



# Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District

## Regular Board Meeting

DATE: May 20, 2014  
TIME: 7:00 p.m.  
PLACE: Hidden Valley Lake CSD  
Administration Office, Boardroom  
19400 Hartmann Road  
Hidden Valley Lake, CA

- 1) CALL TO ORDER
- 2) PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
- 3) ROLL CALL
- 4) APPROVAL OF AGENDA
  
- 5) CONSENT CALENDAR
  - (A) MINUTES: Approval of the Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting of April 15, 2014
  - (B) DISBURSEMENTS: Approval of check #022633 - #031890 for a total of \$1,127,444.12 (includes unposted, voided checks and payroll)
  
- 6) BOARD COMMITTEE REPORTS (for information only, no action anticipated)
  - Personnel Committee
  - Finance Committee
  - Security and Disaster Preparedness Program Committee
  
- 7) BOARD MEMBER ATTENDANCE AT OTHER MEETINGS (for information only, no action anticipated)
  - ACWA Region 1
  - ACWA State Legislative Committee
  - County OES
  - Other meetings attended
  
- 8) STAFF REPORTS (for information only, no action anticipated)
  - General Manager's Report
  
- 9) DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Resolution 2014-7 adopting the Westside Sacramento Valley Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (Westside Sac IRWM)
  
- 10) PUBLIC HEARING: Public Hearing to hear public comments on Capital Facilities Fee
  
- 11) DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Adoption of Ordinance 2014-54 Amending Capital Facilities Fee
  
- 12) DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Protocols for issuing letters of support
  
- 13) DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Mission Statement

- 14) PUBLIC COMMENT
- 15) CLOSED SESSION: Consultation and advice from legal counsel regarding pending litigation (one case/multiple claims). California Government Code Section 54956.9(a)
- 16) BOARD MEMBER COMMENT
- 17) ADJOURNMENT

Public records are available upon request. Board Packets are posted on our website at [www.hiddenvalleylakecsd.com](http://www.hiddenvalleylakecsd.com). Click on the "Board Packet" link on the Agenda tab.

In compliance to the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special accommodations to participate in or attend the meeting please contact the District Office at 987-9201 at least 48 hours prior to the scheduled meeting.

Public shall be given the opportunity to comment on each agenda item before the Governing Board acts on that item, G.C. 54953.3. All other comments will be taken under Public Comment.



**HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING MINUTES  
MEETING DATE: APRIL 15, 2014**

The Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District Board of Directors met this evening at the District office located at 19400 Hartmann Road, in Hidden Valley Lake, California. Present were:

Director Judy Mirbegan, President  
Director Jim Freeman, Vice President  
Director Jim Lieberman  
Director Carolyn Graham  
Director Linda Herndon  
Roland Sanford, General Manager

**CALL TO ORDER**

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 p.m. by President Mirbegan.

**APPROVAL OF AGENDA**

On a motion made by Director Lieberman and second by Director Graham the Board unanimously approved the agenda, with the stipulation that the order of agenda items 12 and 11 be reversed.

**CONSENT CALENDAR**

On a motion made by Director Graham and second by Director Freeman the Board unanimously approved the following Consent Calendar items:

- (A) MINUTES: Approval of the Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting of March 18, 2014
- (B) WARRANTS: Approval of Warrant #031797-#031749 for \$216,708.76.
- (C) AUTHORIZATION FOR BOARD MEMBER ATTENDANCE at Spring ACWA Conference in Monterey, California
- (D) PROCLAMATION 2014-1 declaring the month of May "Water Awareness Month" at the Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District

**BOARD COMMITTEE REPORTS**

Personnel Committee: No report - no committee meeting since March 18, 2014 Board meeting

Finance Committee: No report - no committee meeting since March 18, 2014 Board meeting



Security and Disaster Preparedness Program Committee: Director Lieberman reported there had been no committee meeting since the Board last met, but that on March 28, 2014 he had served as a tour guide for Ms. Karen Tait, Lake County's Health Officer, and Mr. Jim Brown, Director of Lake County Health Services, who were conducting a "meet and greet" field trip to familiarize themselves with the Hidden Valley Lake community and the community's emergency preparedness needs and opportunities.

### **BOARD MEMBER ATTENDANCE AT OTHER MEETINGS**

ACWA Region 1 Board: Director Mirbegian reported there had been a conference call in which the ACWA Region 1 Board members discussed groundwater sustainability and preparations for the ACWA Region 1 conference to be held this summer in Humboldt County.

ACWA State Legislative Committee: Director Herndon noted the Legislative Committee continues to review and discuss legislation pertaining to groundwater sustainability, integrated regional water management, and water district consolidation.

County OES: Director Lieberman reported that Lake County recently hired a new OES Director.

Other meetings attended: none

### **STAFF REPORTS**

General Manager's Report: In addition to his written report, General Manager Roland Sanford provided a status update on the California Department of Health Services' proposed hexavalent drinking water standard, and his participation on the ACWA groundwater task force.

### **DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Resolution 2014-05 authorizing revisions to Security and Disaster Preparedness Program Committee title, purpose statement and scope of activities**

On a motion made by Director Lieberman and second by Director Freeman the Board unanimously approved Resolution 2014-05, with the following amendments to Exhibit A:

- 1) Delete "Purpose" statement
- 2) On line three, under "Scope of Activities", substitute the word "resources" for "property/assets"

### **DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Resolution 2014-06 authorizing adoption of Emergency Preparedness Policy**

On a motion made by Director Graham and second by Director Lieberman the Board unanimously approved Resolution 2014-06 authorizing adoption of the proposed Emergency Preparedness Policy.

### **DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Mission Statement**

Director Freeman led a discussion of the District's mission statement, in which he and other Board members questioned the statement's ability to articulate the District's purpose. The Board requested General Manager Roland Sanford poll staff members to obtain their perspective vis-a-vis the relevance of the mission statement, and report his findings at the next Board meeting.







**HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

APRIL 2014

DISBURSEMENT SUMMARY REPORT

4/1/2014-4/30/2014

<b>Disbursement Summary</b>		
<b>Fund</b>		
120 - Sewer	\$	50,344.81
130 - Water	\$	49,714.43
215 - USDA Sewer Bond	\$	-
217 - State Loan	\$	977,860.69
218 - CIEDB	\$	-
219 - USDA Solar Project	\$	-
375 - Sewer Reserve Improvement	\$	-
711 - Bond Administration	\$	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,077,919.93</b>
<b>Unposted Checks</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>(3,344.62)</b>
<b>*Payroll</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>52,868.81</b>
<b>Total Warrants</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,127,444.12</b>

*\*Funds disbursed directly to employees and Directors. Pass-thru funds (collected from the employee and paid on their behalf by the District) are included in funds 120 and 130 totals.*





**HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

APRIL 2014

HISTORY CHECK REPORT

CHECK DATE: 4/1/2014-4/30/2014

<b>CHECKS:</b>						
<b>DATE</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	
04/02/2014	V	22633	CHIMENE ROFII UNPOST	53.10CR	P	
04/02/2014	V	23413	LLC ESTRELLA GROUP UNPOST	21.44CR	P	
04/02/2014	V	24130	FIDELITY NATIONAL TITLE UNPOST	192.71CR	P	
04/02/2014	V	25340	FIDELITY, NATIONAL TITLEUNPOST	9.92CR	P	
04/02/2014	V	25341	LAND AMERICA, COMMONWEALUNPOST	168.50CR	P	
04/08/2014	V	25503	PATRICIA WILKINSON UNPOST	72.72CR	P	
04/02/2014	V	25582	TITLE INSURANCE, TICOR UNPOST	45.38CR	P	
04/02/2014	V	25903	IOMA PAYROLL PUBLICATIONUNPOST	333.95CR	P	
04/02/2014	V	26108	LAKE COUNTY RECORDER UNPOST	3.00CR	P	
04/02/2014	V	26501	O'NEILL, LAWRENCE UNPOST	1.02CR	P	
04/02/2014	V	26669	OFFICE DEPOT UNPOST	88.70CR	P	
04/02/2014	V	27099	CHAN J PAK UNPOST	396.36CR	P	
04/02/2014	V	27108	ROBERT STEINBERG UNPOST	200.04CR	P	
04/02/2014	V	27455	WACHOVIA BANK, NA UNPOST	1.78CR	P	
04/02/2014	V	28956	CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYUNPOST	756.51CR	P	
04/08/2014	V	29332	DENNIS WHITE UNPOST	26.79CR	P	
04/02/2014	V	29797	CHICAGO TITLE, COMPA UNPOST	92.98CR	P	
04/02/2014	V	29833	LAWSON, DONALD UNPOST	23.58CR	P	
04/02/2014	V	29973	MALDONADO, FELIPE J UNPOST	8.38CR	P	
04/02/2014	V	30347	WQI UNPOST	600.00CR	P	
04/04/2014	V	31836	VOID CHECK		P	
04/04/2014	V	31837	VOID CHECK		P	
02/18/2011	V	28623	ROMERO, MICHELLE UNPOST	247.76CR	P	
04/04/2014	D	0	US DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	5,409.90CR	P	
04/18/2014	D	0	US DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	5,113.90CR	P	
04/04/2014	D	0	NATIONWIDE RETIREMENT SOLUTION	960.00CR	P	
04/18/2014	D	0	NATIONWIDE RETIREMENT SOLUTION	860.00CR	P	
04/25/2014	D	0	PR POSTING 4/25/2014 US DEPT OF THE TREA	2,184.66CR	P	
04/04/2014	R	31819	CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RE	7,058.07CR	P	
04/04/2014	R	31820	STATE OF CALIFORNIA EDD	1,411.98CR	P	
04/04/2014	R	31821	VARIABLE ANNUITY LIFE INSURANC	100.00CR	P	
04/04/2014	R	31822	ACTION SANITARY, INC.	1,000.00CR	P	
04/04/2014	R	31823	ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES	636.00CR	P	
04/04/2014	R	31824	BRELJE AND RACE LABS, INC.	113.00CR	P	
04/04/2014	R	31825	EEL RIVER FUELS, INC.	695.32CR	P	
04/04/2014	R	31826	PACE SUPPLY CORP	429.53CR	P	
04/04/2014	R	31827	USA BLUE BOOK	1,313.41CR	P	
04/04/2014	R	31828	ARMED FORCE PEST CONTROL, INC.	180.00CR	P	
04/04/2014	R	31829	FEDERAL EXPRESS CORPORATION	24.70CR	P	
04/04/2014	R	31830	GHD	937.5CR	P	
04/04/2014	R	31831	JULIE AND MASEKI YAMASHITA	150.00CR	P	
04/04/2014	R	31832	MEDIACOM	356.00CR	P	
04/04/2014	R	31833	OFFICE DEPOT	158.08CR	P	
04/04/2014	R	31834	SPECIAL DISTRICT RISK MANAGEME	182.60CR	P	





## HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

APRIL 2014

HISTORY CHECK REPORT

CHECK DATE: 4/1/2014-4/30/2014

CHECKS:					
DATE	TYPE	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	STATUS
04/04/2014	R	31835	TYLER TECHNOLOGY	121.00CR	P
04/04/2014	R	31838	ROMERO, MICHELLE	247.76CR	P
04/04/2014	R	31840	CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RE	387.59CR	P
04/04/2014	R	31841	STATE OF CALIFORNIA EDD	42.55CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31842	ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES	316.00CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31843	ANALYTICAL SCIENCES	1,609.5CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31844	BRELJE AND RACE LABS, INC.	721.2CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31845	CLEARLAKE MACHINE SHOP, INC	88.63CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31846	CUMMINS PACIFIC LLC	4,919.64CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31847	EEL RIVER FUELS, INC.	1,262.36CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31848	HARDESTER'S MARKETS & HARDWARE	46.57CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31849	MENDO MILL CLEARLAKE	650.12CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31850	PACE SUPPLY CORP	333.44CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31851	THE MAYORS GOLF CARTS & REPAIR	371.70CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31852	ACWA/JPIA	822.28CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31853	ADTS, INC	178.00CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31854	ARMED FORCE PEST CONTROL, INC.	180.00CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31855	AT&T	575.68CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31856	DATAPROSE	1,359.73CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31857	GARDENS BY JILLIAN	200.00CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31858	GHD	4615.5CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31859	LAKE COUNTY RECORD BEE	160.24CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31860	MERRILL, ARNONE & JONES, LLP	168.73CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31861	SOUTH LAKE REFUSE COMPANY	163.92CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31862	SPECIAL DISTRICT RISK MANAGEME	21,564.02CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31863	TRICERAT	360.00CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31864	WAGNER & BONSIGNORE	7,254.15CR	P
04/11/2014	R	31865	OMHOLT, WARREN & PAM	679.6CR	P
04/18/2014	R	31866	BELL, CHARLES	153.13CR	P
04/18/2014	R	31867	ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES	605.00CR	P
04/18/2014	R	31868	PACE SUPPLY CORP	464.14CR	P
04/18/2014	R	31869	CARDMEMBER SERVICE	3,080.94CR	P
04/18/2014	R	31870	OFFICE DEPOT	158.32CR	P
04/18/2014	R	31871	RICHARD ADAMS	150.00CR	P
04/18/2014	R	31872	RICOH AMERICAS CORPORATION	763.77CR	P
04/18/2014	R	31873	CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RE	7,279.24CR	P
04/18/2014	R	31874	STATE OF CALIFORNIA EDD	1,379.87CR	P
04/18/2014	R	31875	VARIABLE ANNUITY LIFE INSURANC	100.00CR	P
04/25/2014	R	31876	ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES	487.00CR	P
04/25/2014	R	31877	D C FROST ASSOCIATES, INC.	3047.74CR	P
04/25/2014	R	31878	EEL RIVER FUELS, INC.	751.54CR	P
04/25/2014	R	31879	JAMES DAY CONSTRUCTION, INC.	165.4CR	P
04/25/2014	R	31880	PACE SUPPLY CORP	16.00CR	P
04/25/2014	R	31881	VERIZON WIRELESS	796.01CR	P



**HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

APRIL 2014

HISTORY CHECK REPORT

CHECK DATE: 4/1/2014-4/30/2014

<b>CHECKS:</b>					
DATE	TYPE	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	STATUS
04/25/2014	R	31882	DEVELOPMENT GROUP	142.00CR	P
04/25/2014	R	31883	ITRON	596.23CR	O
04/25/2014	R	31884	LINDA HERNDON	133.72CR	C
04/25/2014	R	31885	ROLAND SANFORD	37.09CR	O
04/25/2014	R	31886	STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL	977,860.69CR	P
04/25/2014	R	31887	TAMI IPSEN	172.85CR	P
04/25/2014	R	31888	TYLER TECHNOLOGY	121CR	P
04/25/2014	R	31890	STATE OF CALIFORNIA EDD	783.69CR	P

<b>PAYROLL:</b>					
DATE	TYPE	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	STATUS
04/04/2014	R	31839	KLEWE, TASHA	2,832.39CR	P
04/04/2014	D	MISC	PAYROLL DIRECT DEPOSIT	21,483.38CR	P
04/18/2014	D	MISC	PAYROLL DIRECT DEPOSIT	22,439.59CR	P
04/25/2014	D	MISC	PAYROLL DIRECT DEPOSIT	6,113.45CR	P

REGULAR CHECK: 68	1,063,391.47
BANK DRAFTS: 4	14,528.46
UNPOSTED CHECKS: 22	-3,344.62
PAYROLL:	52,868.81
<b>POOL TOTALS:</b>	<b>1,127,444.12</b>

V = VOID  
D = BANK DRAFT  
R = REGULAR CHECK



**HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
PERSONNEL COMMITTEE REPORT  
MEETING DATE: APRIL 30, 2014**

The Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District Personnel Committee met at the District office located at 19400 Hartmann Road, in Hidden Valley Lake, California.  
Present were:

Director Herndon                      Roland Sanford  
Director Mirbegan                      Tami Ipsen

**CALL TO ORDER**

The meeting was called to order at 11:02 a.m. by Director Mirbegan.

**APPROVAL OF AGENDA**

On a motion made by Director Herndon and second by Director Mirbegan the Personnel Committee unanimously approved the agenda.

**REVIEW OF ACCRUED OPEB AND CALPERS LIABILITY**

The committee reviewed the District's accrued OPEB and CalPERS liability, briefly discussed options for reducing said costs, and requested staff compile additional information for subsequent discussions.

**STATUS AND REVIEW OF DISTRICT PROVIDED MEDICAL INSURANCE BENEFITS**

The committee reviewed the costs and constraints associated with the District's provision of medical insurance benefits to staff and Board members, and requested staff compile additional information for subsequent discussions.

**USE OF COSTA MESA SANITARY DISTRICT EMPLOYEE HANDBOOK AS A  
MODEL FOR HVLCSD EMPLOYEE HANDBOOK**

After discussion, it was agreed that staff will retain a freelance writer to produce a draft revised HVLCSD Employee Handbook using the Costa Mesa Sanitary District Employee Handbook as a template.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

There was none.

**ADJOURNMENT**

On a motion made by Director Herndon and second by Director Mirbegan the Personnel Committee voted unanimously to adjourn the meeting at 12:12 p.m.





## Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District

19400 Hartmann Road  
Hidden Valley Lake, CA 95467  
707.987.9201  
707.987.3237 fax  
www.hiddenvalleylakecsd.com

### MEMO

To: Board of Directors

From: Roland Sanford

Date: May 15, 2014

RE: General Manager's Monthly Report

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This month's agenda includes two items from last month; the Westside Sacramento Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (Westside Sac IRWM), and the District mission statement. Staff is recommending the District adopt the Westside Sac IRWM, which would make the District eligible to receive funding from the California Department of Water Resources Integrated Regional Water Management Grant Program, and would foster cooperation among water management agencies within the region.

Since the passage of State Proposition 50 in 2002, which provided "seed money" for the development of integrated regional water management plans (IRWMP), the IRWMP program has evolved into an essential component of the State Water Plan. All of the water bond proposals currently under consideration by the State Legislature include funding – typically between 1 and 1.5 billion dollars – for the Integrated Regional Water Management Grant Program, and increasingly, participation in an IRWMP is becoming a prerequisite for other grant funding programs administered by the state.

The District mission statement, which was discussed last month, appears to be on a similar, albeit shorter, evolutionary track. As requested, I have polled staff members to obtain their perspective of the current mission statement and will be reporting my findings as a part of agenda item 13.

On April 22, 2014 staff met with John Benoit, Executive Director of Lake County LAFCO, to review the projected timeline for preparation of the Municipal Service Review (MSR) Update for the District, as well as the logistics of District annexations. The District's MSR is tentatively scheduled to be updated in 2015. However, that schedule could be accelerated if LAFCO were to receive outside funding from either the District or an individual/organization interested in having their property annexed to the District.

The "road" to annexation requires completion of three major tasks; an update of the District's MSR by LAFCO, establishment of an expanded District "Sphere of Influence" (SOI) by LAFCO, and LAFCO's processing of the annexation request itself. In order to be eligible for annexation, the property in question must be



## Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District

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located within the District's SOI. Completion of this three-step process could easily take a year – the timing and duration of which is heavily dependent on the extent and complexity of the CEQA environmental review. Among the potential District annexation candidates are Crazy Creek, and the Valley Oaks development.

As of this writing the District's Temporary Urgency Petition is under review by the various state agencies with jurisdiction – State Water Resources Control Board, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and California Department of Public Health. Since the petition was formally submitted the District's water supply outlook has improved somewhat. However, groundwater elevations at the District's wells are still projected to approach if not reach record low levels this coming fall. Stay tuned.

For the last several summers the District has collected weekly coliform samples at Hidden Valley Lake. The District is not required to sample for coliform, or any other water quality parameters at the Lake, but has done so as a community service. Since at least the summer of 2011 the reported total and fecal coliform sampling results have been consistently well below established safety thresholds for swimming and other water-based recreational activities. Staff is reviewing recent trends and will most likely reduce sampling frequency and/or the number of sampling locations at the lake this summer.

***HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT***

**APRIL 2014**

**BOARD OF DIRECTOR  
FINANCIAL REPORT**

**May 20, 2014**

**Regular Board Meeting**







HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

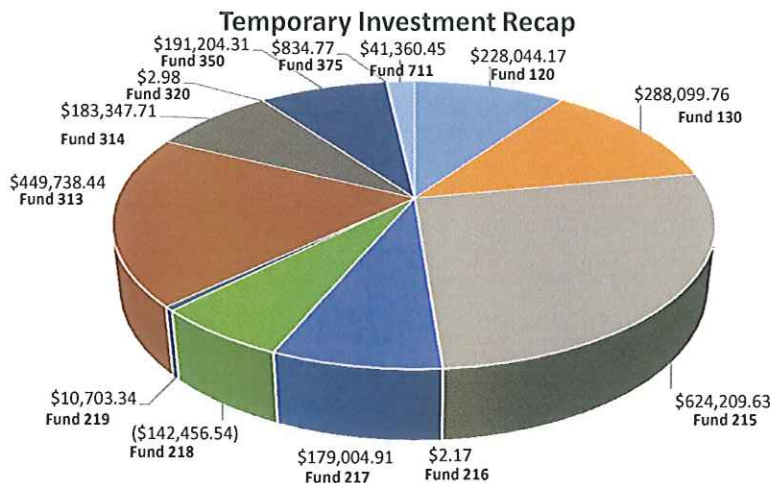
APRIL 2014  
BOARD OF DIRECTOR  
FINANCIAL REPORT

**POOLED CASH**  
AS OF APRIL 30, 2014

<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ 239,039.34</b>
<b>Cash Receipts</b>	
Deposit	\$ 79,185.21
Transfers	\$ 977,228.66
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>\$ 1,056,413.87</b>
<b>Cash Disbursements</b>	
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,074,575.31
Payroll	\$ 52,868.81
Bank Fees	\$ 1,319.79
Reallocated Funds	\$ 41,324.76
JE - voided checks from prior system	\$ (488.00)
<b>Total Disbursements</b>	<b>\$ 1,169,600.67</b>
<b>Ending Balance</b>	<b>\$ 125,852.54</b>

**TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS**  
AS OF APRIL 30, 2014

Fund	LAIF	Money Mkt	CD 90 days	CD 6 month	Total	G/L Bal
120 Sewer Operating Fund	66,818.31	161,225.86	-		228,044.17	228,044.17
130 Water Operating Fund	222,481.47	(34,423.37)	100,041.66		288,099.76	288,099.76
215 1995-2 Redemption	451,708.04	172,501.59			624,209.63	624,209.63
216 1995-3 Redemption	-	2.17			2.17	2.17
217 State Revolving Loan Sewer	178,419.01	585.90			179,004.91	179,004.91
218 CIEDB Redemption	(9,772.11)	(132,684.43)			(142,456.54)	(142,456.54)
219 USDARUS Solar Loan (Sewer)	-	10,703.34			10,703.34	10,703.34
313 Wastewater Cap Fac Reserved	431,056.49	18,681.95			449,738.44	449,738.44
314 Wastewater Cap Fac Unrestricted	53,584.60	3,250.88		126,512.23	183,347.71	183,347.71
320 Water Capital Fund	0.05	2.93			2.98	2.98
350 CIEDB Loan Reserve	191,204.31	-			191,204.31	191,204.31
375 Sewer Reserve Improvement	813.63	21.14			834.77	834.77
711 Bond Administration	26,963.40	14,397.05			41,360.45	41,360.45
712 Delinquent Bond Assment	-	-			-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,613,277.20</b>	<b>214,265.01</b>	<b>100,041.66</b>	<b>126,512.23</b>	<b>2,054,096.10</b>	<b>2,054,096.10</b>
LAIF/MMKT STATEMENT 04/30/2014	1,613,277.20	214,265.01	100,041.66	126,512.23	2,054,096.10	
G/L TOTAL 04/30/2014	-	-	-	-	2,054,096.10	2,054,096.10





HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

APRIL 2014

BOARD OF DIRECTOR  
FINANCIAL REPORT

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES  
2013-2014 BUDGET

	Budget	Spent as of 4/30/2014
<b>Sewer</b>		
Sewer Unrestricted Reserves (July 9, 2013)	504,000	
<b>Total Sewer Funds Available for Capital Projects</b>	<b>504,000</b>	<b>210,781.27</b>
<b>2013-2014 Capital Projects</b>		
Generators	90,000	110,397.76
Replace/Refurbish Pumps	25,000	20,115.27
SCADA System Upgrades	25,000	38,412.40
Video Inspection of Sewer Laterals	20,000	
Repair Sewer Lateral Leaks	20,000	
Prepare Sewer Capital Improvement Plan	25,000	450.00
Replace 3 Computers at Treatment Plant	3,000	2,788.82
Resurface Storage Pond Road	16,500	32,348.70
Repair Access Road	12,500	6,268.32
<b>Water</b>		
Water Unrestricted Reserves (July 9, 2013)	46,000	
<b>Total Water Funds Available for Capital Projects</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>53,221.80</b>
<b>2013-2014 Capital Projects</b>		
Prepare Water Capital Improvement Plan	15,000	16,139.50
Replace 3 Computers at Treatment plant	3,000	2,788.82
Repair Water Storage Tank 1A	4,500	
Replace Chlorine Analyzer	15,000	17,160.24
SCADA System Upgrades (not in budget)	-	17,133.24
<b>Total Water Capital</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>53,221.80</b>





**HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

APRIL 2014  
 BOARD OF DIRECTOR  
 FINANCIAL REPORT

**120- SEWER ENTERPRISE FUND  
 REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT  
 AS OF APRIL 30, 2014 (UNAUDITED)**

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	<b>CURRENT BUDGET</b>	<b>CURRENT PERIOD</b>	<b>YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL</b>	<b>BUDGET BALANCE</b>	<b>% OF BUDGET</b>
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>1,025,200.00</b>	<b>294,710.07</b>	<b>1,193,146.22</b>	<b>(167,946.22)</b>	<b>116.38</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>1,025,200.00</b>	<b>71,680.34</b>	<b>783,118.47</b>	<b>242,081.53</b>	<b>76.39</b>

<b>REVENUES</b>	<b>CURRENT BUDGET</b>	<b>CURRENT PERIOD</b>	<b>YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL</b>	<b>BUDGET BALANCE</b>	<b>% OF BUDGET</b>
120-4020 PERMIT & INSPECTION FEES	-	-	200.00	(200.00)	-
120-4036 DEVELOPER SEWER FEES	-	-	-	-	-
120-4045 AVAILABILITY FEES	6,000.00	-	4,752.52	1,247.48	79.21
120-4050 SALES OF RECLAIMED WATER	106,500.00	4,496.48	81,904.15	24,595.85	76.91
120-4111 COMM SEWER USE	20,500.00	1,653.43	16,534.30	3,965.70	80.66
120-4112 GOV'T SEWER USE	600.00	50.18	501.80	98.20	83.63
120-4116 SEWER USE CHARGES	867,100.00	145,401.57	727,577.89	139,522.11	83.91
120-4210 LATE FEE	15,500.00	2,272.70	13,209.66	2,290.34	85.22
120-4300 MISC INCOME	600.00	4.62	70.87	529.13	11.81
120-4310 OTHER INCOME	-	-	-	-	-
120-4505 LEASE INCOME	8,400.00	193.10	2,030.77	6,369.23	24.18
120-4550 INTEREST INCOME	-	8.62	(126.74)	126.74	-
120-4580 TRANSFERS IN	-	140,331.25	346,192.88	(346,192.88)	-
120-4591 INCOME APPLICABLE YRS	-	298.12	298.12	(298.12)	-
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>1,025,200.00</b>	<b>294,710.07</b>	<b>1,193,146.22</b>	<b>(167,946.22)</b>	<b>116.38</b>





**HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

APRIL 2014  
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**120-SEWER ENTERPRISE FUND  
 REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT  
 AS OF APRIL 30, 2014 (UNAUDITED)**

<b>EXPENDITURES NON-DEPARMENTAL</b>	<b>CURRENT BUDGET</b>	<b>CURRENT PERIOD</b>	<b>YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL</b>	<b>BUDGET BALANCE</b>	<b>% OF BUDGET</b>
120-5-00-5010 SALARY & WAGES	-	2,469.85	3,982.45	(3,982.45)	-
120-5-00-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	15,200.00	(567.07)	10,220.72	4,979.28	67.24
120-5-00-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	-	447.21	896.17	(896.17)	-
120-5-00-5025 RETIREE HEALTH TS	5,400.00	832.97	4,530.20	869.80	83.89
120-5-00-5040 ELECTION EXPENSE	2,500.00	-	4,179.35	(1,679.35)	167.17
120-5-00-5050 DEPRECIATION	-	-	-	-	-
120-5-00-5060 GASOLINE, OIL & FUEL	12,600.00	1,354.61	11,255.76	1,344.24	89.33
120-5-00-5061 VEHICLE MAINT	8,000.00	-	7,915.38	84.62	98.94
120-5-00-5062 TAXES & LIC	400.00	-	686.61	(286.61)	171.65
120-5-00-5074 INSURANCE	19,800.00	250.00	250.00	19,550.00	1.26
120-5-00-5075 BANK FEES	6,800.00	659.91	5,731.22	1,068.78	84.28
120-5-00-5080 MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTIONS	5,300.00	-	4,583.21	716.79	86.48
120-5-00-5090 OFFICE SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-
120-5-00-5092 POSTAGE & SHIPPING	100.00	12.35	507.65	(407.65)	507.65
120-5-00-5110 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	47,600.00	1,229.87	45,958.73	1,641.27	96.55
120-5-00-5121 LEGAL SERVICES	11,700.00	84.37	7,238.13	4,461.87	61.86
120-5-00-5122 ENGINEERING SERVICES	12,000.00	-	-	12,000.00	-
120-5-00-5123 OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	25,000.00	-	7,370.00	17,630.00	29.48
120-5-00-5125 STRATEGIC PLANNING	-	-	-	-	-
120-5-00-5130 PRINTING & PUBLICATION	200.00	80.12	451.74	(251.74)	225.87
120-5-00-5140 RENTS & LEASES	-	-	-	-	-
120-5-00-5145 EQUIPMENT RENTAL	-	-	-	-	-
120-5-00-5148 OPERATING SUPPLIES	12,000.00	50.16	9,800.19	2,199.81	81.67
120-5-00-5150 REPAIR & REPLACE	52,500.00	7,713.71	44,226.30	8,273.70	84.24
120-5-00-5155 MAINT BLDG & GROUNDS	5,300.00	361.96	4,220.18	1,079.82	79.63
120-5-00-5160 SLUDGE DISPOSAL	23,900.00	-	21,875.06	2,024.94	91.53
120-5-00-5170 TRAVEL & MEETINGS	400.00	54.15	631.89	(231.89)	157.97
120-5-00-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	-	-	-	-	-
120-5-00-5176 DIRECTOR TRAINING	-	-	-	-	-
120-5-00-5179 ADM MISC EXPENSE	500.00	32.00	187.85	312.15	37.57
120-5-00-5191 TELEPHONE	11,100.00	287.84	6,013.77	5,086.23	54.18
120-5-00-5192 ELECTRICITY	20,000.00	-	13,004.91	6,995.09	65.02
120-5-00-5195 ENV/MONITORING	31,000.00	4,725.71	25,940.36	5,059.64	83.68
120-5-00-5198 ANNUAL OPERATING FEES	3,400.00	-	1,718.00	1,682.00	50.53
120-5-00-5310 EQUIPMENT - FIELD	-	-	216.05	(216.05)	-
120-5-00-5311 EQUIPMENT - OFFICE	11,500.00	-	2,786.04	8,713.96	24.23
120-5-00-5312 TOOLS - FIELD	2,200.00	-	317.38	1,882.62	14.43
120-5-00-5315 SAFETY EQUIPMENT	-	-	1,708.73	(1,708.73)	-
120-5-00-5545 RECORDING FEES	200.00	(0.21)	42.79	157.21	21.40
120-5-00-5580 TRANSFERS OUT	-	-	5,967.25	(5,967.25)	-





**HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

APRIL 2014  
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**120-SEWER ENTERPRISE FUND  
 REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT  
 AS OF APRIL 30, 2014 (UNAUDITED)**

<b>EXPENDITURES NON-DEPARTMENTAL</b>	<b>CURRENT BUDGET</b>	<b>CURRENT PERIOD</b>	<b>YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL</b>	<b>BUDGET BALANCE</b>	<b>% OF BUDGET</b>
120-5-00-5585 FLOOD CONTROL EXPENSE	200.00	-	-	200.00	-
120-5-00-5590 NON-OPERATING OTHER	37,500.00	-	-	37,500.00	-
120-5-00-5591 EXPENSES APPLICABLE TO PR	-	(55.45)	(140.96)	140.96	-
120-5-00-5600 CONTINGENCY	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL NON-DEPARTMENTAL</b>	<b>386,300.00</b>	<b>20,024.06</b>	<b>254,273.11</b>	<b>132,026.89</b>	<b>65.82</b>

<b>EXPENDITURES ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>CURRENT BUDGET</b>	<b>CURRENT PERIOD</b>	<b>YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL</b>	<b>BUDGET BALANCE</b>	<b>% OF BUDGET</b>
120-5-10-5010 SALARIES & WAGES	164,000.00	20,117.47	136,540.53	27,459.47	83.26
120-5-10-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	23,500.00	2,355.77	21,713.15	1,786.85	92.40
120-5-10-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	30,300.00	1,849.22	22,974.44	7,325.56	75.82
120-5-10-5074 INSURANCE	-	-	-	-	-
120-5-10-5080 MEMBERSHIP & STION	700.00	(150.27)	9.23	690.77	1.32
120-5-10-5090 OFFICE SUPPLIES	5,200.00	461.06	5,403.60	(203.60)	103.92
120-5-10-5170 TRAVEL MILEAGE	200.00	18.59	303.09	(103.09)	151.55
120-5-10-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	4,000.00	87.14	1,862.29	2,137.71	46.56
120-5-10-5179 ADM MISC EXPENSES	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>227,900.00</b>	<b>24,738.98</b>	<b>188,806.33</b>	<b>39,093.67</b>	<b>82.85</b>

<b>EXPENDITURES OFFICE</b>	<b>CURRENT BUDGET</b>	<b>CURRENT PERIOD</b>	<b>YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL</b>	<b>BUDGET BALANCE</b>	<b>% OF BUDGET</b>
120-5-20-5010 SALARIES & WAGES	44,800.00	3,792.84	38,329.80	6,470.20	85.56
120-5-20-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	22,000.00	1,560.01	17,186.22	4,813.78	78.12
120-5-20-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	8,300.00	759.12	7,721.09	578.91	93.03
120-5-20-5074 INSURANCE	-	-	-	-	-
120-5-20-5090 OFFICE SUPPLIES	-	(7.31)	(7.31)	7.31	-
120-5-20-5170 TRAVEL MILEAGE	-	(9.09)	(9.09)	9.09	-
120-5-20-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	800.00	-	-	800.00	-
<b>TOTAL OFFICE</b>	<b>75,900.00</b>	<b>6,095.57</b>	<b>63,220.71</b>	<b>12,679.29</b>	<b>83.29</b>

<b>EXPENDITURES FIELD</b>	<b>CURRENT BUDGET</b>	<b>CURRENT PERIOD</b>	<b>YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL</b>	<b>BUDGET BALANCE</b>	<b>% OF BUDGET</b>
120-5-30-5010 SALARIES & WAGES	206,000.00	12,613.11	172,398.59	33,601.41	83.69
120-5-30-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	43,600.00	3,558.84	38,500.92	5,099.08	88.30
120-5-30-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	37,300.00	1,830.47	29,828.75	7,471.25	79.97
120-5-30-5074 INSURANCE	-	-	-	-	-
120-5-30-5090 OFFICE SUPPLIES	1,000.00	99.87	1,466.81	(466.81)	146.68
120-5-30-5110 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-
120-5-30-5123 OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-
120-5-30-5155 MAINT BLDG & GROUNDS	-	-	-	-	-
120-5-30-5170 TRAVEL MILEAGE	-	-	-	-	-



**HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

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**120-SEWER ENTERPRISE FUND  
 REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT  
 AS OF APRIL 30, 2014 (UNAUDITED)**

<b>EXPENDITURES FIELD</b>	<b>CURRENT BUDGET</b>	<b>CURRENT PERIOD</b>	<b>YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL</b>	<b>BUDGET BALANCE</b>	<b>% OF BUDGET</b>
120-5-30-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	6,000.00	(108.00)	2,619.98	3,380.02	43.67
120-5-30-5179 ADM MISC EXPENSES	-	-	-	-	-
120-5-30-5310 EQUIPMENT - FIELD	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL FIELD</b>	<b>293,900.00</b>	<b>17,994.29</b>	<b>244,815.05</b>	<b>49,084.95</b>	<b>83.30</b>

<b>EXPENDITURES DIRECTORS</b>	<b>CURRENT BUDGET</b>	<b>CURRENT PERIOD</b>	<b>YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL</b>	<b>BUDGET BALANCE</b>	<b>% OF BUDGET</b>
120-5-40-5010 DIRECTORS COM N	1,200.00	-	435.97	764.03	36.33
120-5-40-5030 DIRECTOR HEALTH BENEFITS	39,700.00	2,827.44	31,567.30	8,132.70	79.51
120-5-40-5170 TRAVEL MILEAGE	-	-	-	-	-
120-5-40-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	-	-	-	-	-
120-5-40-5176 DIRECTOR TRAINING	300.00	-	-	300.00	-
120-5-40-5179 ADM MISC EXPENSES	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL DIRECTORS</b>	<b>41,200.00</b>	<b>2,827.44</b>	<b>32,003.27</b>	<b>9,196.73</b>	<b>77.68</b>





HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

APRIL 2014

BOARD OF DIRECTOR

FINANCIAL REPORT

**130-WATER ENTERPRISE FUND  
REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT**  
AS OF APRIL 30, 2014 (UNAUDITED)

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
TOTAL REVENUES	1,298,200.00	421,070.57	1,327,774.03	(29,574.03)	102.28
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,395,500.00	64,440.10	945,821.10	449,678.90	67.78

REVENUES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-4035 RECONNECT FEE	13,000.00	1,010.00	8,270.00	4,730.00	63.62
130-4038 COMM WATER METER INSTALL	-	-	-	-	-
130-4039 WATER METER INST	300.00	-	300.00	-	100.00
130-4040 RECORDING FEE	100.00	10.00	110.00	(10.00)	110.00
130-4045 AVAILABILITY FEES	37,800.00	-	18,627.90	19,172.10	49.28
130-4110 COMM WATER USE	13,800.00	1,151.03	11,510.30	2,289.70	83.41
130-4112 GOV'T WATER USE	900.00	74.26	742.60	157.40	82.51
130-4115 WATER USE	1,036,000.00	173,290.09	869,051.53	166,948.47	83.89
130-4117 WATER OVERAGE FEE	161,200.00	4,789.02	141,001.78	20,198.22	87.47
130-4118 WATER OVERAGE COMM	11,200.00	910.07	9,860.84	1,339.16	88.04
130-4119 WATER OVERAGE GOV	-	-	7.64	(7.64)	-
130-4210 LATE FEE	23,000.00	2,967.43	19,295.41	3,704.59	83.89
130-4215 RETURNED CHECK FEE	700.00	125.00	775.00	(75.00)	110.71
130-4300 MISC INCOME	200.00	4.63	97.91	102.09	48.96
130-4310 OTHER INCOME	-	-	-	-	-
130-4505 LEASE INCOME	-	453.06	4,753.83	(4,753.83)	-
130-4550 INTEREST INCOME	-	128.50	1,244.56	(1,244.56)	-
130-4580 TRANSFER IN	-	235,479.00	241,446.25	(241,446.25)	-
130-4591 INCOME APPLICABLE TO PRIOR	-	678.48	678.48	(678.48)	-
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>1,298,200.00</b>	<b>421,070.57</b>	<b>1,327,774.03</b>	<b>-29,574.03</b>	<b>102.28</b>



**HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

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**130-WATER ENTERPRISE FUND  
 REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT  
 AS OF APRIL 30, 2014 (UNAUDITED)**

<b>EXPENDITURES NON-DEPARMENTAL</b>	<b>CURRENT BUDGET</b>	<b>CURRENT PERIOD</b>	<b>YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL</b>	<b>BUDGET BALANCE</b>	<b>% OF BUDGET</b>
130-5-00-5010 SALARY & WAGES	-	3,631.65	5,144.25	(5,144.25)	-
130-5-00-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	16,000.00	(560.53)	10,227.24	5,772.76	63.92
130-5-00-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	-	640.71	1,089.66	(1,089.66)	-
130-5-00-5025 RETIREE HEALTH BENEFIT	5,400.00	518.80	4,530.07	869.93	83.89
130-5-00-5040 ELECTION EXPENSES	2,500.00	-	4,179.34	(1,679.34)	167.17
130-5-00-5050 DEPRECIATION	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-00-5060 GASOLINE, OIL & FUEL	11,800.00	1,354.61	9,712.72	2,087.28	82.31
130-5-00-5061 VEHICLE MAINT	12,000.00	371.70	8,267.42	3,732.58	68.90
130-5-00-5062 TAXES & LIC	800.00	-	1,334.92	(534.92)	166.87
130-5-00-5074 INSURANCE	19,800.00	250.00	250.00	19,550.00	1.26
130-5-00-5075 BANK FEES	6,800.00	659.88	5,695.23	1,104.77	83.75
130-5-00-5080 MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTIONS	10,000.00	-	15,414.02	(5,414.02)	154.14
130-5-00-5090 OFFICE SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-00-5092 POSTAGE & SHIPPING	100.00	12.35	534.23	(434.23)	534.23
130-5-00-5110 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	43,500.00	1,826.09	47,062.97	(3,562.97)	108.19
130-5-00-5121 LEGAL SERVICES	11,700.00	84.36	7,228.09	4,471.91	61.78
130-5-00-5122 ENGINEERING SERVICES	18,000.00	937.50	17,423.76	576.24	96.80
130-5-00-5123 OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	97,000.00	3,254.15	43,883.75	53,116.25	45.24
130-5-00-5124 WATER RIGHTS REVIEW	10,000.00	-	5,597.69	4,402.31	55.98
130-5-00-5125 STRATEGIC PLANNING	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-00-5130 PRINTING & PUBLICATION	200.00	80.12	451.73	(251.73)	225.87
130-5-00-5135 NEWSLETTER	2,000.00	-	-	2,000.00	-
130-5-00-5140 RENT & LEASES	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-00-5145 EQUIPMENT RENTAL	2,100.00	-	-	2,100.00	-
130-5-00-5148 OPERATING SUPPLIES	1,900.00	-	1,072.47	827.53	56.45
130-5-00-5150 REPAIR & REPLACE	52,000.00	1,574.63	65,393.65	(13,393.65)	125.76
130-5-00-5155 MAINT BLDG & GROUNDS	4,400.00	361.96	3,899.50	500.50	88.63
130-5-00-5170 TRAVEL & MEETINGS	1,300.00	54.15	631.89	668.11	48.61
130-5-00-5175 EDUCATION /SEMINARS	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-00-5179 ADM MISC EXPENSE	500.00	31.99	187.81	312.19	37.56
130-5-00-5191 TELEPHONE	11,100.00	287.84	5,707.27	5,392.73	51.42
130-5-00-5192 ELECTRICITY	150,800.00	236.48	136,146.45	14,653.55	90.28
130-5-00-5195 ENV/MONITORING	7,100.00	558.00	14,540.24	(7,440.24)	204.79
130-5-00-5198 ANNUAL OPERATING FEES	26,700.00	-	24,302.85	2,397.15	91.02
130-5-00-5310 EQUIPMENT - FIELD	-	-	200.05	(200.05)	-
130-5-00-5311 EQUIPMENT - OFFICE	10,900.00	-	2,528.81	8,371.19	23.20
130-5-00-5312 TOOLS - FIELD	1,400.00	-	676.72	723.28	48.34
130-5-00-5315 SAFETY EQUIPMENT	-	-	1,289.61	(1,289.61)	-
130-5-00-5505 WATER CONSERVATION	7,600.00	300.00	3,600.00	4,000.00	47.37
130-5-00-5545 RECORDING FEES	300.00	(2.79)	40.21	259.79	13.40
130-5-00-5580 TRANSFERS OUT	173,000.00	-	-	173,000.00	-





HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

APRIL 2014  
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FINANCIAL REPORT

**130-WATER ENTERPRISE FUND  
REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT**  
AS OF APRIL 30, 2014 (UNAUDITED)

EXPENDITURES NON-DEPARTMENTAL	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-5-00-5585 FLOOD CONTROL EXPENSE	100.00	-	-	100.00	-
130-5-00-5590 NON-OPERATING OTHER	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-00-5591 EXPENSES APPLICABLE	-	(52.35)	(137.86)	137.86	-
130-5-00-5650 CAPITAL CONTIN O PR	20,000.00	-	-	20,000.00	-
<b>TOTAL NON-DEPARTMENTAL</b>	<b>738,800.00</b>	<b>16,411.30</b>	<b>448,106.76</b>	<b>290,693.24</b>	<b>60.65</b>

EXPENDITURES ADMINISTRATION	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-5-10-5010 SALARIES & WAGES	164,000.00	20,117.47	136,540.68	27,459.32	83.26
130-5-10-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	25,100.00	2,349.53	22,710.55	2,389.45	90.48
130-5-10-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	30,400.00	1,849.20	22,974.37	7,425.63	75.57
130-5-10-5074 INSURANCE	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-10-5080 MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIP	8,600.00	(183.68)	25.82	8,574.18	0.30
130-5-10-5090 OFFICE SUPPLIE' TION	4,100.00	453.81	5,396.08	(1,296.08)	131.61
130-5-10-5170 TRAVEL MILEAGE	800.00	18.58	303.07	496.93	37.88
130-5-10-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	4,000.00	87.13	2,215.62	1,784.38	55.39
130-5-10-5179 ADM MISC EXPENSES	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-10-5505 WATER CONSERVATION	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>237,000.00</b>	<b>24,692.04</b>	<b>190,166.19</b>	<b>46,833.81</b>	<b>80.24</b>

EXPENDITURES OFFICE	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-5-20-5010 SALARIES & WAGES	47,000.00	3,792.84	38,437.77	8,562.23	81.78
130-5-20-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	22,000.00	1,581.29	17,569.38	4,430.62	79.86
130-5-20-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	9,400.00	759.14	7,742.19	1,657.81	82.36
130-5-20-5074 INSURANCE	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-20-5090 OFFICE SUPPLIES	-	(8.92)	(8.92)	8.92	-
130-5-20-5170 TRAVEL MILEAGE	-	(63.63)	(63.63)	63.63	-
130-5-20-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	800.00	-	5.25	794.75	0.66
130-5-20-5179 ADM MISC EXPENSES	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL OFFICE</b>	<b>79,200.00</b>	<b>6,060.72</b>	<b>63,682.04</b>	<b>15,517.96</b>	<b>80.41</b>

EXPENDITURES FIELD	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-5-30-5010 SALARIES & WAGES	199,800.00	8,855.78	137,275.72	62,524.28	68.71
130-5-30-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	59,300.00	3,561.03	46,331.66	12,968.34	78.13
130-5-30-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	34,900.00	1,591.97	23,221.54	11,678.46	66.54
130-5-30-5080 MEMBERSHIP	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-30-5090 OFFICE SUPPLIES	2,000.00	99.85	1,466.68	533.32	73.33
130-5-30-5123 OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-





**HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

APRIL 2014  
 BOARD OF DIRECTOR  
 FINANCIAL REPORT

**130-WATER ENTERPRISE FUND  
 REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT  
 AS OF APRIL 30, 2014 (UNAUDITED)**

EXPENDITURES FIELD	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-5-30-5170 TRAVEL MILEAGE RVIC	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-30-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	2,500.00	206.25	2,610.22	(110.22)	104.41
130-5-30-5179 ADM MISC EXPENSES	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-30-5310 EQUIPMENT - FIELD	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL FIELD</b>	<b>298,500.00</b>	<b>14,314.88</b>	<b>210,905.82</b>	<b>87,594.18</b>	<b>70.66</b>

EXPENDITURES METER READING	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-5-35-5010 SALARIES & WAGES	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-35-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-35-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL METER READING</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

EXPENDITURES DIRECTORS	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-5-40-5010 DIRECTORS COMPENSATIO	1,200.00	-	532.88	667.12	44.41
130-5-40-5020 EMPLOYEE BENE N	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-40-5030 DIRECTOR HEALTH BENEF	39,700.00	2,827.44	31,567.25	8,132.75	79.51
130-5-40-5080 MEMBERSHIP & € ITS	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-40-5170 TRAVEL MILEAGE TION	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-40-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	-	-	-	-	-
130-5-40-5176 DIRECTOR TRAINING	1,100.00	133.72	860.16	239.84	78.20
130-5-40-5179 ADM MISC EXPENSES	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL DIRECTORS</b>	<b>42,000.00</b>	<b>2,961.16</b>	<b>32,960.29</b>	<b>9,039.71</b>	<b>78.48</b>

**ACTION OF  
HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

**DATE:** May 20, 2014

**AGENDA ITEM:** DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Resolution 2014-7 adopting the Westside Sacramento Valley Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (Westside Sac IRWM)

---

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Adopt Westside Sac IRWM by way of Resolution 2014-7.

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

None. There are no initial or continuing membership fees to participate in the Westside Sac IRWM. The District must adopt the Westside Sac IRWM to be eligible to receive grant funding through the California Department of Water Resources Integrated Regional Water Management Program.

**BACKGROUND:**

The District is located within the geographic planning area, but to date has not participated in the development or implementation of the Westside Sacramento Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (Westside Sac IRWM). Staff believes participation in the Westside Sac IRWM could benefit the District and notes that the Westside Sac IRWM is currently accepting project proposals for possible inclusion in any proposal submitted by the Westside Sac IRWM to the State, as a part of the forthcoming 2015 IRWMP Funding Solicitation. Staff recommends the District adopt and participate in the implementation of the Westside Sac IRWM. Background information - the current Westside Sac IRWM Executive Summary - is attached. Additional information can be obtained at [www.westsideirwm.com](http://www.westsideirwm.com).

APPROVED  
AS RECOMMENDED

OTHER  
(SEE BELOW)

---

Modification to recommendation and/or other actions:

---

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Secretary to the Board, do hereby certify that the foregoing action was regularly introduced, passed, and adopted by said Board of Directors at a regular board meeting thereof held on (DATE) by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent

---

Secretary to the Board





## RESOLUTION 2014- 7

### RESOLUTION OF THE HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS ADOPTING THE WESTSIDE SACRAMENTO VALLEY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (Westside Sac IRWM)

WHEREAS, in 2002 the California legislature enacted Division 6, Part 2.2, of the California Water Code, known as the Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Act of 2002 ("Act") for, among other things, the purpose of encouraging local agencies to work together to manage their available water supplies and to improve the quality, quantity, and availability of those supplies; and

WHEREAS, in 2010 the Lake County Watershed Protection District, working with the Napa County Resource Conservation District, Solano County Water Agency, Colusa County Resource Conservation District, and the Water Resources Association of Yolo County formed a Coordinating Committee (CC) to oversee development of the Westside Sacramento Valley Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (Westside Sac IRWM) in accordance with the Act; and

WHEREAS, the Westside Sac IRWM has been developed through a collaborative process including the CC, signatory governing boards and agency representatives, and interested stakeholders; and

WHEREAS, the Westside Sac IRWM defines a clear vision for the management of water resources in the Westside region and highlights important actions needed to accomplish that vision through the year 2035; and

WHEREAS, the Westside Sac IRWM is intended to be a useful planning tool and does not provide discretionary approval for any given project, but rather provides a framework for improved understanding and actions to address the major water-related challenges and opportunities facing the Westside region through the planning horizon; and

WHEREAS, the District's mission is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Westside Sac IRWM; and

WHEREAS, the District must adopt the Westside Sac IRWM in order to be eligible to receive funds awarded through the California Department of Water Resources Integrated Regional Water Management Program

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District Board of Directors adopts Westside Sac IRWM.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** on May 20, 2014 by the following vote:

**AYES:**

**NOES:**

**ABSTAIN:**

**ABSENT:**

**ATTEST:**

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Roland Sanford  
Secretary to the Board of Directors

---

Judy Mirbegian  
President of the Board of Directors



**ACTION OF  
HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

**DATE:** May 20, 2014

**AGENDA ITEM:** Public Hearing to consider revisions to Capital Facilities Fee

---

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Conduct public hearing to receive and consider public comment on proposed revisions to Capital Facilities Fee.

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

None

**BACKGROUND:**

Proposed Capital Facilities Fee for properties located outside of HVLCSD Sewer Assessment District Number 1: \$ 9,317.76 per Household Equivalent Unit (HEU)

Proposed Capital Facilities Fee for properties located within HVLCSD Sewer Assessment District Number 1: \$ 7,600.00

(See agenda item #11 for additional background information)

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APPROVED  
AS RECOMMENDED

OTHER  
(SEE BELOW)

---

Modification to recommendation and/or other actions:

---

I, Roland Sanford, Secretary to the Board, do hereby certify that the foregoing action was regularly introduced, passed, and adopted by said Board of Directors at a regular board meeting thereof held on DATE by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent

---

Secretary to the Board

**ACTION OF  
HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

**DATE:** May 20, 2014

**AGENDA ITEM:** Discussion and Possible Action: Adoption of Ordinance 54 Amending Capital Facilities Fee

---

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Establish Sewer Assessment District 1 Capital Facilities Fee for the 2014-2015 fiscal year via adoption of HVLCSD Ordinance 54.

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

A source of District revenue, the amount of which is contingent on the number of new sewer connections in the 2014-2015 fiscal year. Over the last three fiscal years the District has averaged one new sewer connection per year. Accordingly, based on recent trends – one sewer connection per year - it is anticipated that the proposed amended Capital Facilities Fee will generate no more than \$10,000 of revenue in the 2014-2015 fiscal year.

**BACKGROUND:**

The District's Water Reclamation Facilities Project (Project) is designed to accommodate 1,841 Household Equivalent Units (HEU's) within Sewer Assessment District Number 1, and can also be expanded incrementally to accommodate additional properties not included in Sewer Assessment District Number 1. Construction of the Project has been financed in part through a State Revolving Fund loan (SRF loan) the District is repaying via annual property tax assessments. Since inception of the Project, every tax assessor parcel receiving sewer services within Sewer Assessment District Number 1 has been assessed \$380 per year, per HEU, for the purposes of retiring the SRF loan (the SRF loan is scheduled to be paid off on May 1, 2016)

Most of the properties within Sewer Assessment District Number 1 have been receiving sewer services since inception of the Project. However, as of May 1, 2014 there are approximately 350 undeveloped properties which are eligible but not currently receiving sewer services. To ensure that these undeveloped tax assessor parcels equitably share the burden of SRF loan repayment, they are assessed a "catch up fee" or what is more formally referred to as a Capital Facility Fee when they are developed and begin to receive sewer services. The Capital Facility Fee is calculated by multiplying the annual tax assessment (\$380) by the number of fiscal years that have elapsed since the District began SRF loan repayment and sewer service commences. Pursuant to this formula and the proposed ordinance, tax assessor parcels that begin to receive sewer services in the 2014-2015 fiscal year and are located within the Sewer Assessment District 1, would be subject to a \$7,600 Capital Facility Fee.

As previously mentioned, the Project can be expanded incrementally to accommodate properties outside Sewer Assessment District Number 1. Such properties are assessed a similar Capital Facilities

---

Fee, calculated as the original Project construction cost per HEU, adjusted for inflation. A more detailed explanation of the calculation is provided in Exhibit B of the proposed ordinance. For fiscal year 2014-2015, the proposed Capital Facility Fee for properties located outside Sewer Assessment District Number 1 is \$9,317.76.

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APPROVED  
AS RECOMMENDED

OTHER  
(SEE BELOW)

---

Modification to recommendation and/or other actions:

---

I, Roland Sanford, Secretary to the Board, do hereby certify that the foregoing action was regularly introduced, passed, and adopted by said Board of Directors at a regular board meeting thereof held on (DATE) by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent

---

Secretary to the Board





## ORDINANCE NO. 2014-54

### HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT (An Ordinance Amending Capital Facilities Fees)

WHEREAS, the Board has received an analysis of the need for improvements to District sewer facilities and has authorized such improvements;

WHEREAS, the District needs to levy a capital facility fee on each user who connects into the improved sewer facilities by a fair and reasonable method for each user to pay the user's proportionate share of the cost thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Directors of Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District as follows:

1. The purpose of the capital facility fee is to help finance those sewer facilities commonly referred to as the District Water Reclamation Project ("the Project").
2. Each user required to pay a capital facility fee shall be connecting into the Project and, thereby receiving benefit from the Project.
3. The capital facility fee, as set forth in the analysis in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein, helps fund the cost of the Project.
4. The Project is necessary to improve and to protect groundwater quality within the Hidden Valley Lake community, to provide service to already approved development, and to allow an alternative to existing septic tanks.
5. The relationship between the amount of the fee and the Project is more fully set forth in Exhibit A and B attached hereto.
6. The owner of a parcel or property within the District for which the District approved the provision of sewer service, shall pay the following per single family residence or household equivalent unit:
  - a. For a parcel or property which is identified within the 1987 Winzler & Kelly Engineers Report for Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District, Sewer Assessment District #1, as receiving capacity as part of Sewer Assessment District #1, the fee shall be \$7,600.00.
  - b. For a parcel of property which is not identified within the 1987 Winzler & Kelly Engineers Report for Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District, Sewer Assessment District #1, as receiving capacity as part of Sewer Assessment District #1, the fee shall be \$9,317.76, as adjusted annually by the Engineering News Record Construction Cost Index (ENRCCI).

7. The establishment, modification, structuring, restructuring or approval of rates, tolls, fares, and other charges by this Ordinance are for the purpose of meeting operating expenses, including employees' wage rates and fringe benefits; purchasing or leasing supplies, equipment, or materials; meeting financial reserve needs and requirements; and obtaining funds for capital projects necessary to maintain service within existing service areas.

8. Within 10 days of adoption, this Ordinance shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation within Hidden Valley Lake area. The Ordinance shall take effect upon the 60th day after its adoption.

9. To the extent that this Ordinance is inconsistent with the terms and conditions of prior District ordinances, rules and regulations, this Ordinance shall control over such inconsistencies.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED on May 20, 2014 by the following vote:**

**AYES:**

**NOES:**

**ABSENT:**

**ABSTAIN:**

**PRESIDENT, BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**ATTEST:**

**ROLAND SANFORD**  
**Secretary to the Board of Directors**  
**Hidden Valley Lake**  
**Community Services District**



## **EXHIBIT A**

### **Capital Facility Fee Calculations Property Within The Boundaries Of Sewer Assessment District No. 1**

The Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District (District) has constructed the Water Reclamation Facilities Project (Project), which consists of wastewater collection, treatment and storage facilities designed to accommodate 1,841 Household Equivalent Units (HEUs) within the Phase 1 Sewer Assessment District (Sewer Assessment District Number 1) area defined in the Engineer's Report of Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District Sewer Assessment District Number 1. Construction of the Project began in 1994 and was financed in part through a State Revolving Fund loan (SRF loan) the District is repaying via annual property tax assessments. Since inception of the SRF loan, every tax assessor parcel receiving sewer services within Sewer Assessment District Number 1 has been assessed \$380 per year, per HEU, for the purposes of retiring the SRF loan (the SRF loan is scheduled to be paid off on May 1, 2016).

Most properties within Sewer Assessment District Number 1 are developed and receive sewer services. However, as of May 1, 2014 there are approximately 350 undeveloped tax assessor parcels which are eligible but not currently receiving sewer services. To ensure that these undeveloped tax assessor parcels equitably share the burden of SRF loan repayment, they are assessed a "catch up fee" or what is more formally referred to as a Capital Facility Fee when they are finally developed and begin to receive sewer services. The Capital Facility Fee is calculated by multiplying the annual tax assessment (\$380) by the number of fiscal years that have elapsed since the District began SRF loan repayment and sewer service commences. Accordingly, tax assessor parcels that begin to receive sewer services in the 2014-2015 fiscal year will be subject to a \$7,600.00 Capital Facility Fee

## **EXHIBIT B**

### **Capital Facility Fee Calculations Property Outside The Boundaries Of Sewer Assessment District No. 1**

The Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District (District) has constructed the Water Reclamation Facilities Project (Project), which consists of wastewater collection, treatment and storage facilities for 1,841 Household Equivalent Units (HEUs) within the Phase 1 Sewer Assessment District area (Sewer Assessment District Number 1) defined in the Engineer's Report of Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District Sewer Assessment District Number 1. While currently limited to the 1,841 HEU's, the capacity of the Project can be increased incrementally to accommodate properties not included Sewer Assessment District Number 1.

The Capital Facility Fee provides the principal mechanism for properties not included Sewer Assessment District Number 1 to financially contribute toward and receive sewer services from the District's Project. The Capital Facility Fee for properties not included in Sewer Assessment District Number 1 is based on the cost of expanding the Project, as measured in HEU's.

For accounting purposes, the total cost of constructing the Project (\$17,578,041) has been divided into two components; "common facilities" (\$9,554,776.59) and "other" (\$8,023,264.41). Common facilities include land and right-of-way; treatment, storage, and reclamation facilities; raw wastewater pumping and transmission facilities; and incidental costs for administration, legal, engineering, and financing. "Other" includes those items that are specific to individual properties, such as engineering and construction costs associated with site specific soil conditions.

The Capital Facility Fee is calculated by dividing the common facilities construction cost (\$9,554,776.59) by the original number of HEU's provided by the Project (1,841), and adjusting the resultant by The Engineering News Record Construction Cost Index (ENRCCI) to account for inflation. At the time of construction, the common facility cost per HEU was \$5,190. The ENRCCI at the time of Project construction (April 1994) was \$5,404.00. Currently (as of March 2014) the ENRCCI is \$9,701.96, a 1.795329 fold increase. Accordingly, the Capital Facilities Fee for properties not included in Sewer Assessment District Number 1, for fiscal year 2014-2015, is \$9,317.76 per HEU (\$5,190 per HEU x 1.795329).



**ACTION OF  
HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

**DATE:** May 20, 2014

**AGENDA ITEM: DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION:** Protocols for issuing letters of support

---

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Hear General Manager’s report and provide direction to staff.

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

None

**BACKGROUND:**

The District occasionally receives requests from the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA), California Special District Association (CSDA), and other political advocacy groups to provide letters of support for positions or activities they are promoting. These requests often come with a template letter than can readily be tailored to the District’s needs and circumstances. Typically, the request pertains to proposed legislation that would clearly benefit the District, such as changes in grant funding eligibility. Often, a quick “turnaround” is required for the letter to have its intended impact, and as a consequence, there is insufficient time to formally consult the Board as to the merits of the request.

Historically, the General Manager, who serves as the spokesperson for the District, has decided whether to fulfill a letter of support request, and if so, has signed and submitted the letter on behalf of the District. Staff is comfortable with the current protocols.

In the coming months there will be a number of requests for letters of support pertaining to water bond proposals, groundwater regulation, and other high profile water management issues. In anticipation of these requests, staff is requesting the Board review current protocols for issuing letters of support and revise as deemed appropriate.

APPROVED  
AS RECOMMENDED

OTHER  
(SEE BELOW)

---

Modification to recommendation and/or other actions:

---

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Secretary to the Board, do hereby certify that the foregoing action was regularly introduced, passed, and adopted by said Board of Directors at a regular board meeting thereof held on (DATE) by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent

---

Secretary to the Board



**ACTION OF  
HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

**DATE:** May 20, 2014

**AGENDA ITEM:** DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Mission Statement

---

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Adopt revised mission statement.

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

None.

**BACKGROUND:**

At the April 15, 2014 Board meeting director Freeman led a discussion of the District's mission statement, from which it was generally concluded that the current mission statement is "stale and forgettable". The Board discussed its desire to adopt a mission statement that is relevant to the community, the Board, and every District employee – a mission statement that inspires action and accountability. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Board requested the General Manager poll staff to obtain their perspective on the current mission statement, and report his findings at the May 20, 2014 Board meeting.

Staff generally concluded the current mission statement is not particularly relevant. None could even recite it. Most felt the mission statement should be shorter, more highly focused – "the mission of the HVLCSO is to provide high quality water and wastewater services". When asked to describe the primary function of the District, one staff member summarized it as follows: "to provide, maintain and protect the water supply". When expressed in the framework of a typical mission statement - "the mission of the Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District is to provide, maintain and protect our community's water", or alternatively, "how do we provide, maintain and protect our community's water" – this statement arguably encapsulates all that we do as a District in a way that is more memorable and relevant to a wider audience.

Staff is proposing that the mission statement be revised as follows;

***"The mission of the Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District is to provide, maintain and protect our community's water"***

or alternatively,

***"How do we provide, maintain and protect our community's water?"***

APPROVED  
AS RECOMMENDED

OTHER  
(SEE BELOW)

---

Modification to recommendation and/or other actions:

---

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Secretary to the Board, do hereby certify that the foregoing action was regularly introduced, passed, and adopted by said Board of Directors at a regular board meeting thereof held on (DATE) by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent

---

Secretary to the Board





California Special  
Districts Association  
*Districts Stronger Together*

# e-News



## CalPERS Considers Re-Calculating Normal Costs for Employees and Employers

May 20-22, CalPERS staff will present their Board of Directors a proposal for re-calculating the “normal costs” to better reflect the Public Employees Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) cost-sharing formula as the “new” member employee group grows. Normal costs include the total amount of payroll or salary that the employer and employee contribute to fund the level of benefits the employee receives. These costs are influenced by a number of factors, including total benefit level, actuary assumptions and the demographics of the membership, including age of hire and retirement.

New members are also known as “PEPRA” members because they are subject to the 50-50 cost sharing provisions and other requirements of the Public Employee Pension Reform Act of 2013. In comparison to “classic” PERS members not subject to PEPRA, new members make up a small proportion of total CalPERS members. As a result, CalPERS staff has made modifications to how normal costs are calculated for the new member group. Specifically, they have applied assumptions about the most common “safety” and “miscellaneous” benefit plans to all PEPRA employees because if rates were based on actual demographics for each employer’s PEPRA members, it would skew rates and create great volatility from one year to the next.

CalPERS staff will recommend keeping the current normal cost calculation method in place until calendar year 2015 and then start to reflect the specific demographics of the PEPRA employees, most likely beginning with the Fiscal Year 2016-17 valuation reports. This will allow the PEPRA employee group time to grow and mitigate the influence of outlier demographic data. However, this may be delayed further if the PEPRA employee group remains too small. Many local agencies are already calculating varying contribution rates. As PEPRA members grow in number, the number of calculations needed to determine total employer and employee calculations will grow with them.

In reviewing the pros and cons, relying on actual demographic data of the employer agency means normal costs are more true to the actual cost of providing benefits. For some agencies this will mean a higher or lower contribution rate. The possible changes will be significant for employees too, particularly when changing employers. The employee share will differ between employees, even if the total defined benefit plan is the same. This may influence employees’ choices when seeking a new position.

Click [here](#) for more information regarding the CalPERS meeting agendas, staff reports, and live and archived webcasts.

[California Special Districts Association](#) | 1112 I Street | Suite 200 | Sacramento, CA 95814 | 877.924.CSDA (2732)



[Print](#) [Email](#)

## Environmental Update: Water releases from Clear Lake

*By Terry Knight -- R-B Outdoors Writer*

UPDATED: 04/29/2014 02:13:23 PM PDT

LAKE COUNTY -- At 2.32 feet on the Rumsey Gauge, Clear Lake is at its lowest level at this date in more than 30 years and a number of people are wondering why water is still being released at the dam.

Presently, 5.3 cubic feet per second (cfs) is being released. That adds up to 39 gallons per second or 2,340 gallons per minute and 140,400 gallons per hour.

By law enough water must be constantly released to protect the fishery in Cache Creek below the dam. The fishery consists of bass, crappie, bluegill, catfish, hitch, carp, blackfish and several other species of fish. Without the water releases Cache Creek would be dry during drought years such as this and the fish wouldn't survive.

These fish also serve as a food source for the eagles, osprey, otters and mink that live along Cache Creek.

None of the water that is being released is being used by Yolo County for irrigation.

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[Share](#)



## Confusion regarding responsibility delays leak repair

By J. W. Burch, IV -- Staff reporter Record Bee

Updated:

record-bee.com

---

LAKEPORT -- After confusion regarding responsibility, a water leak that flowed for months at the Lakeport Post Office was repaired Monday.

Confusion stemmed from the location of the leak and the water meter, which caused the delay in the repair, Postmaster Scott Butler said. The post office personnel thought the city was responsible for fixing the problem.

According to Lakeport Water Division Supervisor Jake Teschner, the post office was responsible for the leak, because it was in the parking lot of the post office, which is private property.

"It was just a broken pipe," Benjamin Franklin Plumbing Technician Kelly Wisner said.

According to Wisner, the broken pipe was approximately 18 inches below ground.

According to Lakeport Account Clerk Karen Moreno, the post office water bill increased approximately 25-cubic feet during the last billing cycle.

There are approximately 18,700 gallons of water in 25-cubic feet.

After being told the post office was responsible, Butler said he put in a work order for the repair.

In early April, while waiting for approval of the work order, which was placed on March 25, a construction crew was asked to assess the situation, according to Butler. It was after the assessment that it was considered a very high priority.

Queries regarding when the leak began and how much water was leaked have not been answered as of press time.

J. W. Burch, IV is a staff reporter for Lake County Publishing. Reach him at 263-5636 or at [jburch@record-bee.com](mailto:jburch@record-bee.com).



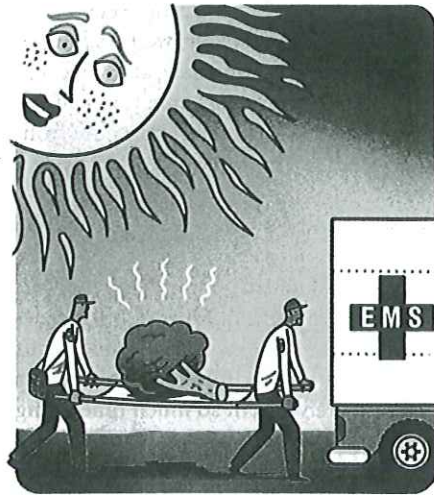
## The Wilted Age

Will California's drought bring on the end of cheap fruits and veggies? **BY TOM PHILPOTT**

**W**hen people tell you to “eat your veggies,” they’re really urging you to take a swig of California water. The state churns out nearly half of all US-grown fruits, vegetables, and nuts; farms use 80 percent of its water. For decades, that arrangement worked out pretty well. Winter precipitation replenished the state’s aquifers and covered its mountains with snow that fed rivers and irrigation systems during the summer. But last winter, for the third year in a row, the rains didn’t come, likely making this the driest 30-month stretch in the state’s recorded history. So what does the drought mean for your plate? Here are a few points to keep in mind:

**The abnormally wet period when California emerged as our fresh-produce powerhouse may be over.** B. Lynn Ingram, a paleoclimatologist at the University of California-Berkeley and author of *The West Without Water*, says the 20<sup>th</sup> century was a rain-soaked anomaly compared to the region’s long-term history. If California reverts to its drier norm, farmers could expect an average of 15 percent less precipitation in the coming decades, and climate change could exacerbate that. Less rain means more irrigation water diverted from already dwindling rivers—bad news for river fish such as the threatened delta smelt. Wells won’t save the state, either: Farmers are already pumping the groundwater that lies deep under their farms much faster than it can be naturally recharged.

**Cotton out, orchards in.** California farmers have increasingly turned toward orchard crops like nuts, grapes, and stone fruit. That’s because those crops bring more return for the water invested than lower-value row crops like cotton, rice, and vegetables. But they also make for less flexibility: A broccoli farmer can let land lie fallow during a drought year, but an almond farmer has to keep those trees watered or lose a long-term investment.



**California will keep getting nuttier.** According to US Geological Survey hydrologist Michelle Sneed, it’s not family farms that are sucking up the most water. Rather, it’s large finance firms like Prudential, TIAA-CREF, and Hancock Agricultural Investment Group. To cash in on surging demand for nuts among China’s growing middle class, these companies are buying up California farmland and plunking down nut orchards; acres devoted to pistachios jumped nearly 50 percent between 2006 and 2011, and the almond orchard area expanded 11 percent. Nuts are some of the thirstiest perennial crops around, with a single almond requiring a gallon of water and a pistachio taking three-quarters of a gallon. So when the finance companies snatch up farms in the Central Valley, they’re also grabbing groundwater—and California places no statewide limits on how landowners can exploit the water beneath their land. Even Texas, a state known for its deregulatory zeal, has stricter rules.

**Mexico and China won’t fix this for us.** Nearly half of the fruit and almost a quarter of the vegetables we eat come from abroad, mainly from Mexico, Canada, China, and Chile. But water supplies are dwindling worldwide. Mexico, for example, supplies 36 percent of our fruit and vegetable imports, almost all of it in the winter months. Most of

that produce is grown in Sinaloa and Baja California, states that also are under intense water stress, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Parts of the Mediterranean have a California-like climate suitable for year-round farming, yet those places, too, have severe water issues (and an already-ravenous market for their goods in Europe). Even Southern Hemisphere countries like Chile, from which we get 8 percent of our imported produce, face serious water challenges.

**But the Midwest could.** According to a 2010 Iowa State University study, just 270,000 acres of land—about what you’d find in a single Iowa county, and a tiny fraction of the tens of millions of acres devoted to corn—could supply everyone in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin with half of their annual tomatoes, strawberries, apples, and onions, and a quarter of their kale, cucumbers, and lettuce. Add another 270,000 acres and the region’s farmers could grow enough for the parts of the country that aren’t as well suited for expanding fruit and veggie production, such as the Northeast, where land is too expensive and development pressures too high.

**So why aren’t we seeding the heartland with lettuce already?** The problem is that fruits and veggies would require a far different kind of infrastructure from the huge mechanical harvesters and grain bins used for corn and soy (most of which goes to feed livestock, not people). The transition would be pricey, and so far, few farmers have taken the chance. But the calculus could soon change: The US population will continue to grow, and, if current nutritional recommendations hold, so should our appetite for produce. This year, for example, a Harvard study found that after a 2012 change in federal school lunch standards, US students consumed 16 percent more vegetables. Eventually, California’s water issues will mean “large and lasting effects” on your supermarket bill, the US Department of Agriculture warned in February. Once the era of \$7 a pound broccoli dawns, setting up the Midwest to grow fruits and veggies might not look so expensive after all. ■

For weekly bites, sign up for *Food for Thought* at [motherjones.com/newsletters](http://motherjones.com/newsletters).

**Legal Notices**

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RB15897

HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE  
COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
NOTICE OF HEARING ON CHARGES

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Secretary to the Board of Directors of Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District has filed a report with the District setting forth a proposed Ordinance to Amend Capital Facility Fees for its enforcement on certain properties within the District's boundaries. A list of those parcels on which the fees are proposed to be levied is available at the District Office or by calling (707) 987-9201. The District Board of Directors will conduct a hearing on the report, including the possible adoption of such charges in the proposed ordinance, on Tuesday, May 20, 2014 at 7:00 p.m. at 19400 Hartmann Road, boardroom, Hidden Valley Lake, California. At that time and place, any interested person, including all persons owning property in the District, may appear and be heard as to whether the proposed rates and charges are discriminatory or excessive, or on any other matter relating to the proposed ordinance. If there are any questions, please contact the District Office, (707) 987-9201.

Roland Sanford  
General Manager/Secretary to the Board  
Hidden Valley Lake  
Community Services District  
Publish: 5/2 and 5/9/2014



The Press Democrat

## Healdsburg gets OK to use treated wastewater for vineyards

By CLARK MASON THE PRESS DEMOCRAT on May 7, 2014, 3:00 AM

After months of delay, Healdsburg finally has approval to use reclaimed water from its sewer treatment plant to irrigate vineyards in a wide swath beyond the city.

The program, intended to offset the use of potable water during the drought, will allow for the irrigation of up to 25,000 acres in the Alexander, Dry Creek and upper Russian River valleys.

“There will be trucks ready to take the water beginning Tuesday, at 10 a.m.,” said Mayor Jim Wood.

The near-drinkable water can only be used for drip irrigation of vines and not frost control. Its use will be subject to monitoring to make sure there is no runoff, or potential infiltration of groundwater, something that has concerned some landowners in Dry Creek.

Final approval came Tuesday from the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The water is free — at least for this year — but “there are a lot of conditions for anyone who wants to use the water,” Wood said.

Initially, city officials estimate 10 to 15 trucks daily will haul the water away from a couple of spigots near the city's treatment plant, including from a recently extended pipeline to Kinley Drive.

But with the state Water Resources Control Board poised to possibly curtail the water rights of farmers and other users on the Russian River above Healdsburg due to the drought, demand could spike.

“If the Resources Board does curtail rights, our phone will be ringing,” Healdsburg Utilities Director Terry Crowley said Wednesday.

“We wanted to make sure water is available to whoever needs it. It will be a difficult summer to get through. This water will be a critical resource,” he said.

Crowley said the recycled water could make the difference between grape growers having vines next season, and having none.

“Our water is good, and ready to go. We can potentially be lifesavers to our grape and agricultural industry,” City Councilman Gary Plass said.

Healdsburg in mid-February was ready to begin providing the highly-treated water to agricultural users, as well as for dust control and soil compaction at construction sites.

Healdsburg officials believed Gov. Jerry Brown's drought proclamation in January lent justification to immediately using the reclaimed water, which meets the state's drinking water standards.

Reclaimed water has been used for decades in California and other parts of Sonoma County, including Santa Rosa and Windsor, to irrigate vineyards, pastures and landscaping.

But advice from the city attorney made Healdsburg officials reconsider, including the possibility they could face fines and even criminal charges if they went ahead without the approval of the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Water quality officials wanted assurances that the water would be applied in a way that it would not infiltrate groundwater.

They said there can be elevated nitrogen levels in treated wastewater, for example, that can present a problem.

But Mayor Wood said a lot of the delay seemed to be “procedural” and the city had always planned to monitor how the water was applied.

He appealed to state Assemblyman Wes Chesbro, D-Arcata, and the governor's office, which he said helped expedite the approval of the recycled water project.

Healdsburg conducted environmental studies in 2005 to demonstrate the safety of the irrigation program planned on vineyards closer to the treatment plant, as well as for shipping it in a future pipe network to use the effluent on the city golf course, in parks and on school grounds.

Currently, the treated, disinfected water from the sewage plant is discharged into a large pond that seeps into the Russian River. Healdsburg officials are under order to end the discharges during the dry months.

But the state wanted more assurances regarding Healdsburg's plan to make the water available for agriculture over a wider area.

Crowley said the city will test the quality of the water provided to vineyards on a regular basis for levels of nitrates and total dissolved solids and also conduct site inspections to make sure the recycled water is correctly applied. “Everyone will know what's put on the ground,” he said.

You can reach Staff Writer Clark Mason at 521-5214 or [clark.mason@pressdemocrat.com](mailto:clark.mason@pressdemocrat.com).

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## Environmental hormones: Tiny amounts, big effects on fish

*Date:* May 5, 2014

*Source:* Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft

Empty nets and few species -- environmental hormones are believed responsible for the diminishing numbers of fish. How damaging are these substances really, though? Studies that depict a complete picture of the lives of fish provide clues.

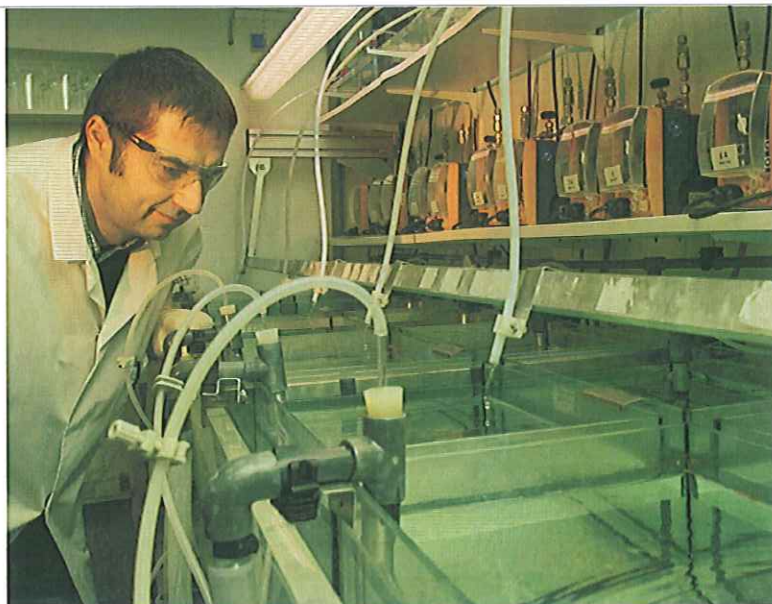
You cannot see, smell, or taste them -- and yet, environmental hormones are components of many materials and products. They can be found for example in colorants and dyes, pesticides; cosmetics, plastics, and in pharmaceuticals. Environmental hormones are molecules that behave like hormones, because they resemble them in their

structure. It has been suspected that the substances getting into an organism via the air, the skin, through foodstuffs, and through medications influence the human reproductive system and cause a reduction in the quality of spermatozoa, with an associated drop in male fertility. The animal world is affected as well. In addition to other factors, environmental hormones are believed responsible for the reduction in fish populations.

### Life cycle studies with freshwater fish

Experts and scientists have been in disagreement for over two decades about whether fish stocks and amphibian populations are actually threatened by any stress from hormonally active substances in bodies of water, because the effects of the environmental hormones actually remain insufficiently understood. Researchers of the Fraunhofer Institute for Molecular Biology and Applied Ecology IME in Schmallenberg, Germany, want to shed light on this question. To investigate the effects of hormonally active substances on fish, the scientists have established and continually refined a model using life cycle studies of the zebrafish (*Danio rerio*), a freshwater fish. "Using the life cycle test, we can record all of the relevant aspects in the life of fish within a reasonable period of time," says Matthias Teigeler, an engineer in the Ecotoxicology Department at IME. "These include the growth, the embryonic and especially the sexual development, as well as the animals' ability to reproduce. Those are factors that react sensitively to hormonally active substances."

Groups of like-sized fish are exposed to potentially active hormonal substances at differing concentrations while in a flow-through facility. A control group of fish kept in water with no hormone load serves as a comparison with which the possible effects on the subject animals can be discerned. "A life cycle test begins by employing fertilized eggs



Flow-through facility at Fraunhofer IME. All test aquaria can handle adult animals as well as those at the larval stage.

*Credit:* © Fraunhofer IME



obtained from unstressed P generation (parental) animals. The fish embryos hatch three days later. We determine the number of surviving animals and record their lengths in the computer. After about three months, the animals are mature enough to be able to reproduce. Their ability to reproduce can be accurately determined from the number of eggs they lay. During the spawning phase, we remove eggs from the experimental aquaria each day and count them. Since they are transparent, you can examine whether they were fertilized or not," explains Teigeler.

The researchers were actually able to determine that zebrafish were no longer able to reproduce -- mating and deposition of eggs did not occur -- under administration of very low concentrations of ethinyl estradiol, a synthetic estrogen and component of contraceptive pills. They observed negative effects with other substances under test as well. Tests with the synthetic sexual hormone trenbolone led to a masculinization of the animals, for example. The gender ratio shifted considerably. 100% of the fish developed as males following administration of the test substance. This could also be observed for aromatase inhibitors employed as a fungicide for plant protection. As a comparison, researchers would expect a gender ratio of 50 percent male to 50 percent female in the unstressed control group. "Several well-known substances negatively influence the hormone system. However, other factors besides hormonally active substances are under discussion as being responsible for the reduction in fish species, such as poorer constitution of waters and climate change," says Teigeler.

### **Stricter approval requirements for manufacturers of plant protection products**

Manufacturers of chemicals for protecting plants meanwhile anticipate being confronted with a prohibition if it turns out that an active ingredient causes a lasting disruption to the hormone system of humans and animals. Meanwhile, the pharmaceutical industry must likewise present data on the effects of hormone-like substances in bodies of water if they want to bring a new product out on the market in Europe. The testing system of Fraunhofer IME enjoys a high level of acceptance in industry as well as among regulatory authorities. Moreover, IME researchers offer support through their expertise with life cycle experiments, studies, and conclusions to committees of the OECD, the EU and their Member States having to develop guidelines for fish testing and to evaluate of test results. They help find answers to questions dealing with problems of hormonally active substances in the environment.

### **Story Source:**

The above story is based on materials provided by Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft. *Note: Materials may be edited for content and length.*

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## California drought: Plan would reverse aqueduct flow to send water back to farms

San Jose Mercury News

Updated:2014-05-06 16:52:48.642

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bee.com

SAN FRANCISCO -- Water has flowed from Northern California's snow-capped peaks to the south's parched cities ever since the California Aqueduct was built in the 1960s. Now, amid one of the worst droughts in history, state officials are considering an audacious plan to send some of the water back uphill.

State water engineers say using pumps to reverse the flow of the aqueduct would be a first in a drought. It would also be a complex engineering challenge, requiring millions of dollars to defy gravity.

Still, water agencies in the desperately dry farmlands around Bakersfield say the investment is worth it to keep grapevines, pistachios and pomegranate trees alive. Agencies as far north as the San Francisco Bay Area are talking about a similar project.

"There is no place on planet Earth where an aqueduct is designed to go backwards," said Geoff Shaw, an engineer with the state Department of Water Resources who is reviewing the proposal. "But they have a need for water in a place where they can't fulfill it, and this is their plan to fix it."

The plan the department is evaluating was drawn up by five of the local agencies, or districts, that sell irrigation water to farmers. They would bear the cost of the project, which they have estimated at \$1.5 million to \$9.5 million.

They hope to get approval from the state in June and start pushing the water uphill later in the summer.

Long celebrated as an engineering marvel, the California Aqueduct is a 420-mile system of open canals and massive pipelines that serves millions of Californians, including those in the state's biggest population centers: the San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles and San Diego.

Under the plan, water districts would be allowed to pump into the aqueduct the emergency supplies of water they store in underground reservoirs in Kern County, about two hours north of Los Angeles. That banked water and other extra supplies would raise the level of water within a small, closed section of the aqueduct.

Then, pumps powered by diesel engines would push the water over locks and back upstream, against the southward pull of gravity. Farmers upstream could then pump the water out to their fields.

All together, the districts want to move 30,000 acre-feet of water along a 33-mile stretch between Bakersfield and Kettleman City. An acre-foot is enough water to cover an acre to a depth of one foot.

Even if water is pumped upstream, some will still flow south, so no customers downstream will be harmed, state officials said.

The water districts came up with the idea after a bleak February forecast showed the Sierra Nevada snowpack was so thin that those who depend on the state system would get no water delivered this year.

A rash of spring storms improved the picture, but only slightly. Districts will now receive 5 percent of the water they would get in a normal year, and the supply won't arrive until September.

"Our crops need some amount of water just to keep alive," said Dale Melville, manager-engineer of the Fresno-based Dudley Ridge Water District, one of the agencies proposing the project.

The flow has been reversed only once before -- in 1983, when heavy rains forced state officials to operate emergency pumps to send floodwaters northward, Shaw said.

Water agencies in the San Francisco Bay Area want to take part in a similar project that would push water along a 70-mile stretch.

"This is a year where you really have to look at every single possible way to move water around to where it's needed," said Joan Maher, operations manager for the Santa Clara Valley Water District.

As the project awaits final approval, water districts are already ordering pumps and making arrangements to get diesel engines.

Nearly half the water Dudley Ridge hopes to receive would irrigate the orchards of Paramount Farms, owned by Los Angeles billionaires Stewart and Lynda Resnick, who produce POM Wonderful pomegranate juice and Wonderful pistachios.

If it doesn't rain much next winter, the districts might seek to continue pumping the water backward in years to come, Melville said.

"Ideally we would hope it's a one-time thing," he said, "but it would be worthwhile to have this as an insurance policy."



## Firm seeks to mine headwater of Northern California river

By ASSOCIATED PRESS on May 5, 2014, 8:23 AM

CRESCENT CITY — Residents of Del Norte County in the upper reaches of California fear what may happen if a company based in London follows through with plans to mine nickel along the Smith River tributaries.

The Smith is the last major California river without a dam, the San Francisco Chronicle reported, and it is a passageway for spawning fish as well as a source of drinking water for local residents.

"Locating a strip mine in the headwaters of the wild and scenic Smith River is like putting ice cubes made with toxic waste in your favorite drink," said Grant Werschkull, executive director of the Smith River Alliance in Crescent City. "It's completely outrageous."

The mining firm, Red Flat Nickel Corp., has asked the U.S. Forest Service for permission to begin exploratory drilling on thousands of acres of land along Baldface Creek across the state line in Oregon. Baldface Creek is a tributary of the Smith, which runs into California.

An attorney for Red Flat couldn't be reached for comment, the newspaper reported.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency says hard rock mining is the largest source of toxic pollution in the country.

Opposition to mining has come from politicians, homeowners, fishermen, environmental groups and American Indian tribes, each with their own worries.

"Trying to put any major mine in the middle of the headwaters of any major salmon river is a recipe for disaster," said Glen Span of the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Association. "It's astonishing that this kind of thing still happens."

Crescent City draws its drinking water from the river, and City Manager Eugene Palazzo said he's monitoring the mining firm's plans.

Those opposed to the mining say they feel powerless.

Laws written following California's Gold Rush may prevent them from stopping the foreign venture. The General Mining Act of 1872 gives mining companies near free rein to stake claims and begin digging, the newspaper says. Groups have begun reaching out to political leaders to apply pressure.

Yet Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest spokeswoman Virginia Gibbons said mining is years off for the firm that made its initial application in October 2012.

"It's a plan of operation for exploratory drilling," Gibbons said. "It doesn't mean there is going to be a mine there."



Information from: San Francisco Chronicle, <http://www.sfgate.com>

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Information from: San Francisco Chronicle, <http://www.sfgate.com>

# Year's final snow survey comes up dry; three-year drought retains grip as summer approaches



THURSDAY, 01 MAY 2014 23:44 LAKE COUNTY NEWS REPORTS



On Thursday, the final snow survey of the year found more bare ground than snow as California faces another long, hot summer after a near-record dry winter.

The manual and electronic readings recorded the statewide snowpack's water content – which normally provides about a third of the water for California's farms and cities – at a mere 18 percent of average for the date.

Just as telling was the April 1 survey that found water content at only 32 percent of average at the time of year it normally is at its peak before it begins to melt into streams and reservoirs with warming weather.

"Anyone who doesn't think conservation is important should drive up the hill and take a look," said DWR Director Mark Cowin. "Coupled with half our normal rainfall and low reservoir storage, our practically nonexistent snowpack reinforces the message that we need to save every drop we can just to meet basic needs."

Most dramatically, Thursday's electronic readings show a dismal 7 percent of average water content in the northern Sierra snowpack that helps fill the state's major reservoirs which currently are only half full.

Electronic water content readings for the central and southern Sierra are 24 and 18 percent of normal, respectively.

Snow surveyors from DWR and cooperating agencies manually measure snowpack water content on or about the first of the month from January through May to supplement and check the accuracy of real-time electronic readings from remote sensors up and down the mountain ranges.

California's reservoirs obviously will not be significantly replenished by a melting snowpack this spring and summer.

Lake Oroville in Butte County, the State Water Project's (SWP) principal reservoir, today is at only 53 percent of its 3.5 million acre-foot capacity (65 percent of its historical average for the date).

Shasta Lake north of Redding, California's and the federal Central Valley Project's (CVP) largest reservoir, also is at 53 percent of its 4.5 million acre-foot capacity (61 percent of its historical average).

San Luis Reservoir, a critical south-of-Delta reservoir for both the SWP and CVP, is at 47 percent of its 2 million acre-foot capacity (52 percent of average for this time of year).

With most of the wet season already past, it is highly unlikely late-season storms will significantly dampen the effects of the three-year drought on parched farms or communities struggling to provide drinking water.

On Jan. 31, with no relief from the three-year drought in sight, DWR set its allocation of State Water Project (SWP) water at zero.



The only previous zero allocation was for agriculture in the drought year of 1991, but cities and others that year received 30 percent of requested amounts.

After late season storms, DWR on April 18 increased this year's allocation to 5 percent of requested SWP amounts. If it stands, this will be the lowest across-the-board allocation in the 54-year history of the SWP.

Collectively, the 29 public agencies that deliver SWP water to more than 25 million Californians and nearly a million acres of irrigated agriculture requested 4,172,536 acre-feet of water this calendar year.

The final SWP allocation for calendar year 2013 was 35 percent of the 4.1 million acre-feet requested. In 2012, the final allocation was 65 percent of the requested 4.1 million acre-feet. It was 80 percent in 2011, up dramatically from an initial allocation of 25 percent. The final allocation was 50 percent in 2010, 40 percent in 2009, 35 percent in 2008, and 60 percent in 2007.

The last 100 percent allocation – difficult to achieve even in wet years because of Delta pumping restrictions to protect threatened and endangered fish – was in 2006.

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## New Times / News

The following articles were printed from New Times [newtimeslo.com] - Volume 28, Issue 40  
Share:

### Years of stagnant water rates may have put Morro Bay's water supply in jeopardy

BY COLIN RIGLEY

In the end, the one that Morro Bay really hurt was itself.

This—according to Ray Stokes, executive director of the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA)—is the result of years without a water rate increase despite repeated requests for one. And now, after nearly six years of no action, the authority is facing a damaged bond rating from Moody's Investors Service because of Morro Bay's inaction.

Namely, Moody's reaffirmed the authority's Aa3 rating, but added a negative rating outlook. While that makes a significant impact on the CCWA, which is the purveyor of state water for a number of municipalities on the Central Coast, Stokes believes Morro Bay will feel the bigger hit in its ability to borrow money.

"It could have a major impact," Stokes told *New Times*. "I would admit it will have a major impact on Morro Bay's ability to issue debt."

Issuing debt will likely soon become a necessity as the city moves forward with such projects as the long-belated and deeply controversial water reclamation facility, a vital component in weaning the city off of state water.

As towns and cities throughout California continue to grapple with water issues in the wake of the most severe drought in recent history, Morro Bay remains in a unique position of being almost entirely dependent on state water. In fact, of all the San Luis Obispo County customers for which the CCWA provides water from the State Water Project, Morro Bay takes in the largest share, according to a recent bond rating from Moody's.

But it was that very rating that recently drew the ire of the authority as Morro Bay's inability to adjust water rates caused the investment agency to issue a negative outlook.

"Their coverage obligation continues to go down and down and down, and they're going to create a problem," Stokes said of Morro Bay.

Simply put, Moody's determined that Morro Bay isn't charging ratepayers enough to fund its debt for the state water project. As a part of its contract with the Central Coast Water Authority, the city agreed—as did every other customer—to maintain a 1.25 percent coverage ratio, essentially a minimum cost recovery to ensure the city won't slip in payments. Though the city isn't being accused of shorting the CCWA on debt payments for its state water infrastructure, investors now question whether it will be able to keep up in the future.

"A prolonged drought with limited or no state water deliveries combined with a weakened financial position could diminish both Morro Bay's ability and willingness to make the contract payments," Moody's wrote in a March 7 rating update.

State water supplies are currently at 5 percent of normal, with expectations that they'll dip back to zero percent, and Morro Bay will have no water delivered in 2015. For now, the city is relying on its reserve water. City finances have also taken a hit, with total general fund revenues falling from about \$11.3 million in the 2009-10 fiscal year to about \$10.7 million in 2013-14.



The end result is a coverage ratio of .78 percent, the lowest of any municipality that contracts with the CCWA. Buellton has the next lowest coverage ratio, according to Moody's, but that ratio is 1.22 percent.

In an April 8 letter to Morro Bay, Stokes wrote that the CCWA has pressured the city to adjust its rates since they first dipped below the minimum obligation in the 2008-09 fiscal year. As a result of its repeated failure to keep up revenues, the authority "has the right to initiate and maintain an enforcement action against the city for failing to comply with the rate covenant." As to what those consequences might be, Stokes couldn't say, but noted that he had been discussing options with the CCWA attorney.

"In light of the Moody's Investors Service report, CCWA is currently reviewing its options under the various contracts to determine the appropriate steps to enforce compliance," Stokes wrote to city officials. "... CCWA strongly encourages the City to take immediate action to meet the coverage obligation."

Morro Bay receives the largest allocation of state water in San Luis Obispo County, and while expenses have increased over time, revenues brought back from ratepayers have failed to keep up. According to the most recent CCWA Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Morro Bay's annual operating expenses increased from \$1.05 million in 2005 to \$2.02 million in 2012, but net revenues dropped from \$2.5 million to \$1.6 million over the same time.

And regardless of whether the city is receiving water from the state, it continues to owe its debt service. Without that water, city officials are planning to rely on the city's desalination plant, which is in the midst of being repermited. If and when the city switches to desalination for water, it will essentially double its expenses to receive the same amount of water it gets now.

In the past, city officials regularly took actions to update water and sewer rates. However, the 1996 state ballot measure, Proposition 218, which requires a vote from property owners, stymied Morro Bay's efforts to keep rates up with expenses. According to a city staff report, when Morro Bay last broached the possibility of a rate increase in mid 2008, city officials took no action. It wasn't until early 2013 that the city pushed forward with rate updates.

On Oct. 22, 2013, the City Council unanimously approved a Request for Proposal on a rate study. City staffers asked to contract the rate study, citing low manpower. That request was finally issued on March 27, and as of press time the city had begun to receive responses from bidders.

Public Services Director/City Engineer Rob Livick said in a written response that any proposed rate structure is still subject to a citizen protest under Proposition 218.

If no majority protest materializes, the city could have a new water rate in place by the end of 2014 that would comply with the requirements of the CCWA, Livick explained.

*Senior Staff Writer Colin Rigley can be reached at [crigley@newtimesslo.com](mailto:crigley@newtimesslo.com).*

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The Press Democrat

## A few California cities start water-waste patrols

By FENIT NIRAPPIL ASSOCIATED PRESS on April 27, 2014, 12:25 PM

SACRAMENTO — Steve Upton thinks of himself more as an "Officer Friendly" than a water cop.

On a recent sunny day, the water waste inspector rolled through a quiet Sacramento neighborhood in his white pickup truck after a tipster tattled on people watering their lawns on prohibited days.

He approached two culprits. Rather than slapping them with fines, Upton offered to change the settings on their sprinkler systems.

"I don't want to crack down on them and be their Big Brother," said Upton, who works for the water conservation unit of Sacramento's utilities department. "People don't waste water on purpose. They don't know they are wasting water."

At least 45 water agencies throughout California, including Sacramento, are imposing and enforcing mandatory restrictions on water use as their supplies run dangerously low. Sacramento is one of the few bigger agencies actively patrolling streets for violators and encouraging neighbors to report waste.

They teach residents to avoid hosing down driveways, overwatering lawns or filling swimming pools. While gentle reminders are preferred, citations and fines can follow for repeat offenders.

"We do have the stick if people don't get it," said Kim Loeb, natural resource conservation manager in Visalia, a city of 120,000 people that has hired a part-time worker for night patrols and reduced the number of warnings from two to one before issuing \$100 fines.

Mandatory restrictions aren't as widespread as in previous droughts, even among the drier parts of Southern California. One reason is more cities are conserving and making it expensive for residents to guzzle water.

Sacramento, where about half the homes are unmetered, is deploying the state's most aggressive water patrols to compensate. In February, the city of 475,000 deputized 40 employees who drive regularly for their jobs, such as building inspectors and meter readers, to report and respond to water waste. Of them, six are on water patrol full-time.

Providing a boost to their efforts is a campaign asking residents to report neighbors and local businesses breaking the rules. In the first three months of this year, Sacramento has received 3,245 water waste complaints, compared to 183 in the same period last year.

"There are tons of eyes out there watching everywhere," said Upton, looking at a computerized map of suspected offenders throughout the city.

Lina Barber was among those warned by Upton about watering on the wrong day, but she said she's still drought conscious. She's already waiting for full loads to wash clothes and dishes and just needed a simple reminder, a courtesy she'd extend without dragging in the water cops.



"I'm just going to talk to my neighbors," Barber said. "I know them well enough to say they are trying to enforce the water rules."

Sacramento's suburban neighbor to the east, Roseville, also is deploying an aggressive water-patrol program.

Despite steady rain and snow in February and part of March, the state's water supply and mountain snowpack remain perilously low, meaning there will be far less water to release to farms and cities in the months ahead.

More consistently water-conscious communities have found they don't need to spend as much time or money on enforcement.

Los Angeles has just a small water-enforcement program but has mandated conservation since 2009 and has cut water use by 18 percent. Just a single inspector patrols the streets full time in a city of nearly 3.9 million that imports most of its water, a program that is expected to expand to four by summer.

The program will take a softer approach than its "drought busters" program of 2008, said Penny Falcon, a water conservation manager. The workers will no longer roam the city wearing special uniforms and driving Priuses. Standard, city-issued vehicles will be used instead.

"No one wants to be the water cops," said Lisa Lien-Mager, spokeswoman for the Association of California Water Agencies. "When they are asked to conserve, Californians will generally respond."

Some agencies have found that it's better to maintain a culture of conservation no matter what the winter brings. The Marin Municipal Water District north of San Francisco deployed water patrols during the mid-1970s drought but has since implemented tiered water rates that spike for guzzlers.

It also focuses on voluntary home visits to catch leaks and point out appliances and other devices that are not water-efficient, said Dan Carney, the conservation manager.

Another emerging conservation measure is using peer pressure through bills that show how much water homeowners use each month compared to their neighbors. Studies show such programs reduce overall water use as much as 10 percent.

The San Francisco-based company Water Smart sells software to compare ratepayers' water use at eight California agencies.

"It certainly feels a lot better to take care of business yourself," said Andrea Pook, a spokeswoman for the East Bay Municipal Water District, which uses the software and does not have active water waste patrols. "Who wants a nagging mother?"

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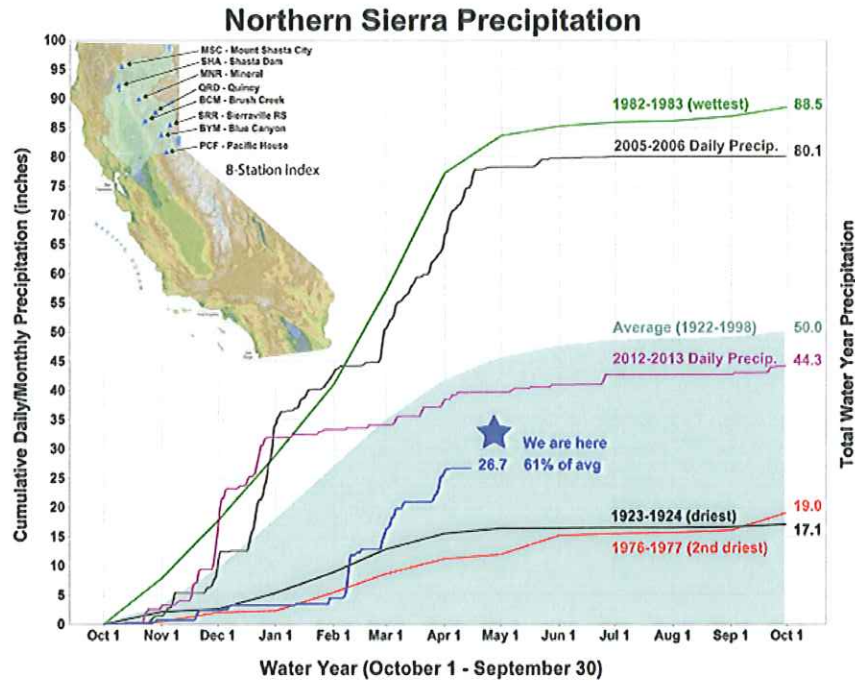
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## California WaterBlog

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## A cheat sheet on the California drought

Posted on [April 24, 2014](#) by [UC Davis Center for Watershed Sciences](#)



By Jay Lund

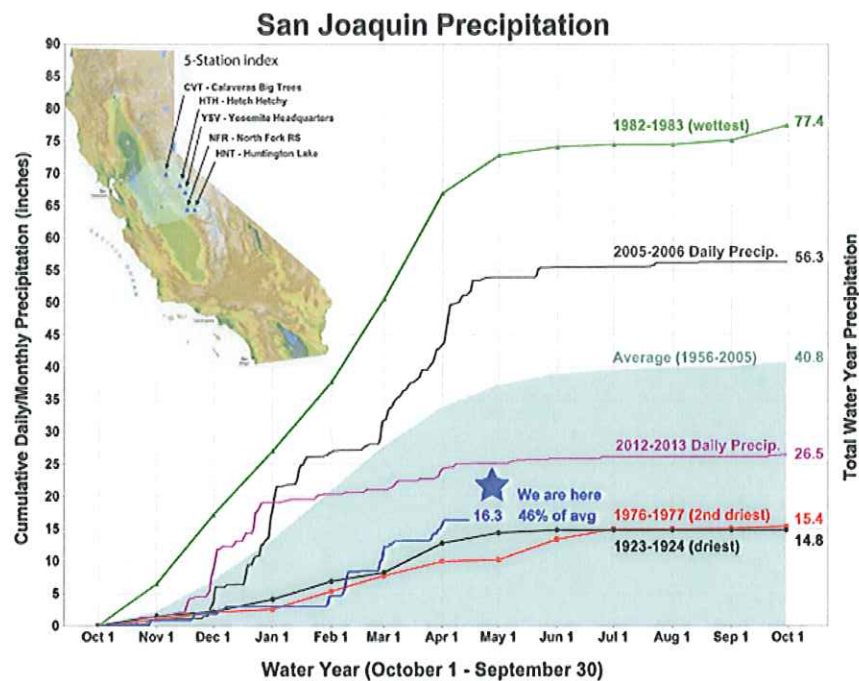
Here's a primer to keep the water-cooler conversation flowing when the subject turns to the California drought.

**Just how dry are we?** We cannot know exactly, but we have some good indications:

- **Northern Sierra.** Currently, precipitation is about half of average. The region's 8-station precipitation index is at 27 inches, compared with a long-term annual average of about 50 inches.
- **Mountain snowpack.** It is 20 percent to 30 percent of average for this time of year – about as low as ever recorded.
- **California, overall.** The 2013-14 water year will probably end up being in the range of the third to fifth driest year in more than 90 years of recordkeeping. Because the previous two years were also quite dry, the state's largest reservoirs are at about 50 percent of their average storage for this time of year. A few more inches could fall in the remainder of this water year.

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Source: California Department of Water Resources

**What makes this drought so bad?** Though California has seen drier years, such as in 1976-1977, the current drought could be our worst in terms of measurable harm because we are demanding more of our water resources than ever before. Our population has never been larger. Prices for California crops have never or rarely been higher. And our expectations for preserving native fish and wildlife are as high as ever. Never before have we demanded so much of so little water.

**Will the California economy dry up?** This drought will impose major hardships on many farmers, small communities and the environment. But it should not threaten California's overall economy, which is less dependent on abundant water supply than in the past. Agriculture today accounts for less than 3 percent of the state's \$1.9 trillion a year gross domestic product. Such a large economy can help support those harmed by water shortages. The drought is mostly a reminder that living in a dry climate means we must manage water carefully.

**Will California droughts become worse, more frequent – or both?** California experiences drought as severe as the current one about once every 20 to 30 years, history shows. Hydrologists are fond of saying that the historical record has less meaning these days with climate change. This is true. But hydrologic stationarity is not entirely dead; it is just starting to smell funny. Be leery of precise predictions on drought frequency; these can be estimated in many different ways. As the song goes, "Nobody knows how dry I am."

**How can we lessen the effects of drought?** Some say the answer is to expand reservoirs or build new ones. Others see stricter water conservation as the solution. The list of single-action fixes touted in the public arena goes on. But the reality is no single strategy can sustainably ease the burden of drought in a state that demands so much economically and environmentally of its scarce water supply. Each single drought management action has advantages and serious limitations. Some examples:

- Eliminating irrigation in all urban areas would save enough water for only 15 percent of California's agriculture.

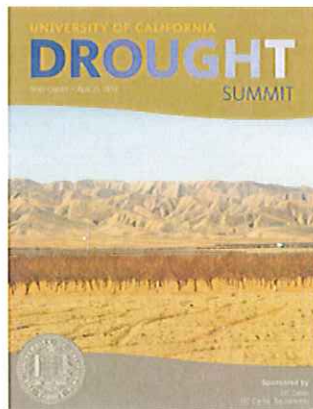
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- Expanding storage capacity above or below ground is useless without water to fill it; we are a water-short state.
- Reuse of urban wastewater would satisfy only 20 percent to 30 percent of urban water demands, at considerable expense and, often, with public angst.
- Ocean desalination is expensive and would raise the cost of water for the average California household by about \$1,000 a year.
- Decreasing the required amount of river flows for fish and water quality during a drought can backfire. The reduction can further disrupt native species and establish new non-native species, leading to additional protections and listings of endangered aquatic species – which, in turn, reduce water available to farms and cities.

Managing the effects of drought requires a range of actions carefully organized and analyzed together as a portfolio of measures with benefits and costs. California accomplishes a great deal with its limited water supply, supporting 38 million people, 9 million acres of irrigated cropland, a \$1.9 trillion a year economy and highly-valued native ecosystems.

We can accomplish more, but we can no more drought-proof California than we can earthquake-proof or fireproof the state. We can only manage water better and in more modern ways to serve California's dynamic and diverse objectives.

*Jay Lund is a professor of civil and environmental engineering and director of the Center for Watershed Sciences at UC Davis.*



Please join us at the UC Drought Summit on Friday, April 25 in Room 4202 of the state Capitol. The daylong event is free and open to the public. Hosted by the UC Davis Center for Watershed Sciences.

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## One Response to *A cheat sheet on the California drought*



**Marlene Maywald Chair, Australian national** says:

April 25, 2014 at 4:46 am

The circumstances facing CA are vey much like this experienced in the Australian Murray Darling Basin. No longer could we rely on historic data to support future water resource planing. Each month of the millennium drought set new records and bought new challenges. Australia managed the limited available resource very well and set in place sound policies to guide decision making in futur droughts

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California WaterBlog

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## Californians' opinions about drought split

By Isaac Brambila – Associate Editor Record Bee

Updated:

record-bee.com

SACRAMENTO -- A recent poll shows that the opinion among Californians regarding the causes and solutions for the ongoing drought is heavily split.

The part that does not seem to be up for debate, however, is that California is facing a "severe water shortage," with 88-percent of the registered voters polled agreeing with that statement. Out of those people, 60-percent believe the situation is extremely serious.

According to The Field Poll, which sampled 1,000 registered voters, 27-percent of people think the water shortage is caused by "lack of water storage and supply facilities in the state," while 37-percent said it is caused by users not using existing supplies efficiently. Twenty-four percent of people surveyed said responsibility is equally split.

When considering only Northern California, excluding San Francisco, public opinion is reversed. Only 27-percent of people believe the problem is caused by users not utilizing supplies efficiently, while 32-percent believe lack of water storage and supply facilities is the cause. Twenty-eight percent believe it's both.

The poll also stated that, by a margin of 54-percent to 30-percent, most Californians think agricultural users, who currently consume roughly three-quarters of the water, can reduce their usage "without creating real hardships by changing crops and using water more efficiently."

When reducing the sample to only Northern California, the margin shrinks. The percentage of people who agree with the statement drops to 43-percent, while dissenting opinion rises to 33-percent.

In the search for solutions, voters are also divided. Currently, 49-percent of the voters surveyed think the state should be allowed to bypass environmental regulations protecting fish, the San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento-San Joaquin river delta region if residents or farmers face serious shortages during dry years. Forty-four percent disagree.

In Northern California, the ratio is 45-percent to 41-percent.

Furthermore, 67-percent of people preferred voluntary reduction of water usage by 20-percent as opposed to imposing mandatory water rationing. By contrast, 27-percent of people believe mandatory rationing is the answer.

That gap increases in Northern California, as 75-percent of people agree with voluntary rationing while 22-percent show more faith in mandatory rationing.

The interviews for the poll were conducted by The Field Poll between March 18 and April 5 via telephone. The report was written by Mark DiCamillo and Marvin Field.



Isaac Brambila is an associate editor for Lake County Publishing. Reach him at 900-2020 or at [ibrambila@record-bee.com](mailto:ibrambila@record-bee.com).

The Press Democrat

## In drought dilemma, water district cuts off growers to ensure supply for homes

By **GLEND A ANDERSON THE PRESS DEMOCRAT** on April 20, 2014, 3:00 AM

A small water district in Mendocino County will be shutting off the valves Monday that supply irrigation to more than 2,000 acres of vineyards and other crops, leaving nearly 200 farming customers without their main source of water, a shortfall that likely foreshadows what's ahead statewide for many growers as the drought stretches on.

There just isn't enough water in Lake Mendocino, the main reservoir in the upper Russian River basin, to supply all water users, officials said.

For the Redwood Valley County Water District, that means prioritizing deliveries to its 5,000 residential customers over its farmers, as required by state law.

"We had no choice. It's the last thing we wanted to do," said Ken Todd, a Redwood Valley water board member who owns 150 acres of vineyards and manages another 150 acres for others in the valley, located about 8 miles north of Ukiah.

Under the best of circumstances, Todd said he expects to lose 20 percent of the winegrape crops on about half the vineyards he oversees — the ones with only small reservoirs to make it through the growing season. At worst, it could be a total loss this year for those vineyards, he said.

The 50-year-old Redwood Valley water district is in a pinch because it has a limited right to water from Lake Mendocino. In dry years, that right is practically non-existent. The district has operated under a decades-long moratorium for new hookups because of the situation.

On Thursday night, however, district officials said they made an unprecedented springtime decision, voting 3 to 1, with one abstention, to cut off water supplies to all of their growers.

The move looks to be the first instance of a water supplier halting deliveries on the North Coast amid the current drought.

It comes after California last year recorded its driest year on record, and as farmers in the Central Valley, the state's main agricultural region, and agencies serving more than 25 million residents are facing drastically lower deliveries, with just 5 percent of their requested allotment expected from the State Water Project this season.

On the North Coast, which has different water supply, growers are expecting curtailments as well.

"This is going to be a very difficult year for everybody," said Devon Jones, executive director of the Mendocino County Farm Bureau.

The Redwood Valley water district has long struggled with securing an adequate water supply for its customers. Its officials have pushed various ways to address the shortfall, including raising the height



of Coyote Dam at Lake Mendocino to store more water and creating a new diversion from the Eel River to boost supplies.

The state's current three-year drought has revived the problem in a new, more urgent way, leading to the earliest seasonal curtailment that district officials and others in the area can recall.

"I don't believe they've ever cut agriculture off for the main part of the season," said Janet Pauli, a grape and pear grower who sits on several local water agency boards.

The decision follows a failed attempt to get federal regulators to increase water diversions from the Eel River to the Russian River, which feeds Lake Mendocino. The district pumps out of the lake.

Local water agencies and farmers have criticized the denial of additional water, accusing regulators of mismanaging water resources and adding a "regulatory drought" to nature's shortfall.

Federal regulators said they squashed Redwood Valley's emergency request after weeks of negotiations because they are prohibited from doing anything that might further harm threatened and endangered fish in the Eel River.

"It did not fit into our description of an emergency," said Dick Butler, supervisor of the National Marine Fisheries Service's North Central Coast office in Santa Rosa.

An emergency, according to the agency's response, means "a sudden, unexpected occurrence, involving a clear and imminent danger, demanding immediate action to prevent or mitigate loss of, or damage to, life, health, property, or essential public services."

In its list of emergencies, the agency cites fire, flood, earthquake "or other soil or geological movements, as well as riots, accidents or sabotage." It did not include drought and excluded frost-protection or "other routine agricultural practices."

"In particular, the request does not clearly indicate that this is a sudden, unexpected occurrence ...," agency officials stated, while noting they understand the drought's impact on Redwood Valley and water users statewide.

The agency tempered its response by saying that it expects there will be enough water in Lake Pillsbury, an Eel River reservoir, to allow for increased diversions later this summer without granting an emergency request.

Redwood Valley had hoped to get an additional 800 acre-feet from the proposed emergency diversion.

Instead, the district will have to make do with 355 acre-feet — about 116 million gallons — purchased from the Russian River Flood Control and Water Conservation Improvement District, which holds Mendocino County's right to 8,000 acre-feet of water in Lake Mendocino.

Redwood Valley had a contract to purchase up to 1,300 acre-feet a year of surplus water from the Russian River district but it was canceled because there is no surplus water this year.

With its limited rights and tentative supply, Redwood Valley has long been among the hardest hit local water providers during dry years. This year, it landed on the state's list of areas most vulnerable to the drought, along with Cloverdale and Willits.

Still, farmers all along the Russian River are expecting the state to impose severe cutbacks, or worse--move to suspend their individual rights to draw from the river.

“We're trying to figure out who's going to be cut first,” said Jones, the Mendocino County Farm Bureau director.

For growers, the orders could come based on seniority of water rights. Residential users would be last in line.

Recent rains have helped alleviate the problem to a small degree. Lake Mendocino is currently at nearly 50 percent capacity and Lake Sonoma, the largest regional reservoir, is at more than 76 percent.

The Redwood Valley water district is the only supplier in Mendocino County that serves both agricultural and residential customers.

Most vineyards in the valley have water reservoirs, but many are not big enough to hold sufficient water to both spray vineyards for frost protection and to irrigate through the dry season, said Todd, the water district board member.

As long as there isn't a freeze in the next month, there should be enough water to keep vines alive and produce some amount of wine grapes, albeit less than usual, said UC Davis Cooperative Extension winegrape adviser Glenn McGourty.

“It's not like it's the end of the world for wine growing,” he said.

(You can reach Staff Writer Glenda Anderson at 462-6473 or [glenda.anderson@pressdemocrat.com](mailto:glenda.anderson@pressdemocrat.com))

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With its limited rights and tentative supply, Redwood Valley has long been among the hardest hit local water providers during dry years. This year, it landed on the state's list of areas most vulnerable to the drought, along with Cloverdale and Willits.

Still, farmers all along the Russian River are expecting the state to impose severe cutbacks, or worse--move to suspend their individual rights to draw from the river.

“We're trying to figure out who's going to be cut first,” said Jones, the Mendocino County Farm Bureau director.

For growers, the orders could come based on seniority of water rights. Residential users would be last in line.

Recent rains have helped alleviate the problem to a small degree. Lake Mendocino is currently at nearly 50 percent capacity and Lake Sonoma, the largest regional reservoir, is at more than 76 percent.

*The Redwood Valley water district is the only supplier in Mendocino County that serves both agricultural and residential customers.*

Most vineyards in the valley have water reservoirs, but many are not big enough to hold sufficient water to both spray vineyards for frost protection and to irrigate through the dry season, said Todd, the water district board member.

As long as there isn't a freeze in the next month, there should be enough water to keep vines alive and produce some amount of wine grapes, albeit less than usual, said UC Davis Cooperative Extension winegrape adviser Glenn McGourty.

“It's not like it's the end of the world for wine growing,” he said.

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The Press Democrat

## Rainy season winding down, water officials ramp up drought message

By MARY CALLAHAN THE PRESS DEMOCRAT on April 20, 2014, 7:12 PM

Just in case there is any confusion resulting from recent rain and the verdant spring landscape that has brightened the North Coast, here is some news from Sonoma County water officials: The drought is still on.

Reservoir levels are the highest they have been in months, and there is even a slight chance of rain this week, including Monday night, forecasters say.

But it doesn't change the reality, officials say. There still isn't enough water to justify inaction.

In a continuing bid to try to reach everyone in the North Bay with the water conservation message, the Sonoma County Water Agency, its municipal contractors and a handful of other partners are launching two initiatives this week intended to make it cheap and easy to obtain information and tools that might help.

First, on Wednesday, the partnering agencies will host 10 all-day "Drought Drive-Up" events around Sonoma County and northern Marin. Residents are invited to drive into one of the scattered locations, consult directly with a water-use expert and assemble a tool-kit of equipment they might need — from faucet aerators and low-flow showerheads, to shower timers and leak tests.

The agencies also are kicking off a series of four town hall meetings Wednesday in Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, Windsor and Petaluma — the last two scheduled for April 29 and April 30, respectively.

It's not that people aren't conserving. They are, though perhaps not yet at the 20 percent goal set by Gov. Jerry Brown in declaring a statewide drought emergency, area water department personnel said.

Santa Rosa's March use was about 15 percent lower than a year earlier, Santa Rosa utilities spokeswoman Elise Howard said. In Petaluma, demand for water was down about 13 percent from March 2013, said David Iribarne, the city's water conservation coordinator.

Windsor customers reduced water use by 17 percent from March 2013 to March of this year, said Toni Bertolaro, senior water resources engineer for the town.

But there's a tendency, when it rains, for what Sonoma County Water Agency spokesman Brad Sherwood calls "amnesia" about realities like 2013 being the driest year on record.

It's not clear if that's why Rohnert Park's water demand rose by nearly a fifth in March compared to a month earlier, when the area finally got some good rainfall.

At 108 million gallons, Rohnert Park's consumption last month was higher even than March 2013, during which 103 million gallons were used.

Last year's month-to-month usage similarly rose in March, though not by as much, according to Rohnert Park's figures.

But the larger picture suggests it's not yet time to splurge, with rainfall totals and supply still below average.

Season-to-date rainfall, from July 1, 2013, through Sunday, was 17.87 inches in the Santa Rosa basin — just under 62 percent of average, the Water Agency said.

In the Ukiah basin, seasonal rainfall stands at about 46 percent of average.

Lake Sonoma storage is about 76 percent of normal. Lake Mendocino has just over half of the water supply it can hold.

With spring being the time of year when folks start getting outdoors, turning their attention to gardens and lawns and initiating home improvement projects, Sherwood said, it seemed appropriate to offer water-wise landscaping and gardening tips, plus equipment residents can install to reduce consumption. It's also important to ensure people have a full understanding of the water picture, he said.

“The rainfall we have for this year is what we've got to work with and manage for the remainder of the year,” Sherwood said.

“It's an ongoing challenge,” said Iribarne, the Petaluma water conservation coordinator.

There is still “low-hanging fruit” to reach — both those who, thus far, haven't gotten the message and could produce real savings if they thought about conservation, Iribarne said, and those who already use little water but make for helpful advocates.

“We are not sure when this drought will end,” said Howard, the Santa Rosa Utilities spokeswoman, “so it is very important that we save water now, because we may need it next summer.”

The drive-in events Wednesday will run from 7:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. at the Finley Center, the Dollar Tree parking lot in Roseland, the Coddington/Whole Foods parking lot and the Veterans Memorial Hall in Santa Rosa; Healdsburg City Hall; Petaluma's Lucchesi Center; the Ashley Furniture parking lot on Rohnert Park Expressway; the Arnold Field parking lot in Sonoma; the Windsor Town Green; and the Vintage Shopping Center in Novato.

Two town hall meetings will also be held from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Wednesday, at the Finley Center, 2060 West College Ave., in Santa Rosa, and the Rohnert Park City Council Chambers, 130 Avram Ave.

A meeting is scheduled from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. April 29 at the Town of Windsor Council Chambers, 9291 Old Redwood Highway. A public forum will also be held at 6 p.m. April 30 at the Lucchesi Community Center, 320 N. McDowell Blvd., in Petaluma.

More information is available at [www.wateroff.org](http://www.wateroff.org).

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The Press Democrat

## Santa Rosa to sell sewer bonds

By KEVIN McCALLUM THE PRESS DEMOCRAT on April 16, 2014, 4:49 PM

Santa Rosa will sell up to \$18 million in bonds to finance upgrades to the aging regional wastewater treatment system.

The funds are needed for a wide variety of projects, from infrastructure upgrades to flood control studies to protection of a high-pressure water line.

The bonds will be repaid over 15 years at an average rate of 3.34 percent. They will be added to the system's approximately \$310 million in outstanding debt, much of it from the construction of the 40-mile pipeline recharging The Geysers geothermal fields with treated wastewater.

The bonds' terms are structured to keep the city's total wastewater debt between \$28 million and \$26 million per year over the term, according to city staff.

The largest chunk of money will be used to fund \$6.5 million in routine capital upgrades to the treatment system, such as new pipes and pumps.

Additional major costs include \$4 million for seismic upgrades to the Llano Road plant, \$1.5 million for the stabilization of Pine Flat Road, under which the city's Geysers high-pressure wastewater pipeline runs, and \$1.5 million for a slurry processing station that will allow the plant's digesters to turn food waste into energy.

Other uses include \$1 million to study how to protect plant operations during a flood, \$1 million for a study of the plant's disinfection system, and \$1 million to fund projects to help the plant comply with permit rules restricting it from adding to the phosphorus level in the Laguna de Santa Rosa.

The city wants to get away from funding routine capital upgrades with debt and instead use cash in an effort to reduce interest costs and keep rates down. But it just started squirreling money away for that purpose and hasn't yet saved enough to allow it to fund projects with cash, Utilities Director David Guhin said.

Another debt issuance of approximately \$30 million will likely be needed in 2017 to fund additional upgrades to the plant, including the flood control and expansion of the disinfection system the two studies will explore, Guhin said.

The City Council signed off on the sale of the additional debt Tuesday evening on a 7-0 vote.

(You can reach Staff Writer Kevin McCallum at 521-5207 or [kevin.mccallum@pressdemocrat.com](mailto:kevin.mccallum@pressdemocrat.com). On Twitter @citybeater.)

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## Washington state sewage plant invites weddings

Published: April 10, 2014 2:25PM

WOODINVILLE, Wash. (AP) -- A sewage treatment plant near Seattle is advertising its availability as a wedding venue.

The Brightwater Wastewater Treatment Center says on Facebook it has a full catering kitchen, audio-video equipment, dance floor and ample parking.

You could even hold the wedding outside.

The director of the Brightwater Environmental Education and Community Center, Susan Tallarico, tells KIRO (<http://bit.ly/1INmrmk>) that receptions would take place just steps away from where raw sewage is processed. She says there's no odor because all the processing is contained.

The King County plant was finished three years ago but has been available for rent for about seven months.

It costs \$2,000 to rent the center for eight hours. One couple has already booked the sewage plant for their nuptials.

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Information from: KIRO-TV, <http://www.kirotv.com/index.html>