.74

12200 · Accrued Revenue 150,000.00

12250 · Accrued Interest Receivable 933.53

15000 · Inventory Asset 52,310.62

16000 · Prepaid Expense 67,839.27

Total Other Current Assets 336,052.16

Total Current Assets 8,385,845.66

Fixed Assets

17000 · General Plant Assets 685,384.68

17100 · Water System Facilites 25,039,859.58

17300 · Intangible Assets 373,043.42

17500 · Accum Depreciation & Amort -11,137,668.41

18000 · Construction in Progress 424,288.05

18100 · Land 576,672.45

Total Fixed Assets 15,961,579.77

Other Assets

18500 · ADP CalPERS Receivable 470,000.00

19000 · Deferred Outflows 478,923.00

19900 · Suspense Account -93.22

Total Other Assets 948,829.78

TOTAL ASSETS 25,296,255.21

Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District

Balance Sheet

As of February 28, 2023

LIABILITIES & EQUITY

Liabilities

Current Liabilities

Accounts Payable 27,813.80

Credit Cards 72.00

Other Current Liabilities 939,647.95

Total Current Liabilities 967,533.75

Long Term Liabilities

23000 · OPEB Liability 66,836.00

23500 · Lease Buy-Back 558,032.27

25000 · Surcharge 1 Loan 3,094,197.71

25050 · Surcharge 2 Loan 2,325,040.16

26000 · Water Rev Refunding 1,506,424.00

26500 · ADP CalPERS Loan 440,000.00

27000 · Community Business Bank 140,123.22

29000 · Net Pension Liability 4,903.00

29500 · Deferred Inflows-Pension 4,280.00

29600 · Deferred Inflows-OPEB 56,611.00

Total Long Term Liabilities 8,196,447.36

Total Liabilities 9,163,981.11

Equity

31500 · Invested in Capital Assets, Net 8,829,942.46

32000 · Restricted for Debt Service 705,225.24

38000 · Unrestricted Equity 5,588,376.42

Net Income 1,008,729.98

Total Equity 16,132,274.10TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY 25,296,255.21

**Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
Operating Profit & Loss Budget Performance
As of February 28, 2023**

	<u>Annual Budget</u>	<u>Feb 23</u>	<u>Jul 22-Feb 23</u>	<u>% of Annual Budget</u>	<u>YTD Annual Budget Balance</u>
Ordinary Income/Expense					
Income					
Total 40000 · Operating Revenue	3,040,800.00	177,549.50	1,978,176.75	65.05%	1,062,623.25
41000 · Nonoperating Revenue					
41110 · Investment Revenue					
41112 · Interest Revenue	35.00	3.19	26.03	74.37%	8.97
Surcharg Total 41110 · Investment Revenue	35.00	3.19	26.03	74.37%	8.97
41120 · Property Tax	109,100.00	0.00	80,998.16	74.24%	28,101.84
Total 41000 · Nonoperating Revenue	109,135.00	3.19	81,024.19	74.24%	28,110.81
Total Income	<u>3,149,935.00</u>	<u>177,552.69</u>	<u>2,059,200.94</u>	<u>65.37%</u>	<u>1,090,734.06</u>
Gross Income	3,149,935.00	177,552.69	2,059,200.94	65.37%	1,090,734.06
Expense					
60000 · Operating Expenses					
60010 · Professional Fees	116,500.00	12,177.20	74,270.67	63.75%	42,229.33
60100 · Personnel Services					
60110 · Salaries & Wages	810,243.00	56,481.62	482,115.00	59.50%	328,128.00
60150 · Employee Benefits & Expense	491,140.00	33,800.40	272,551.32	55.49%	218,588.68
Total 60100 · Personnel Services	<u>1,301,383.00</u>	<u>90,282.02</u>	<u>754,666.32</u>	<u>57.99%</u>	<u>546,716.68</u>
60200 · Administration	250,438.00	11,917.69	192,962.37	77.05%	57,475.63
64000 · Conservation	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	300.00
65000 · Field Operations	603,630.00	28,991.41	296,021.46	49.04%	307,608.54
Total 60000 · Operating Expenses	2,272,251.00	143,368.32	1,317,920.82	58.00%	954,330.18
69000 · Non-Operating Expenses					
69010 · Debt Service					
69100 · Revenue Bond					
69105 · Principle	152,273.00	0.00	63,273.00	41.55%	89,000.00
69110 · Interest	48,650.00	0.00	24,797.52	50.97%	23,852.48
Total 69100 · Revenue Bond	<u>200,923.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>88,070.52</u>	<u>43.83%</u>	<u>112,852.48</u>
69125 · AMI Meter Loan					
69130 · Principle	52,948.00	0.00	53,307.14	100.68%	-359.14
69135 · Interest	5,566.00	0.00	5,206.78	93.55%	359.22
Total 69125 · AMI Meter Loan	<u>58,514.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>58,513.92</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>0.08</u>
69200 · PERS ADP Loan					
69205 · Principle	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	30,000.00
69210 · Interest	1,739.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	1,739.00
Total 69100 · PERS ADP Loan	<u>31,739.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>31,739.00</u>
Total 69010 · Debt Service	291,176.00	0.00	146,584.44	50.34%	144,591.56
69400 · Other Non-Operating Expense	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	3,000.00
Total 69000 · Non-Operating Expenses	294,176.00	0.00	146,584.44	49.83%	147,591.56
Total Expense	<u>2,566,427.00</u>	<u>143,368.32</u>	<u>1,464,505.26</u>	<u>57.06%</u>	<u>1,101,921.74</u>
Net Ordinary Income	<u>583,508.00</u>	<u>34,184.37</u>	<u>594,695.68</u>		
Net Income	<u><u>583,508.00</u></u>	<u><u>34,184.37</u></u>	<u><u>594,695.68</u></u>		

Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
CAPITAL BUDGET VS ACTUAL FISCAL YEAR 2022-23
 As of February 28, 2023

	GENERAL		FUTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS		VEHICLE & LARGE EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	
	Annual Budget	YTD Actual	Annual Budget	YTD Actual	Annual Budget	YTD Actual
FUNDING SOURCES						
Fund Transfers						
Operating Fund Transfers In	594,000.00	396,000.00	-	-	-	-
Operating Fund Transfers Out	(59,000.00)	(59,000.00)				
CIP Fund Intrafund Transfers	(312,737.00)	-	302,737.00	-	10,000.00	-
PERS ADP Loan Payment						
Principle			30,000.00	-		
Interest			1,739.00	-		
Investment Revenue	85.00	61.37	110.00	109.41	-	-
PROJECTS						
A · WATER SUPPLY						
A-1 · Miscellaneous Pump Replacements	40,000.00	-				
Total A · WATER SUPPLY	40,000.00	-	-	-	-	-
B · WATER DISTRIBUTION						
B-1 · Service Replacements	30,000.00	-	-	-	-	-
B-2 · Small Meter Replacements	120,000.00	17,811.03	-	-	-	-
B-3 · Large Meter Replacements	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-
B-4 · Pipeline Replacement	-	-	478,844.00	79,650.00	-	-
Total B · WATER DISTRIBUTION	155,000.00	17,811.03	478,844.00	79,650.00	-	-
M · GENERAL PLANT ASSETS						
M-1 · Urban Water Management Plan	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	-	-
Total M · GENERAL PLANT ASSETS	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	-	-
TOTAL BUDGETED PROJECT EXPENDITURES	245,000.00	67,811.03	478,844.00	79,650.00	-	-