



**HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING MINUTES
MEETING DATE: FEBRUARY 17, 2015**

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 Jim Freeman, President
Director Jim Lieberman, Vice President
Director Judy Mirbegian
Director Linda Herndon
Tami Ipsen, Administrative Services Officer
Roland Sanford, General Manager

(Director Carolyn Graham was absent)

CALL TO ORDER

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

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

On a motion made by Director Mirbegian and second by Director Lieberman the Board unanimously approved the agenda.

CONSENT CALENDAR

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

- (A) MINUTES: Approval of the Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting January 20, 2015; Minutes of the Board of Directors Special Meeting January 27, 2015
- (B) DISBURSEMENTS: Check #032483 - #032574 for a total of \$215,541.10.
- (C) ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION 2015-03 fixing and approving revised Capital Improvements budget for FY 2014-2015
- (D) APPROVAL OF PARTIAL SPONSORSHIP - "Spring Has Sprung" 5K/10K Run Sponsorship: Authorize District's partial sponsorship of Spring Has Sprung event and approve purchase of t-shirts and other water conservation promotional materials – total cost not to exceed \$2,500
- (E) ATHORIZATION OF BOARD MEMBER ATTENDANCE at March 4, 2015 ACWA legislative Symposium in Sacramento, California
- (F) ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION 2015-04 requesting change of Board member election dates from odd-numbered years to even-numbered years

BOARD COMMITTEE REPORTS

Personnel Committee: There was no report.

Finance Committee: There was no report.

Emergency Preparedness Program Committee: There was no report.

BOARD MEMBER ATTENDANCE AT OTHER MEETINGS

ACWA Region 1 Board: Director Mirbegian reported the ACWA Region 1 Board met on January 30, 2015 and spent much of the time discussing the process by which the State Water Resources Control Board issued water right curtailment orders in May 2014.

ACWA State Legislative Committee: Director Herndon reported the ACWA State Legislative Committee met and discussed legislative proposals pertaining to hexavalent chromium, the distribution of Proposition 1 funds, and water rate subsidies for low income individuals and families in economically distressed communities.

County OES: There have been no meetings.

STAFF REPORTS

General Manager's Report:

General Manager Roland Sanford had nothing to add to his written report, but did respond to Board of Directors' questions regarding hexavalent chromium and the status of the water hookup moratorium.

PUBLIC HEARING: to consider placement of default balance liens on real property pursuant to Government Code Section 61115

The hearing was opened at 7:15 p.m. by Director Freeman. There were no verbal or written comments from the public. The hearing was closed at 7:16 p.m.

DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Adoption of Resolution 2015-o5 confirming default balances and direction staff to file a lien on said properties

On motion by Director Mirbegian and second by Director Lieberman the Board unanimously approved resolution 2015-05, a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District Confirming the Default Balance Associated with the Defaulting Bill Listed in Exhibit A and Directing Staff to File a Lien on Said Property with the total balance owed changed to \$1,390.45.

DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION: Issuance of Proposition 218 Notice in advance of proposed water/sewer rates increase hearing on April 21, 2015

On a motion made by Director Mirbegian and second by Director Lieberman the Board authorized staff issue a proposition 218 Notice for the water and/or sewer rate increase hearing to be held in the District Board Room on April 21, 2015.



HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

FEBRUARY 2015

DISBURSEMENT SUMMARY REPORT

2/1/2015-2/28/2015

DRAFT DATE	TYPE	NUMBER	NAME	CHECK AMOUNT	STATUS
02/06/2015	D	BANK-DRAFT	US DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	4,886.68	P
02/06/2015	D	BANK-DRAFT	NATIONWIDE RETIREMENT SOLUTION	1,180.00	P
02/20/2015	D	BANK-DRAFT	US DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	4,988.31	P
02/20/2015	D	BANK-DRAFT	NATIONWIDE RETIREMENT SOLUTION	1,180.00	P
TOTAL				12,234.99	

CHECK DATE	TYPE	CHECK NUMBER	NAME	CHECK AMOUNT	STATUS
02/06/2015	R	32575	ACWA/JPIA	922.59	P
02/06/2015	R	32576	GHD	3,695.50	P
02/06/2015	R	32577	GRAPHIC FX, INC.	473.72	P
02/06/2015	R	32578	ROLAND SANFORD	112.24	P
02/06/2015	R	32579	STATE OF CALIFORNIA EDD	1,417.66	P
02/06/2015	R	32580	ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES	532.00	P
02/06/2015	R	32581	Davidson's Training	250.00	P
02/06/2015	R	32582	Davidson's Training	250.00	P
02/06/2015	R	32583	FRED WALDON & FAMILY TRUCKING	457.02	P
02/06/2015	R	32584	Joseph & Sally Pinter	100.00	P
02/06/2015	R	32585	SWRCB - DWOCP	60.00	P
02/06/2015	R	32586	WQI	700.00	P
02/06/2015	R	32587	WQI	700.00	P
02/06/2015	R	32588	CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIRE	7,706.06	P
02/06/2015	R	32589	STATE OF CALIFORNIA EDD	1,792.58	P
02/06/2015	R	32590	VARIABLE ANNUITY LIFE INSURANC	100.00	P
02/06/2015	R	32591	WEHINGER, MARK & RAQ	153.00	P
02/13/2015	R	32592	VARDANEGA, ROBERT	104.07	P
02/13/2015	R	32593	ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES	1,421.00	P
02/13/2015	R	32594	VOID CHECK	-	P
02/13/2015	R	32595	ARMED FORCE PEST CONTROL, INC.	180.00	P
02/13/2015	R	32596	AT&T	646.10	P
02/13/2015	R	32597	CHUCK & PEGGY FOSTER	100.00	P
02/13/2015	R	32598	DATAPROSE	1,269.05	P
02/13/2015	R	32599	EEL RIVER FUELS, INC.	494.07	P
02/13/2015	R	32600	ELLISON, SCHNEIDER & HARRIS L.	378.00	P
02/13/2015	R	32601	FASTRAK INVOICE PROCESSING	7.00	P
02/13/2015	R	32602	GARDENS BY JILLIAN	200.00	P
02/13/2015	R	32603	MENDO MILL CLEARLAKE	165.83	P
02/13/2015	R	32604	MERRILL, ARNONE & JONES, LLP	914.00	P
TOTAL				25,301.49	

CHECK DATE	TYPE	CHECK NUMBER	NAME	CHECK AMOUNT	STATUS
02/13/2015	R	32605	MIRBEGIAN, JUDY	138.26	P
02/13/2015	R	32606	NBS GOVERNMENT FINANCE GROUP	2,675.00	P
02/13/2015	R	32607	PATRICIA WILKINSON	44.80	P
02/13/2015	R	32608	PETTY CASH REIMBURSEMENT	435.35	P
02/13/2015	R	32609	SOUTH LAKE REFUSE COMPANY	169.62	P
02/13/2015	R	32610	SPECIAL DISTRICT RISK MANAGEMENT	23,563.02	P
02/13/2015	R	32611	SPECIALIZED UTILITY SERVICES	3,100.00	P
02/13/2015	R	32612	TELSTAR INSTRUMENTS, INC	648.96	P
02/13/2015	R	32613	USA BLUE BOOK	323.73	P
02/20/2015	R	32614	GIBBS, THOMAS R	118.69	P
02/20/2015	R	32615	ADVANCED ELECTRONIC SECURITY SYST	264.00	P
02/20/2015	R	32616	CALIFORNIA URBAN WATER	1,257.74	P
02/20/2015	R	32617	CARDMEMBER SERVICE	4,002.92	P
02/20/2015	R	32618	Data Flow	184.82	P
02/20/2015	R	32619	TYLER TECHNOLOGY	121.00	P
02/20/2015	R	32620	U S POSTMASTER	196.00	P
02/20/2015	R	32621	UPPER PUTAH CREEK WATERSHED	511.75	P
02/20/2015	R	32622	USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	101,300.43	P
02/20/2015	R	32623	ACTION SANITARY, INC.	100.00	P
02/20/2015	R	32624	ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES	2,151.00	P
02/20/2015	R	32625	ARMED FORCE PEST CONTROL, INC.	70.00	P
02/20/2015	R	32626	HARDESTER'S MARKETS & HARDWARE	31.12	P
02/20/2015	R	32627	POWER INDUSTRIES	30.93	P
02/20/2015	R	32628	SIERRA CHEMICAL CO.	564.45	P
02/20/2015	R	32629	TIRE PROS	848.63	P
02/20/2015	R	32630	USA BLUE BOOK	269.07	P
02/20/2015	R	32631	VERIZON WIRELESS	925.20	P
02/20/2015	R	32632	CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RE	7,710.20	P
02/20/2015	R	32633	STATE OF CALIFORNIA EDD	1,679.02	P
02/20/2015	R	32634	VARIABLE ANNUITY LIFE INSURANCE	100.00	P
02/27/2015	R	32635	ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES	568.00	P
02/27/2015	R	32636	PACE SUPPLY CORP	3,477.48	P
02/27/2015	R	32637	STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL	170.00	P
02/27/2015	R	32638	DENNIS WHITE	13.52	P
02/27/2015	R	32639	MICHELLE HAMILTON	625.00	P
02/27/2015	R	32640	REDFORD SERVICES	950.00	P
02/27/2015	R	32641	SPECIAL DISTRICT RISK MANAGEMENT	196.78	P
TOTAL				159,536.49	

PAYROLL:					
DATE	TYPE	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	STATUS
02/06/2015	MISC.		PAYROLL DIRECT DEPOSIT	21,492.17	p
02/20/2015	MISC.		PAYROLL DIRECT DEPOSIT	22,008.03	p
TOTAL				43,500.20	

CHECK TOTAL: 184,837.98
BANK-DRAFT TOTAL: 12,234.99
PAYROLL TOTAL: 43,500.20
240,573.17

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

DATE: March 17, 2015

AGENDA ITEM: Authorization for Board Member Attendance at May 5-8, 2015 ACWA Spring ACWA Conference in Sacramento, California

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Authorize Director Mirbegian to attend the May 5-8, 2015 ACWA Legislative Symposium on behalf of the District.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Approximately \$1,000. Sufficient funding is available in the Director Training accounts (120-5176 and 130-5176).

BACKGROUND:

The annual Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) spring conference will be held May 5-8 in Sacramento. Director Mirbegian is requesting Board authorization to attend the conference on behalf of the District.

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

PRICING REFERENCE SHEET



ACWA 2015 Spring Conference & Exhibition REGISTRATION, MEALS & HOTEL PRICING Sacramento Convention Center & Surrounding Hotels



Register online @ acwa.com

Regular registration and cancellation deadline is April 10, 2015 • 4:30 p.m. (PST)

NEW!! CREATE YOUR ACWA PORTAL PROFILE

You must have an ACWA portal profile in order to register for ACWA events through the new ACWA Member Portal. **If you haven't already, please be sure to create your profile at <https://portal.acwa.com>**

REGISTRATION FEES & OPTIONS	REGULAR	ONSITE
Advantage (For ACWA public agency members, affiliates & associates ONLY)	(ends 4/10/15)	
Full Conference Registration & Meals Package	\$695	Not Avail.
Full Conference Registration Only (meals sold separately)	\$535	\$560
One-Day Conference Registration (meals sold separately): Wednesday 5/6 -OR- Thursday 5/7	\$300	\$325
<i>Wednesday registration includes Welcome Reception on Tuesday evening. Thursday registration includes ability to purchase a ticket for Friday breakfast.</i>		
Standard (Applies to non-members of ACWA)		
Full Conference Registration Only (meals sold separately)	\$805	\$830
One-Day Conference Registration (meals sold separately): Wednesday 5/6 -OR- Thursday 5/7	\$450	\$475
<i>Wednesday registration includes Welcome Reception on Tuesday evening. Thursday registration includes ability to purchase a ticket for Friday breakfast.</i>		
Guest (Guest registration is not available to anyone with a professional reason to attend.)		
Guest Conference Registration (meals sold separately)	\$45	\$45

MEAL FUNCTIONS	REGULAR	ONSITE
Wednesday – May 6		
Opening Breakfast	\$45	\$50
Wednesday Luncheon	\$50	\$55
Thursday – May 7		
Networking Continental Breakfast	\$35	\$40
Thursday Luncheon	\$50	\$55
Thursday Dinner	\$65	\$70
Friday – May 8		
Friday Breakfast	\$45	\$50

HOTEL INFORMATION

Reservations will not be accepted until February 23

You must be registered for the ACWA conference in order to receive hotel reservation information and conference special room rate. Conference special rate is available February 23 – April 13, based on availability.

Special Hotel Rates

Hyatt Regency Sacramento Single/Double \$194
Subject to 12.00075% occupancy tax per room per night plus \$3 county tourism assessment fee.

Sheraton Grand Sacramento Single/Double \$194
Subject to 12.00075% occupancy tax per room per night plus \$3 county tourism assessment fee.

Important Dates:

For those **registering for conference prior to February 23**, hotel information will be provided via e-mail on February 23.

For those **registering for conference from February 23 to April 10**, your confirmation e-mail will include hotel reservation information and an opportunity to receive a conference special hotel rate.

Hotel Reservation Questions?

Email Joline Pudoff at jpudoff@visitsacramento.com

Questions? Contact us at 916.441.4545, toll free 888.666.2292.
Conference terms and conditions available at acwa.com in the event section.



ACWA 2015 Spring Conference & Exhibition

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

Sacramento, California

MAY
5-8
2015

ACWA/JPIA - MONDAY, MAY 4

8:30 – 10:00 AM

- Employee Benefits Program Committee Meeting

10:15 – 11:15 AM

- ACWA/JPIA Executive Committee

1:30 – 4:00 PM

- ACWA/JPIA Board of Directors

4:00 – 5:00 PM

- ACWA/JPIA Town Hall

5:00 – 6:00 PM

- ACWA/JPIA Reception

TUESDAY, MAY 5

8:00 AM – 6:00 PM

- Registration

8:30 – Noon

- ACWA/JPIA: Seminars

10:00 – 11:45 AM

- Water Management Committee
- Water Quality Committee

11:00 AM – Noon

- Outreach Task Force

Noon – 2:00 PM

- ACWA 101 & Luncheon
- Committee Lunch Break

1:00 – 1:30 PM

- Scholarship & Awards Subcommittee

1:00 – 2:45 PM

- Energy Committee
- Finance Committee
- Groundwater Committee

1:45 – 2:45 PM

- Social Media & Website Workgroup

2:00 – 4:00 PM

- SDFL Special District Administrator Certification Test

1:30 – 3:30 PM

- ACWA/JPIA: Sexual Harassment Prevention for Board Members & Managers (AB 1825)

3:00 – 4:45 PM

- Business Development Committee
- Communications Committee
- Federal Affairs Committee
- Local Government Committee
- Membership Committee

5:00 – 6:30 PM

- Welcome Reception in the Exhibit Hall

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6

7:30 AM – 5 PM

- Registration

8:00 – 9:45 AM

- Opening Breakfast *(Ticket Required)*

9:00 AM – Noon & 1:30 – 5:00 PM

- Exhibit Hall

10:00 – 11:30 AM

- Attorneys Program
- Communications Committee Program
- Energy Committee Program
- Exhibitor Technical Presentations
- Finance Program
- Human Resources Program
- Region Issue Forum
- Statewide Issue Forum

11:30 – 11:45 AM

- Prize Drawing in Exhibit Hall

11:45 AM – 1:45 PM

- General Session & Luncheon *(Ticket Required)*

2:00 – 3:15 PM

- Attorneys Program
- Finance Program
- Human Resources Program
- Local Government Program
- Region Program
- Town Hall
- Water Industry Trends Program

3:15 – 3:45 PM

- Cash Prize Drawing & Snack Break in Exhibit Hall

3:45 – 5:00 PM

- Aquatics Resources Subcommittee
- Energy Committee Program
- Exhibitor Technical Presentations
- Statewide Issue Forum
- Water Industry Trends Program

4:00 – 6:00 PM

- Legal Affairs Committee

5:30 – 7:00 PM

- CH2MHILL Hosted Reception

THURSDAY, MAY 7

7:30 AM – 4 PM

- Registration

7:00 AM – Noon

- Exhibit Hall

7:00 – 8:30 AM

- Networking Continental Breakfast *(Ticket Required)*

8:00 – 9:15 AM

- Headwaters Plenary Session

9:30 – 11:00 AM

- Attorneys Program
- Exhibitor Technical Presentations
- Finance Program
- Human Resources Program
- Region Issue Forum
- Statewide Issue Forum
- Water Industry Trends Program

9:30 – 11:45 AM

- Ethics Training (AB 1234)

11:00 – 11:30 AM

- Prize Drawings in Exhibit Hall

11:45 AM – 1:45 PM

- General Session & Luncheon *(Ticket Required)*

2:00 – 3:15 PM

- Attorneys Program
- Exhibitor Technical Presentations
- Federal Issues Forum
- Statewide Issue Forum
- Water Industry Trends Program

3:30 – 5 PM

- Regions 1 – 10
Membership Meetings

6:00 – 7:00 PM

- New Water Professionals Reception

7:00 – 9:30 PM

- Dinner & Entertainment *(Ticket Required)*

FRIDAY, MAY 8

8:00 – 9:30 AM

- Registration

8:30 – 10 AM

- ACWA's Hans Doe Past Presidents' Breakfast in Partnership with ACWA/JPIA *(Ticket Required)*

OTHER EVENTS

THURSDAY, MAY 7

6:45 – 8:30 AM

- San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Water Committee

All conference programs are subject to change.

Register online @ acwa.com

Regular registration and cancellation deadline is April 10, 2015 • 4:30 p.m. (PST)

WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR "ACWA ADVANTAGE" PRICING?

ACWA Advantage pricing is available to the following registrants:

- An officer or director of an ACWA member agency.
- A person directly employed by an ACWA public agency member, affiliate or associate organization. This does not include independent contractors, service providers, or third-party vendors.
- Any ACWA board member whose fee is paid for by member agency.
- Any state or federal administrative or legislative personnel in elected, appointed or staff positions.
- Staff of ACWA/JPIA and Water Education Foundation.
- Any individual or honorary life member of ACWA.

ONE-DAY REGISTRATION

By choosing a Wednesday registration, you are entitled to attend the Welcome Reception on Tuesday evening and all programs on Wednesday. By choosing a Thursday registration, you are entitled to attend all programs on Thursday and the capability to attend the Friday closing breakfast, with the purchase of a meal ticket.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION – *Become a Member & Save on ACWA Events*

If you are interested in learning more about becoming an Associate Friend of ACWA, contact Jacob Rowe at jacobr@acwa.com. For public agency membership, please contact Tiffany Giammona at tiffanyg@acwa.com.

CANCELLATIONS & CHANGES

All registration changes and cancellations must be made in writing by the event registration deadline. Valid cancellation requests will receive a refund of any registration fees paid minus a \$75 processing charge. For payments originally made by credit card, refunds can be issued back onto the credit card within 60 days. Otherwise, a refund will be issued by check. No refunds or registration changes will be granted after the registration deadline. Submit request in writing to Avon Alfaro at avona@acwa.com.

SUBSTITUTIONS

Event registrations are transferable from one participant to another within the same organization. Please submit your request in writing before the event registration deadline to Avon Alfaro at avona@acwa.com. Include the original registrant's name, the new person's name, title and email address with your request. After the registration deadline, substitutions will be handled on-site. Only one substitution is permitted per original registrant. The individual submitting the substitution request is responsible for all financial obligations (including any balance due) associated with the original registration. There is no fee to transfer an eligible registration.

SPECIAL REQUESTS & ACCOMMODATIONS

Special requests must be submitted in writing to Avon Alfaro at avona@acwa.com. Participants are encouraged to submit special requests as soon as possible.

If you have a disability that requires an accommodation, please contact Avon Alfaro at avona@acwa.com or call toll free at (888) 666-2292 to discuss your needs.

REFUNDS

Except as otherwise provided in this document, all payments and fees are nonrefundable after the registration deadline.

MEAL TICKETS

After registration deadline, meal tickets are not eligible for exchange, refund or credit.

NONATTENDANCE

Registrants who fail to attend the event, in part or in whole, are not eligible for a refund or credit and will be billed for any balance due.

GUEST REGISTRATION

Guest registration is available to a spouse, companion or guest of an ACWA event registrant. Guest registration is not available to any employees of a public agency, associate or affiliate/mutual water company. Guest registration is also not available to anyone with a professional reason to attend for purposes of learning or business. The guest registration includes admission to the Exhibit Hall, the opening reception and the ability to purchase meal tickets and attend meal functions. **Guest registrants are not eligible for cash or prize drawings.**

Questions? Contact us at 916.441.4545, toll free 888.666.2292.

ACWA's 2015 Legislative Symposium at the Sacramento Convention Center focused on key water issues the legislature will address in this legislative session. The most provocative topics addressed were the streamlining of groundwater rights adjudication process and possible changes to proposition 218.

The first panel explored opportunities for streamlining the adjudication process which currently takes years (often decades) to complete. Eric Garner, Attorney for Best, Best & Krieger, was the moderator.

Gordon Burns, Undersecretary for the Cal EPA, said that though no specific recommendations have been developed by the Brown Administration, they are committed to making the process more cost effective, fair, and in harmony with the SGMA (Sustainable Groundwater Management Act) as well as the principles of the Governor's Water Action Plan.

Jack Rice, Associate Counsel for the California Farm Bureau Federation, was clear that, "We don't want the adjudication process to become a disruption of SGMA."

Senator Pavely, the third panelist, was unable to participate; however, her legislative aid filled in reaffirming the Senator's commitment to completing the streamlining process.

If one were to rank the progress of this initiative in issue resolution stages (storming, forming, norming) the process is clearly in the storming stage. None of the panelists, Administrative, Legislative or Agency representatives, were able to offer any substantive direction.

In fairness to the panelists the issue is complex and laced with difficult hurdles to overcome:

- Defining the role of the St. Water Resources Control Board in an adjudicated basin especially if that basin is on probation for non-compliance with SGMA;
- Defining the boundaries of adjudicated basins which support multiple agencies
- Reconciling the court's definition of "safe yield" with the SGMA's definition of "sustainable yield"
- Considering Tribal interests
- Considering "unexercised" rights – are they still maintained?
- Rights are murky at best in most rural basins – how are they to be addressed?

Senator Pavley has introduced SB226 which deals with basin boundaries. Her aide was quick to point out that this bill is meant to be a "conversation starter" and would likely change over time.

Kathy Cole, Vice Chair of ACWA's State Legislative Committee representing the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, moderated a panel on proposed changes to Proposition 218.

The issue is that many agencies lack the revenue to pursue stormwater projects and Prop 218 has the potential to impede the pursuit of those projects since it requires the funding stream to be put to the voters. Stakeholders are proposing a reform to 218 that would add stormwater to the list of exemptions from 218 requirements. Others are suggesting that exemptions should be made for programs which would allow assistance to ratepayers who can't pay their water bills.

The panelists were Justin Milan, representing EcoConsult (Heal the Bay), Jason Wright, representing the League of California Cities, and Omar Carrillo, representing Community Water Center.

Environmental Community stressed:

- Green engineering
- Rainwater capture
- Stormwater as an asset rather than a liability

Current court cases were cited; however the real passion in the discussion was with rate-payer assistance programs especially in disadvantaged communities. Audience members from small, rural communities were the most vocal with questions and comments.

The final program segment was an interview session with Marc Levine (D) San Rafael, Chair of the Assembly Parks and Wildlife Committee and his Vice Chair, Frank Bigelow (R) O'Neals. The focus of their comments was the implementation of the water bond, Prop 1. They cautioned agencies to ensure that the funds are "spent wisely, efficiently and effectively" within the intent of the law. Levine repeated his advice to agencies, "Make the case early that your project is the best project" in seeking Prop 1 funding. Though the content was lackluster, the panelists were engaging.

Submitted by
Linda Herndon, Director
Hidden Valley Lake CSD



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: March 11, 2015
RE: General Manager's Monthly Report

Drought update

Despite below average rainfall and runoff, groundwater elevations in the District's municipal wells are currently on par with historic averages for the month of March (see attached chart). Here in northwestern California, where nearly all of the precipitation occurs as rain, most water supply reservoirs are at or near capacity. The situation is much different in the Central Valley and Sierra mountains. A "tale of two cities" is developing. One portion of the State continues to exhibit severe drought, while water supply conditions in the other albeit smaller portion of the State have improved substantially, at least in the short term.

State regulators are once again poised to adopt drought-related emergency regulations and early indications are that these regulations will apply statewide. The growing concern, at least among water managers in northwestern California, is that the statewide "one size fits all" approach will create unnecessary economic harm to those entities that have adequate water supplies. On March 17, 2015 the State Water Resources Control Board will consider extending and possibly expanding statewide mandatory water use restrictions. Water right curtailment notices for at least portions of the Sacramento-San Joaquin drainage are likely to be issued this spring.

Petition for Change

On March 9, 2015 staff and the District's water right consultants met with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to discuss alternatives to the current Putah Creek supplemental release term in the District's appropriative water right license and permit. The District is seeking to have this term eliminated due in part to the marginal ecological benefits the supplemental releases provide. Other options, such as physical habitat improvements, are under consideration. The District is seeking CDFW concurrence before finalizing the "project description" of the forthcoming Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Petition for Change.



Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District

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

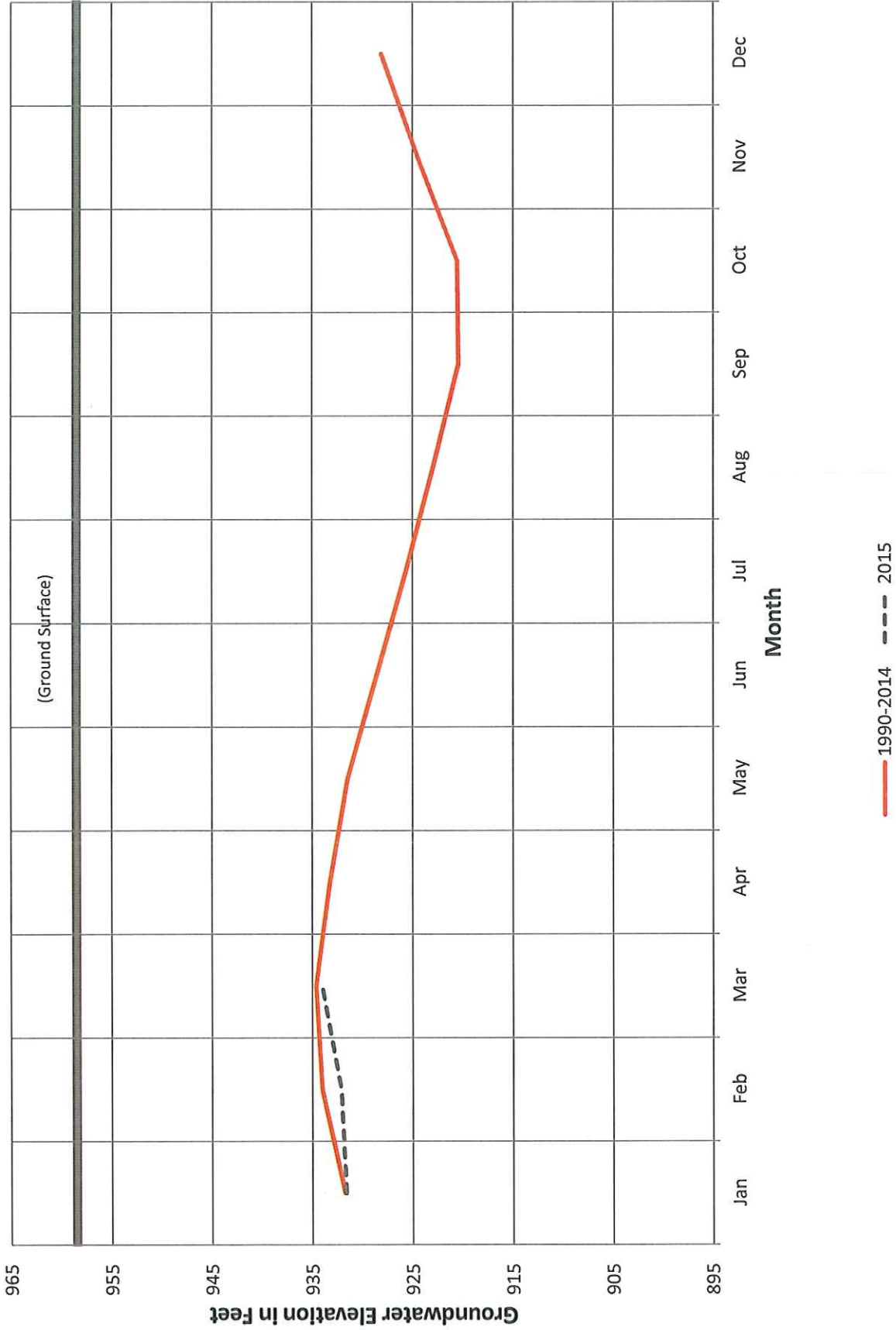
Water Hookup Moratorium

The big news is that Unit 4 and Unit 5 of the District, which are served water diverted pursuant to riparian water rights, are no longer subject to the water hookup moratorium. Between the two units, there are approximately 200 lots now available for development. This item has been agendized for further discussion on March 17.

Hexavalent Chromium

The practical implications of the new hexavalent chromium drinking water standard, and more specifically the time and money required to achieve compliance, are beginning to catch legislator's attention. Senate Bill 385, which was introduced in late February, would provide, with certain caveats, a five-year extension of time for municipal water purveyors to achieve compliance. In some instances five years may not be enough. This item has also been agendized for further discussion on March 17.

Average Groundwater Elevations at HVLCS D Wells





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: Roland Sanford

From: Tami Ipsen

Date: February 23, 2015

RE: Lien update

Below is a historical chart exemplifying the liens and the lien release amounts that were filed or paid annually. Most of the outstanding balance of \$2,526.17 was filed in the later part of 2014 with the exception of \$397.56 from 2012.

Year	Total Liens Per Year	paid liens	outstanding liens as of 12/31/2014
2008	\$ 9,124.29	\$ 9,124.29	\$ -
2009	\$ 15,820.49	\$ 15,820.49	\$ -
2010	\$ 12,178.30	\$ 12,178.30	\$ -
2011	\$ 10,800.39	\$ 10,800.39	\$ -
2012	\$ 6,300.42	\$ 5,902.86	\$ 397.56
2013	\$ 3,009.60	\$ 3,009.60	\$ -
2014	\$ 4,608.38	\$ 2,479.77	\$ 2,128.61
Totals	\$ 61,841.87	\$ 59,315.70	\$ 2,526.17

HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

FEBRUARY 2015

FINANCIAL REPORT





HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

FEBRUARY 2015

Financial Report

REVENUE & EXPENSE SEWER REPORT

2/1/2015-2/28/2015

120-SEWER ENTERPRISE FUND FINANCIAL SUMMARY	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
TOTAL REVENUE	1,006,300.00	148,242.89	683,567.39	322,732.61	67.93

EXPENDITURE SUMMARY					
NON-DEPARTMENTAL	350,606.00	17,285.90	303,030.21	47,575.79	86.43
ADMINISTRATION	312,539.00	26,588.58	231,234.56	81,304.44	73.99
FIELD	299,954.00	22,241.03	169,886.77	130,067.23	56.64
DIRECTORS	43,201.00	3,233.06	24,122.87	19,078.13	55.84
TOTAL	1,006,300.00	69,348.57	728,274.41	278,025.59	72.37

REVENUES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
120-4020 PERMIT & INSPECTION FEES	300	0	100	200	33.33
120-4045 AVAILABILITY FEES	10,200.00	0	3,882.21	6,317.79	38.06
120-4050 SALES OF RECLAIMED WATER	95,000.00	0	60,306.91	34,693.09	63.48
120-4111 COMM SEWER USE	18,400.00	1,677.02	13,416.16	4,983.84	72.91
120-4112 GOV'T SEWER USE	600	50.18	401.44	198.56	66.91
120-4116 SEWER USE CHARGES	862,000.00	144,982.13	584,382.81	277,617.19	67.79
120-4210 LATE FEE	15,500.00	3,145.27	12,478.57	3,021.43	80.51
120-4300 MISC INCOME	100	2.51	613.76	-513.76	613.76
120-4505 LEASE INCOME	4,200.00	-1,614.22	-105.59	4,305.59	-2.51
120-4550 INTEREST INCOME	0	0	126.64	-126.64	0
120-4580 TRANSFERS IN	0	0	7,964.48	-7,964.48	0
TOTAL	1,006,300.00	148,242.89	683,567.39	322,732.61	67.93

NON-DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
120-5-00-5024 WORKERS' COMP INSURANCE	4,815.00	0	9,629.00	-4,814.00	199.98
120-5-00-5025 RETIREE HEALTH BENEFITS	5,027.00	-556.41	3,254.42	1,772.58	64.74
120-5-00-5060 GASOLINE, OIL & FUEL	14,200.00	247.04	5,763.08	8,436.92	40.59
120-5-00-5061 VEHICLE MAINT	10,357.00	424.32	8,807.52	1,549.48	85.04
120-5-00-5062 TAXES & LIC	1,100.00	0	235.47	864.53	21.41
120-5-00-5074 INSURANCE	16,285.00	16.5	16.5	16,268.50	0.1
120-5-00-5075 BANK FEES	7,000.00	748.96	5,951.12	1,048.88	85.02
120-5-00-5080 MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTIONS	6,000.00	0	3,779.63	2,220.37	62.99
120-5-00-5092 POSTAGE & SHIPPING	1,500.00	101.46	861.92	638.08	57.46
120-5-00-5110 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	36,210.00	2,332.20	41,429.12	-5,219.12	114.41
120-5-00-5121 LEGAL SERVICES	12,500.00	632	4,308.48	8,191.52	34.47
120-5-00-5122 ENGINEERING SERVICES	15,000.00	3,695.50	30,283.64	-15,283.64	201.89
120-5-00-5123 OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	27,750.00	3,214.50	48,753.60	-21,003.60	175.69
120-5-00-5130 PRINTING & PUBLICATION	500	0	390.46	109.54	78.09
120-5-00-5135 NEWSLETTER	1,000.00	0	0	1,000.00	0
120-5-00-5145 EQUIPMENT RENTAL	0	0	827.86	-827.86	0
120-5-00-5148 OPERATING SUPPLIES	12,000.00	375.77	8,120.19	3,879.81	67.67
120-5-00-5150 REPAIR & REPLACE	50,452.00	1,164.16	29,657.24	20,794.76	58.78
120-5-00-5155 MAINT BLDG & GROUNDS	5,300.00	244.94	4,401.30	898.7	83.04
120-5-00-5156 CUSTODIAL SERVICES	9,450.00	787.5	6,806.25	2,643.75	72.02
120-5-00-5157 SECURITY	2,000.00	132	264	1,736.00	13.2
120-5-00-5160 SLUDGE DISPOSAL	23,000.00	0	11,423.45	11,576.55	49.67
120-5-00-5191 TELEPHONE	9,000.00	785.65	4,528.00	4,472.00	50.31
120-5-00-5192 ELECTRICITY	18,400.00	0	10,193.16	8,206.84	55.4
120-5-00-5193 OTHER UTILITIES	1,800.00	84.81	1,668.82	131.18	92.71
120-5-00-5195 ENV/MONITORING	25,000.00	2,691.00	23,449.16	1,550.84	93.8
120-5-00-5196 RISK MANAGEMENT	17,800.00	0	250	17,550.00	1.4
120-5-00-5198 ANNUAL OPERATING FEES	3,000.00	0	872	2,128.00	29.07
120-5-00-5310 EQUIPMENT - FIELD	1,000.00	0	961.13	38.87	96.11
120-5-00-5311 EQUIPMENT - OFFICE	2,800.00	0	1,063.28	1,736.72	37.97
120-5-00-5312 TOOLS - FIELD	1,100.00	0	412.09	687.91	37.46
120-5-00-5315 SAFETY EQUIPMENT	4,100.00	0	775.32	3,324.68	18.91
120-5-00-5510 SEWER OUTREACH	5,000.00	0	0	5,000.00	0
120-5-00-5545 RECORDING FEES	160	164	218	-58	136.25
120-5-00-5590 NON-OPERATING OTHER	0	0	33,675.00	-33,675.00	0
TOTAL	350,606.00	17,285.90	303,030.21	47,575.79	86.43

ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
120-5-10-5010 SALARIES & WAGES	205,456.00	19,073.10	158,791.05	46,664.95	77.29
120-5-10-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	55,100.00	3,931.77	37,576.04	17,523.96	68.2
120-5-10-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	41,013.00	3,050.57	25,538.05	15,474.95	62.27
120-5-10-5063 CERTIFICATIONS	20	0	0	20	0
120-5-10-5090 OFFICE SUPPLIES	6,200.00	478.69	4,121.07	2,078.93	66.47
120-5-10-5170 TRAVEL MILEAGE	350	31.35	1,054.77	-704.77	301.36
120-5-10-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	3,900.00	23.1	3,997.66	-97.66	102.5
120-5-10-5179 ADM MISC EXPENSES	500	0	155.92	344.08	31.18
TOTAL	312,539.00	26,588.58	231,234.56	81,304.44	73.99

FIELD EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
120-5-30-5010 SALARIES & WAGES	213,757.00	12,168.61	110,408.34	103,348.66	51.65
120-5-30-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	44,068.00	4,533.61	35,631.45	8,436.55	80.86
120-5-30-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	36,249.00	1,839.25	17,713.86	18,535.14	48.87
120-5-30-5022 CLOTHING ALLOWANCE	2,000.00	802.95	1,474.28	525.72	73.71
120-5-30-5063 CERTIFICATIONS	780	170	170	610	21.79
120-5-30-5090 OFFICE SUPPLIES	400	0	924.84	-524.84	231.21
120-5-30-5170 TRAVEL MILEAGE	600	28.37	60.34	539.66	10.06
120-5-30-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	2,100.00	2,698.24	3,503.66	-1,403.66	166.84
TOTAL	299,954.00	22,241.03	169,886.77	130,067.23	56.64

DIRECTORS EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
120-5-40-5010 DIRECTORS COMPENSATION	1,170.00	96.88	775.04	394.96	66.24
120-5-40-5020 DIRECTOR BENEFITS	230	1.54	7.7	222.3	3.35
120-5-40-5030 DIRECTOR HEALTH BENEFITS	40,851.00	3,020.22	23,212.00	17,639.00	56.82
120-5-40-5170 TRAVEL MILEAGE	150	0	13.71	136.29	9.14
120-5-40-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	600	0	0	600	0
120-5-40-5176 DIRECTOR TRAINING	200	114.42	114.42	85.58	57.21
TOTAL	43,201.00	3,233.06	24,122.87	19,078.13	55.84



HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

FEBRUARY 2015

Financial Report

REVENUE & EXPENSE WATER REPORT

2/1/2015-2/28/2015

130-WATER ENTERPRISE FUND FINANCIAL SUMMARY	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
ALL REVENUE	1,134,100.00	150,791.50	729,940.28	404,159.72	64.36

EXPENDITURE SUMMARY					
NON-DEPARTMENTAL	641,637.00	13,821.93	356,115.77	285,521.23	55.50
ADMINISTRATION	335,979.00	26,700.67	230,136.19	105,842.81	68.50
FIELD	302,954.00	23,335.67	179,228.14	123,725.86	59.16
DIRECTORS	46,201.00	3,393.19	24,542.00	21,659.00	53.12
TOTAL	1,326,771.00	67,251.46	790,022.10	536,748.90	59.54

REVENUES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-4035 RECONNECT FEE	10,000.00	1,610.00	9,080.00	920.00	90.80
130-4039 WATER METER INST	300.00	-	200.00	100.00	66.67
130-4040 RECORDING FEE	100.00	20.00	90.00	10.00	90.00
130-4045 AVAILABILITY FEES	40,000.00	-	15,941.79	24,058.21	39.85
130-4110 COMM WATER USE	14,000.00	1,151.03	9,208.24	4,791.76	65.77
130-4112 GOV'T WATER USE	800.00	74.26	594.08	205.92	74.26
130-4115 WATER USE	863,000.00	139,678.00	562,186.43	300,813.57	65.14
130-4117 WATER OVERAGE FEE	167,000.00	2,878.76	88,260.44	78,739.56	52.85
130-4118 WATER OVERAGE COMM	11,000.00	989.63	14,088.45	(3,088.45)	128.08
130-4210 LATE FEE	22,000.00	3,901.95	16,833.92	5,166.08	76.52
130-4215 RETURNED CHECK FEE	800.00	75.00	500.00	300.00	62.50
130-4300 MISC INCOME	100.00	(71.75)	858.69	(758.69)	858.69
130-4505 LEASE INCOME	4,200.00	484.62	3,822.19	377.81	91.00
130-4550 INTEREST INCOME	800.00	-	311.57	488.43	38.95
130-4580 TRANSFER IN	-	-	7,964.48	(7,964.48)	-
TOTAL	1,134,100.00	150,791.50	729,940.28	404,159.72	64.36

NON-DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-5-00-5024 WORKERS' COMP INSURANCE	4,815.00	-	9,629.00	(4,814.00)	199.98
130-5-00-5025 RETIREE HEALTH BENEFITS	5,027.00	556.41	3,562.12	1,464.88	70.86
130-5-00-5060 GASOLINE, OIL & FUEL	12,500.00	247.03	5,762.95	6,737.05	46.10
130-5-00-5061 VEHICLE MAINT	12,500.00	424.31	2,962.67	9,537.33	23.70
130-5-00-5062 TAXES & LIC	1,600.00	-	759.95	840.05	47.50
130-5-00-5074 INSURANCE	16,285.00	16.50	16.50	16,268.50	0.10
130-5-00-5075 BANK FEES	7,000.00	742.94	5,944.98	1,055.02	84.93
130-5-00-5080 MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTION	17,200.00	1,257.74	14,752.36	2,447.64	85.77
130-5-00-5092 POSTAGE & SHIPPING	1,500.00	101.47	861.91	638.09	57.46
130-5-00-5110 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	49,650.00	2,332.21	45,698.16	3,951.84	92.04
130-5-00-5121 LEGAL SERVICES	12,500.00	282.00	4,147.48	8,352.52	33.18
130-5-00-5122 ENGINEERING SERVICES	15,000.00	-	17,342.79	(2,342.79)	115.62
130-5-00-5123 OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVIC	144,750.00	(1,761.26)	66,790.32	77,959.68	46.14
130-5-00-5124 WATER RIGHTS	10,000.00	889.75	3,963.21	6,036.79	39.63
130-5-00-5130 PRINTING & PUBLICATION	500.00	-	832.67	(332.67)	166.53
130-5-00-5135 NEWSLETTER	1,000.00	-	-	1,000.00	-
130-5-00-5148 OPERATING SUPPLIES	10,000.00	375.76	411.19	9,588.81	4.11
130-5-00-5150 REPAIR & REPLACE	52,000.00	3,977.17	26,841.29	25,158.71	51.62
130-5-00-5155 MAINT BLDG & GROUNDS	5,300.00	244.94	5,974.28	(674.28)	112.72
130-5-00-5156 CUSTODIAL SERVICES	9,450.00	787.50	7,368.75	2,081.25	77.98
130-5-00-5157 SECURITY	2,000.00	132.00	264.00	1,736.00	13.20
130-5-00-5191 TELEPHONE	9,000.00	785.65	4,527.97	4,472.03	50.31
130-5-00-5192 ELECTRICITY	165,000.00	-	94,301.19	70,698.81	57.15
130-5-00-5193 OTHER UTILITIES	1,800.00	84.81	1,668.80	131.20	92.71
130-5-00-5195 ENV/MONITORING	25,000.00	1,981.00	6,031.81	18,968.19	24.13
130-5-00-5196 RISK MANAGEMENT	-	-	250.00	(250.00)	-
130-5-00-5198 ANNUAL OPERATING FEES	27,000.00	-	17,164.96	9,835.04	63.57
130-5-00-5310 EQUIPMENT - FIELD	1,000.00	-	961.13	38.87	96.11
130-5-00-5311 EQUIPMENT - OFFICE	2,200.00	-	1,063.28	1,136.72	48.33
130-5-00-5312 TOOLS - FIELD	800.00	-	335.98	464.02	42.00
130-5-00-5315 SAFETY EQUIPMENT	4,100.00	-	683.98	3,416.02	16.68
130-5-00-5505 WATER CONSERVATION	15,000.00	200.00	5,022.09	9,977.91	33.48
130-5-00-5545 RECORDING FEES	160.00	164.00	218.00	(58.00)	136.25
TOTAL	641,637.00	13,821.93	356,115.77	285,521.23	55.50

ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-5-10-5010 SALARIES & WAGES	227,796.00	19,073.03	157,352.99	70,443.01	69.08
130-5-10-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	55,100.00	3,931.69	37,544.50	17,555.50	68.14
130-5-10-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	41,013.00	3,050.52	24,627.78	16,385.22	60.05
130-5-10-5063 CERTIFICATIONS	20.00	-	-	20.00	-
130-5-10-5090 OFFICE SUPPLIES	6,200.00	478.72	4,120.81	2,079.19	66.46
130-5-10-5170 TRAVEL MILEAGE	550.00	143.60	1,413.68	(863.68)	257.03
130-5-10-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	4,800.00	23.11	4,920.54	(120.54)	102.51
130-5-10-5179 ADM MISC EXPENSES	500.00	-	155.89	344.11	31.18
TOTAL	335,979.00	26,700.67	230,136.19	105,842.81	68.50

FIELD EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-5-30-5010 SALARIES & WAGES	216,757.00	15,369.50	121,018.78	95,738.22	55.83
130-5-30-5020 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	44,068.00	4,548.44	35,301.50	8,766.50	80.11
130-5-30-5021 RETIREMENT BENEFITS	36,249.00	2,514.39	20,091.94	16,157.06	55.43
130-5-30-5022 CLOTHING ALLOWANCE	2,000.00	802.95	1,474.25	525.75	73.71
130-5-30-5063 CERTIFICATIONS	780.00	60.00	240.00	540.00	30.77
130-5-30-5090 OFFICE SUPPLIES	400.00	-	924.82	(524.82)	231.21
130-5-30-5170 TRAVEL MILEAGE	600.00	28.39	60.35	539.65	10.06
130-5-30-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	2,100.00	12.00	116.50	1,983.50	5.55
TOTAL	302,954.00	23,335.67	179,228.14	123,725.86	59.16

DIRECTORS EXPENDITURES	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
130-5-40-5010 DIRECTORS COMPENSATION	3,000.00	118.42	947.36	2,052.64	31.58
130-5-40-5020 DIRECTOR BENEFITS	230.00	1.86	9.30	220.70	4.04
130-5-40-5030 DIRECTOR HEALTH BENEFITS	42,021.00	3,020.22	23,183.72	18,837.28	55.17
130-5-40-5170 TRAVEL MILEAGE	150.00	138.26	287.19	(137.19)	191.46
130-5-40-5175 EDUCATION / SEMINARS	600.00	-	-	600.00	-
130-5-40-5176 DIRECTOR TRAINING	200.00	114.43	114.43	85.57	57.22
TOTAL	46,201.00	3,393.19	24,542.00	21,659.00	53.12



HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

February 2015
FINANCIAL REPORT

POOLED CASH
AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2015

Beginning Balance	192,015.31
Cash Receipts	
Deposit	158,733.08
Transfers	0.00
Total Receipts	158,733.08
Cash Disbursements	
Accounts Payable	197,072.97
Payroll	43,500.19
Bank Fees	1,491.90
Total Disbursements	242,065.06
Ending Balance	108,683.33

TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS

AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2014

Fund		LAIF	Money Mkt	Total	G/L Bal
120	Sewer Operating Fund	66,945.81	26,942.92	93,888.73	93,888.73
130	Water Operating Fund	222,905.98	11,137.61	234,043.64	234,043.64
215	1995-2 Redemption	238,291.12	103,840.62	342,131.74	342,131.74
217	State Revolving Loan Sewer	158,721.29	552,921.03	681,642.32	681,642.32
218	CIEDB Redemption	11,454.01	(161,175.08)	(149,721.07)	(149,721.07)
219	USDARUS Solar Loan (Sewer)	815.18	53,876.25	54,691.43	54,691.43
313	Wastewater Cap Fac Reserved	431,878.98	33,522.29	465,401.27	465,401.27
314	Wastewater Cap Fac Unrestricted	53,686.85	121,932.56	175,619.41	175,619.41
320	Water Capital Fund	-	-	-	-
350	CIEDB Loan Reserve	170,324.37	-	170,324.37	170,324.37
711	Bond Administration	27,014.85	14,406.69	41,421.54	41,421.54
TOTAL		1,382,038.44	792,668.93	2,144,707.42	2,144,707.42



HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

**FEBRUARY 2015
FINANCIAL REPORT**

**CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
2014-2015 BUDGET**

Sewer	Budget	Yr to Date Actual
Video Inspections of Sewer Laterals	35,000	-
Repair Sewer Lateral Leaks	35,000	-
Prepare Sewer Capital Improvement Plan	20,000	6,901.51
Install Security Fencing at Lift Station 1 & 4	10,000	-
Field Laptop (non-budget)	(1,522)	1,522.23
SCADA Computer (non-budget)	(6,442)	6,442.25
Total	98,478	14,865.99

Water	Budget	Yr to Date Actuals
Field Laptop (non-budget)	(1,522)	1,522.23
SCADA Computer (non-budget)	(6,442)	6,442.25
Total	(7,964)	7,964.48

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

DATE: March 17, 2015

AGENDA ITEM: Discussion and Possible Action: Designation of two District representatives to HVLCSO/HVLA Lake Committee for 2015 calendar year

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Appoint two District representatives to the HVLCSO/HVLA Lake Committee for the 2015 calendar year.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

None

BACKGROUND:

The dam and property encompassing Hidden Valley Lake are owned by HVLA. However, the water rights associated with the water stored in Hidden Valley Lake belong to the District. Accordingly, the two organizations have a common interest in the operation of the facility – as articulated in the Lake Agreement (aka Water Use Agreement) between the two organizations.

Each year the HVLCSO/HVLA Lake Committee meets to review the Lake Agreement (copy of current agreement attached) and to discuss other matters pertaining to lake operations, such as aquatic weed abatement. In addition to ongoing aquatic weed abatement activities, the HVLA is formulating a plan for sediment removal, which will require close coordination with the District. 2015 is likely to be a busy year for the HVLCSO/HVLA Lake Committee.

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

WATER USE AGREEMENT

THIS WATER USE AGREEMENT ("Agreement") is between the HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT ("District") and the HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE ASSOCIATION ("Association") concerning rights to and use of Hidden Valley Lake and its shoreline ("Lake").

RECITALS

- A. District holds appropriate water rights pursuant to License 9674 (Application 22033) ("License"), issued by the State Water Resources Control Board, to divert and store water for recreational, wildlife enhancement and fire protection purposes; and
- B. Association holds fee title to the land underlying Lake, subject to an easement authorizing District to flood said lands with water diverted and stored to the License; and
- C. District and Association desire to formalize their respective rights and responsibilities related to use of the Lake, and to ensure that the Lake remains a secure and safe water resource for the District and Association.

Now, therefore, District and Association hereby agree as follows:

1. Association Use of Lake

Association shall have the right to enter upon and use Lake for recreational and maintenance purposes under the terms and conditions provided herein and subject to the District's use of water pursuant to License.

2. Compensation

Association shall pay to the District the sum of one dollar (\$1.00) for each year or any part thereof for the rights authorized under this agreement. Said sum shall be due upon execution of this agreement by both parties. In addition, Association shall be responsible for all costs of maintaining the Lake, access thereto in suitable condition for recreational and maintenance uses, including all costs associated with any treatment of the Lake with aquatic pesticides unless otherwise agreed to by both parties.

3. Compliance with Law

a. In exercising its rights under this agreement, Association shall comply with all applicable requirements of federal and state laws and regulations and county ordinances.

b. Association shall provide the District advance notice of any maintenance work proposed to be conducted at the Lake, including the date and

time such work is scheduled and the name of the firm and/or individual performing such work which could impact any state and federal regulations.

c. District hereby appoints Association to be the agent of the District for application of aquatic pesticides to the Lake, provided that such application is consistent with and complies with all state and federal regulations.

d. Association shall provide District with copies of all documentation it submits to governmental agencies regulating the Lake and its use, and provide District an opportunity to review and comment thereon in advance of its submission, to the extent maximally practicable.

4. Reservation of District's Right to Use Lake Water

Notwithstanding the rights granted Association under this Agreement, District shall retain the right to utilize any and all water in the Lake to the extent it determines, in its sole discretion, that such use is necessary to meet emergency situations and conditions. Association shall ensure that access routes to the Lake are maintained in such a condition that emergency vehicles have full access thereto.

5. Meetings

a. Annual Meeting to Review Water Use Agreement - Representatives of Association and District shall meet at least once per calendar year in the first quarter to review and discuss the terms of the Agreement, and issues related to Lake use and management.

b. Quarterly Meetings to Review Operations and Maintenance Activities - Representatives of Association and District shall meet at least quarterly to review and discuss issues related to lake operations and maintenance activities.

6. Indemnification

Association shall indemnify and hold harmless, and when requested by the District to do so, defend the District, its directors and employees from any and all claims, demands or charges and from any loss or liability including attorney's fees and expenses of litigation arising out of the Association's negligent or intentional acts including negligent errors or omissions, violations of laws, willful misconduct or fraudulent representations or concealment by the Association, its officers, employees, agents or licensees arising out of this Agreement, excepting and excluding liability damages or charges caused by reason of the sole negligence of the District or the willful misconduct or fraudulent representation or concealment by the District, its directors, volunteers, employees or independent contractors.

7. Insurance

The Association shall maintain for the entire duration of this contract such commercial general liability and automobile liability insurance as shall protect the District and its directors from claims which may arise from the Association's obligations or rights under this Agreement. The amount of

commercial general liability insurance will not be less than \$2,000,000 combined single limit per occurrence coverage for bodily and personal injury and property damage, and \$2,000,000 general aggregate. The amount of Automobile Liability insurance will not be less than \$1,000,000 Combined Single Limit per occurrence. The Association shall provide District with a certificate of insurance and an additional insured endorsement for its commercial general liability and automobile liability policies, and it shall name the District as an additional insured.

8. Litigation Costs

Should litigation be necessary to enforce any terms or provisions of this contract or to collect any portion of the amount payable under this contract, litigation and collection expenses, witness fees, court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees shall be paid to the prevailing party in the amounts set by the court.

9. Effective Term

This agreement shall become effective upon the execution by both parties, and be effective for one year unless renewed, or sooner terminated by either party. Renewal of this agreement for successive one-year terms shall be automatic upon payment by Association of a renewal fee of one dollar (\$1), which shall cover compensation for the next ensuing year.

10. Termination

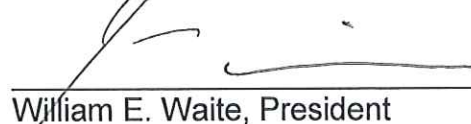
This agreement may be terminated by either party for any cause upon 60 days written notice given to the other.

Executed on this 18th day of March, 2014,

HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT


Judy Mirbegan, Board President 03-18-14
Date

HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE ASSOCIATION


William E. Waite, President MARCH 6, 2014
Date

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

DATE: March 17, 2015

AGENDA ITEM: Discussion and Possible Action: Status of new water hook up moratorium (HVLCSO Compliance Order No. 02_03_14R_004)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

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

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

None

BACKGROUND:

On February 27, 2015 the State Water Resources Control Board’s Division of Drinking Water (Division) amended Compliance Order Number 02_03_14R_004 to exclude those portions of the District (Unit 4 and Unit 5) whose water demands are fully satisfied via a Riparian water right claim (see attached copy of Amendment Number 1). The Division’s acknowledgement that areas served pursuant to a Riparian water right claim – as opposed to an Appropriative water right claim – is significant and a major step toward the complete rescission of Compliance Order Number 02_03_14R_004. Staff will summarize the status of the water hook up moratorium and ongoing efforts to rescind Compliance Order Number 02_03_14R_004.

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

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CALIFORNIA
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER

TO: HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Attn: ROLAND SANFORD, GENERAL MANAGER
19400 HARTMANN ROAD
HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE, CA 95467-8371

AMENDMENT No. 1 TO COMPLIANCE ORDER NO. 02_03_14R_004
DATED February 27, 2015

The State Water Resources Control Board (hereinafter "Board"), acting by and through its Division of Drinking Water (hereinafter "Division") and the Deputy Director for the Division (hereinafter "Deputy Director"), hereby issues this Amendment No. 1 to Compliance Order 02_03_14R_004 (hereinafter "Amendment No. 1).

The Board issued Compliance Order 02_03_14R_004 (hereinafter "Order") to Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District (hereinafter "System") on or about October 17, 2014. This order was issued as a result of the Board's Division of Water Rights issuing, on May 27 and 29, 2014, curtailment notices to certain

Amendment No. 1 to Compliance Order No.02_03_14R_004

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junior water right holders in the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River watersheds. By means of the curtailment notice, the System was notified "of the need to immediately stop diverting under [the System's] post-1914 water rights...."

The System submitted documentation to the Board on February 10, 2015 demonstrating that the lots which are contained within Units 4 and 5 of the its service area have riparian water rights to Putah Creek. Based on the documentation submitted, the Board has made the determination that the System has a reliable source of supply for Units 4 and 5 that is not subject to the curtailment notice issued to the System.

The Board hereby amends the Order as follows:

A) The System is further directed as follows:

DIRECTIVES

A-1 Notwithstanding Directives 1 and 3, the System may make new service connections in Units 4 and 5 so long as the source of supply for said new connections is from the water source to which the lot has a riparian right.

A-2 Within 30 days after a new service connection is physically constructed in Unit 4 or Unit 5, the System shall submit to the Division the following information: the date the connection was installed, the street address and parcel number of the lot at which the service connection was installed, and a map of the unit in which the new service connection is located that identifies the location of the lot at which it was installed.

Amendment No. 1 to Compliance Order No.02_03_14R_004

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Except as amended herein, all other terms of Compliance Order No.
02_03_14R_004, remain in full force and effect.

Bruce H. Burton

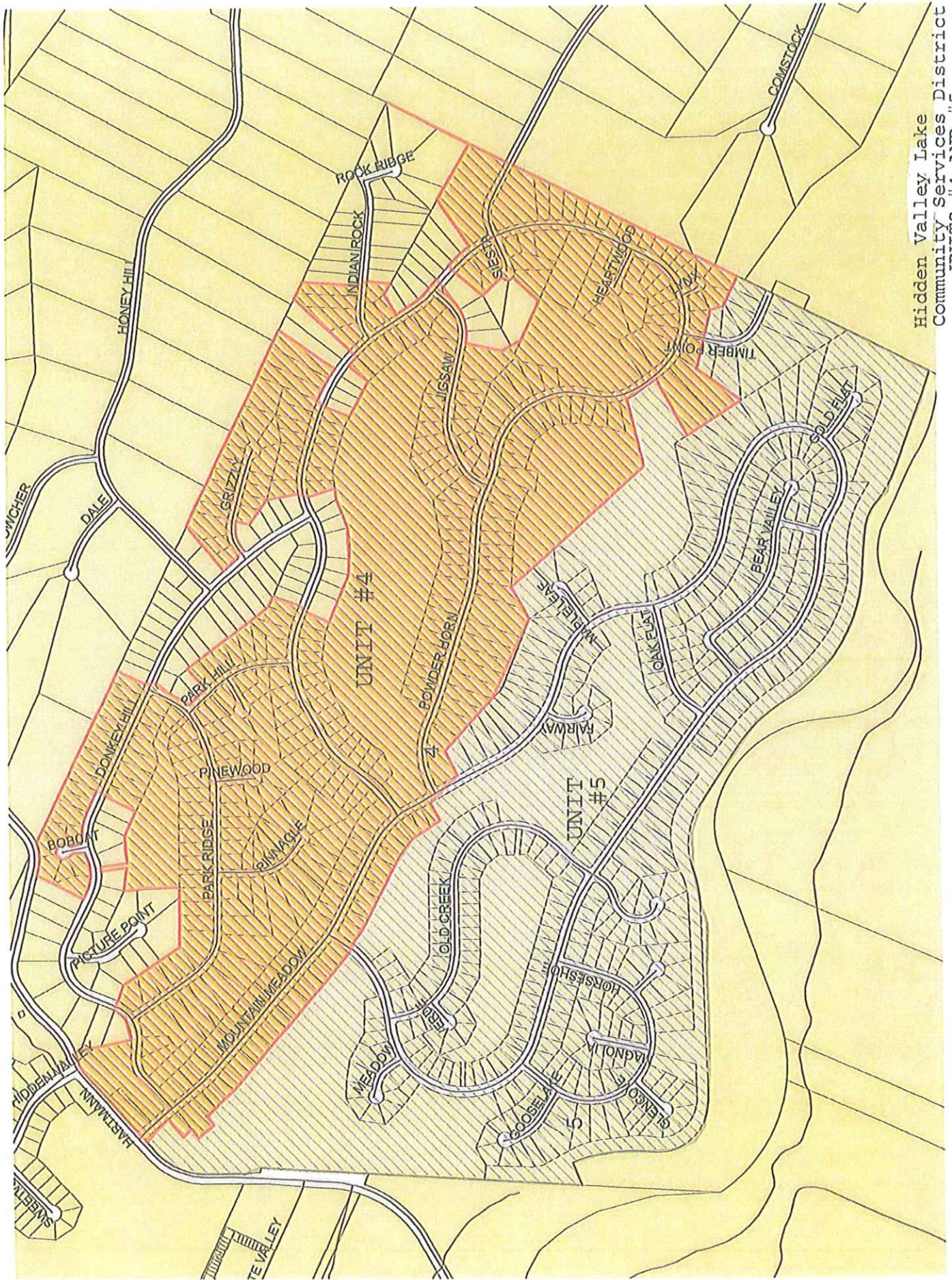
Bruce H. Burton, P.E.,
Assistant Deputy Director
Northern California Field Operations Branch
State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water

February 27, 2015
Date



CERTIFIED MAIL #: _____





Hidden Valley Lake
Community Services District
UNITS #4 AND #5

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

DATE: March 17, 2015

AGENDA ITEM: Discussion and Possible Action: District compliance with new hexavalent drinking water standard – status update

RECOMMENDATIONS:

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

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

None

BACKGROUND:

On July 1, 2014 California's hexavalent chromium drinking water standard took effect (see attached CDPH Memorandum dated June 20, 2014). Pursuant to the new standard, the District sampled its raw water supply for hexavalent chromium on December 19, 2014. At that time water diverted from two of the District's three municipal wells exceeded the 10 parts per billion drinking water standard – by 6 parts per billion in one well and by 12 parts per billion in the other well. These sampling results do not in themselves constitute a water quality violation. However, pursuant to the new standard, the District must now sample at least quarterly for hexavalent chromium.

Compliance with the new hexavalent chromium standard is determined by the annual running average of quarterly sampling results – the average of the most recent and three prior quarterly sampling results. Historic sampling results indicate that hexavalent chromium concentrations in the District's water supply wells vary by season and location, from as little as 3 or 4 parts per billion to as much as 25 or 30 parts per billion. Therefore, staff anticipates that at some point in time - perhaps within 9 to 12 months – the District will be in violation of the new hexavalent drinking water standard.

In order to achieve compliance, the District is investigating various hexavalent chromium treatment and/or dilution options. Unfortunately, none of the options are particularly cheap or easy to implement. Currently, dilution from an alternative water source appears to be the most economically viable option. Realistically, it will take at least two to five years to either develop an alternative water source for dilution or construct additional treatment facilities.

The District is not alone in struggling to meet the new hexavalent drinking water standard. State legislation – SB 385 (copy attached) – was recently proposed and if adopted would grant, under certain conditions, an extension of time – up to five years – for municipal water purveyors to comply with the new hexavalent drinking water standard. Staff strongly supports SB 385.

Staff will present additional information about the new hexavalent drinking water standard and the actions the District is taking to achieve compliance.

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 Department of Public Health
MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 20, 2014

TO: All Public Water Systems

FROM: David Mazzer, Ph.D., Acting Chief
Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management
1616 Capitol Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95899-7413

SUBJECT: **STATE ADOPTION OF A HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM MCL**

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) has been in the process of adopting a hexavalent chromium maximum contaminant level (MCL) for drinking water. The process is now complete. **On July 1, 2014, a California MCL of 0.010 mg/L for hexavalent chromium becomes effective.** The new regulations have been incorporated into the CDPH's on-line regulation book located here: <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Lawbook.aspx>.

Note: This memorandum serves to announce the adoption of the new regulations, provide a general overview of the requirements, and provide responses to commonly asked questions. It is not intended to be a substitute for the actual regulations. If you have any questions regarding the content of this memo, please contact your local CDPH District Office.

1. What is California's hexavalent chromium MCL?

California's maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium is 0.010 mg/L (10 µg/L).

2. What is the effective date of the hexavalent chromium MCL and to what entities does it apply?

California's hexavalent chromium MCL becomes effective on July 1, 2014. Public water systems (PWS) classified as community water systems and nontransient noncommunity water systems must comply with the new MCL.

3. What are the initial monitoring requirements for hexavalent chromium?

The regulations require an applicable PWS to initiate monitoring for hexavalent chromium within six months of the effective date. Therefore, on or before January 1, 2015, an applicable PWS must have monitored their drinking water sources for hexavalent chromium. A PWS with groundwater sources may use previous hexavalent chromium results to satisfy the initial monitoring requirement if monitoring took place no more than two years prior to the effective date, and an approved analytical method was used by a laboratory certified by California's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) to perform such an analysis. See #5 below and <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/labs/Pages/ELAP.aspx> for more information.

4. Can total chromium monitoring results be used in lieu hexavalent chromium?

Not for initial monitoring. However, for subsequent routine monitoring, total chromium results may be used in lieu of hexavalent chromium monitoring *if* the chromium results are less than the total chromium detection limit for reporting (DLR) of 10 µg/L.

5. What analytical test methods must be used?

To determine hexavalent chromium concentrations, Department-approved methods must be used. Currently, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency analytical methods 218.6 or 218.7 are approved by the Department and the analysis must be performed by laboratories that have been certified by the ELAP to perform the testing.

6. What happens if my initial hexavalent chromium monitoring result exceeds the hexavalent chromium MCL? In other words, how is compliance determined?

In general, a result exceeding the MCL triggers quarterly monitoring.¹ As with other inorganic contaminants with MCLs based on chronic health risks, compliance is determined by whether a running annual average of monitoring results exceeds the MCL. If a result exceeds the MCL, but is less than or equal to 100 µg/L, within 48 hours you must contact the Department's District Office (or Local Primacy Agency) that oversees your water system. If a result exceeds 100 µg/L, within 24 hours you must resample and contact the Department's District Office (or Local Primacy Agency) that oversees your water system. The Department's District Office will guide you through follow-up actions that must be taken.

7. What other requirements or revisions to the regulations were included in the hexavalent chromium MCL regulation package?

The establishment of a hexavalent chromium MCL required other revisions associated with the establishment of a hexavalent chromium MCL; including, health effects language, major sources of hexavalent chromium in drinking water language (i.e. man-made and naturally occurring), establishing a DLR for hexavalent chromium, identifying best available technologies, etc.

Aside from hexavalent chromium-related revisions, the regulations were revised as follows:

- Assembly Bill 938 (2011) revised section 116450 of the Health and Safety Code, establishing more stringent Tier 1 notification requirements. The regulations were revised in accordance with the new requirements. In addition, the regulations were revised to clarify that notices for Department review and approval are to be provided in English.
- Language was incorporated regarding total radium health effects and major sources of total radium in drinking water.
- Language for disinfection byproduct and disinfectant residual compliance was revised to assure compliance determinations are no less stringent than U.S. EPA's.

¹ See Sections 64432(g) and (h) for further details regarding options pertaining to confirmation sampling, reporting, and resulting follow-up compliance monitoring and actions.

In addition, various obsolete requirements were deleted and a number of nonsubstantive changes were made to correct grammar, punctuation, spacing, spelling, typographical errors, use of plural and upper/lower case, page numbers referenced in federal registers, as well as references to sections, subsections, and paragraphs, etc.

Introduced by Senator Hueso

(Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Alejo and Eduardo Garcia)

(Coauthors: Senators Cannella and Stone)

(Coauthor: Assembly Member Mayes)

February 24, 2015

An act to add and repeal Section 116431 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to drinking water, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 385, as introduced, Hueso. Primary drinking water standards: variances: hexavalent chromium.

The California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various duties and responsibilities for the regulation and control of drinking water in the State of California. The act requires the state board to adopt primary drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water based upon specified criteria, and required a primary drinking water standard to be established for hexavalent chromium by January 1, 2004. Existing law authorizes the state board to grant a variance from primary drinking water standards to a public water system. Existing law makes certain violations of the act a crime.

This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2020, the state board, at the request of a public water system, to grant a variance from the primary drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium if the public water system prepares and submits a compliance plan, the state board approves the compliance plan, the public water system provides specified notice requirements regarding the compliance plan to its customers, and the public water system sends annual reports to the state board that updates

the status of the approved compliance plan. The bill would require the compliance plan to describe the actions the public water system is taking and will take to comply with the primary drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium by the earliest feasible date, include the public water system's best estimate of the funding required for compliance, and the actions the public water system will take to secure funding.

The bill would authorize the state board to direct revisions to the compliance plan or previously approved compliance plan, if the board makes certain determinations and would make a variance ineffective under certain circumstances, including if the public water system does not submit a revised compliance plan or the revised compliance plan is disapproved. The bill would authorize the state board to adopt emergency regulations to implement these provisions, to be in effect for no more than 2 years. To the extent that a public water system, when requesting a variance or submitting a report pursuant to these provisions, would violate certain provisions of the act, this bill would expand the scope of a crime and impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Vote: $\frac{2}{3}$. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 116431 is added to the Health and Safety
2 Code, to read:
3 116431. (a) At the request of any public water system, the
4 state board may grant a variance from the primary drinking water
5 standard for hexavalent chromium, if all of the following conditions
6 are met:
7 (1) (A) The public water system has prepared and submitted a
8 compliance plan, as described in subparagraph (B), to the state
9 board for approval.
10 (B) The compliance plan shall describe the actions the public
11 water system is taking and will take by milestone dates to comply

1 with the primary drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium
2 by the earliest feasible date. The actions may include, but are not
3 limited to, planning, designing, permitting, financing, constructing,
4 testing, and activating treatment facilities or other capital
5 improvements. The compliance plan shall include the public water
6 system's best estimate of the funding required for compliance and
7 the actions that the public water system will take to secure the
8 funding. In no event shall the earliest feasible date exceed five
9 years from the date on which compliance otherwise would be
10 required.

11 (2) The state board has reviewed the compliance plan, identified
12 any changes needed to ensure compliance with the primary
13 drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium by the earliest
14 feasible date, and approved the plan. The state board shall ensure
15 that the public water system has reviewed available funding
16 sources, cleanup and treatment technologies, and other options to
17 achieve and maintain compliance of the primary drinking water
18 standard by the earliest feasible date.

19 (3) The public water system provides written notice regarding
20 the compliance plan to its customers at least two times per year.
21 The written notice shall meet the translation requirements provided
22 in subdivision (h) of Section 116450 and shall include notice of
23 all of the following:

24 (A) That the public water system is implementing the
25 compliance plan that has been approved by the state board and
26 that demonstrates the public water system is taking the needed
27 feasible actions to comply with the primary drinking water standard
28 for hexavalent chromium. The notice shall summarize those actions
29 in a form and manner determined by the state board. For notices
30 after the initial notice, the public water system shall update
31 information demonstrating progress implementing the compliance
32 plan.

33 (B) That the public water system's customers have an alternative
34 to consuming tap water and that the public water system can
35 provide information on that alternative. The notice shall identify
36 where the customer can obtain that information.

37 (4) Every 12 months following the state board's approval of the
38 compliance plan, the public water system shall submit a written
39 report to the state board, for the state board's approval, that updates
40 the status of actions specified in the state board-approved

1 compliance plan and that specifies any changes to the compliance
2 plan that are needed to achieve compliance with the primary
3 drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium by the earliest
4 feasible date. Approval of a report with changes to the compliance
5 plan shall result in an approved revised compliance plan.

6 (b) A public water system that has requested, or has been
7 granted, a variance pursuant to this section shall not be deemed in
8 violation of the primary drinking water standard for hexavalent
9 chromium while the request for a variance is pending or while the
10 variance is in effect.

11 (c) At any time, the state board may direct revisions to a
12 compliance plan if the state board determines that the compliance
13 plan is insufficient or may disapprove an annual report if the state
14 board determines that the annual report fails to demonstrate that
15 the public water system is complying with the approved compliance
16 plan by the milestone dates. In these instances, the state board shall
17 provide the public water system with written notice specifying the
18 reason for the required revisions or disapproval and the deficiencies
19 that shall be addressed before the compliance plan is resubmitted.

20 (d) A previously approved compliance plan that the state board
21 requires to be revised, or an annual report that is disapproved by
22 the state board, may be revised and resubmitted by the public water
23 system for state board approval within 60 days of receipt of the
24 notice required by subdivision (c). A public water system shall not
25 be deemed in violation of the primary drinking water standard for
26 hexavalent chromium for 60 days following receipt of this notice.
27 A variance granted pursuant to subdivision (a) shall not be effective
28 for any public water system that fails to submit a revised
29 compliance plan or revised annual report within 60 days of
30 receiving the notice, or that submits a revised compliance plan or
31 revised annual report that is subsequently disapproved.

32 (e) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the state board may
33 adopt emergency regulations in accordance Section 11346.1 of
34 the Government Code in order to implement this section.

35 (2) The emergency regulations shall remain in effect for a period
36 not to exceed two years during which time the state board shall go
37 back and adopt the regulations in conformity with the provisions
38 of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of
39 Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

1 (f) (1) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1,
2 2020, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute,
3 that is enacted before January 1, 2020, deletes or extends that date.

4 (2) A variance granted by the state board pursuant to this section
5 before January 1, 2020, shall continue in effect until the state board
6 determines that the variance is no longer in effect pursuant to
7 subdivision (d) or until the earliest feasible compliance date, as
8 specified by the compliance plan.

9 SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to
10 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because
11 the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school
12 district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or
13 infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty
14 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of
15 the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within
16 the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California
17 Constitution.

18 SEC. 3. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the
19 immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within
20 the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into
21 immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

22 The state's regulation setting the new maximum contaminant
23 level for hexavalent chromium VI went into effect on July 1, 2014.
24 The regulation required that the initial compliance monitoring
25 under the regulation be performed by January 1, 2015. Public water
26 systems need to take major compliance actions, such as designing,
27 financing, and constructing water treatment facilities, to comply
28 with the new regulation. To avoid the systems being deemed in
29 violation of the regulation in 2015, and for a limited time period
30 thereafter, it is necessary for this act, which authorizes a
31 time-limited variance, to take effect immediately.

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

DATE: March 17, 2015

AGENDA ITEM: Discussion and Possible Action: Board member medical benefits

RECOMMENDATIONS:

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

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

No impact if no change to current medical benefits program.

BACKGROUND:

The District has provided health insurance to Board members since 2004. Board members receive the same District-provided health insurance as staff. For the most part, the Board is comprised of individuals who are Medicare eligible and tend to have somewhat different health insurance needs and options than District staff. The current “one size fits all” medical insurance – one medical insurance plan for staff and Board members – is probably not the most efficient use of medical insurance dollars.

Staff is investigating other medical insurance options, most notably the so-called “cafeteria plans”, which allow for a certain degree of individualization. In a typical cafeteria plan, employees are allocated “x” dollars for medical insurance and given a choice of insurance options. Typically, the allocated dollars are sufficient to purchase reasonable coverage. Insurance coverage over and above the basic package is made available, but at the employee’s sole expense.

Based on the information obtained to date, it appears that a cafeteria health insurance plan could be crafted – through either ACWA (Association of California Water Agencies) or SDRMA (Special District Risk Management Authority) - that provided health insurance options to staff and Board members, with accommodations for Medicare and more specifically, the Medicare Supplement.

Staff recommends the Board discuss and consider the cafeteria-style health insurance option, and provide direction to staff.

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

* MHS Science AP class toured Plant on November 5, 2014

Dear Paul,

Thank you for showing our APES class around the HVL Water Treatment plant. We appreciate your time and enthusiasm!

I liked learning about poo

It was cool learning about that stuff!

-Diego

GRACIAS

Trevor Smith
[Signature]

Thank you!
-Jacob Mottan

Thank You for teaching us about the Chocolate Factory!

-Cathy Chorjil

Thank You!
-Carmen Negrete

[Signature]
Tyler Robinson

You have the best job ever! :)

[Signature]
Elyse Nympha

Thank you!
-Sammy Kaur

[Signature]
Jeha Ramesh

[Signature]

Thanks for everything!
-Olivia Pane

Thank You
-Emma Puzer

California is pumping water that fell to Earth 20,000 years ago

Topics: Environment

By Tom Knudson / March 9, 2015

By now, the impacts of California's unchecked groundwater pumping are well-known: the dropping water levels, dried-up wells and slowly sinking farmland in parts of the Central Valley.

But another consequence gets less attention, one measured not by acre-feet or gallons-per-minute but the long march of time.

As California farms and cities drill deeper for groundwater in an era of drought and climate change, they no longer are tapping reserves that percolated into the soil over recent centuries. They are pumping water that fell to Earth during a much wetter climatic regime – the ice age.

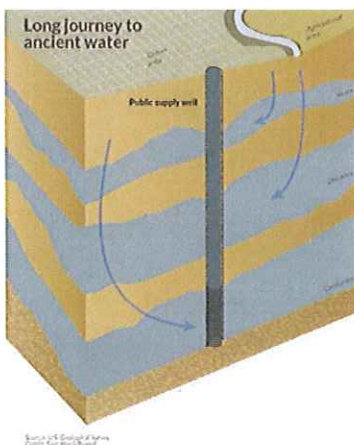
Such water is not just old. It's prehistoric. It is older than the earliest pyramids on the Nile, older than the world's oldest tree, the bristlecone pine. It was swirling down rivers and streams 15,000 to 20,000 years ago when humans were crossing the Bering Strait from Asia.

Tapping such water is more than a scientific curiosity. It is one more sign that some parts of California are living beyond nature's means, with implications that could ripple into the next century and beyond as climate change turns the region warmer and robs moisture from the sky.

"What I see going on is a future disaster. You are removing water that's been there a long, long time. And it will probably take a long time to replace it. We are mining water that cannot be readily replaced," said Vance Kennedy, a 91-year-old retired research hydrologist in the Central Valley.

Despite such concern, the antiquity of the state's groundwater isn't a well-known phenomenon. It has been discovered in recent years by scientists working on water quality studies and revealed quietly in technical reports.

Groundwater is crucial to California. In an average year, nearly 40 percent of the state's water comes from underground sources. In the current extended drought, it's more than half. Eighty percent of California residents rely to some degree on groundwater. Some towns, cities and farming operations depend entirely on it.



Groundwater is like a bank account. You want to balance the debits and credits, not draw down the principal. But California has been depleting its groundwater principal for generations, pumping more than nature can replenish. So, too, has the United States as a whole. The biggest overall user is agriculture.

"If we continue irrigating at the increasing rates that we are in the U.S., the bottom line is that can't be sustained," said Leonard Konikow, a retired U.S. Geological Survey hydrogeologist in Virginia. "That can't go on forever."

[A new article](#) by Konikow in the journal Groundwater estimates that nearly 1,000 cubic kilometers – about twice the volume of Lake Erie – was depleted across the United States from 1900 to 2008. That’s enough to contribute to rising sea levels, along with melting glaciers and polar ice.

“That really surprised a lot of people,” Konikow said.

The pace of depletion has jumped dramatically since 2000. And [Konikow identified one area](#) that appears to have the most serious depletion problem in the nation – California’s agricultural powerhouse, the Central Valley, especially its more arid southern portion.

How long the bounty can last is anyone’s guess. As wells are drilled deeper, pumping costs soar. Water quality can suffer. In some areas, the earth itself is starting to sink as deep aquifers are pumped to historic low levels.

That problem is known as subsidence, and it’s a big deal. As the land sags, it is harming water delivery canals, damaging wells and buckling pavement.

“The rates of subsidence we are seeing are about a foot per year in some areas. They are just phenomenal,” said John Izbicki, a research hydrologist with the U.S. Geological Survey.

The last time this happened, during a binge of overpumping in the 20th century, one part of the valley sank 28 feet and damages topped \$1.3 billion (in 2013 dollars), according to the California Water Foundation.

But that’s not all: As those deep aquifers are pumped, they suffer structural damage and no longer hold as much water as before. To visualize what happens, imagine a kitchen sponge.

“You take it out of the package and it’s all nice and fluffy,” said Bryant Jurgens, a research hydrologist with the U.S. Geological Survey. “After a month of use, it starts to shrink. When you wet it again, it doesn’t ever quite get as big as it originally was. That’s exactly what happens to the aquifer.”

And some of that water, as it turns out, is quite ancient. If you bottled it, you could label it the provenance of the Pleistocene – a geological epoch that lasted from about 2.5 million to 12,000 years ago.

The landscape was much different back then. Yosemite Valley was a river of ice. Mastodons and other now-extinct creatures roamed the West Coast. To the east and south, lakes stretched for miles across terrain we now call desert.

All water, in a sense, is ancient. It’s been cycling through clouds, rivers, forests and oceans for millions of years. But in recent decades, scientists have found ways to determine roughly when precipitation fell to earth and percolated into the surface, becoming groundwater.

They do it by testing water for the presence of certain compounds that decay slowly over time, such as carbon-14, a radioactive isotope that also is used to estimate the age of ancient civilizations and human ancestors.

There is no point-and-click website that reveals the age of groundwater in the state. To access the information, you must wade through a tangle of studies compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey as part of a state-funded public drinking water-quality monitoring program.

The jargon in those studies is so thick it is nearly incomprehensible. But deep in the scientific sediment are nuggets worth sharing with friends – a sentence here, a table there. They show water pumped from some deep public supply wells in the valley is 10,000 to more than 30,000 years old. Similar ages also have been reported in many desert basins, including Coachella Valley and Owens Valley, a major source of drinking water for Los Angeles.

What that means for the future is uncertain. Even though many areas pump more water than is recharged naturally, there is still more groundwater to be pumped.

“We are withdrawing from a fairly large bank account,” said Tom Myers, a hydrogeologic consultant in Reno, Nevada, who has worked in Southern California. “But we are withdrawing from it a lot faster than we are putting back in. The problem is we don’t know how close it is to empty.”

And many areas also recharge aquifers with surface water imported from elsewhere.

“There are places where you could be pumping very old groundwater and there is sufficient recharge to the system – so it’s not necessarily a problem,” said Miranda Fram, a research chemist with the U.S. Geological Survey. “But in many cases, it is. It’s mining old groundwater that’s not being replenished.”

This story was edited by Andrew Donohue and copy edited by Sheela Kamath.

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Timing change for CSD ballot

By J.W. Burch IV, jburch@record-bee.com, @JWBurchIV on Twitter

record-bee.com

LAKEPORT >> The Lake County Board of Supervisors approved a resolution requesting to change election years for the Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District Tuesday.

Currently, the district's directors are elected to the board in November of odd-numbered years. After the process is done, the directors will be elected in November of even-numbered years.

According to Lake County Registrar of Voters Diane Fridley, the first step of the process is submitting a resolution to change the election cycle. Which was presented to the board Tuesday. The second step "will be for Board staff to notify all districts within Lake County to ask for input from each district on the effect of consolidation."

Specifics of notification are not included in the Elections Code, but Fridley recommended mailing a letter to each district with an elected governing board, as well as posting the letter on the Board's web page.

Finally, after input is garnered from other districts the board is required to hold a public hearing on the request by April 28 at latest.

"Prior to the adoption of Hidden Valley Lake Community Service District's consolidation request, the Registrar of Voters will be submitting an Impact Analysis/Cost Effectiveness Report on changing the election of directors from odd-year to even-year elections for your Board to review as well as any responses from Districts within Lake County regarding the consolidation," Fridley said.

"However, pursuant to Elections Code Section 10404, your Board 'shall' approve Hidden Valley Lake CSD's resolution requesting consolidation," Fridley continued. "Unless the county finds that the ballot style, voting equipment or computer capacity cannot handle another district to be consolidated with the even-year election."

The board unanimously approved the resolution with a 5-0 vote.

WATER: Nature's mountain snowpack 'reservoir' still lacking; third manual survey confirms shrinking water content



WEDNESDAY, 04 MARCH 2015 01:06 LAKE COUNTY NEWS REPORTS

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA – The Sierra Nevada snowpack, which Californians rely on heavily during the dry summer months for their water needs, continues to disappoint this winter.

Despite the snowfall in the Sierra Nevada Range over the weekend that gladdened ski and snowboard enthusiasts, it was not enough to offset weeks with no snow at all.

Tuesday's manual survey by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) at the Phillips snow course in the mountains 90 miles east of Sacramento found 0.9 inches of water content in the snow, just 5 percent of the March 3 historical average for that site.

DWR electronic readings for Tuesday indicated the water content of the northern Sierra snowpack is 4.4 inches, 16 percent of average for the date.

The central and southern Sierra readings were 5.5 inches, 20 percent of average, and 5 inches, 22 percent, respectively.

Statewide, 103 electronic sensors found Tuesday's snow water equivalent to be 5 inches, 19 percent of the March 3 multi-decade average.

When DWR conducted the season's first two manual surveys on Dec. 30 and Jan. 29, the statewide water content was 50 percent and 25 percent respectively of the historical averages for those dates.

The snowpack's water content this year is historically low for early March. Only in 1991 was the water content of the snowpack lower – 18 percent of that early-March average.

Manual surveys of 180 snow courses this year reveal even less water content – just 13 percent of the early-March average, the lowest in DWR's records for this time of year.

The difference between electronic and manual surveys is explained by the higher elevation of most electronic sensors, where they receive more snow than many of the lower-elevation snow courses.

After records for dryness were set in many parts of the state in January, two storms in early February delivered enough precipitation at eight northern Sierra weather stations to bring the month's total up to historical standards there.

That short rainy interlude was followed by three weeks of virtually no rainfall in the northern Sierra, and precipitation at the eight stations since Water Year 2015 began on Oct. 1 is now only 87 percent of average for that period.

Further south, the five-station San Joaquin index is 48 percent of normal, and the six-station index in the Tulare Basin is similarly far below normal at 51 percent.

Weeks of spring-like weather have produced more rain than snow when storms did arrive during California's warmest winter on record.

California's historically wettest winter months have already passed, and it's now almost certain that California will be in drought throughout 2015 for the fourth consecutive year.

Unless this month approximates the 1991 "Miracle March" with significantly more precipitation than normal, the traditional wet season will end on April 1 with an alarmingly low amount of water stored in the mountains as snow.

In normal years, the snowpack supplies about 30 percent of California's water needs as it melts in the spring and early summer.

The greater the snowpack water content, the greater the likelihood California's reservoirs will receive ample runoff as the snowpack melts to meet the state's water demand in the summer and fall.

The major water supply reservoirs are storing more water this year than last but are still far below the historical average for early March.

Lake Oroville in Butte County, the State Water Project's (SWP) principal reservoir, now holds 49 percent of its 3.5 million acre-foot capacity (70 percent of its historical average for the date).

Shasta Lake north of Redding and the federal Central Valley Project's (CVP) largest reservoir, is at 58 percent of its 4.5 million acre-foot capacity and 78 percent of its historical average.

San Luis Reservoir, a critical south-of-Delta pool for both the SWP and CVP, is faring better due to recent water deliveries to the reservoir as a component of the agencies' drought management strategy. San Luis holds 64 percent of its 2 million acre-foot capacity (75 percent of normal for the date).

Electronic snowpack readings are available on the Internet at <http://cdec.water.ca.gov/snow/current/snow/index.html> .

Reservoir conditions are posted at <http://cdec.water.ca.gov/cgi-progs/reservoirs/RES> .

For a broader snapshot of current and historical weather conditions, see DWR's "Water Conditions" page, <http://www.water.ca.gov/waterconditions/waterconditions.cfm> , and the "Drought" pages, <http://www.water.ca.gov/waterconditions/index.cfm> .

Everyday water conservation tips may be found at <http://www.saveourwater.com> .

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LAST UPDATED (WEDNESDAY, 04 MARCH 2015 01:52)

Marcus said other rules the board could consider starting in May include bans on watering parks or golf courses with potable water if recycled water is available, a requirement that all cities check their water systems for leaks and limiting lawn watering to two days a week.

Gleick said the Brown administration should be distributing money from the water bond voters passed in November to fund programs that pay people to replace old washers, dishwashers and other appliances with more efficient models. The funds, he said, should also be used to pay people to remove lawns, which use 50 percent of all the water in many California communities.

"The policy we adopted last year of hoping for rain has turned out to be a failure," Gleick said. "We better look for more effective new ones -- and soon."

Although winter rains in Northern California have been encouraging, leaving rainfall totals near historic averages so far in the Bay Area and Sacramento, rainfall totals have been much lower in the Central Valley and Los Angeles.

Worse, record hot temperatures and warm winter storms have left the state with a historically small Sierra Nevada snowpack. On Tuesday, the state Department of Water Resources reported that the snowpack is 19 percent of the historic average for the beginning of March.

For most of 2014, Bay Area residents conserved more than Southern Californians. Despite the reversal in January, in per capita residential use, Bay Area residents used just 56 gallons per person per day in January, while L.A.-San Diego area residents used 75 gallons per person per day.

State water officials have said California needed about 150 percent of average rainfall this winter to break the drought. And with only one month left in California's winter rain season and forecasts for more hot, dry weather through March, a fourth year of drought is now a virtual certainty.

"It is hard to overstate the severity of the drought we are in," said Max Gomberg, an environmental scientist at the state water board. "We have a dismal snowpack, our reservoirs are low, our groundwater basins are depleted. Some rural communities are out of water. Farmland is being fallowed, and people are out of work."

Last year, the state water board made it illegal for anyone in California to waste water, banning washing cars without a hose nozzle, using ornamental fountains that don't recycle water or watering lawns so much the water runs off into the street or neighboring properties.

Although the board allowed fines of up to \$500, it left enforcement up to local cities, counties and water districts. But very few have hired staff members to write tickets for violators. In addition, no major water agency has imposed mandatory rationing or strict limits on water use with fines.

That's largely because many of the agencies either had water in their reservoirs or sufficient groundwater supplies. And when residents cut their use, the agencies lose millions of dollars in water sales, often forcing them to take the politically unpopular action of raising rates to pay fixed costs such as electricity, salaries and pensions.

WEATHER

Drought likely a fixture, says study

Lisa M. Krieger
San Jose Mercury News

Human-caused climate change is increasing drought risk in California — boosting the odds that our current crisis will become a fixture of the future, according to a major report Stanford scientists released Monday morning.

The new study looked at data — both backward and forwards, in time — to understand the influence of greenhouse gases on Cali-

fornia's past, present and future. "What has happened in California has been a clear warming trend over the historical record ... that probably would not have happened without humans," said Stanford climate scientist Noah Diffenbaugh.

The continuation of this global warming "will result in more frequent occurrences of high temperatures and low precipitation that will lead to increased severe drought conditions," said Diffen-

baugh. The research is published in the March 2 issue of the Journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

The news comes on the eve of this winter's third manual snow survey, taken atop the Sierra on Highway 50 and the. Other readings, taken electronically, reveal that statewide water content is just 19 percent of the historical average for the date.

Also adding to the drought's growing threat, one weather

agency is reporting that many Bay Area cities have broken records for the warmest winter in history. Average temperatures for December through February — the meteorological, not astronomical, winter — were 54.44 degrees in San Jose, up from the 54.42 degree record of 1996, and 57 degrees in San Francisco, up from 55.70 degree record of 1970, according to Jan Null of Saratoga-based Golden Gate Weather Services.

In our current drought, we're ex-

periencing the lowest calendar-year precipitation, the highest annual temperature and the most extreme drought indicators on record.

On Monday morning, the state Department of Water Resources said that it would increase this year's State Water Project allocation to 20 percent, up from 15 percent last year, thanks to December and February storms. But that's a far cry from full 100 percent — last achieved in 2006.

DROUGHT » PAGE 3

Drought

FROM PAGE 1

The Stanford team doesn't offer specific recommendations, but says their findings could help California water managers and state officials plan for the future.

They previously reported that the conditions behind our current drought — a high pressure system parked over the Pacific Ocean, diverting storms away from California — are much more likely to occur in the presence of concentrations of greenhouse gases.

The new study goes further. Using a recently released trove of 120 years of historical data, they found

more than a doubling of the frequency of drought years. There were six droughts in the past 20 years (1995-2014), compared to 14 droughts in the previous 98 years (1896-1994).

What's happening? Imagine two coin flips, said Diefenbaugh, associate professor of Environmental Earth System Science at Stanford.

Until recently, temperature and precipitation were uncoupled, occurring independently of each other. So each would come up either heads (warm) or tails (dry) half the time. Drought conditions — both heads and tails (warm and dry) — would be seen one-quarter of the time.

But climate change means that the coin is landing on tails — warm weather — most of the time.

So even if precipitation stays constant, the combination of both warm and dry conditions is more common. Not only is there little rain, but there's more melting of snow and increased water loss from soils and plants.

"Low precipitation isn't enough to create a drought. The key difference is temperature," said Diefenbaugh. And that's what is changing.

The team doesn't have data for the future, of course, and it's impossible to run a real-world experiment. So they created climate simulations to peer into the future.

Their models show that the warming trend is likely to continue, boosting the odds that a heads-tails coin toss — co-occurring

warm and dry years, creating drought — will climb in the coming decades.

Droughts have occurred throughout California's pre-human history, just as the coin toss example would predict, they say. And nature creates its own variability, with volcanic eruptions and solar fluctuations.

But steadily rising temperatures — caused by burning fossil fuels and clearing forests — increases the probability of such conditions, they found.

"Continued global warming will result in more frequent occurrences of high temperatures and low precipitation," said Diefenbaugh, "leading to more of the severe drought conditions that we've been experiencing."

Poll question shows drought is still being ignored

Results of a poll were released Thursday that showed more Californians are noticing there's a drought. We suppose we ought to be encouraged, but as we're entering our fourth dry year, we'd expect a bit more.

The Field Poll found that 94 percent of the state's voters thought the drought was a serious problem, while 68 percent thought it was an extremely serious problem.

But then there's the answer to the question that shows what Californians really think: Would you support mandatory cutbacks? In other words, is the problem bad enough that government has to step in and do some-

thing?

Well no, apparently not. Just 34 percent support mandatory water rationing. That's up from 27 percent last April, but it's still a sign this "drought" thing really hasn't hit home for most of the state.

It's pretty darn easy to tell a pollster something is a problem. It's even easy to say it's a bad problem. But it's tougher to say the problem needs to be solved, when the solution will fall upon you.

The solution is already falling on a number of Californians, and is likely to fall on many more quite quickly, no matter what government does.

Last year the poor in the San Joaquin Valley felt the pain. The valley's agricultural economy had become dependent on water deliveries from elsewhere.

When those deliveries were cut off, farm laborers lost their jobs, and communities lost their water supply if they couldn't afford to drill deeper and deeper to keep up with the dropping groundwater table.

But in the more populous parts of the state, there was still water. In most cases, there was as much water as anyone wanted. Or at least, there seemed to be.

This year might be different. At a recent conference in South-

ern California, water districts started coming to grips that the south state lakes — the water tanks at the ends of the pipelines from elsewhere — were running low.

In 2013 the lakes had been topped off, and there was 2.7 million acre-feet in storage south of the Tehachapis. This year, there's 1.2 million acre-feet. The big lake, Diamond Valley Reservoir, was one of the few lakes that was close to full for the last couple of years. It's 49 percent full now.

This might be the year when the state's population centers can't ignore the reality of the drought any longer. At some point Mother Nature can trump

any of the works of man. At some point there just isn't enough water to be able to pretend we don't have to do something about the drought. The San Joaquin is there now. This might be the south state's turn, rather than a rural region that's easily ignored.

There's good and bad in that. Good in that we start getting decisions made based on reality. Bad in that in a pinch, water politics becomes a blood sport. We're way outnumbered and are likely to bleed the most.

But until we're all be on the same page, we won't get any solutions.

Chico Enterprise-Record



Sonoma opposes county plan to fluoridate water

BY ELOÍSA RUANO GONZÁLEZ THE PRESS DEMOCRAT on March 2, 2015, 10:07PM03/02/2015

Sonoma came out publicly on Monday night in opposition to adding fluoride to drinking water supplied by the Sonoma County Water Agency.

It was the second time in the past two weeks that council members heard from anti-fluoridation activists, dentists and residents about water fluoridation. However, they emerged this time around with a 3-2 decision to send a letter of opposition to the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors.

“I’m a farmer,” Mayor David Cook said. “We worry about our land. We worry about the water underneath us.”

“When we’re talking about putting fluoride in the water . . .,” he added, “I would vote against that.”

Cook and council members Rachel Hundley and Gary Edwards voted in favor of sending the letter, while Laurie Gallian and Madolyn Agrimonti opposed the move.

“There’s still information out there that has yet to be released to us,” Gallian said, adding the county still is doing research on the fluoridation issue.

“This is, I feel, too soon to be sending this letter,” she said.

County health officials are pushing to add fluoride to the water, saying it is one of the most effective ways to prevent tooth decay and reduce dental care costs. Officials estimate it will cost up to \$587,000 a year to inject fluoride into the drinking water.

Sonoma gets about 95 percent of its water from the agency. However, on average, less than 1 percent of the water is actually consumed, city officials aid.

“My problem is the delivery system,” Edwards said.

He said there are better ways of getting fluoride to those who need it to combat cavities.

“Government should work on other ways to change our health,” he said.

Cook put forward the issue before the council after anti-fluoridation activist Dawna Gallagher-Stroeh reached out to him, urging him and other council members to oppose fluoride. She called the chemical dangerous and the science surrounding water fluoridation faulty.

“This is a time in history where you are on the correct side of this thing,” Gallagher-Stroeh said.

The City Council argued in the letter that it would be “far more effective” to focus on providing “more access to affordable dental care” and nutritional education than spending money to add fluoride to the water.

It's an argument Sonoma resident and dentist Anthony Fernandez challenged. "Even though only a small amount of fluoridated water reaches the consumer, its ability to reduce dental decay is significant," he said in a letter to the council.

He said it's particularly important for low-income families, some of which have little access to dental care and tend to experience higher decay rates.

"The expense of the fluoride for the water for an entire household for a year costs less than a tube of toothpaste, and reduces dental decay at comparable rates," said Fernandez, who also serves as the chairman of the Redwood Empire Dental Society Fluoridation Committee.

He had urged council members to wait.

"There's no harm to become better informed," Fernandez said during the meeting, where council members also wrestled with another contentious debate: whether to revisit a possible ban on gas-powered leaf blowers.

No decision was made on whether or not to prohibit the use of leaf blowers. However, council members weren't ready to blow off the issue. Staff was asked to come back in May with suggestions on how best to move forward with the issue that's come before the city previously.

Resident Paul Gorce said he's taken on extra duties around the house since his wife died and that he uses a leaf blower to help him with the yard work. "If I have to use a blower to maintain things, I will," he said to council members. "Whatever your decision is, I'll still use a blower."

Councilwoman Laurie Gallian asked to bring back talks on gas-powered leaf blowers after residents, concerned about the noise and allergens and potentially harmful particles the devices stir up, reached out to her.

The council faced similar demands more than a year ago. It was on track to ban gas-powered leaf blowers until then-Mayor Ken Brown reversed his vote at the last minute. He previously supported a ban but changed his mind after, he said, he put himself in the shoes of the "hard-working entrepreneurs" who would be affected by the ban. Landscapers argued leaf blowers were necessary to do their jobs.

"My emails are full of (complaints). That's why I'm bringing it forward," Gallian said Monday.

However, Edwards argued he hadn't received many complaints. "We have 15 emails," he said. "Are we going to start banning anything that makes any noise?" he added. "To me, it's better to get neighbors to talk."

Contact Staff Writer Eloísa Ruano González at 521-5458 or eloisa.gonzalez@pressdemocrat.com. On Twitter @eloisanews.

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Dodd calls for low-income water rate assistance

By Staff reports

record-bee.com

Sacramento >> Assemblymember Bill Dodd (D-Napa) announced the introduction of Assembly Bill (AB) 401, which calls on the Department of Community Services and Development (CSD) to develop a plan for a statewide low-income water rate assistance program. If successful, the plan would ease rates for some water customers in Lucerne.

"The time has come to develop a comprehensive program to help relieve the financial burden on low-income households dealing with significant increases in the cost of water," Dodd said.

Over time, water districts across California have slowly raised the average cost of water in order to maintain and upgrade water treatment and delivery systems. In some cases water rates have jumped more than 300 percent since 2006. Nowhere is this more evident than in Lucerne, where the average water residential ratepayer pays nearly \$1,300 annually, and many pay significantly more than that. According to measurements of water affordability used by the California Department of Public Health, this average rate is roughly triple the affordability threshold for the community, where the median income is just half of the state average.

While current California law requires gas and electric companies to provide discounted rates for low-income rate payers, there is currently no requirement for water companies to provide discounted rates. A number of the larger water utilities in California have low-income rate assistance programs, but there is no statewide standard and the discounts currently provided can leave many people, specifically seniors, with little real benefit.

"We need to ensure that we have an efficient, sustainable, and equitable water system in California," Dodd said. "This bill is one piece of that broader puzzle, and I will continue to work for smart water policy in Sacramento."

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AB 401 would require the CSD to develop a plan for the funding and implementation of a low-income water rate assistance program by 2017. Senator Mike McGuire joined Dodd in introducing the legislation and will be a principal co-author of the bill.

Lake County BOS approve changes to multiple water-related budgets

By J.W. Burch IV, jburch@record-bee.com, @JWBurchIV on Twitter

record-
bee.com

LAKEPORT >> Multiple water related budgets were discussed and changes adopted during the mid-year budget review, which was held by the Lake County Board of Supervisors earlier this week.

The Lake County Special Districts budget had a balance carry-over approximately \$16,500 less than expected in September, when the final budget was approved.

A reserve cancellation will be used to cover the reduction, as well as increase appropriations for one-time stipends. In addition, the reduction will be rolled into a California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) buy-down, as well as ongoing public outreach and communication programs for water conservation and sewer management, according to Lake County Administrative Officer Matt Perry.

The buy-down is a one-time additional contribution to CalPERS to reduce unfunded liability. "It would reduce our rates a little bit ... and by contributing \$500,000 of general fund money, we can leverage that to a total contribution to \$1.4 million," Perry said. The buy-down would result in approximately \$67,000 in saving to the general fund each year for the next several years, Perry asserted.

Budgets for the Mount Hannah, Paradise Valley and Spring Valley water systems each received drought grant money from the California Department of Water Resources. The grant money is provided on a reimbursement basis, meaning an interim loan for each budget is provided. Interim loans total \$200,000 for each budget.

The Spring Valley Water System budget also received \$80,000 from a Federal Highway grant for three bridges.

As for the North Lakeport Water System budget, a balance carry-over exceeded expectations by nearly \$8,000. All of the additional money will be used to increase capital improvement reserves.

Adjustments to the Kelseyville Waterworks budget included cancelling sewer replacement reserves, totally \$4,000 and appropriating \$1,000 for an unanticipated increase in annual permit fees to the Water Resources Control Board. Additionally, \$3,000 will be appropriated for the purchase of a trench shoring system kit.

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No adjustments were needed for the Twin Lakes, Finley, Bonanza Springs, Kono Tayee, Starview or Soda Bay water system budgets.

Each budget was approved when the supervisors unanimously approved the mid-year budget as read with a 5-0 vote.

Contact J. W. Burch, IV at 900-2022.

Lake County BOS approve continuation of emergency declarations

By J.W. Burch IV, jburch@record-bee.com, @JWBurchIV on Twitter

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LAKEPORT >> Proclamations declaring local emergencies because of drought conditions, as well as winter storm damages, were continued by the Lake County Board of Supervisors Feb. 17.

The drought proclamation was first approved by the supervisors last March and has been continued 11 times so far, as rainfall has failed to dent the parched landscape or fill groundwater sources. The county is required by state law to renew emergencies every 30 days.

"We had recent rains, however they are not enough to declare the drought over," Lake County Office of Emergency Services (OES) Deputy Director Christopher Shaver said. "We have to prepare throughout the year for drought impacting the county from this point forward."

According to OES Director Marisa Chilafoe, the preliminary snowpack survey shows a multi-year average that is 50 percent of normal levels. A total of 150 percent is needed to recover from the drought.

"The U. S. Drought Monitors reports northern California to still be in an extreme drought and conditions to continue for the next year or more," Chilafoe stated in a memorandum presented to the board.

Additionally, Lake County has been declared a primary natural disaster because of losses in agriculture from the drought by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). A total of 55 other counties have also been declared as such, meaning all qualified farm operators are eligible for low interest emergency loans from the USDA's Farm Service Agency.

As for the winter storm emergency proclamation, approximately \$4 million in damages resulted from the December storm that flooded roads and some homes.

The declaration was originally proclaimed on Dec. 11, after the storm began the prior evening. It was ratified by the board on Dec. 16.

In order for the county to qualify for funding and reimbursements for both the drought and storm emergencies, the emergency declarations must be continued.

No members of the public offered any comments.

The board unanimously approved the continuation with a 5-0 vote.

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Residents express concerns over new vineyard

By Leah DeAnda , Lake County Record-Bee

record-bee.com

HIDDEN VALLEY LAKE >> Plans for 40 new acres of vineyard atop a hill abutting Hidden Valley Lake homes is causing a stir in the community as some residents seek the county's help in creating stricter mitigations to protect their quality of life.

Major concerns with the development include its potential effects on Hidden Valley's water quality and long-term quantity, as well as air quality. Some residents are also expressing grievances with how the county's initial study of the project has written off these potential effects of the development as less than significant.

However, Community Development, which conducted the initial study, argues it has done its due diligence.

"We've developed a series of conditions the applicant would need to follow and feel we've done a sufficient job in finding and mitigating any environmental impacts," Peggy Barthel of Community Development said.

Residents insist it's not enough.

"It could put at risk the welfare of a lot of people in terms of water availability, quality and air pollution and it's really for the benefit of just a few people," resident Will Tuttle said. "The county is kind of just rubber stamping this. We have to look ahead to our future; corporations don't always do that but the county should be."

The 40 acres of land that owners are currently seeking permits for sits adjacent to another 68-acre parcel, which has already been partially planted. Together, the 108 acres will become Wild Diamond Vineyards.

Likely at the forefront of many residents' minds is the state water board's recent moratorium on Hidden Valley Lake's ability to issue new building permits (in an effort to protect senior water rights in the watershed). Although the vineyard will draw from a private well, allowing new crops to tap into the aquifer when residential hookups are being prohibited makes residents such as Tuttle question what the consequences on supply could be down the road.

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If the vineyard does seriously impact the area's water table, it will be the residents who will be forced to drill the new wells, the residents argue.

A study of the area's water table is something residents suggest could put their minds more at ease about the development. Barthel said a hydrology study on the vineyard's property would be of little use while a study of the entire area would be cost prohibitive, although she didn't know whether the county or developer would foot the bill.

A past owner of the property argues the 40 acres to be planted receive more rainfall than will be used by the vineyard. He basis his figures on the property receiving 36 inches of rainfall per year.

The property's location at the top of Hidden Valley Lake's watershed is also of concern to residents. The developer is planning on running the rows of wine grapes down hill, instead of terracing them across, and will be spraying pesticides and herbicides although they do have a drip irrigation system planned. Erosion and chemical runoff into the lake could be consequences of these decisions, residents claim.

Owner Robert Bowling contends the vineyard has been designed with best practices to prevent erosion, however, and that chemicals will be applied in the summer when rain is highly unlikely; he argues its impractical to believe chemicals will be carried off the property.

Finally, air quality is expected to be impacted as the property will need to be clear cut and the developer plans to burn the debris.

In late January, still-damp piles of debris were burned on the 68-acre parcel and created so much smoke, numerous complaints were made to the county while the smoke lingered for days, according to resident Elizabeth Montgomery.

"The smoke was so bad that evening, people living on Eagle Rock thought a house was on fire," Montgomery said. She was one resident who sent in a complaint and lives about a half mile from the property.

The county only took into consideration 15 properties closest to the proposed development in its study of the development's air quality impact, though.

Some criticisms of the developer, Wild Diamond, also exist. In applying for permits for the 40 acres, residents allege the developer either answered untruthfully or misled the county in its answers to preliminary questions about the proposed project.

For example, the developer said their vineyards would not be substantially different in size or character from surrounding development, expose people to chemical pollution or change the scenic view from the existing residential area. Residents contend the exact opposite of these claims are true. Spraying of pesticides and herbicides could create chemical runoff into the lake and being a prominent and well exposed hill in the area, it would certainly change the neighborhood's scenic view, they contend.

Barthel explained the land was zoned as agricultural though and other vineyards are also found in the general area. The term 'scenic view' also refers to state or county designated areas, not just the general views of rolling hills as seen from a neighborhood.

Although Community Development already gave its signatures of approval to the project after completing its initial study, an appeal by residents has put the application on hold and will be heard by the county's Planning Commission March 26. If disagreements persist on either side over the commission's decision, a chance to appeal to the Board of Supervisors is also available.

Bowling asserts Hidden Valley Lake's general reception to his proposed development has been "incredibly positive" and that the naysayers are few, although very vocal.

But Montgomery has the numbers to show the concerns are more widespread. So far, at least 100 signatures on a paper petition and a comparable number on an online petition requesting an environmental impact report (EIR) be mandated have been gathered. Additionally, the Hidden Valley Lake Association board recently voted seven to zero to write a letter to the county expressing their concerns about the vineyard and a desire for an EIR.

The main request is that a full EIR be conducted. Other residents have some additional suggestions to offer that would help further mitigate the vineyard's potential environmental impacts, though.

Resident Lisa Kaplan suggests the pesticides and herbicides be applied through the drip irrigation system instead of sprayed; terraces, berms and swales be used for erosion control and chipping, rather than burning, be used to clear debris.

While not against the development, Kaplan views the vineyard's application as an opportunity to promote updated policies and procedures to ensure Lake County's natural resources are protected.

Resident Julie Kreis joined Kaplan in her suggestions and added that the county should consider its approach to zoning of agricultural lands.

"I want responsible growth in Lake County," she stated. "Zoning is something that can be altered to meet the needs of a growing community."

She added that the management of water resources in California is changing and residents' concerns over their private wells should be given more serious consideration as the county moves forward in its development.

The permit process "is lengthy and has a long history of favoring agriculture," Kreis said. "But the county needs to begin to reevaluate plans for development in areas where population conflict with agricultural use and, in doing so, avoid controversial and potentially harmful developments."

Asked if the vineyard was interested in working with the community to implement different practices in the interest of serving both residents and developers' needs, Bowling said he would do everything he was required to do under the law.

"But to expect anyone to do anything other than that would seem very unusual," he said.

He also noted Lake County is a "right-to-farm" county, which determines "inconveniences or discomforts associated with such agricultural operations ... shall not be considered to be a nuisance," according to county code. Those inconveniences or discomforts include application of chemical fertilizers, noise, orders, fumes, dust and operation of machinery of any kind during a 24 hour period.

"The fact that Lake County is a right-to-farm county means we have a right to put this land to beneficial agricultural use, which is what we're doing," Bowling said.

On the other hand, Bowling was also quick to stress the amount of money his vineyard has and will pool into Lake County. Although residents believe profits will be spent out of the county since Bowling lives in Florida, he claimed he has invested close to \$3 million in the property and local economy and expects to invest another \$5 million over the next few years.

District 1 Supervisor Jim Comstock did not return calls to comment on the concerns his constituents hold.

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County approves water, bridge contracts

By J.W. Burch IV, jburch@record-bee.com, @JWBurchIV on Twitter

record-bee.com

LAKEPORT >> Three contracts were approved by the Lake County Board of Supervisors during their regular meeting this week. Two contracts were from Lake County Public Services, while one was from Lake County Public Works.

Public Services asked the supervisors to continue a water monitoring relationship with SHN Consulting Engineers. The department's director, Caroline Chavez, requested they board waive the consultant selection process due to the firm's long history with the county.

"For many years, the county has relied upon SHN Consulting Engineers to provide water monitoring and reporting services and to represent the county before the Regional Water Quality Control Board," Chavez stated.

Her rationale for bypassing the selection process received affirmation from the supervisors.

"In order to most effectively provide these services, a consultant must be intimately familiar with the surface water and ground water monitoring systems, and the historical issues and site characteristics that have impacted monitoring techniques, testing protocols and compliance efforts at the landfill," Chavez explained.

The renewed contract will last for five years, costing \$13,000 each year.

A second contract was for surface and ground water sampling and analysis services at the Eastlake Landfill, which has been provided by BC Labs for the past two years.

An evaluation of BC Labs was conducted in order to determine if a new request for proposals would be sent out. According to Chavez, the "evaluation included discussions with the consultants we utilize to analyze the test results produced by BC Labs," who "stressed that BC Labs is the company most trusted by the Water Board for provision of such testing services."

"In fact, BC labs performs more landfill testing work than all of the other state-approved labs combined," Chavez continued.

Totaling \$25,000 each year, the renewed contract will last for five years.

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An amendment to a contract between the county and Quincy Engineering, Inc., was the topic was the final contract discussed.

The contract, which was approved in October 2013, is for engineering services for preliminary and final design, environmental services, surveying and bidding assistance for the replacement of Dry Creek Bridge on Dry Creek Road in Middletown.

The need for the amendment rose when “a requirement for professional liability insurance which was inadvertently omitted,” according to Lake County Public Works Director Scott De Leon. The amendment does not affect the cost of the project.

With a unanimous 5-0 vote, the board approved each contract.

Contact J. W. Burch, IV at 900-2022.

Broken water main floods streets

By Leah DeAnda , Lake County Record-Bee

record-bee.com

LUCERNE >> An estimated 10,000 gallons of water suddenly gushed down 13th Avenue in Lucerne on Tuesday afternoon after a California Water Service Company (Cal Water) water main broke at Country Club Drive.

"Great, as if we're not paying enough for our water," a resident could be heard exclaiming as water pooled up into driveways.

Within 15 minutes, Cal Water's crews had shut off the water supply to the main, however. Luckily, the main doesn't feed any of the water district's customers and repairs could wait until morning.

Superintendent of the Redwood Valley District Darin McCosker said the age of the pipe was to blame for the break and Cal Water had already planned to replace 15 feet of that stretch of pipe this year.

"We've got a good plan for putting new pipe in the ground and we plan way ahead for it," McCosker said.

Repairing the water main will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2,000 to \$3,000 for now and will come out of the water company's maintenance budget, McCosker said. That will include flushing the main to ensure water quality standards are met.

Reach the author at kkrohn@recordbee.com or follow Leah on Twitter: [@KristenKrohn10](https://twitter.com/KristenKrohn10).

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Caltrans admits to water code violations

By Will Houston

Eureka Times-Standard

Caltrans has drilled thousands of undocumented wells during the past 20 years that could be contributing to groundwater contamination throughout California.

Caltrans now states its operations failed to follow key provisions of the California Water Code aimed at protecting groundwater. This leaves a legacy of more than 10,000 wells scattered across the state, each with the potential to introduce contagions or contamination into drinking water sources.

The number of boreholes drilled in Humboldt County and the potential impacts to groundwater are still unknown, according to Humboldt County Department of Health and Human Services Environmental Health Division officials.

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Caltrans

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"At this time we don't know whether they drilled or at what depth or the conditions under which they did drill," said Carolyn Hawkins, a supervising environmental health specialist with the county.

In July, Caltrans Director Malcom Dougherty stated in a letter to all county environmental health directors that his agency had not followed water code rules in the past that are aimed at preventing groundwater contamination, and announced plans to do better in the future.

State water code

The California Water Code sets the minimum standards for operations that can contaminate the groundwater within the state. Caltrans spokesman Matt Rocco said the agency has drilled between 450 to 650 geotechnical boreholes annually during the past five years throughout the state.

The agency now says these borings were subject to the water code and that it failed to alert county agencies. The section of the water code in question was last updated in 1990.

This leaves about 10,000 wells scattered throughout California, which in some cases were drilled without county permits, without checking with county agencies knowledgeable about potential sources of contamination and which may not have been properly sealed to prevent groundwater contamination.

A geotechnical borehole is typically 4 inches in diameter and can easily reach 200 feet in depth. It is drilled using the same rotary drills as a typical water well. Some of the Caltrans bores were cased with PVC piping and some were used to monitor water levels at a site. Soil ma-

terial from each boring was extracted at various depths and used to provide structural engineers with data essential to designing roadbeds, bridges and supports.

While soil data and water levels were well documented for each borehole on Caltrans projects, no information about how these holes were actually back-filled after completion is available to Caltrans.

In contrast, when wells complying with state requirements of the same diameter and depth of a typical borehole are abandoned, drillers are required to calculate the volume of the hole and to document the nature and quantity of fill material. In holes as deep as most borings, the driller will inject a thick cement slurry through a tube at the bottom of the hole and fill the hole from the bottom up. County environmental health inspectors verify this is done for each abandoned well.

Caltrans Deputy Division Chief Phil Stalarski says by the end of 2015 his agency is planning to map all the past boreholes the agency drilled throughout state. Counties can also request, through the California Public Records Act, data on all geotechnical borings conducted by Caltrans.

Humboldt County has yet to take that step.

"They had indicated that they are pulling their records and will be looking at that," Hawkins said. "I'm sure that we'll have that communication with them in the future and we can look at what they had done."

Even with GPS coordinates, actually locating abandoned boreholes in the field and verifying the holes were closed properly will be extremely difficult if not impossible, according to California Groundwater Association Executive Director John Hofer. The association is a non-profit group of well drillers and other groundwater

professionals.

Sacramento County appears to be ground-zero for the remediation efforts. Sacramento County Supervising Environmental Specialist Cheryl Hawkins said her agency filed Public Records Act requests with Caltrans over this issue. When asked specifically about whether she could confirm whether Caltrans boreholes were sealed properly in Sacramento County, she said she was unable to comment because of her agency's ongoing enforcement case with Caltrans.

Hawkins did note that following Dougherty's announcement of the new policy, she has seen a very positive level of cooperation with Caltrans.

What led to the change

The State Water Code sets minimum standards for work impacting groundwater in the state but requires counties, cities and other local agencies to enforce these standards. While the state set global standards, it encouraged local agencies to expand on the state code as needed to protect local groundwater. The standards issued in 1990 listed water and monitoring wells but did not specifically name geotechnical wells in its regulation.

Of the 58 California counties, 40 now specifically include geotechnical borings within water well ordinances. Under Humboldt County Code, Carolyn Hawkins said that these holes would be under the provisions of "exploratory borings ... for which you would get a permit."

Humboldt County of Environmental Health Division Director Melissa Martel said Caltrans has applied for three drill permits since 2011, all within Caltrans' right of way.

"I know for the Local Oversight Program we also oversee the cleanup

of sites with underground petroleum storage tanks," she said. "Caltrans was good about applying for permits about those local oversight cleanup areas. If there was a known contaminated site, I think they did do their due diligence in applying for a permit. We have those on record."

Some experts consider borings which impact or could impact groundwater automatically governed by the original state water code. Caltrans has now adopted that interpretation.

Early in 2014, Dougherty directed Stalarski to do a top to bottom review of drilling operations. Dougherty stated the agency was "committed to protecting groundwater resources" and recognized county authority to regulate operations affecting groundwater.

In the policy document issued in May 2014, Stalarski cites that some projects were "being shut down by local enforcement agencies" due to claims that Caltrans was not in compliance with applicable laws.

The new policy requires the agency contact local agencies to determine whether the planned activities will require permits and to work with them to meet state and local requirements.

Stalarski said Caltrans is fully committed to making the new policy work, including a substantial amount of training for employees implementing the new policy.

"We certainly want them to start applying for permits now," Carolyn Hawkins said. "As far as impacts, it's too early to say. I think we need to hear from Caltrans on their efforts to figure out what they've done and where, and we can go from there. They do have some records. Maybe they did the boreholes and they actually destroyed them in a proper way and didn't give any notice."