

BEAUMONT-CHERRY VALLEY WATER DISTRICT 560 Magnolia Avenue, Beaumont, CA 92223

NOTICE AND AGENDA REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ENGINEERING WORKSHOP Thursday, April 22, 2021 - 6:00 p.m.

TELECONFERENCE NOTICE This meeting is hereby noticed pursuant to California Government Code Section 54950 et. seq. and California Governor's Executive Orders N-29-20 and N-33-20 The BCVWD Board of Directors will attend via Zoom Video Conference To access the Zoom conference, use the link below: https://us02web.zoom.us/i/84318559070?pwd=SXIzMFZCMGh0YTFIL2tnUGIpU3h0UT09

> To telephone in, please dial: (669) 900-9128 Enter Meeting ID: 843 1855 9070 Enter Passcode: 113552

For Public Comment, use the "**Raise Hand**" feature if on the video call when prompted, if dialing in, please **dial** *9 to "**Raise Hand**" when prompted

Meeting materials are available on the BCVWD's website: https://bcvwd.org/document-category/regular-board-agendas/

Call to Order: President Slawson

Pledge of Allegiance: Director Covington

Invocation: President Slawson

Announcement of Teleconference Participation

Roll Call

Teleconference Verification

Public Comment

PUBLIC COMMENT: RAISE HAND OR PRESS *9 to request to speak when prompted At this time, any person may address the Board of Directors on matters within its jurisdiction which are not on the agenda. However, state law prohibits the Board from discussing or taking action on any item not listed on the agenda. Any non-agenda matters that require action will be referred to Staff for a report and possible action at a subsequent meeting. **Please limit your comments to three minutes.** Sharing or passing time to another speaker is not permitted.

President Daniel Slawson

Roll Call - Board of Directors

 Vice President Lona Williams

 Secretary Andy Ramirez

 Treasurer David Hoffman

 Member John Covington

ACTION ITEMS

Action may be taken on any item on the agenda. Information on the following items is included in the full Agenda Packet.

- 1. Adjustments to the Agenda: In accordance with Government Code Section 54954.2, additions to the agenda require a 2/3 vote of the legislative body, or if less than 2/3 of the members are present, a unanimous vote of those members present, which makes the determination that there is a need to take action, and the need to take action arose after the posting of the agenda.
 - a. Item(s) to be removed or continued from the Agenda
 - b. Emergency Item(s) to be added to the Agenda
 - c. Changes to the order of the agenda
- 2. Consideration of Attendance at the Association of California Water Agencies 2021 Spring Virtual Conference May 12 13, 2021 (pages 4 18)
- 3. Resolution 2021-__: Amending Part 5 of the District's Rules and Regulations Governing Water Service Section 5-1.1.4 Multiple Residential and 5-1.1.5 Multiple Commercial service (pages 19 - 26)
- 4. Review of Water Supply Assessment for Water Service for the Proposed Beaumont Pointe Commercial and Industrial Project (formerly the Jack Rabbit Trail Residential Project) located south of State Highway 60 west of Potrero Boulevard (pages 27 - 97)
- 5. California Special Districts Association Opportunities and Involvement (pages 98 118)
- 6. Resolution 2021-___: Proclaiming the Week of May 16 to May 22, 2021 as Special Districts Week, and Letter of Support for Assembly Concurrent Resolution 17 Proclaiming Special Districts Week in the State of California (pages 119 125)
- 7. Status of Local Emergency regarding the Impact of the Respiratory Illness Pandemic COVID-19 pursuant to Resolution 2020-07 (No Staff Report)
- 8. Review of District Staffing Activities and Cash Flows as related to the ongoing COVID-19 Local State of Emergency (pages 126 127)
- 9. Status of Declared Local Emergencies related to Fires
 - a. Impact of the Apple Fire pursuant to Resolution 2020-17 (No Staff Report)
 - b. Impact of the El Dorado Fire pursuant to Resolution 2020-20 (No Staff Report)
- 10. Update: Legislative Action and Issues Affecting BCVWD (pages 128 141)
- 11. General Manager's Report
- **12. Topics for Future Meetings**
 - Water supply for BCVWD and the region
 - Matrix for delivery of recycled water
 - Update on the Delta Conveyance Project
 - Legal perspective on the Delta Conveyance

- 13. Announcements Pursuant to Governor's Executive Order N-33-20, all BCVWD Board and Committee meetings will be held via teleconference and/or video teleconference until further notice or unless otherwise indicated below:
 - Collaborative Agencies Committee: Wednesday, May 5, 2021 at 10 a.m.
 - Finance and Audit Committee Meeting: Thursday, May 6, 2021 at 3 p.m.
 - Regular Board Meeting: Wednesday, May 9, 2021 at 6 p.m.
 - Personnel Committee Meeting: Monday, May 21, 2021 at 6 p.m.
 - Engineering Workshop: Thursday, May 24, 2021 at 6 p.m.
 - Beaumont Basin Watermaster Committee: Wednesday, Jun. 2, 2021 at 10 a.m.

14. Adjournment

NOTICES

AVAILABILITY OF AGENDA MATERIALS - Agenda exhibits and other writings that are disclosable public records distributed to all or a majority of the members of the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District Board of Directors in connection with a matter subject to discussion or consideration at an open meeting of the Board of Directors are available for public inspection in the District's office, at 560 Magnolia Avenue, Beaumont, California ("District Office"). If such writings are distributed to members of the Board less than 72 hours prior to the meeting, they will be available from the District Office at the same time as they are distributed to Board Members, except that if such writings are distributed one hour prior to, or during the meeting, they can be made available from the District Office in the Board Room of the District's Office. Materials may also be available on the District's website: www.bcvwd.org.

REVISIONS TO THE AGENDA - In accordance with §54954.2(a) of the Government Code (Brown Act), revisions to this Agenda may be made up to 72 hours before the Board Meeting, if necessary, after mailings are completed. Interested persons wishing to receive a copy of the set Agenda may pick one up at the District's Main Office, located at 560 Magnolia Avenue, Beaumont, California, up to 72 hours prior to the Board Meeting.

REQUIREMENTS RE: DISABLED ACCESS - In accordance with §54954.2(a), requests for a disability related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, in order to attend or participate in a meeting, should be made to the District Office, at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting to ensure availability of the requested service or accommodation. The District Office may be contacted by telephone at (951) 845-9581, email at info@bcvwd.org or in writing at the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District, 560 Magnolia Avenue, Beaumont, California 92223.

CERTIFICATION OF POSTING

I certify that on or before April 19, 2021, a copy of the foregoing notice was posted near the regular meeting place of the Board of Directors of Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District and to its website at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting (Government Code §54954.2(a)).

William Clayton

Digitally signed by William Clayton DN: cn=William Clayton, o=Beaumont-Cherry Date: 2021.04.15 13:30:26 -07'00'

William Clayton Acting Director of Finance and Administration



Item 2

STAFF REPORT

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Dan Jaggers, General Manager

SUBJECT: Consideration of Attendance at the Association of California Water Agencies 2021 Spring Virtual Conference May 12 - 13, 2021

Staff Recommendation

Consider attendance of members of the Board of Directors and / or staff to represent BCVWD at the ACWA Spring Virtual Conference, to be held May 12 - 13, 2021.

Background

The Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) Policies and Procedures Manual Part II, Section 12 A states:

Members of the Board of Directors are encouraged to attend educational conferences and professional meetings when the purposes of such activities are to improve District operation. Hence, there is no limit as to the number of Directors attending a particular conference or seminar when it is apparent that their attendance is beneficial to the District.

Attendance at the ACWA conferences can be beneficial to the District. With the availability of grant opportunities, BCVWD's participation in the Sites Reservoir project, and the endeavor to minimize imported water costs, the ACWA conference provides a forum to learn about issues, best practices and to make strategic contacts. It would serve BCVWD to be well informed.

This conference is normally in person, however due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and related regulations on large gatherings, the conference has been migrated to a virtual setting.

The deadline to register is May 7, 2021. Interested directors should advise staff of their desire to attend as soon as possible.

Fiscal Impact

Registration cost per attendee is \$375 for ACWA members. District staff shall register the Directors who wish to attend.

Attachments

BCVWD Policies and Procedures Manual Part II, Section 12 ACWA Spring Virtual Conference Brochure

Report prepared by Lynda Kerney, Administrative Assistant

refer to committee, which is then seconded and approved by a majority vote of the Board.

- v. **Motion to Close Debate and Vote Immediately.** As provided above, any Director may move to close debate and immediately vote on a main motion.
- vi. **Motion to Adjourn.** A meeting may be adjourned by motion made, seconded, and approved by a majority vote of the Board before voting on a main motion.

F. Decorum.

- i. The President shall take whatever actions are necessary and appropriate to preserve order and decorum during Board meetings, including public hearings.
- ii. The President may also declare a short recess during any meeting.
- G. **Amendment of Rules of Order.** By motion made, seconded and approved by a majority vote, the Board may, at its discretion and at any meeting:
 - a. Temporarily suspend these rules in whole or in part;
 - b. Amend these rules in whole or in part; or,
 - c. Both.

12. TRAINING, EDUCATION AND CONFERENCES

- A. **Policy.** The Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District takes its stewardship over the use of limited public resources seriously. Public resources should only be used when there is a substantial benefit to the District.
 - i. Educational conferences and professional meetings are considered to provide substantial benefit. Members of the Board of Directors are encouraged to attend educational conferences and professional meetings when the purposes of such activities are to improve District operation. Hence, there is no limit as to the number of Directors attending a particular conference or seminar when it is apparent that their attendance is beneficial to the District. Such benefits include:
 - a. The opportunity to discuss the community's concerns with state and federal officials;
 - b. Participating in regional, state and national organizations whose activities affect the District;

- c. Attending educational seminars designed to improve officials' skill and information levels;
- d. Promoting public service and morale by recognizing such service.
- ii. "Junkets" (a tour or journey for pleasure at public expense), however, will not be permitted.
- B. **Expenses**. It is the policy of the District to encourage Board development and excellence of performance by reimbursing actual expenses incurred for tuition, travel, lodging and meals as a result of training, educational courses, participation with professional organizations, and attendance at local, state and national conferences associated with the interests of the District.
 - i. Staff as assigned by the General Manager is responsible for making arrangements for Directors for conference and registration expenses.
 - Reimbursement shall include expenses for meals, lodging, authorized incidentals (see Section 14H) and travel. All expenses for which reimbursement is requested by Directors, or which are billed to the District by Directors, shall be submitted to the assigned staff member within 30 days of the incurred expense on a District-supplied Expense Form, together with original, valid receipts in accordance with State law.
 - Attendance by Directors of seminars, workshops, courses, professional organization meetings, and conferences shall be approved by the Board of Directors prior to incurring any reimbursable costs.
 - iv. Expenses to the District for Board of Directors' training, education and conferences should be kept to a minimum by utilizing recommendations for transportation and housing accommodations put forth, if any, by the event sponsor and by:
 - a. Utilizing hotel(s) recommended by the event sponsor in order to obtain discounted rates or using other less expensive nearby lodging.
 - b. Directors traveling together whenever feasible and economically beneficial.
 - c. Requesting reservations sufficiently in advance, when possible, to obtain discounted air fares and hotel rates.
- C. **Notice**. A Director shall not attend a conference or training event for which there is an expense to the District, if it occurs after the Director has announced his/her pending resignation, or if it occurs after an election in which it has been determined that the Director will not retain his/her seat on the Board. A Director shall not attend a conference or training event when it is apparent that there is no significant benefit to the District.

2021 SPRING VIRTUAL CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION

NAVIGATING A NEW FUTURE TOGETHER

MAY 12 - 13



TELER

MAY 12 - 13 2021 SPRING VIRTUAL CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION NAVIGATING A NEW FUTURE TOGETHER





With the theme, *"Navigating a New Future Together,"* we encourage you to join us for ACWA's 2021 Spring Virtual Conference & Exhibition to hear the latest developments on local, statewide and federal water issues during these unique times.

As with all ACWA conferences, this event also strengthens ACWA's role as the leading voice in California water issues for more than a century, a historic role that depends on the knowledge, expertise and collaboration between our member agencies.

Keynote speakers and expert panelists will deliver insights into our industry that you cannot find anywhere else. Meanwhile, a virtual Exhibit Hall will showcase innovative products and services that may offer your organization the solution that you've been seeking. Additionally, continuing education credits will be available for legal, energy, financial and drinking water operator professionals. Virtual Networking Lounges will also allow you to meet your colleagues in a live Zoom space and hear from fellow water professionals throughout California.

If ACWA stands for anything, it stands for collaboration. This quality drives our success at coalition building, which will again prove essential in 2021. At the heart of ACWA's success is the fundamental commitment to working together as a vast and diverse membership of local water agencies to find creative solutions to the challenges of the day.

I am very optimistic that this will be our last virtual conference, with our first in-person conference since late 2019 planned for Pasadena. However, with another consequential year ahead of us in California water, I strongly encourage you to join me and your colleagues at **ACWA's 2021 Spring Virtual Conference & Exhibition, May 12-13**, to connect, learn and engage.

Register TODAY at www.acwa.com!

E. John

Steve LaMar ACWA Board President

VIRTUAL CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

DWR DIRECTOR & CYBER SECURITY EXPERT JOIN ACWA VIRTUAL CONFERENCE



Wednesday, May 12 | 1:00 PM BOB FLORES Founder/President & Cyber Security Expert Applicology Inc.

Among the impressive lineup of California water leaders that have been invited to provide keynote presentations, Cyber Security Expert Bob Flores will be joining us on Wednesday afternoon. You won't want to miss this unique opportunity to hear first-hand experience from a cyber security expert!



Thursday, May 13 | 9:00 AM KARLA NEMETH Director California Department of Water Resources

ACWA is pleased to welcome Department of Water Resources Director Karla Nemeth to address our members on Delta Conveyance, Sustainable Groundwater Management Act implementation, the Water Storage Investment Program and water use efficiency.

Check the ACWA website for updated conference information. WWW.ACWA.COM "The health and safety of our members and employees is our highest priority. There is no such thing as a tolerable level of risk in this area. At the same time, we can approach planning a third virtual conference with a high degree of confidence in our ability to deliver an invaluable experience for attendees."

> Dave Eggerton ACWA Executive Director

WEDNESDAY-MAY 12 BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Programs are subject to change without notice.

10:00 AM

Attorneys Program

Developments in Proposition 218 and the Law of Water Rates

Water rates are under continuing legal attack throughout the state. Retail water suppliers must collect and fairly allocate the costs of service among their ratepayers, and even well-designed plans may come under attack from disgruntled users and their often entrepreneurial attorneys - who take the cases on contingency and bet on being able to collect their fees from the retailer. A class action case filed against 81 water retailers last year brought the threat of these suits and their financial impact into sharp focus. And recent case law proves to be a mixed bag for water agencies. This program will examine the impact of recent legal decisions, the threats posed by certain current cases, recent and proposed legislation affecting rate setting and collections, and propose some practical steps retailers might consider to reduce the risks of Prop. 218 challenges.



This program has been approved by the State Bar of California for attorneys to receive general MCLE credits.

Federal Issues Forum

Navigate changing drought and water supply conditions, climate change, and the implementation of infrastructure legislation with the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers. The Federal Issues Forum will dive into the new Biden Administration's priorities, the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (WRDA), and other important items.

Finance / Local Government Forum

Addressing Financial Impacts of COVID-19 on Disadvantaged Communities

Everything from facilitating in-person cash payments to addressing unpaid utility bills has drastically changed since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Learn from the experts around the state what strategies you might be able to implement for your ratepayers and how to address their unique challenges. This discussion will also cover latest information on COVID-19 emergency relief funding to help with financial impacts related to water service.

CPAs may receive continuing education credit by attending this program.

1:30 PM

Communications Program Applying 2020 Lessons Learned to Future Communication Strategies

As the state emerges from the COVID-19 shutdown, learn how communicators are adapting to what's becoming a hybrid world and continuing to utilize video production, video conferencing and web resources to engage with customers. Hear how the lessons learned during 2020 have permanently altered how we keep customers informed and discover what public agency communications could look like in the future.

Human Resources Forum

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion: Why It Matters for Leaders

This interactive session presents the foundational understanding and importance of diversity, equity and inclusion. Leaders will explore unconscious bias and how it impacts their environment and work relationships with colleagues and staff. They will discover how their own values, culture and experiences affect interactions with colleagues, attitudes about work, and understanding of workplace values. Leaders will gain a deeper understanding of their role in promoting a diverse and inclusive work environment.

Statewide Issue Forum California's Forest and Wildfire Resilience Plan

Wildfires have become more frequent and severe as our climate has changed, and urgent action is needed to address the state's undermanaged forested lands. Last year was the most destructive fire year on record in California; over four million acres were burned and countless structures and homes were lost. As a state, we cannot continue to delay investments in forest health while we wait for the next catastrophic wildfire.

Last year, California signed an agreement with the federal government for shared stewardship of California's forest and rangelands, in which each party has committed to a goal of reducing wildfire risks on 500,000 acres of forest land per year. This year, the Governor's Forest Management Task Force released a comprehensive Forest and Wildfire Resilience Action Plan that will serve as a roadmap for implementing that agreement. In this discussion, hear from those responsible for the implementation of this ambitious plan.

WEDNESDAY-MAY 12 BREAKOUT SESSIONS

State Water Resources Control Board Drinking Water Contact Hours may be available for qualifying programs.

3:00 PM

Region Issue Forum

Collaboration and Regional Planning: How to Achieve Large-Scale Water Projects on a Small-Scale Budget Presented by ACWA Region 1

This program explores the work of the North Coast Resource Partnership, a long-term water management coalition of Northern California Tribes, counties and diverse stakeholders working together on a variety of integrated projects to enhance water security, water system infrastructure, watershed and forest health, and local economies in California's north coast region. Learn about the North Coast Resource Partnership's background and its work to ensure clean and reliable drinking water supplies, energy independence, climate adaptation and economic strength in the region. Panelists will discuss the collaborative process needed to achieve the partnership's work, as well its successes and lessons learned.

Statewide Issue Forum

Reconciling the Regulatory Overlap of Groundwater Programs

SGMA, CV SALTS, Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program, and more: While these groundwater programs were developed over time to address various issues, some of their requirements have begun to look similar, and they sometimes impose overlapping requirements. Join us for this panel to learn how agencies are reconciling this complex web of requirements.



This program has been approved by the State Bar of California for attorneys to receive general MCLE credits.

Water Industry Trends PFAS Standards: Federal and State Outlook

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination threatens safe drinking water everywhere. PFAS are a group of manmade chemicals that do not break down and accumulate over time in both the environment and the human body – gaining them the nickname "forever chemicals." Exposure to high levels of PFAS can lead to adverse health effects. Efforts to combat these contaminants is taking place on both the federal and state level with California on the frontline. Hear from federal and state speakers on how they are working to address PFAS in our drinking water and what to expect in the future.

VIRTUAL ACWA REGION MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS MAY 5 - 6, 2021

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

to receive updates on the latest Region activities, ACWA Committees, as well as hear from ACWA Leadership on statewide priorities. You can also provide your feedback and input on regional and statewide topics and help guide the region activities for the coming year.



All programs are subject to change without notice.

THURSDAY-MAY 13 BREAKOUT SESSIONS

State Water Resources Control Board Drinking Water Contact Hours may be available for qualifying programs.

9:30 AM

Region Issue Forum

Wildfire Recovery and Managing Public Expectations

Presented by ACWA Region 4

ACWA Region 4 will host a region issue forum that will highlight the significant impact the LNU Lightning Complex Wildfire had on five of the Solano Irrigation District's public water systems. The panel will also take a closer look at the public's expectations of a rural irrigation system built in 1960 that turned into a public water system in 2020.

Statewide Issue Forum Achieving the Voluntary Agreements

Public water agencies across California embrace the Voluntary Agreements as the best approach to improving the California Bay-Delta ecosystem and water supply reliability. Since the California Natural Resources Agency and Environmental Protection Agency presented a framework for potential Voluntary Agreements in early 2020, stakeholders continue to work to overcoming some of the remaining obstacles. With the potential to achieve meaningful solutions for one of the state's most complex water management challenges, this panel will explore the path to success and what lies ahead.

Water Industry Trends / Energy CARB Advanced Clean Fleet Rule Implications for Water Agencies

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) is developing a medium and heavy-duty (greater than 8500 lbs) zero-emission fleet rule with the goal of maximizing zero-emission trucks and buses in California by 2045 everywhere feasible. California has long held ambitious greenhouse gas emission reduction goals, and views the transportation sector as a frontier for emissions reductions because it is the largest emitter. Public fleets, including water agency fleets, are included in this rule and will likely be subject to purchase requirements on new fleet vehicles as early as 2024. Tune into this very timely panel discussion to hear about the development of this rule and how it will impact purchase decisions for water agencies.



This program may count toward the Certified Energy Manager (CEM) continuing education credit.

10:30 AM

Region Issue Forum Regional Collaboration Works: MWD's Regional Recycled Water Program

Presented by ACWA Region 8

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts are working together on a large-scale program to develop recycled water as a new, much-needed potable source to the region. With planning in the works since 2009, an undertaking as extensive as the Regional Recycled Water Program involves equally extensive regional coordination and evaluation. Beyond providing an additional water source for Southern California, the program will ensure reliability, sustainability, and flexibility in future expansion of the water supply through raw water augmentation for many throughout the Los Angeles region.

For updated information, check: WWW.ACWA.COM

Finance Forum

Utility Operational Reviews: Why Do One and What to Expect?

This presentation will look at utility operational reviews and delve into the common reasons that boards and executive leadership choose to do them, such as developing solid information before launching a strategic planning effort; reassuring ratepayers that the utility is run efficiently; or wanting to compare with peer agencies. The discussion will include common areas typically analyzed during operational reviews, such as organizational structure; financial metrics; complexity of operations; quality of preventative maintenance systems; capital budgeting; rate setting policies; debt ratios; customer satisfaction; internal and external communications; and meter to cash systems. The panel will also examine typical areas in which utilities do well and areas that need improvement.

The presentation will include a specific case study of a recent operational audit conducted for the City of Corona Water, Wastewater and Electric Utilities. The panel will include representatives of the City of Corona as well as members of the consultant project team.



CPAs may receive continuing education credit by attending this program.

Statewide Issue Forum

Water Rights and Preparing for the Next Drought

Due to another dry winter, drought and the possibility of curtailments are on water managers' minds. Hear from the State Water Resources Control Board on how they are approaching drought this year and what the water community can expect.



This program has been approved by the State Bar of California for attorneys to receive general MCLE credits. MAY 12 – 13 2021 SPRING VIRTUAL CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION

NAVIGATING A NEW FUTURE TOGETHER



Wednesday - May 12, 2021



The programs qualify for continuing education credit.

9:00 AM

Opening Remarks Steve LaMar ACWA President

Dave Eggerton ACWA Executive Director **2021 ACWA Awards** Clair Hill & Excellence in Water Leadership

ACWA JPIA Presentation

Opening Keynote

10:00 AM

Developments in Proposition 218 and the Law of Water Rates

Federal Issue Forum

NETWORKING LOUNGE

BREAKOUT SESSIONS

CONFERENCE OPENING

Finance/Local Government Forum Addressing Financial

Impacts of COVID-19 on Disadvantaged Communities

11:00 AM

11:30 AM

12:30 PM

CHAT ROOMS

"Get to Know H2O" Trivia

Gen Jam Drought Messaging



VIRTUAL EXHIBIT HALL

Learn about innovative products and services!

EXHIBITOR DEMONSTRATIONS

Presented by Esri ArcGIS: Supporting Data Driven Decisions

Presented by PelicanCorp ScreenAccess - Automated risk, workflow and response management solution



Last updated: 4/12/2021

MAY 12 - 13 **2021 SPRING VIRTUAL CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION**

NAVIGATING A NEW FUTURE TOGETHER



Wednesday - May 12, 2021 (CONTINUED)



The programs qualify for continuing education credit.

1:00 PM	AFTERNOON KEYNOTE Bob Flores, CEO, Applicology Inc.					
		BREAKOUT SESSIONS				
1:30 PM	Communications Forum Applying 2020 Lessons Learned to Future Communication Strategies	Human Resources Forum Diversity, Equity and Inclusion: Why It Matters for Leaders	Statewide Issue Forum California's Forest and Wildfire Resilience Plan			
2:30 PM	NETWORKING Connect with fried and industry le	LOUNGE nds, peers eaders!	VIRTUAL EXHIBIT HALL Learn about innovative products and services!			
		BREAKOUT SESSIONS				
3:00 PM	Region Issue Forum Collaboration and Regional Planning: How to Achieve Large-Scale Water Projects on a Small-Scale Budget Presented by Region 1	Statewide Issue Forum Reconciling the Regulatory Overlap of Groundwater Programs	Water Industry Trends PFAS Standards: Federal and State Outlook			
4:00 PM			Under the Sea with ACWA A private behind-the-scenes virtual tour of the Monterey			
			Bay Aquarium			
5:00 PM	Vor	men in Water Virtual Recep	tion 📐			
			Last updated: 4/12/2021			

ation of California Water

MAY 12 - 13 2021 SPRING VIRTUAL CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION NAVIGATING A NEW FUTURE TOGETHER



Thursday - May 13, 2021



The programs qualify for continuing education credit.

8:30 AM



SIP + STRETCH Sponsored by waterTALENT

Start your morning with wellness and a cup of coffee! Join us for a guided stretch session and if you register now, the first 500 paid conference registrants will receive a Starbucks gift card.

9:00 AM



2021 ACWA Awards ACWA Fellowship & Undergraduate Scholarship



Keynote

Karla Nemeth, Director, California Department of Water Resources

DAY 2 OPENING

BREAKOUT SESSIONS 9:30 AM **Region Issue Forum** Water Industry \mathbf{Q} Wildfire Recovery Trends / Energy Statewide Issue Forum and Managing Public CARB Advanced Clean Achieving the Voluntary Expectations Fleet Rule Implications for Agreements Water Agencies Presented by Region 4 10:30 AM **Region Issue Forum** Statewide Finance 0 \bigcirc **Issue Forum** Forum **Regional Collaboration** Works: MWD's Regional Water Rights and Preparing **Utility Operational Reviews Recycled Water Program** for the Next Drought - Why Do One and What Presented by Region 8 to Expect?

CONFERENCE CLOSING

11:30 AM



Closing Keynote

Closing Remarks Steve LaMar, ACWA President



Last updated: 4/12/2021

VIRTUAL EXHIBIT HALL

REACH DECISION MAKERS IN THE WATER COMMUNITY!

ACWA's successful virtual conference includes a virtual Exhibit Hall and virtual networking opportunities!

What's Happening in the Hall...

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Dedicated Exhibit Hall Time

Visit vendors from around the U.S. whose products and services may offer you just the right solutions for your agency.



One-on-One Time with Exhibitors

While visiting a virtual booth, you can chat directly with an exhibitor and/ or schedule meetings for a more indepth conversation.



Exhibitor Demonstrations

Check out the virtual exhibitor demos! Join select exhibitors for a 30-minute demonstration to learn about their products and services. Check the conference agenda for details on times and the topics of discussion.



WIN PRIZES!!

The virtual Exhibit Hall offers multiple ways for attendees to win prizes!

Exhibitor Passport Stamps

Visit participating virtual booths and answer questions to obtain stamps in a virtual exhibit hall passport. Earn stamps in your virtual Exhibit Hall passport for a chance to win prizes!

Schedule Virtual Meetings with Exhibitors

Meet with participating exhibitors for chances to win!

Watch Exhibitor Demos

Watch the Exhibitor Demonstrations from start to finish for a chance to win.

Fill out the polling questions.

Answer the most polling questions in the booths to win a prize.



VIRTUAL EXHIBIT HALL

Learn about innovative products and services!

PREMIUM Virtual Booth Elements & Specifications:



Exhibit Gamification

Passport Game drives booth visitation usually tied to drawings or giveaways





NETWORKING OPPORTUNITIES

Networking Lounge

Connect with friends, peers, and industry leaders through the Networking Lounge - a chat room with the ability to invite up to 10 people into video conference all without ever leaving the conference site.

Chat Rooms

Join your colleagues in one of these topic-themed chat rooms!

• "Get to Know H2O" Trivia

Want to have some fun? Put on your water thinking caps and join ACWA's Stacey Siqueiros for a fun game of ACWA Trivia. Topics will delve deep into your ACWA and water knowledge so come prepared to show how well you know H2O! Winner will win a \$50 Amazon gift card.

• Gen Jam

Whether you're an established leader, or next generation water professional; this chat session is your opportunity to make new connections and learn about leadership program opportunities, designed to strengthen the next generation of water professionals. We hope you can join us!

• Drought Messaging

As California heads into its second consecutive dry year, local water suppliers are sharing information with customers about local investments in drought resiliency while promoting long-term water efficiency and, in some cases, communicating about mandatory conservation. Agencies know that water supplies can vary significantly throughout the state, making communications complicated. Tia Lebherz with California Water Efficiency Partnership and Mike Wade with California Farm Water Coalition share their advice on how urban and agricultural agencies can best communicate drought messaging.

Women in Water Virtual Reception

Wednesday, May 12 @ 5:00 p.m. RSVP May 7, 2021 http://bit.ly/WIWSpring21

Get's Re

THANK YOU TO OUR SPONSORS

EXCLUSIVE PARTNER ACWA JPIA

2021 SPRING VIRTUAL CONFERENCE SPONSORS

Black & Veatch Corporation CDM Smith Citrus Heights Water District Cucamonga Valley Water District

Eastern Municipal Water District

Harris & Associates

Irvine Ranch Water District Jacobs

J. Mack Enterprises, Inc.

Kronick Moskovitz Tiedemann & Girard

Mesa Water District

Orange County Water District

Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group

San Juan Water District

SCV Water Agency (Santa Clarita Valley)

Stantec Consulting Services Inc.

Turlock Irrigation District

United Water Conservation District

waterTALENT LLC

West Basin Municipal Water District

Western Municipal Water District

Yuba Water Agency

For more information about sponsorship, contact Stacey Siqueiros at StaceyS@acwa.com

Sponsors listed as of 4/8/2021

United • Noble • Respected • Unique regiver, Verbathiut Page 17 of 141



ACWA 2021 Spring Virtual Conference

May 12 - 13, 2021 | REGISTRATION INFORMATION

REGISTRATION PRICING



REGISTER ONLINE

Register online by May 7, 2021 at www.acwa.com to take advantage of the advance pricing.



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Item 3

STAFF REPORT

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Dan Jaggers, General Manager

SUBJECT: Resolution 2021-___: Amending Part 5 of the District's Rules and Regulations Governing Water Service Section 5-1.1.4 Multiple Residential and 5-1.1.5 Multiple Commercial service

Staff Recommendation

Adopt Resolution 2021-___: Amending Part 5 of the District's Rules and Regulations Governing Water Service Section 5-1.1.4 Multiple Residential and 5-1.1.5 Multiple Commercial.

Background

After a duly noticed public hearing, on February 27, 2020 the Board of Directors adopted Resolution 2020-04, Amending Part 5 of the District's Rules and Regulations Governing Water Service Rates, Fees and Charges and Establishing a New Water Rate Structure and Water Rates Effective March 1, 2020. The Resolution included all recommendations set forth in the 2019 Water Financial Plan and Utility Rate Study (Study) prepared by Raftelis Financial Consultants (Raftelis) dated December 31, 2019.

Included in the Board action of February 27, 2020 were substantive revisions to Part 5 of the District's Rules and Regulations Governing Water Service to reflect the recommendations in the Study.

As identified in the Study, Multiple Residential/ Multiple Commercial class was not previously charged the bi-monthly meter service charge by meter size but by number of dwelling units multiplied by 2/3 the cost of the 5/8" charge. Rafelis revised this calculation in the adopted Study and said calculation requires that the District assess this charge based on the bi-monthly meter service charge by meter size, and not the dwelling unit. This revision between previous calculation methodology and adopted Study methodology results in the decrease in the bi-monthly meter service charge revenue from the Multiple Residential/ Multiple Commercial class which is mostly offset by an increased flat per-hundred cubic feet (ccf) consumption charge.

<u>Summary</u>

Included in the Study was the recommendation for uniform, flat commodity rates and a recategorization of Multiple Residential / Multiple Commercial classes from being charged the bimonthly meter service charge by dwelling unit to being charged by the actual meter size on the premises. The new categorization of the uniform flat commodity rates was included in the prior revision to Part 5 as part of the new Rate Table (Section 5-1.2), but the references to the prior categorization of the bi-monthly meter service charge were not adjusted.

Staff recommends the following changes to Sections 5-1.1.4 Multiple Residential and 5-1.1.5 Multiple Commercial:



5-1.1.4 MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL – Where a premises containing multiple residential housing units is served by one (1) meter or service connection, the bimonthly service charge will be assessed based on the size of the meter that services the property, regardless of the number of dwellings. The charges for water used differs from the tiered single family residential rate due to the additional living (dwelling) units on site and the increased demand on the meter or service connection.

5-1.1.5 MULTIPLE COMMERCIAL – Where a premises containing multiple commercial units is served by one (1) meter or service connection, the bi-monthly service charge will be assessed based on the size of the meter that services the property regardless of the number of dwellings. The charges for water used differs from the single commercial rate due to the additional commercial units on site and the increased demand on the meter or service connection.

Fiscal Impact

None. The new rate structure was adopted and implemented in 2020.

The fiscal impact for the revision was documented in the Raftelis Financial Consultants 2019 Water Financial Plan and Utility Rate Study described herein above and as attached to the adopted Resolution 2020-04.

Attachments

- A. Proposed Resolution 2021-__: Amending Part 5 of the District's Rules and Regulations Governing Water Service Section 5-1.1.4 Multiple Residential and 5-1.1.5 Multiple Commercial
- B. Rules and Regulations Governing Water Service Part 5-1 Redline

Staff Report prepared by Lynda Kerney, Administrative Assistant

RESOLUTION 2021-___

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BEAUMONT-CHERRY VALLEY WATER DISTRICT AMENDING THE DISTRICT'S RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING WATER SERVICE SECTION 5-1.1.4 MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL AND SECTION 5-1.1.5 MULTIPLE COMMERCIAL

WHEREAS, the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (District) is authorized, pursuant to California Water Code 31007, to fix, prescribe, revise and collect fees and charges so as to yield an amount sufficient to pay the operating expenses of the District, provide for repairs and depreciation of works owned and / or operated by the District, pay the interest on any bonded debt, and provide a fund for payment of the principal of the bonded debt as it becomes due; and

WHEREAS, on February 27, 2020 the Board of Directors of the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District adopted Resolution 2020-04 Amending Part 5 of the District's Rules and Regulations Governing Water Service Rates, Fees and Charges and Establishing a New Water Rate Structure and Water Rates Effective March 1, 2020; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors accepted, approved and adopted the 2019 Water Financial Plan and Utility Rate Study (Study) prepared by Raftelis Financial Consultants dated December 31, 2019 as part of Resolution 2020-04; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors desires to assure the District's Rules and Regulations comport with the recommendations within the Study and are consistent throughout,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District that Part 5 of Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District's Rules and Regulations as set forth in 2019 Water Financial Plan and Utility Rate Study and adopted by Resolution 2020-04 is hereby amended by deletion of existing Sections 5-1.1.4 Multiple Residential and 5-1.1.5 Multiple Commercial and replacement with mew Sections 5-1.1.4 Multiple Residential and 5-1.1.5 Multiple Commercial as follows:

5-1.1.4 MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL – Where a premises containing multiple residential housing units is served by one (1) meter or service connection, the bimonthly service charge will be assessed based on the size of the meter that services the property, regardless of the number of dwellings. The charges for water used differs from the tiered single family residential rate due to the additional living (dwelling) units on site and the increased demand on the meter or service connection.

5-1.1.5 MULTIPLE COMMERCIAL – Where a premises containing multiple commercial units is served by one (1) meter or service connection, the bi-monthly service charge will be assessed based on the size of the meter that services the property regardless of the number of dwellings. The charges for water used differs from the single commercial rate due to the additional commercial units on site and the increased demand on the meter or service connection.

BCVWD RESOLUTION 2021-XX -- ADOPTED XXX -- PAGE 1 OF 3

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2021 by the following roll call vote:

AYES: NOES: ABSTAIN: ABSENT:

ATTEST:

DRAFT UNTIL ADOPTED

DRAFT UNTIL ADOPTED

Director Daniel Slawson, President of the Board of Directors of the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District Director Andy Ramirez, Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

Attachments:

Exhibit A – Amended BCVWD Rules and Regulations, Part 5.1

BCVWD RESOLUTION 2021-XX -- ADOPTED XXX -- PAGE 2 OF 3

PART5 CHARGES

EXHIBIT A

5-1 SERVICE CHARGE: GENERAL PROVISIONS

5-1.1.1 DOMESTIC – For all metered domestic water service connections located within or outside the boundaries of the District, a bimonthly charge for water service will consist of a fixed meter charge (base rate or minimum bill) plus a charge for water used (commodity rate).

5-1.1.2 SCHEDULED IRRIGATION – A charge for distribution of scheduled irrigation water through permanently set meters, shall be adjusted from time to time on a schedule prepared by the Board.

5-1.1.3 DOMESTIC IRRIGATION – A charge for distribution of domestic irrigation water, will be determined as set forth in Part 13 of these regulations.

5-1.1.4 MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL – Where a premises containing multiple residential housing units is served by one (1) meter or service connection, the bi-monthly service charge will be assessed based on the size of the meter that services the property, regardless of the number of dwellings. The charges for water used differs from the tiered single family residential rate due to the additional living (dwelling) units on site and the increased demand on the meter or service connection. Where a premises containing multiple residential housing units is served by one (1) meter or service connection, every living unit (dwelling unit) will be equal to two-thirds (2/3) of domestic service charge.

5-1.1.5 MULTIPLE COMMERCIAL – Where a premises containing multiple commercial units is served by one (1) meter or service connection, the bi-monthly service charge will be assessed based on the size of the meter that services the property regardless of the number of dwellings. The charges for water used differs from the single commercial rate due to the additional commercial units on site and the increased demand on the meter or service connection. Where a premises containing multiple commercial units is served by one (1) meter or service connection, every two (2) commercial units will be equal to two-thirds (2/3) of the commercial service charge-serving the property.

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5-1.2 FIXED WATER CHARGE

NOTE: Non-residential accounts that are billed on a monthly basis will be pro-rated at one-half of the Bi-Monthly fixed water charge.

BI-MONTHLY POTABLE AND NON-POTABLE METER SERVICE CHARGES:

Applicable to Domestic and Commercial services

Meter Size	Effective March 2020		January 2021		January 2022		·	January 2023	January 2024		
5/8"	\$	22.58	\$	24.17	\$	25.87	\$	27.69	\$	29.63	
3/4"	\$	31.13	\$	33.31	\$	35.65	\$	38.15	\$	40.83	
1"	\$	48.24	\$	51.62	\$	55.24	\$	59.11	\$	63.25	
1-1/2"	\$	91.01	\$	97.39	\$	104.21	\$	111.51	\$	119.32	
2"	\$	142.33	\$	152.30	\$	162.97	\$	174.38	\$	186.59	
3"	\$	304.84	\$	326.18	\$	349.02	\$	373.46	\$	399.61	
4"	\$	544.34	\$	582.45	\$	623.23	\$	666.86	\$	713.55	
6"	\$	1,117.43	\$	1,195.66	\$	1,279.36	\$	1,368.92	\$	1,464.75	
8"	\$	2,400.46	\$	2,568.50	\$	2,748.30	\$	2,940.69	\$	3,146.54	
10"	\$	3,597.95	\$	3,849.81	\$	4,119.30	\$	4,407.66	\$	4,716.20	
12"	\$	4,538.84	\$	4,856.56	\$	5,196.52	\$	5,560.28	\$	5,949.50	

BI- MONTHLY PRIVATE FIRE SERVICE CHARGES:

Meter Size	Effective March 2020		January 2021		January 2022		•	January 2023	January 2024		
4"	\$	44.25	\$	47.35	\$	50.67	\$	54.22	\$	58.02	
6"	\$	118.12	\$	126.39	\$	135.24	\$	144.71	\$	154.84	
8"	\$	245.52	\$	262.71	\$	281.10	\$	300.78	\$	321.84	
10"	\$	437.17	\$	467.78	\$	500.53	\$	535.57	\$	573.06	
12"	\$	702.78	\$	751.98	\$	804.62	\$	860.95	\$	921.22	

NOTE:

Where fire flow exceeds the required flow rate for the duration set by the Fire Department, each development will pay their pro-rata share for extra fire protection storage equal to \$0.05 per gallon per minute.

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- **5-1.2.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS** When service is started or discontinued during the month, the charge will be determined as follows:
 - 1. Permanent Service Connection:
 - a. For service connections started after the 1st day of the billing period, the service charge will be pro-rated.
 - b. For service connections discontinued within the billing period, the service charge will based on the full billing periods of active service.
 - 2. Temporary Service Connection The charge will be pro-rated.

Customer Class	Monthly	March		January		January		January		January		
Customer Class	Tiers (ccf)	2	2020	2	2021		2022		2023		2024	
Single Family												
Tier 1	16	\$	0.66	\$	0.71	\$	0.76	\$	0.82	\$	0.88	
Tier 2	34	\$	0.81	\$	0.87	\$	0.94	\$	1.01	\$	1.09	
Tier 3	34+	\$	1.36	\$	1.46	\$	1.57	\$	1.68	\$	1.80	
Multi-Family	Uniform	\$	1.01	\$	1.09	\$	1.17	\$	1.26	\$	1.35	
Commercial / Industrial	Uniform	\$	0.95	\$	1.02	\$	1.10	\$	1.18	\$	1.27	
Fire Service	Uniform	\$	1.17	\$	1.26	\$	1.35	\$	1.45	\$	1.56	
Landscape Irrigation	Uniform	\$	1.06	\$	1.14	\$	1.22	\$	1.31	\$	1.41	
Schedule Irrigation	Uniform	\$	1.06	\$	1.14	\$	1.22	\$	1.31	\$	1.41	
Construction	Uniform	\$	1.17	\$	1.26	\$	1.35	\$	1.45	\$	1.56	
Non-Potable	Uniform	\$	0.72	\$	1.02	\$	1.04	\$	1.06	\$	1.07	

5-1.3 CHARGE FOR WATER USED (Quantitative Use):

5-1.3.1 ADJUSTMENT OF PASS-THROUGH CHARGES

SCE POWER CHARGE: To account for fluctuations in District costs to provide water service, the consumption based pass-through service charge may be adjusted as necessary by the District by an amount equal to any incremental adjustment imposed on the District for the cost of energy purchased from Southern California Edison (SCE) upon 30 days' notice. This is the cost of electricity to pump and deliver water to the consumer. It includes all SCE power charges for operation of pumps and wells in the water system. Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District strives to operate during SCE Time of Use (off-peak and mid-peak) in order to maintain lower rates for the consumer.

IMPORTED WATER CHARGE: The pass-through charges for imported water may be adjusted as necessary by the District by an amount equal to any adjustments for the cost of water purchased from the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA) upon 30 days' notice. Adjustments shall not increase or decrease by an amount that exceeds the cost of imported water.

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5-1.4 DROUGHT SURCHARGES

In the event that the District activates water supply drought rates, customers will be notified in advance of the below surcharges. Drought rates are generally triggered by the declaration of a specific water shortage by the California Department of Water Resources, or alternatively, by the District's Board of Directors.

The Surcharge Rate below is additive to the current Commodity Rate, per unit of water, at the date of presentation. The Surcharge Rate in effect is dependent on the drought stage declared.

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
Reduction in Use	10%	20%	30%	40%
Surcharge	\$0.17	\$0.36	\$0.60	\$0.92

5-1.2.3 ESTIMATING WATER USAGE – Where a meter is damaged or is not operational, and the District is unable to accurately read the meter, the water usage will be determined on the basis of past meter readings or it will be estimated as described below.

- An estimate of water delivered based upon the prior use during the same season of the year for the property or upon a reasonable comparison with the use of other consumers receiving the same class of service during the same period and under similar circumstances and conditions; or
- 2) The average meter reading for the four (4) preceding months adjusted for seasonal variation, if prior year reads for the same season are unavailable.

5-1.4 MINIMUM CLOSING BILL – The closing bill will be based upon charges applicable on the date service is discontinued. The service charge will be pro-rated based on the final date of service, along with all consumption related charges.



Item 4

STAFF REPORT

- **TO**: Board of Directors
- **FROM**: Dan Jaggers, General Manager
- SUBJECT: Review of Water Supply Assessment for Water Service for the Proposed Beaumont Pointe Commercial and Industrial Project (formerly the Jack Rabbit Trail Residential Project) located south of State Highway 60 west of Potrero Boulevard

Staff Recommendation

No recommendation. For discussion and information only.

Background

In May 2020, District staff received a formal request to review a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) for the Beaumont Point Development (formerly Jack Rabbit Trail) Project (BP or Project) which is located south of State Highway 60 and west of Potrero Boulevard. The Project is not within the District's Service Boundary; however, the Project is within the District's Sphere of Influence. It is the District's understanding that Beaumont Pointe, LLC (Developer) is currently working with the City of Beaumont (City) and the Riverside Local Agency Formation Committee (LAFCO) to undergo annexation into the City, and subsequently the District (approximately 539.9 acres of land, shown in Figure 1 herein).

The purpose of this staff report is for review and discussion of the WSA prepared by the Developer's engineer (Charles Marr Consulting and Pacific Advanced Civil Engineering [PACE]).

<u>Summary</u>

The Project, previously identified as Jack Rabbit Trail, was included in the District's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) as well as the District's 2016 Potable Water System Master Plan. At that time, the project was proposed to be a development of 2,000 single family homes, however, has remained dormant for several years.

The currently proposed Project consists of approximately 539.9 acres of land consisting of approximately 30.2 acres of general commercial land use area and 5.0 million square feet (sf) of industrial distribution warehouse.





Figure 1: Beaumont Pointe Project Location

Project site and land use information is described below in Table 1. The general commercial land use area (Planning Areas [PA] 1 and 2) is proposed to consist of a hotel and retail shopping center. The industrial land use area (PA's 3-8) is proposed to include a small self-storage facility and five (5) warehouses, each totaling approximately 1 million sf.

·····						
Planning Area	Land Use	Acreage				
	Hotel Restaurant					
1 and 2	Entertainment	30.2				
	Landscape					
	Warehouse	246.2				
3 thru 8	Office					
	Landscape					
9 and 10	Open Space	263.5				
	539.9					

Table 1: Beaumont Pointe Project Land Uses

The proposed location for each Project planning area is indicated below in Figure 2.





Figure 2: Beaumont Pointe Land Use Plan

Estimated water demand for the Project was determined by discussion between District staff and the Developer. The Project's estimated potable water demand is 111.5 acre-feet per year (AFY). For the general commercial land use area, water use was estimated based off of usage factors ranging from 1,500 gallons per day (gpd) per acre to 3,000 gpd per acre, which is typical for similar developments in the area. Water demand for the proposed hotel considers an average demand of 100 gpd per room (described as per key in Table 4-2 of the BP WSA).

For the industrial land use area, District staff discussed with the Developer the typical water demand for "big-box" warehouse structures in the area. District staff analyzed the demands for an existing 720,000 sf industrial distribution center (Wolverine) in the vicinity of the subject Project. It was determined that a reasonable employee density factor of one employee per 1,500 sf, with a typical demand of 15 gpd per employee. For Planning Areas 3-8, it is estimated that there will be approximately 3,306 employees (see Table 4-3 of the WSA, attached).

The District is currently working with the Developer's consultant to determine the infrastructure required to supply the demands for the Project. There is an existing 18" ductile iron pipe (DIP) domestic water main which terminates at the westerly end of 4th Street at the location of the Hidden Canyon Development.

Potable Water Demand



Non-Potable Water Demand

The Project will also require non-potable water for irrigation purposes. The overall irrigation area has been estimated at approximately 15% of the total acreage for each planning area, not including open space (PA's 9 and 10). An outdoor water demand factor of 670,000 gallons per acre per year was used to estimate the non-potable water demand for the Project. This water demand factor was also used for the recently constructed Amazon Distribution Warehouse, located about 2 miles east of the proposed Project. Of the total water demand, approximately 43% is estimated to be for outdoor irrigation. There is an existing 16" non-potable DIP water main located at the westerly end of 4th Street at the location of the Hidden Canyon Development. The Project's estimated non-potable water demand is 85.2 AFY.

A summary of the Project's total potable and non-potable Demand is described below in Table 2. Potable and non-potable demand for the project is estimated to be approximately 197 AFY or 360 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs) based on the District's definition of 0.546 AFY per EDU.

Planning Area	Land Use	Indoor Water Demand (AFY)	Outdoor Water Demand (AFY)		
	Hotel Restaurant				
1 thru 2	Entertainment	55.9	9.3		
	Landscape				
	Warehouse		75.9		
3 thru 8	Office	55.6			
	Landscape				
9 and 10	Open Space	-	-		
	Total	111.5	85.2		
Total Potable a	nd Non-Potable Demand, AFY	196.7			
Total Potable a	nd Non-Potable Demand, EDU	360			

Table 2: Beaumont Pointe Estimated Water Demand

Note: More detailed information is provided in the WSA under Tables 4-2 and 4-3.

Compared to the previously proposed project of 2,000 single family residential units, the currently estimated equivalent density of 360 EDUs represents a reduced water demand by approximately 82% (reduction of 1,640 EDUs).

The project's total demand of 196.7 AFY represents approximately 1.4% of the District's existing total potable and non-potable demand of 13,668 AFY (estimated for 2020, to be updated as part of the District's 2020 UWMP update).

The total new water demand required by the Project is further described in the WSA (see Attachment 1 – Water Supply Assessment for Beaumont Pointe.



Project Development Requirements:

District staff identifies that the purpose of this Staff Report is for discussion purposes only. Subsequent to discussion with the Board and public comment, District staff understands that the Developer may return to the Board at a later date to request approval for the WSA as discussed herein, as well as to request a Will Serve Letter for provision of water service.

District staff further identifies that additional review of the Developer's proposed connection to the existing system in the vicinity of the Project will be required. Staff has continued to work with the Developer's engineer to determine the most feasible system to provide the required Project demands and the required fire flow as determined by the Fire Department.

Staff has been informed that the Developer's engineer is currently preparing a Plan of Services, which will be included in the Developer's application for annexation to the District service area through Riverside LAFCO. It is District staff's understanding that the City will act as the lead agency for the Project's annexation proceedings.

Fiscal Impact

There is no fiscal impact to the District at this time.

Attachments

Attachment 1 – Water Supply Assessment for Beaumont Pointe (revised April 13, 2021)

Prepared by Daniel Baguyo, Civil Engineering Assistant

BEAUMONT-CHERRY VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

560 MAGNOLIA AVENUE BEAUMONT, CALIFORNIA 92223 www.bcvwd.org

WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT

for Beaumont Pointe City of Beaumont, CA

June 28, 2020 Revised October 29, 2020 Revised March 9, 2021 Revised April 2, 2021 Revised April 13, 2021



Prepared by CHARLES MARR CONSULTING And Pacific Advanced Civil Engineering, Inc.

for

Beaumont Pointe Partners, LLC 18032 LEMON DRIVE, SUITE 367

YORBA LINDA, CALIFORNIA 92886



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1. INTRODUCTION

The Beaumont Pointe development project (BP or "Project") (formerly known as and referred to in some exhibits herein as "Jack Rabbit Trail") is proposed to be constructed in the City of Beaumont, CA on a site with gross area of approximately 540 acres south of Highway 60 and northwest of the proposed Hidden Canyon Industrial site. Project development limits will result in a graded net area of approximately 276.4 net acres. The project will consist of (1) general commercial/retail land uses on approximately 30.2 acres, and (2) five large graded building pads with one building on each pad totaling approximately 5.0 million square feet of warehouse/office structures. Existing 4th Street is proposed to be extended from the proposed alignment in Hidden Canyon to the BP site. The Riverside County Fire Department has identified a fire flow requirement for the Project of 4,000 gpm for 4 hours. The Project site will be annexed into the Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) service area.

The Project site was previously planned with a land use density of 2,000 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs) and was included in the BCVWD's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) with 2,000 EDUs (previously identified as Jack Rabbit Trail). Based on the District's adopted EDU usage factor of 0.546 AFY/EDU, this equates to an estimated water demand of 1,092 AFY. The new BP land use plan estimates a density of 360 EDUs, representing a reduced site density by 82 percent. The water demand estimate using specific factors developed for each of the land uses currently proposed for BP, provides an updated demand estimate of 197 AFY. As a result of the changed land use plan, the Water Supply Assessment (WSA) accounts for a vastly reduced water demand estimate from what the UWMP assumes for the site.

2. WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT (WSA) LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Two Senate Bills passed in 2001 to advance water supply planning efforts in California and provide for developing comprehensive water policies to meet future water needs by integrating water supply and land use planning. These were Senate Bill 221 and Senate Bill 610, (SB 221 and SB 610, respectively). The intent was to provide additional assurance that new projects, as defined by the legislation, will have reliable water supply both now and 20 years into the future considering existing and other new development projects also under consideration. The legislation provides for evaluation of those common water sources in order to confirm their ability to continue supplying existing water users while concurrent projects come on line, as well as keep decisionmakers adequately informed of the proposed projects, and all concurrent development projects' water demands as a measure against current water supply entitlements.

2.1 Senate Bill 221 (SB 221)

SB 221 applies to residential subdivisions and chaptered in Government Code §65867.5 *et seq* which states:

(c) A development agreement that includes a subdivision, as defined in Government Code §666473.7, shall not be approved unless the agreement provides that any tentative map prepared for the subdivision will comply with the provisions of §666473.7.

Government Code §666473.7 states:

(a) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Subdivision" means a proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units, except that for a public water agency that has fewer than 5,000 service connections, "subdivision" means any proposed residential development that would account for an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system's existing service connections.
- (b)(1) The legislative body of a city or county or the advisory agency, to the extent that it is authorized by local ordinance to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the tentative map, shall include as a condition in any tentative map that includes a subdivision, a requirement that a sufficient water supply shall be available. Proof of the availability of a sufficient water supply shall be requested by the subdivision applicant or local agency, and shall be based on written verification from the applicable water supply system within 90 days of a request.
- (i) Government Code §666473.7 shall not apply to any residential project proposed for a site that is within an urbanized area and has previously been developed for urban uses, or where the immediate contiguous properties surrounding the residential project site area, or previously have been, developed for urban uses, or housing projects that are exclusively for very low and low-income households.
- (a)(2) "Sufficient water supply" means the total water supplies available during normal, single-dry and multiple-dry years within a 20-year projection that will meet the projected demand associated with the proposed subdivision, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including but not limited to agricultural and industrial uses.

This does not mean that 100 percent of the development's unrestricted water demand must be met 100 percent of the time, nor does it mean the new development may not have an impact on the service level of existing customers. A "sufficient water supply" may be found to exist for a proposed subdivision and for existing customers, even where a drought-induced shortage will be known to occur, as long as a minimum water supply can be estimated and planned for during a record drought.

2.2 Senate Bill 610 (SB 610)

SB 610, chaptered in Water Code §10910 *et seq*, requires a city or county that determines a "Project," as defined in Water Code §10912, is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the city or county must identify any public water system that may supply water for the project and to request those public water systems to prepare a specified water supply assessment (WSA), except as otherwise specified. Water Code §10912 defines a "Project" as any of the following:

- (1) A proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units.
- (2) A proposed shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet (sf) of floor space.
- (3) A proposed commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 sq. ft. of floor space.
- (4) A proposed hotel or motel, or both having more than 500 rooms.

- (5) A proposed industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 sq. ft. of floor area.
- (6) A mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified in this subdivision.
- (7) A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500-dwelling unit project.¹

The basic question to be answered in the WSA is:

Will the water supplier's total projected water supplies during normal, dry, and multiple dry years during a 20-year projection meet the projected water demand of the proposed project, in addition the water supplier's existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses?

The WSA, under SB 610, is to include the following, if applicable to the supply conditions:

- Discussion regarding whether the public water system's total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the public water system's existing and planned future uses.
- 2. Identification of existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts secured by the purveying agency and water received in prior years pursuant to those entitlements, rights, and contracts.
- 3. Description of the quantities of water received in prior years by the public water system under the existing water supply entitlements, water rights or water service contracts.
- 4. Water supply entitlements, water rights or water service contracts shall be demonstrated by supporting documentation such as the following:
 - a. Written contracts or other proof of entitlement to an identified water supply.
 - b. Copies of capital outlay program for financing the delivery of a water supply that has been adopted by the public water system.
 - c. Federal, state, and local permits for construction of necessary infrastructure associated with delivering the water supply.
 - d. Any necessary regulatory approvals that are required to be able to convey or deliver the water supply.
- 5. Identification of other public water systems or water service contract holders that receive a water supply or have existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts, to the same source of water as the public water system.
- 6. If groundwater is included for the supply of a proposed project, the following additional information is required:
 - Description of groundwater basin(s) from which the proposed project will be supplied. Adjudicated basins must have a copy of the court order or decree adopted and a description of the amount of groundwater the public water system

¹ The water use for one dwelling unit depends on regional climate and varies from agency to agency

has the legal right to pump. For non-adjudicated basins, information on whether the California Department of Water Resources has identified the basin as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current bulletin of the Department of Water Resources that characterizes the condition of the basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken in the basin to eliminate the long-term overdraft.

- b. Description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater pumped by the public water system for the past five (5) years from any groundwater basin from which the proposed project will be supplied. Analysis should be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.
- c. Description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater projected to be pumped by the public water system from any groundwater basin from which the proposed project will be supplied. Analysis should be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.
- d. Analysis of sufficiency of the groundwater from the basin(s) from which the proposed project will be supplied.
- 7. The water supply assessment shall be included in any environmental document prepared for the project.

SB 610 prescribes a timeframe within which a public water system is required to submit the assessment to the city or county and authorizes the city or county to seek a writ of mandamus to compel the public water system to comply with requirements relating to the submission of the assessment.

SB 610 requires the public water system, or the city or county, as applicable, if that entity concludes that water supplies are, or will be, insufficient, to submit the plans for acquiring additional water supplies.

SB 610 requires the city or county to include the water supply assessment and certain other information in any environmental document prepared for the project pursuant to the act.

2.3 Summary

The Senate bills are quite similar; SB 221 applies to proposed residential subdivisions over 500 dwelling units or a subdivision project that proposes 10 percent of the number of existing agency water connections, whichever is smaller; SB 610 to other types of large projects or mixed use projects. Both require documentation of water supply and demand under normal, dry and multiple dry year scenarios to accommodate the project plus existing and known planned projects. Both rely on the agency's UWMP for support.

Based on the description in the introduction, the proposed **Beaumont Pointe development project requires a water supply assessment pursuant to SB 610 under Section 10912 (a)** (2). The Project includes a proposed business establishment having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space. The Project proposes over 5,000,000 square feet of floor space. For the Project, the water purveyor is the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD).

3. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACT

3.1 Background

The California Water Code requires that all urban water suppliers within the state, serving over 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water (1 AF = 325,829 gallons) or having at least 3,000 service connections, to prepare Urban Water Management plans (UWMPs) on a five-year, ongoing basis demonstrating their continued ability to provide water supplies for current and future expected development under normal, single dry and multiple dry year scenarios. The Urban Water Management Planning Act was enacted in 1983 and amendments were made periodically since then. The Act also requires imported water suppliers to prepare UWMPs. Water Code sections §10610 through §10656 detail the information that must be included in the plans. These plans also require the assessment of urban water conservation measures and wastewater recycling as well as a water shortage contingency plan outlining how the municipal water provider will manage water shortages of up to 50 percent of their normal supplies in a given year.

An UWMP is a planning tool that provides general guidance to water management agencies. It provides managers and the public with past and current water supply issues facing the agency. It is not a substitute for project-specific planning documents, nor was it intended to be, when mandated by the State Legislature. When specific projects are chosen to be implemented, detailed project plans are prepared, environmental analysis (if required) is prepared, and financial and operational plans are developed.

"The UWMP is intended to function as a planning tool to guide broad-perspective decision-making" by water agency managers and directors.² It should not be viewed as an exact blueprint for supply and demand management. Water management in California is not a matter of certainty and planning projections and may change in response to a number of factors. "[L]ong-term water planning involves expectations and not certainties. The State Supreme Court has recognized the uncertainties inherent in long-term land use and water planning and observed that the generalized information required ...in the early stages of the planning process are replaced by firm assurances of water supplies at later stages."³ It is appropriate to look at the UWMP as a general planning framework, not a specific action plan. It is an effort to generally answer a series of planning questions including:

- What are the potential sources of supply and what is the reasonable probable yield from them?
- What is the probable demand, given a reasonable set of assumptions about growth and implementation of good water management practices?
- How well do supply and demand figures match up, assuming that the various probable supplies will be pursued by the implementing agency?

Based on the answers to these questions, the implementing agency will pursue feasible and cost-

² Sonoma County Water *Coalition v. Sonoma County Water Agency* (2010) 189 Cal. App. 4th 33, 39, taken from SGPWA 2015 UWMP.

³ Ibid.

effective options and opportunities to meet demands.

The UWMP Act requires the supplier to document water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years over a 20-year projection and the existing and projected future water demand during the same 20-year period. The Act requires that the projected supplies and demands be presented in 5-year increments for the 20-year projection period.

Like SB 221 and SB 610, specific levels of supply reliability are not mandated (i.e., whether a specific level of demand can be met over a designated frequency); rather, the law provides that it is a local policy decision of the water provider as part of the planning process. As provided for in the law, the WSA can rely on the data in the latest UWMP in assessing the water demand of the proposed project relative to the overall increase in demands expected by BCVWD. The Beaumont Pointe development project site was included in Table 3-6 of BCVWD's 2015 UWMP (previously identified as Jack Rabbit Trail). The Project site was previously planned with a land use density of, and corresponding water demand for, 2,000 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs). The new BP land use plan estimates a significantly reduced density of 360 EDUs, representing a reduced site density by 82 percent and corresponding water demand estimate.

In late 2017 and 2018, BCVWD prepared a set of "White Papers" that evaluated the growth in demand within the SGPWA and the current and future water supply from the SGPWA on a regional basis. The White Papers determined that the rate of growth has reduced and refines the imported water supply accordingly. This is discussed later in this WSA.

3.2 San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2015 UWMP

The Beaumont Pointe project is located within the service area of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA or Pass Agency). BCVWD provided data to SGPWA on BCVWD's projected demands so the SGPWA could prepare their UWMP. Because the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) required the imported water suppliers to submit their UWMPs earlier than the retail agencies, BCVWD made some preliminary estimates of their demand over the 20-year projection period and provided the projections to SGPWA. These preliminary estimates deviated slightly from the actual demands in BCVWD's 2015 UWMP. Table 3-1 is taken from SGPWA 2015 UWMP (Table 2-4):

Agency		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040		
BCVWD		10,860	12,476	14,087	15,886	17,334		
City of Bann	ing	-	501	1,344	2,237	2,718		
YVWD		1,809	1,967	2,162	2,391	2,644		
Other		500	1,600	2,800	3,900	5,000		
Total Water	Demands	13,169	16,544	20,393	24,414	27,696		

Table 3-1 - Projected Water Demands on SGPWA (AF)

Note: San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2015 UWMP, Table 2-4.

SGPWA's 2015 UWMP states the "retail purveyor demands reflect reasonably anticipated supplies through the planning periods" and take into account non-SGPWA supplies available to the retail purveyors, such as local groundwater, recycled water, etc.

Since the Beaumont Pointe project site was included in the demands in BCVWD's 2015 UWMP,

it is considered to be included in the 2015 SGPWA UWMP, adopted by SGPWA Board of Directors as Resolution No. 2017-03, on March 20, 2017. "Other" demands in Table 3-1 reflect the demand from other agencies in SGPWA service area not currently receiving imported water from SGPWA.

In the introductory section of the SGPWA's 2015 UWMP, the SGPWA reviewed the water supply and demand requirements on a regional basis and did not focus on specific conditions within the service area of the retail water agencies.

"It is the stated goal of SGPWA to import supplemental water and to protect and enhance local water supplies for use by present and future water users and to sell imported water at wholesale to local retail water purveyors within its service area. Based on conservative water supply and demand assumptions over the next 25 years in combination with conservation of non-essential demand during certain dry years, the [Urban Water Management] Plan successfully achieves this goal. It is important to note that this document has been completed to address regional resource management and does not address the particular conditions of any specific retail water agency or entity within the SGPWA service area. The retail urban water suppliers within SGPWA service area are preparing separate UWMPs, but SGPWA has coordinated with the retailers during development of this Plan to ensure a level of consistency with the retailers to the extent possible.⁴

BCVWD recognizes and acknowledges the disclaimer statement within the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan prepared by the SGPWA related to regional planning. While the UWMP prepared by the SGPWA "...does not address the particular conditions of any specific retail water agency..." BCVWD relies upon the policies and practices of the SGPWA as a foundation for regional water supply solutions. In other words, while the SGPWA's regional planning document does not address local water conditions, BCVWD does rely upon the policies of the SGPWA to provide comprehensive regional solutions related to the use of imported water in the Pass area. As example of the policies and practices adopted by the SGPWA and relied upon by BCVWD include, but are not limited, to the following:

- San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency, Ordinance No. 8, An Ordinance Establishing Rules and Regulations for SGPWA Water Service, February 7, 2005;
- San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Strategic Plan, May 2012;
- San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency, Resolution No. 2014-02, A Resolution of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Establishing a Policy for Meeting Future Water Demands, February 18, 2014;
- San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency, Ordinance No. 10, Ordinance Establishing Water Shortage Plan, July 21, 2014;
- San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency, Resolution No. 2015-05, Resolution of the Board of Directors of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency to Adopt Facility Capacity Fees for Facilities and Water, July 27, 2015;
- San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency, State of the Supply PowerPoint Presentation, September 30, 2016;
- San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency, Ordinance No. 13, An Ordinance Amending Rules and Regulations Regarding Authorization for Service, June 5, 2017.

⁴ SGPWA 2015 UWMP

3.3 BCVWD's 2015 UWMP

There were some minor differences between the projections in BCVWD's 2015 UWMP and the projections provided to SGPWA for their 2015 UWMP. These differences stemmed from the need for BCVWD to provide preliminary demand projections early on so the SGPWA could meet their prescribed deadline.

BCVWD's demands for imported water are presented in BCVWD's 2015 UWMP (Table 6-26) and are repeated in Table 3-2 below. Table 3-2 shows the actual imported water demand to meet the potable water demand plus the banking water demand to ensure drought-proofing of future development. If imported water is not available in a given year, no banking will occur. But when imported water is available, any deficiencies from previous years would be "carried over" and "made up." As can be seen, there is a slight difference between the demands in Table 3-2 versus those shown above in Table 3-1.

Table 3-2 - BCVWD Imported Water Needs from BCVWD 2015 UWMP							
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040		
BCVWD Drinking	10 212*	11 /07*	12 502	12 9/12	15 262		

BCVWD Drinking Water Demand, AFY	10,313*	11,407*	12,50 <mark>3</mark>	13,843	15,362
Banking Demands, AFY	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	2,500
Total BCVWD Imported Water Demand	11,313	12,907	14,503	16,343	17,862

Note: Taken from BCVWD 2015 UWMP, Table 6-26. Equal to purchased imported water system for recharge plus make-up for non-potable system and water for banking.

*Includes imported water for non-potable water system since non-potable water system is supplied with potable groundwater.

4. BEAUMONT POINTE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Beaumont Pointe development project site is currently located outside of the District's service area, but within its sphere-of-influence adjacent to the District's southwest boundary. The Project consists of a gross area of approximately 540 acres (276.4 net acres). It is located within portions of Sections 1 and 2 of T3S, R2W, which is proposed to be incorporated into the City and annexed into the BCVWD service area as part of the entitlement process. The Project is located south of State Highway 60, and northwest of Jack Rabbit Trail Road and the proposed Hidden Canyon Industrial Park, as shown in Figure 1.

4.1 **Project Description**

The Beaumont Pointe project is proposed to include general commercial (GC), industrial distribution land uses, and open space. The GC land use will consist of a hotel and retail shopping center. The industrial uses are proposed to include a small self-storage facility and five (5) separate large warehouse 'big-box' structures totaling approximately 5.0 million square feet. Existing 4th Street will be extended northwesterly from its proposed west end within the adjacent Hidden Canyon project. Figure 1 shows the Project vicinity, and Figure 2 illustrates the Land Use Plan.



Figure 1 – Beaumont Pointe General Location

Beaumont Pointe Water Supply Assessment



Figure 2 – Beaumont Pointe Land Use Plan

A summary of the land uses is included in Table 4-1:

Planning Area	Land Use	Acreage						
	Hotel							
1 thru 2	Restaurant	20.2						
1 1111 2	Entertainment	50.2						
	Landscape							
	Warehouse							
3 thru 8	Office	246.2						
	Landscape							
9 and 10	Open Space	263.5						
Total		539.9						

Table 4-1 - Beaumont Pointe Land Uses [1]

[1] Based on proposed site plan, Alternative 11.

The project is required to adhere to the landscaping standards in "Guide to California Friendly Landscaping" and the City of Beaumont's Landscaping Ordinance which requires water efficient landscaping. Pursuant to BCVWD requirements, landscaping in non-turf areas shall be drought tolerant and irrigated with drip or bubbler type heads.

4.2 Estimated Water Demand

The estimated water demand for the Project is based on recent dialogue with District and the City of Beaumont staff. The total Project consists of approximately 30.2 acres of general commercial land uses and 5.0 million square feet (sf) of industrial distribution warehouse.

For Planning Areas 1 and 2 typical water usage factors used in the industry can range from 1,500 to 3,000 gallons per day (gpd) per acre. Major area water agencies that have published usage factors by land use category includes East Valley Water District (2014) and Eastern Municipal Water District. These agencies have adopted usage factors for general commercial developments at 2,050 and 2,000 gpd per acre to estimate general commercial water demands. Beaumont Pointe includes hotel uses which are typically grouped within the general commercial classification; however, usually exhibit much higher unit water demands. For the purpose of estimating water demands for the WSA, hotel uses are deemed similar to residential uses with a single occupant estimated at 100 gpd per room.

For Planning Areas 3 through 8, BCVWD recently reviewed the total water use for a nearby existing 720,000 sf industrial distribution center east of the Project site (Wolverine), and determined that the maximum water use for "big-box" warehouse distribution developments should be estimated using an employee density factor of one employee per 1,500 sf of warehouse/office space and 15 gpd per employee. This is supported by recent studies prepared by NAIOP ⁵ as described in the Hidden Canyon Water Supply Assessment. Therefore, because BP Planning Areas 3 through 8 development is virtually identical to the Wolverine "big-box" product this factor is appropriate for the WSA for BP. Thus, the total number of employees contributing to water demand at full buildout of Planning Areas 3 through 8 at BP is estimated to be 3,306h. These usage factors are consistent with the existing Wolverine project and completed planning studies for Hidden Canyon. Planning Areas 9 and 10 will remain open space. Tables 4-2 and 4-3 summarize the estimated BP Project indoor (potable) and outdoor (non-potable) water demands:



⁵ NAIOP Research Foundation (2010). Logistics Trends and Specific Industries that Will Drive Warehouse and Distribution Growth and Demand for Space, L. Nicolas Ronderos, Director, Urban Development Programs Regional Plan Association, March

Table 4-2	Table 4-2 - Planning Areas 1 and 2 - Beaumont Pointe General Commercial Water Demand Estimate										
								[5]			
										Outde	oor
Planning		Туре	[1]	Indoc	or Water	Outdoo	r Water	Indo	or	Irrigat	ion
Area	Land Use	Quantity	units	Deman	d Factor ^[3]	Demand	Factor ^[4]	Water De	mand	Deman	d ^[6]
	Restaurant	30,000	sf	1,000	gpd/ksf			30,000	gpd		
1	Entertainment	5.0	Ac ^[2]	1,500	gpd/Ac	670.000	~~! / ^ ~ //r	7,438	gpd		
1	Irrigation	3.9	Ac	-		670,000	gal/AC/ II	-			
	Total Acres	26.0	Ac	-				-		7,159	gpd
	Hotel	125	keys	100	gpd/key			12,500	gpd		
2	Irrigation	0.6	Ac	-		670,000	gal/Ac/Yr	-			
	Total Acres	4.2	Ac	-				-		1,101	gpd
Total	-	30.2	Acres	-		-		49,938	gpd	8,260	gpd
Total								55.9	AFY	9.3	AFY
[1] Based on	11 Based on proposed site plan. Alt. 11: uses required 15% landscape irrigation										

[2] Total entertainment area = go-cart, rock climbing, trampoline park, bowling alley, and miniature golf = 216,000 sf = 4.96 acres.

[3] Based on typical water usage used by water agencies throughout southern California.

[4] Based on outdoor water demand factor used for Amazon Distribution Center.

[5] Represents demand on BCVWD potable (domestic) water sources until non-domestic water becomes available.

[6] Represents demand that could be served by non-domestic water sources.

Table 4-3 - Planning Areas 3 thru 8 - Beaumont Pointe Industrial Water Demand Estimate														
		[1]									[4]			
		Warehouse					Indo	or Water			Indo	or	Outde	oor
Planning	Land	/Office	Employee	Project	Site Acre	age ^[1]	D	emand	Outdoo	or Water	Wat	er	Irrigat	ion
Area	Use	Bldg Area	count ^[2]	total	Bldg	Irrig.	Fa	actor ^[2]	Demand	Factor ^[3]	Dema	and	Deman	d ^[5]
	Self-													
3	Storage	25,000	17	1.8	1.5	0.3	15	gpd/emp	670,000	gal/Ac/Yr	260	gpd	496	gpd
	office	1,000												
	Ware-													
4	house	1,369,880	920	67.3	57.2	10.1	15	gpd/emp	670,000	gal/Ac/Yr	13,799	gpd	18,531	gpd
	office	10,000												
	Ware-													
5	house	984,340	663	52.2	44.4	7.8	15	gpd/emp	670,000	gal/Ac/Yr	9,943	gpd	14,373	gpd
	office	10,000												
	Ware-													
6	house	669,400	450	33.6	28.6	5.0	15	gpd/emp	670,000	gal/Ac/Yr	6,754	gpd	9,252	gpd
	office	6,000												
	Ware-													
7	house	583,240	<mark>39</mark> 3	30.2	25.7	4.5	15	gpd/emp	670,000	gal/Ac/Yr	5,892	gpd	8,315	gpd
	office	6,000												
	Ware-													
8	house	1,284,800	863	61.1	51.9	9.2	15	gpd/emp	670,000	AF/Ac/Yr	12,948	gpd	16,823	gpd
	office	10,000												
	Ware-													
Total	house	4,916,660	3,306	246.2	209.3	36.9	15	gpd/emp	670,000	AF/Ac/Yr	49,597	gpd	67,789	gpd
	office	43,000												
Total		4,959,660									55.6	AFY	75.9	AFY

[1] Based on approved site plan and tabulation of proposed land uses, and landscape area required at 15% of total.

[2] Based on recent water demand prepared by BCVWD for similar warehouse development project (Hidden Canyon), which estimated 1 employee per 1500 sf of warehouse/office space.

[3] Based on outdoor water demand factor used for Amazon Distribution Center.

[4] Represents demand on BCVWD potable (domestic) water sources until non-domestic water becomes available.

[5] Represents demand that could be served by non-domestic water sources.

Table 4-2 and 4-3 calculate to a total estimated water demand at BP buildout of 175,584 gpd, or 197 AFY. Based on BCVWD equivalent dwelling unit usage of 0.546 AFY per equivalent dwelling unit, this equates to 360 EDUs. Of the total water demand, candidate non-potable water demand for outdoor irrigation is estimated to be 85.2 AFY, or approximately 43 percent of the total demands of the Project.

5. BCVWD WATER SYSTEM

BCVWD owns and operates the water system which would serve the Beaumont Pointe development project. BCVWD was first formed in April 1919, to provide domestic and irrigation water to the developing community of Beaumont and the surrounding area. BCVWD was originally named the Beaumont Irrigation District. In 1973, the name was changed to the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District. Sometime after that the hyphen was dropped from the name. However, even though the name has changed, the BCVWD's authority comes from the Irrigation District Law of the State of California.

BCVWD owns approximately 1,524 acres of watershed land north of Cherry Valley along the Little San Gorgonio Creek (also known as Edgar Canyon) and Noble Creek. There are two stream diversion locations within Little San Gorgonio Creek that are in the Department of Water Resources, Division of Water Rights, database. The diversions have pre-1914 recorded water rights amounting to 3,000 miners inch hours (MIH) or approximately 45,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) of right for diversion of water for domestic and irrigation uses. However, BCVWD has never had a demand that requires such large quantities of water supply; and the watersheds may not be capable of supplying such quantities during an average year. The creeks/canyons have been used for water development via diversions for irrigation and domestic service since the latter part of the 1800s. Currently, BCVWD diverts water from Little San Gorgonio Canyon Creek into a series of ponds adjacent to the creek where it percolates and recharges the shallow aquifers in the Canyon. BCVWD's wells located in Edgar Canyon provide a significant portion of BCVWD's water supply.

Figure 3 shows BCVWD's present Service Boundary and Sphere of Influence (SOI). BCVWD's present service area covers approximately 28 square miles, virtually all of which is in Riverside County and includes the City of Beaumont and the community of Cherry Valley. BCVWD-owned watershed land extends across Riverside County line into San Bernardino County where BCVWD operates a number of wells and several reservoirs.

BCVWD's SOI, or ultimate service planning area, encompasses an area of approximately 37.5 square miles (14.3 sq. mi. are in the City of Beaumont). This SOI was established by the Riverside and San Bernardino County Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCOs). SOIs are established as a planning tool and help establish agency boundaries and avoid problems in service, unnecessary duplication of costs, and inefficiencies associated with overlapping service.

BCVWD's SOI is bounded on the west and north by the Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD) and on the east by the City of Banning. The northerly boundary of Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) is one mile south of the BCVWD's southerly SOI boundary. The area between EMWD and the BCVWD's SOI is not within any SOI and could be annexed to either BCVWD or EMWD. BCVWD's SOI in Little San Gorgonio Canyon follows Oak Glen Road. The area west of Oak Glen

Road is within YVWD's SOI, and the area east of Oak Glen Road is within BCVWD's SOI.

The service area ranges in elevation from 2,300 feet above mean sea level in Fairway Canyon area of Beaumont on the southwestern boundary, to 2,900 feet in Cherry Valley, and to over 4,000 feet in the upper reaches of the SOI.

The area serves primarily as a "bedroom" community for the Riverside/San Bernardino Area and the communities east of Los Angeles County along the I-10 corridor.



Figure 3 – BCVWD Boundary and Sphere of Influence

5.1 Overview of BCVWD's Water System and Operation

BCVWD owns and operates both a potable and a non-potable water distribution system. BCVWD provides potable water and scheduled irrigation water to users through the potable water system. BCVWD provides non-potable water for landscape irrigation of parks, playgrounds, school yards, street medians and common areas through its non-potable (recycled) water system.

Table 5-1 presents BCVWD 2019 potable and non-potable water connections and pumping amounts. The number of connections was 5,600 in year 2000, before the housing boom that encompassed Western Riverside County and particularly Beaumont.

	Potable Water	Non-potable Water (Landscape)	Total
Number of Connections	19,339 ^(a)	309	19,648
Water Pumped, AFY	11,447 ^(b)	1,547	12,994
Average Annual, mgd	10.2	1.4	11.6
Maximum Day, mgd	19.2 ^(c)	4.3	NA

Table 5-1 - BCVWD Potable and Non-potable Water Connections and Deliveries 2019

a) 45 of these connections are agricultural water connections on potable water system.

b) 260 AF was transferred into Non-potable System for make-up.

c) Historic maximum day demand was 22.1 mgd in 2009.

5.2 Potable Water System

BCVWD's potable water system is supplied by wells in Little San Gorgonio Creek (Edgar Canyon) and the Beaumont Groundwater Basin (sometimes called the Beaumont Storage Unit or the Beaumont Management Zone). BCVWD has a total of 24 wells; 1 well is a standby. Only 20 of the wells are used to any great extent. Twelve of the wells have auxiliary engine drives, a portable generator connection, or an in-place standby generator. BCVWD has three portable generators capable of operating 50, 350 and 500 horsepower (HP) motors. The Beaumont Groundwater Basin is adjudicated and managed by the Beaumont Basin Watermaster⁶. BCVWD augments its groundwater supply with imported State Project Water (SPW) from the SGPWA which is recharged at BCVWD's recharge facility at the intersection of Brookside Avenue and Beaumont Avenue. Overall, the water quality from BCVWD's wells is excellent. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is usually below 250 mg/L. Nitrates are only a sporadic problem in a few wells at present. BCVWD continues to monitor these wells per State Water Resources Control Board, (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (CDDW) requirements. No wells have had to be taken out of service because of water quality concerns.

⁶ San Timoteo Watershed Management Authority vs. City of Banning et al, Superior Court of the State of California, for the County of Riverside, Riverside Court, Stipulation for Entry of Judgement Adjudicating Groundwater Rights in the Beaumont Basin, RIC 389197, February 4, 2004.

Wells in Edgar Canyon have limited yield, particularly in dry years, and take water from shallow alluvial and bedrock aquifers; wells in the Beaumont Basin are large capacity and pump from deep aquifers – some as deep as 1,500 feet below the ground surface. The Edgar Canyon wells are very inexpensive to operate and are the preferred source; however, those wells are not able to meet the average day demand and need to be supplemented with the Beaumont Basin wells. The Edgar Canyon wells pump to a gravity transmission main that extends the full length of the BCVWD-owned properties in Edgar Canyon. The transmission main connects to the distribution system in Cherry Valley. Water from the Edgar Canyon Wells, which is not used in the developed areas adjacent to Edgar Canyon or Cherry Valley, can be released to lower pressure zones, if needed.

During 2019, the Edgar Canyon Wells provided about 10.5 percent of BCVWD's total annual potable water supply; the rest is pumped from wells in the Beaumont Basin. BCVWD's total well capacity (Edgar Canyon and Beaumont Basin) is about 33 million gallons per day (mgd). BCVWD is easily able to meet the maximum day demand (historic maximum about 22 mgd) with the largest well out of service. Wells with auxiliary power can supply up to 21.4 mgd.

Because of the range of topographic elevations in the BCVWD's service area, 11 pressure zones are needed to provide reasonable operating pressures for customers.

BCVWD has 14 reservoirs ranging in size from 0.5 million gallons (MG) to 5 MG. Total storage is approximately 22 MG, slightly more than two (2) average days or one (1) maximum day. The reservoirs provide gravity supply to its respective pressure zones. BCVWD's system is constructed such that higher zone reservoirs can supply water on an emergency basis to lower zone reservoirs. Booster pumps in the system pump water from lower pressure zones to higher pressure zones. This provides flexibility in system operations. Sufficient reservoir redundancy exists permitting reservoirs to be taken out of service for maintenance.

The backbone transmission system in the main pressure zones is primarily 24-inch diameter though there are some 30-inch diameter pipelines leading to some reservoirs. The bulk of the backbone transmission and distribution pipe is ductile iron with cement mortar lining, that was installed in the last 10 to 15 years. A number of small, older, distribution lines in the system are gradually being replaced over time with minimum 8-inch diameter ductile iron pipe. The system is capable of providing over 4,000 gpm fire flow in the industrial/commercial areas of the service area.

5.3 Imported Water and Recharge Facilities

BCVWD imported and storm water recharge facility consists of a 78-acre site on the east side of Beaumont Avenue, between Brookside Avenue and Cherry Valley Boulevard, where imported water is currently recharged. The recharge project site was selected after extensive hydrogeologic studies and pilot testing over a multi-year period. Phase 1 of the recharge facility, located on the westerly half of the site, went on-line in late summer 2006. Phase 2 of the recharge facility was completed in 2014. To date, only imported water has been recharged at the site. Since its operation in 2006 through the end of 2018, 84,242 acre-feet (27.4 billion gallons) of imported water have been recharged. The capacity of the recharge site is conservatively estimated at 25,000 to 30,000 AFY, based on short term studies. With more aggressive

maintenance, the capacity may be as much as 35,000 AFY.

BCVWD and Riverside County Flood and Water Conservation District (RCFWCD) are jointly in design of Beaumont MDP-Line16, a large diameter storm drain in Grand Avenue, which drains a watershed area of 505 acres to BCVWD's recharge site. This project is planned to be operational by 2022. BCVWD also envisions recharging recycled water, not needed for irrigation, at the recharge site in the future, with appropriate treatment and permits.

The SGPWA imports State Project Water (SPW) through the East Branch Extension (EBX) of the California State Water Project (Governor Edmund G. Brown California Aqueduct). EBX Phase I was completed in 2003; EBX Phase II was completed in 2018. The completion of EBX Phase II improvements brings SGPWA's imported water delivery capacity to the Pass Area to 48 cubic feet per second (cfs) or 34,750 AFY if it was operational all year continuously.

BCVWD takes water from a 20-inch diameter turnout and metering station at the current end of the EBX at Orchard Avenue and Noble Creek in Cherry Valley. Design of an expansion of the turnout was recently completed and began the increased capacity recharge in 2019. Water from the turnout is metered by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and then enters a 3,500-ft long, 24-inch diameter gravity pipeline, constructed by BCVWD, which conveys the water to BCVWD's groundwater recharge site.

The 24-inch diameter pipeline was constructed in 2006 and at 34 cfs would have a velocity of 10.8 feet per second – a reasonable velocity for a mortar-lined pipeline. If operated eleven months out of the year at that rate, the pipeline could convey 22,500 acre-feet per year. Higher velocities could be tolerated for short periods which would result in increased short-term delivery capacity.

5.4 Non-potable (Recycled) Water System

As of 2018, BCVWD has over 44 miles of non-potable water transmission and distribution system in place. The backbone transmission system forms a loop around the City of Beaumont and is comprised of primarily 24-in diameter cement mortar lined, ductile iron pipe, all installed after year 2000. The system includes a two (2) million-gallon recycled (non-potable) water reservoir which provides gravity storage for the system. As shown in Table 5-1, at the end of year 2019 approximately 309 connections delivered 1,547 AFY of non-potable water. The BCVWD system includes three major non-potable water pressure zones (2800 Zone, 2600 Zone and 2520 Zone) with plans to expand service to areas requiring two additional pressure zones (3040 Zone, 2370 Zone).

The 2 MG non-potable reservoir, (2800 Zone Non-potable Water Tank) constructed at the BCVWD Groundwater Recharge Site can directly receive potable water or untreated SPW through air-gap connections. The reservoir and non-potable water system can serve a blend of recycled water, imported, untreated SPW, and potable water.

The 2800 Non-potable Water Zone is currently separated from the 2600 and lower pressure zones. The 2800 Non-potable Water Zone is supplied with water from Well 26, supplemented with potable groundwater via air-gap at the 2800 Zone Non-potable water reservoir. The 2600 and lower non-potable water pressure zones can also be supplied with potable water through air-

gapped interconnections between the potable and non-potable water system. BCVWD has a capital project approved to provide fine screening to the SPW prior to entering the 2800 Zone Non-potable Water Reservoir. This project will be implemented when demands increase and/or the non-potable water system is tested and approved for recycled water use.

BCVWD is working with the City of Beaumont to secure recycled water for use in the non-potable water system. The City is currently constructing an expansion and upgrade to its existing wastewater treatment facility, which involves installing new membrane bioreactor (MBR) treatment units and additional reverse osmosis membrane treatment. Upon completion, the facility will have a capacity to deliver six (6) million gallons per day (mgd). A brine line from the treatment plant to the Inland Empire Brine Line (IEBL) in San Bernardino is also under construction. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) between BCVWD and the City for recycled water purchase and use was signed in July 2019 and the City and BCVWD are in the process of finalizing and agreement for purchase of recycled water through an ad-hoc committee of City Council members and BCVWD Board Members.

In order to have the ability to use recycled water for recharging when supply exceeds landscape irrigation demand, BCVWD plans to obtain recharge permits. Recycled water for this beneficial reuse could be supplied to BCVWD's groundwater recharge or other area facility. Recycled water use and recharge is permitted by the Adjudication.

6. UPDATED WATER DEMANDS IN SAN GORGONIO PASS AREA

In 2018, BCVWD developed a series of White Papers (White Papers No. 1 through 7) that evaluated water supply, water demands, current and future water supply costs, funding requirements and funding strategies considering both BCVWD's service area and the SGPWA as a whole. These White Papers were presented at BCVWD Board Meetings and elsewhere. The purpose of the White Papers was to assess the water supply situation vis-à-vis the growth in demand. The results of this series of White Papers indicated that the regional imported water demands in BCVWD's 2015 UWMP and the SGPWA 2015 UWMP may be overstated, primarily because of over-aggressive growth in demand, and limited consideration of recent statemandated conservation and indoor water use requirements.

6.1 Regional Water Supply and Demand Spreadsheet Models

BCVWD, in cooperation with the other major retailers, developed a Regional Water Demand Spreadsheet or Workbook which included a separate worksheet for each of the three major retailers in the SGPWA service area: BCVWD, City of Banning, and Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD)/City of Calimesa. The other water supply agencies, e.g., Cabazon Water District, High Valleys Water District, etc. that are not currently receiving imported water from SGPWA were also included, based on data in SGPWA's 2015 UWMP.

The spreadsheet model allows the water agency to input (and adjust):

- New EDU Water Demand, AFY/EDU
- Existing EDU Water Demand, AFY/EDU
- Infill EDUs/year
- Commercial & Institutional EDUs/yr, %Residential EDUs
- Commercial & Institutional EDUs, Minimum EDUs/yr
- Water Conservation, % Reduction on Existing Demands
- Water Conservation, % Reduction on New Demands
- 2017 Year Ending Potable Water Demand, AF
- Beaumont Basin Groundwater Storage Account Maximum, AF
- Beaumont Basin Groundwater Storage Account 2017 Ending Balance, AF

The demand worksheets included the major development projects in each of the retailer's service areas, based on data in specific plans, water supply assessments, regional water resource planning studies, and other sources. The spreadsheets allow the water supply agencies to input their own development rates, on a year by year basis, to adjust anticipated housing startups, build-out years for large developments, and the amount of in-fill development and commercial/institution development; adjust unit water demands for new and existing housing, and account for any anticipated conservation for new and existing demands, among other items. Each water supplier could adjust their imported water banking requirements and evaluate the impact of their strategies on their own Beaumont Basin storage accounts over time.

The spreadsheet provides a graph of the agency's annual groundwater storage account balance which is automatically updated with any input change. The purpose is to allow the agencies to model, on a year by year basis, various imported water purchase and banking strategies vis-à-vis available imported water from SGPWA. Adjustments can be made to water demands using conservation factors on new and existing (older) housing units; water supply sources can include groundwater, recharged recycled water (indirect potable reuse), and captured storm water. Beaumont Basin Watermaster's redistribution of unused overlier rights and forbearance water are included in the model.

The worksheets were reviewed by the retail water agency managers for reasonableness of growth taking into account the housing market and absorption capacity of the SGPWA service area. These spreadsheets, and their criteria are described in detail in White Paper No. 6, and summarized below:

Separate spreadsheet models have been developed for:

- BCVWD
- City of Banning, including Banning Heights Mutual Water Company, High Valleys Water District
- YVWD (Summerwind Ranch and Mesa Verde Area)
- All combined

6.1.1 City of Banning

Major development projects in the City of Banning which are included in the Regional Spreadsheet Model are shown in Table 6-1.

Project Name	Projected EDUs	Estimated Start-up Year	Build-out Years
Butterfield Ranch (Atwell)	4,862	2020	30
Rancho San Gorgonio	3,385	2019	17
Diversified Pacific	98	2021	5
St. Boniface	171	2023	10

Table 6-1 - Major Development Projects in City of Banning

The data in Table 6-1 is taken from the water supply spreadsheets; these and other projects have been delayed. As a result, the water supply spreadsheets most likely overestimate the near-term water demands.

Butterfield Ranch (Atwell by Pardee) was projected to start in 2015 and extend for 30 years to buildout in 2045 per the Project's Water Supply Assessment (WSA). The project recently started grading operations and currently is selling homes to be occupied in 2020. Butterfield Ranch proposes 4,862 EDUs, calculating to an average of 160 EDUs per year over the 30-year build-out period. Rancho San Gorgonio is planned for 3,385 EDUs and was initially projected to start in 2017 and be fully built out by 2034 (17 years) per the Project's WSA (about 200 EDUs per year average over the build-out period). This project has not yet started and probably will not start until 2022 or later.

The spreadsheet for Banning included two other projects:

- Diversified Pacific (98 EDUs)
- St. Boniface (171 EDUs)

The developers have not yet published construction schedules for these. The spreadsheet assumes 2021 and 2023 for starting, and build out of 5 and 10 years, respectively, which may overestimate District demands over the next few years.

In the development of the spreadsheet model for the City of Banning, the San Gorgonio Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (SGIRWMP), May 2, 2018 (Revised August 1, 2018) was analyzed in addition to the City's 2015 UWMP. The SGIRWMP covered the SGPWA service area generally east of Highland Springs Avenue. The SGIRWMP integrated three separate studies:

- Water Supply Reliability Study
- San Gorgonio Region Recycled Water Study
- San Gorgonio Integrated Watershed and Groundwater Model Technical Memorandum

The City of Banning has firm groundwater supplies from the Banning Storage Unit, Banning Bench Storage Unit, Cabazon Storage Unit, and Banning Canyon Storage Unit totaling 9,675 AFY⁷.

In addition, in accordance with the Adjudication, the City of Banning is entitled to 31.43% of the unused overlier pumping rights in the Beaumont Storage Unit. Watermaster developed estimates for years 2018 through 2022 and are included in the spreadsheet. The amount of unused pumping rights varies from year to year, depending on hydrologic conditions and other factors, and is evaluated by Watermaster annually. The 2018 Annual Watermaster Report indicates that Banning's reallocated unused overlier pumping amount for 2021 is 1,497 AFY, slightly more than that reported in the City's 2015 UWMP. As some of the overlying parties develop their properties, the overlier rights will be used by the potable water and recycled water supplying agency and will no longer be available for reallocation. As a result, the total amount subject to reallocation will decrease over time. BCVWD made an estimate of the unused overlier pumping rights under a "developed" or "build-out" condition and estimated the total unused overlier amount would be 1,800 AFY under full buildout. The City of Banning's share (31.43%) would be 560 AFY (rounded) at buildout. The spreadsheet allows for the gradual reduction of the unused overlier pumping rights over time. It is projected by BCVWD to decrease to 560 AFY by 2030 or so as the overlying properties develop.

The City of Banning has 52,320 AF banked in their Beaumont Basin Storage account at the end of 2018 per Watermaster. For the period 2008 through 2017, the City of Banning has recharged an average of 1,294 AFY of SPW in BCVWD's recharge facility. The City can store up to 80,000 AF.

Table 6-2 presents a summary on the Supply-Demand Spreadsheet Model for the City of Banning. The year 2040 data was projected from previous years since the model currently only extends to 2035.

Table 6-2 was based on the following criteria:

•	2017 Ending Potable Water Demand:	7,500 AFY
•	New EDU water demand:	0.52 AFY/EDU
•	Existing EDU water demand:	0.62 AFY/EDU

• No demand reduction due to conservation on either existing or new EDUs

This was reviewed by the City of Banning. Table 6-2 indicates that the City of Banning has adequate local supply until 2035. Note that Banning's Beaumont Basin Groundwater Storage Account is full in 2030 (Per the spreadsheet model it actually fills in 2027). This indicates that the City of Banning has minimal imported water needs from SGPWA until 2040.

⁷ Table 5-4 in Banning 2015 UWMP.

	Year						
Demand or Supply	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040		
Total New EDUs/year	218	388	706	220	220		
Potable Water Demand, AFY	7,678	8,406	9,902	10,832	11,400		
Banning/Cabazon Groundwater, AFY	9,675	9,675	9,675	9,675	9,675		
Beaumont Reallocated Overlier Rights, AFY	1,450	1,100	600	560	560		
Total Local Supply, AFY	11,125	10,775	10,275	10,235	10,235		
Surplus/(Deficiency)	3,447	2,369	373	-597	-1,165		
Imported Water, AFY					1,000		
Groundwater Storage Account, AF	63,100	77,573	80,000	78,415	76,510		

Table 6-2 - Summary of Spreadsheet Supply-Demand Model for City of Banning

6.1.2 YVWD/City of Calimesa

Major development projects in the YVWD service area within SGPWA (principally the City of Calimesa) which are included in the Regional Spreadsheet Model are shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 - Mai	ior Developmen	t Proj <mark>ects i</mark> t	n YVWD in :	SGPWA	(City of Calimesa)
1 abie 0-5 - Ivia	Joi Developmen				(Only of Camilesa)

Project Name	Projected EDUs	Estimated Start-up Year	Build-out Years
Summerwind Ranch	3,841	2019	20
Mesa Verde	3,650	2022	20
JP Ranch (a)	500	2025	10

(a) Per discussions with BCVWD.

To develop the spreadsheet for YVWD, several references were reviewed for YVWD's water supply and projected demands within their service area lying within the SGPWA boundaries:

- 2015 SGPWA UWMP
- 2015 San Bernardino Valley Regional UWMP
- Mesa Verde Water Supply Assessment (WSA) Draft August 11, 2017
- YVWD Strategic Plan for Sustainable Future (Adopted August 20, 2008)

The EDUs for Summerwind Ranch and Mesa Verde were taken from the Specific Plans for these projects. First move-ins are scheduled to occur by 2019. Mesa Verde is estimated to start in 2022. An estimated 20-year build-out time for Summerwind Ranch and Mesa Verde was assumed, resulting in an average of 192 and 183 EDUs per year, respectively. Per YVWD, future phases of JP Ranch will likely not start until 2025 with a 10-year build-out period (about 50 EDUs

per year). It should be noted there will be additional EDUs associated with the developments for related commercial and retail developments, schools, parks, restaurants, etc.

Water supply sources for these projects are:

- Reallocated unused overlier pumping rights in the Beaumont Basin
- Oak Valley Partners' earmarked transfer right
- Banked groundwater from storage
- Imported Water from SGPWA
- Treated potable water from the YVWD's Regional Water Treatment Plant

In accordance with the Adjudication, YVWD's share (13.58%) of the reallocated unused overlier pumping right was determined by Watermaster for 2018 through 2022 and reported in the 2018 Watermaster annual report. To project the amount available under more long-term conditions, BCVWD made an evaluation of a fully developed condition of the developable overlier parcels as shown on the worksheet in the spreadsheet. BCVWD believes the total unused overlier right at build-out will be about 1,800 AFY; YVWD's share will be about 240 AFY (rounded).

Both Mesa Verde and Summerwind Ranch are part of the original Oak Valley Development that started with the Landmark Land Company of California in the 1980s. The original Landmark Project was a master planned golf/recreational development. Oak Valley Partners (OVP) took over the project and were involved in the Beaumont Basin Adjudication. OVP has overlying groundwater rights in the Beaumont Basin [originally 1,806 AFY but reduced to 1,398.9 AFY, (round to 1,399 AFY), after the safe yield was reduced in 2014]. These overlier groundwater rights will be transferred to YVWD to serve the Summerwind Ranch development only per YVWD.

YVWD uses 700 gal/day/EDU (0.78 AFY/EDU) for total water demand for existing EDUs; but requires all new development to be dual-plumbed and requires the use of recycled water outside. Potable water demands are estimated by YVWD to be 40% of the total water demand, i.e. 280 gal/day/EDU (0.37 AFY/EDU) with the remainder, i.e., 420 gal/day/EDU to be recycled water. It is BCVWD's opinion that the Adjudication requires OVP to forebear the pumping of their 1,399 AFY overlier pumping right, on an acre-ft by acre-ft basis, for both potable and recycled water.

YVWD has groundwater banked in the Beaumont Basin; at the end of 2018, per Watermaster, the amount in storage was 16,633 AF. YVWD has a 50,000 AF storage account.

The Mesa Verde WSA indicates 1,200 AFY is proposed to be recharged (banked) by YVWD from 2020 through 2040. YVWD developed a strategic plan entitled <u>The Integration and Preservation</u> <u>of Resources for a Sustainable Future</u> (adopted August 2008) which identified a groundwater banking program for future reliability for droughts and disruption in the SPW supply. The Plan indicates a Board policy of banking 15 percent of the total water supply used by the YVWD's customers. Data was not available to confirm the 1,200 AFY in Table 6-4, but 1,200 AFY is used in the spreadsheet model.

2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
454	609	767	962	1,191	1,444
0	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
0	2,504	3,040	3,596	4,344	3,407
454	4,313	5,007	5,7 <mark>58</mark>	6,735	<u>6,051</u>
	2015 454 0 0 454	2015 2020 454 609 0 1,200 0 2,504 454 4,313	2015 2020 2025 454 609 767 0 1,200 1,200 0 2,504 3,040 454 4,313 5,007	2015 2020 2025 2030 454 609 767 962 0 1,200 1,200 1,200 0 2,504 3,040 3,596 454 4,313 5,007 5,758	201520202025203020354546097679621,19101,2001,2001,2001,20002,5043,0403,5964,3444544,3135,0075,7586,735

Table 6-4 - YVWD - SGPWA Imported Water Demands

Source: Mesa Verde Project WSA Draft August 11, 2017, page 25

The total of the drinking water demands for the Water Filtration Facility plus the Conjunctive Use Demands match with the projected imported water demands in the SGPWA 2015 UWMP as shown in Table 3-1.

Table 6-4 also identifies "New Development Long-Term Supply - Sustainability Program" which relates to YVWD's Strategic Plan for a Sustainable Future. YVWD requires all new developments to provide funding to secure 7.0 AF of supplemental imported water per EDU. This amount of water is sufficient to meet the drinking water demands generated by each new EDU for a period of 20 years. YVWD also offers a Crystal Status Development Program whereby the developer provides funding for 15.68 AF of supplemental imported water per EDU which is sufficient to meet the potable and non-potable (recycled) water demands of the new EDU for 20 years. The difference between the two programs is that under the standard (7.0 AF/EDU) program, development will be restricted, (i.e., no grading or building permits will be issued), when a Stage 2 water shortage is declared (10% cutback). However, Crystal Status Development can continue through a Stage 4 Shortage (35% cutback). The 7.0 AF/EDU will not need to be replenished for 20 years. For this spreadsheet, the Standard 7.0 AF/EDU imported water purchase and storage is used, since it is difficult to determine how many new developments will purchase Crystal status. This is conservative.

The spreadsheet assumes that 7.0 AF/EDU will be applied to all new developments (Mesa Verde and JP Ranch) in YVWD, except for Summerwind Ranch, which has overlier pumping rights available to meet its projected demands.

Table 6-5 presents a summary on the Supply-Demand Spreadsheet Model for YVWD in the SGPWA service area, i.e., principally the City of Calimesa. Year 2040 data was projected from previous years since the model currently only extends to 2035.

Table 6-5 was based on the following criteria:

•	2017 Ending Potable Water Demand:	500 AFY
•	New EDU water demand:	0.37 AFY/EDU
•	Existing EDU water demand:	0.78 AFY/EDU
•	Water demand reduction from conservation on new EDUs:	10%
•	Water demand reduction from conservation on existing EDUs:	none

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Table 6-5 indicates that YVWD, in SGPWA service area has sufficient local supply to meet demands until 2025, at which time imported water will be needed unless YVWD plans on withdrawing water from their storage account. The YVWD Beaumont Basin Groundwater Storage Account is full in 2030 primarily because of the "Sustainability Water" which is banked.

	Year								
Demand or Supply	2018	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040			
Total New EDUs/year		83	464	551	551	500			
Potable Water Demand, AFY	503	544	1,065	2,054	3,058	4,062			
Oak Valley Partners Earmark Transfer, AFY	3	50	586	1,399	1,399	1,399			
Beaumont Reallocated Overlier Rights, AFY	864	627	400	240	240	240			
Total Local Supply, AFY	867	677	986	1,639	1,639	1,639			
Surplus/(Deficiency)	364	133	(79)	(415)	(1,419)	(2,423)			
Imported Water for Regional Filtration Facility, AFY (a)	500	609	767	962	1,191	1,444			
Imported Water for Banking, AFY (a)		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200			
Imported Water for Sustainability, AFY	49	51	1,655	2,260	2,260	2,260			
Total Imported Water, AFY	549	1,860	3,622	4,422	4,651	4,904			
To (From) Storage, AFY	913	1,993	3,542	4,007	3,232	2,481			
Groundwater Storage Account, AF	16,689	19,397	32,825	50,000	50,000	50,000			

Table 6-5 - Summary of Spreadsheet Supply-Demand Model for YVWD (City of Calimesa)

(a) Source: YVWD's Mesa Verde WSA, pg. 25, SGPWA SPW or equivalent used at Filtration Plant

6.1.3 BCVWD

6.1.3.1 City of Beaumont Development

Major development projects in the BCVWD service area, which are included in the Regional Spreadsheet Model, are shown in Table 6-6. The projected EDUs planned or yet to be built are estimated and may vary slightly from City of Beaumont Project Status Report estimates.

Table 6-6 -	Major BCVWD	Development	Projects in	Planning or	Construction S	Stages

Project Name	Projected EDUs (Planned or Yet to be Built)	Estimated Start-up Year	Build-out Years
Tournament Hills Ph 4	281	2020	4
Sundance ^(a)	1,262	2018	5
Fairway Canyon ^(a)	1,810	2019	20
Heartland Olivewood ^(a)	1,081	2018	20
Four Seasons ^(a)	203	2018	3
Kirkwood Ranch	391	2022	12
Potrero Creek Estates	700	2025	10
Noble Creek Meadows	648	2021	15
Hidden Canyon Industrial ^(a)	82	2019	5
Sunny Cal Egg Ranch	529	2019	10
Beaumont Pointe (current proposed)	360	2022	2
The Preserve/Legacy Highlands	3,218	2025	25
Taurek	244	2022	20
TR 32950 Manzanita	95	2022	10
Other Project	s on City of Beaumont's F	roject Status List (10/18/	2018)
Sundance Corporate Center ^(b)		2018	2019
Rolling Hills Ranch Industrial Ph 2		2020	2021
Centerpointe Commercial ^(b)		2018	2019
San Gorgonio Village Ph 2 ^(a)		2020	2021
Total EDUs	10,904		

(a) Under construction

(b) Recently completed

Prior "proposed" projects equivalent dwelling units within the BCVWD service area were estimated at 12,544 (Legacy Highlands WSA, June 2020). The BP Project site was previously planned with a land use density of 2,000 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs). The new BP land use plan estimates a significantly reduced density of 360 EDUs, representing a reduced site density by 82 percent. The update presented in Table 6-6, as calculated in Section 4.2, is updated with this lower density for BP contributing to total EDU count of 10,904, and a reduction by 1,640 EDUs. Figure 4 shows the number of single-family home building permits issued in the City of Beaumont since year 2002. (Year 2018 was estimated based on data through September 2018.) Although not shown in the figure, the permit applications started to increase in 1999- 2000 and reached their peak in 2005 with 2,300 new home permits issued for that year. The number of

permits for new homes declined to a low of 169 in 2011. Over the last 10 years, permits averaged 396 per year, and 508 over the last 5 years. The 16-year average was 747 per year. Future growth will likely be in the range of 450 to 650 permits per year, although some developers have projected slightly higher amounts in their build-out forecasts.



Figure 4 City of Beaumont Single Family Home Permits

6.1.3.2 Cherry Valley Growth and Development

The ultimate build-out population for that portion of Cherry Valley served by BCVWD, based on the Pass Area Land Use Plan^{8,9} densities, was estimated to add a population of approximately 21,700, or about 7,750 EDUs. This was BCVWD's estimate in 2009 using GIS land use data from Riverside County and typical development densities for the various land uses in the General Plan. This estimate included a population growth of 6,736 in the City of Calimesa. BCVWD will not be serving the City of Calimesa as this is within YVWD's service area. Cherry Valley population is being reviewed as part of the 2020 UWMP update work in conjunction with the City of Beaumont's General Plan Update (2020). As a result, the increased population estimate to be served by BCVWD may be overestimated. BCVWD now believes it to be closer to 15,000 people at build-out, or about 5,350 EDUs. The build-out population is based on an increase from the current 2.43 persons per EDU to 2.8 persons per EDU projected at build-out.

The housing unit count within Cherry Valley was 2,874 in 2010 per the census data, but 26.6 percent of those are mobile homes. Adjusting for the reduced water use in mobile homes, the 2,874 housing units are equivalent to about 2,485 EDUs. The Sunny Cal Egg Ranch Development (529 EDUs from Table 6-6), is included with the City of Beaumont's development projects, but is actually within the current Cherry Valley census area. The Sunny Cal EDUs would have been included in the projected 2,865 EDU increase for Cherry Valley, (5,350 EDUs – 2,485 EDUs). To avoid "double counting EDUs," the Sunny Cal Egg Ranch EDUs were deducted from the 2,865 EDUs, resulting in a net projected 2,336 EDU increase for Cherry Valley to build-out.

⁸ Pass Area Land Use Plan, October 7, 2003, Part of Riverside County General Plan.

⁹ The Pass Area Plan, County of Riverside General Plan Amendment 960, Draft March 2014.

The buildout population and EDUs will be revised in future updates of the BCVWD Potable Water Master Plan and UWMP.

BCVWD believes Cherry Valley will be growing at a low rate keeping with its character of residential rural community, which is estimated to be less than 10 EDUs/year until the City of Beaumont's currently planned projects are developed. Once the City of Beaumont has developed, Cherry Valley will begin to be developed at a gradually increasing rate, perhaps increasing to 30 to 50 EDUs/year, but this is not expected to occur until after 2040.

6.1.3.3 Supply Demand Model for BCVWD

Table 6-7 presents a summary of the spreadsheet model for BCVWD's demand which was based on the following criteria:

- 2019 Ending Potable and Non-potable Water Demand:
- New EDU water demand:
- Existing EDU water demand:
- Water demand reduction from conservation on new EDUs:
- Water demand reduction from conservation on existing EDUs:

13,337 AFY 0.546 AFY/EDU 0.62 AFY/EDU 5% 5%

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able 6-7 - Summary of Spreadsheet Supply-Demand Model for BCVWD ^[12]										
				Year						
Demand or Supply	2019	2019 2020 2022 2025 2030 2035 204								
Total New EDUs/year	381	580	940 [1]	460	502 [1]	378 [1]	207 [1]			
Potable and Non-potable Water Demand, AFY	13,337 [2]	13,668	14,498 [3]	15,188 ^[4]	16 <i>,</i> 584 ^[5]	17,772 [6]	18,337 [13]			
Edgar Canyon, AFY	1,700	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100			
Beaumont Reallocated Overlier Rights, AFY	1,905 [11]	1,962 [11]	1,826 [11]	1,200	760	760	760			
Forbearance Water (Sunny Cal Egg Ranch), AFY	0	50	100 [7]	200	340	340	340			
Recycled Water City of Beaumont, AFY	0	1,556	1,808 [8]	2,188	2,840	3,487	3,930			
Stormwater Capture, AFY	0	0	0	250	250	250	250			
Other Local Water Resource Projects, AFY	0	0	0	250	250	250	250			
Total Local Supply, AFY	3,605	5,668	5,834	6,188	6,540	7,187	7,630			
Surplus/(Deficiency), AFY	-9,732	-8,000	-8, <mark>664</mark> ^[9]	-9,000	-10,044	-10,585	-10,707			
Imported Water for Replenishment, AFY	9,732	8,000	8,664 [9]	9,000	10,044	10,585	10,707			
Imported Water for Drought proofing, AFY	1,000	1,000	1,000 [9]	2,000	2,500	2,500	2,500			
Total Imported Water, AFY	10,732	9,000	9,664 [9]	11,000	12,544	13,085	13,207			
To (From) Storage, AFY	1,000	1,000	0	2,000	2,500	2,500	2,500			
Groundwater Storage Account, AF	34,794 [10]	35,794	35,794	41,794	52,294	64,794	77,294			

[1] Previous BCVWD planning identified Years 2020 - 2024 with 580 EDU/yr, and old JRT starting in 2030 at 80 EDU/yr for 25 years (Hidden Canyon WSA, Table 8). BP (JRT) update proposes 360 EDUs and buildout in 2022; therefore, 2022 EDUs/yr = 580 + 360 = 940. As such, EDUs/year for 2030, 2035 and 2040 decrease by 50 EDUs/yr, 80 EDUs/yr, and 90 EDUs/yr, respectively. NOTE - 360 EDUs is the Project's Total Potable and Non-Potable Demands

[2] Adjusted for Year 2019, which was 13,129 AFY for 2018 (Legacy Highlands WSA, Table 12); 381 EDU/yr*0.546AFY/EDU = 208 AFY.

[3] Year 2022 adds 2 years at Year 2020 EDU rate at 0.546AFY/EDU plus 197 AFY for BP (updated demand estimate) = 14,498 AFY.

[4] Accounts for 423 EDU's in 2023, 381 EDU's in 2024, and 460 EDU's in 2025. The Project's 197 AF demand is accounted for in the 2022 column. [5] Accounts for 500 EDUs in 2026, 525 EDUs in 2027, 519 EDUs in 2028, 510 EDUs in 2029, and 502 EDUs in 2030. The District's previous projection accounted for 50 EDUs in the first of year of construction (2030) of the orginal (residential) BP Project. The current Project's 197 AF demand is accounted for in the 2022 column.

[6] Accounts for 474 EDUs in 2031, 467 EDUs in 2032, 456 EDUs in 2033, 402 EDUs in 2034, and 368 EDUs in 2035. The District's previous demand projection accounted for 80 EDUs/yr from 2031-2033, and 90 EDUs/yr in 2034 and 2035 for the original (residential) BP Project. The current Project's 197 AF demand is accounted for in the 2022 column.

[7] Assumes forbearance wa	ter credit for S	unny Cal Egg Ranch will be 10	00 AF	Y by Year 2	022						
[8] Based on proportionate deliveries of recycled water from Year 2020 (1,556 AFY) to 2025 (2,188 AFY), or 126.4 AFY x 2 yrs increase.											
[9] For conservative analysis, assumes no increase from Year 2020.											
[10] Per Beaumont Basin Watermaster 2018 Annual Report, Section 3.5.											
[11] Per Beaumont Basin Wa	termaster 201	8 Annual Report, Table 3-7.									

[12] Demand data presented in Table 6-7 represents the most reasonable and accurate demand projections to date. It should be noted that the District is currently analyzing current and future projected demands to be included in its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan Update, which will be submitted to the Department of Water Resources around July 2021. Demands presented herein may be subject to change at the discretion of the District. Demand values currently presented are considered to be conservative.

[13] Assumes uniform 207 EDU/yr increase from 2036-2040; The District's previous demand projections did not extend to 2040. This is considered to be conservative. It is assumed that the 90 EDU/yr trend would continue from 2036-2040 for the original (residential) JRT Project. The current Project's 197 AF demand is accounted for in the 2022 column.

BCVWD's source of supply consists of:

 Edgar Canyon (Little San Gorgonio Creek) Groundwater – The annual yield for Edgar Canyon is based on 37 years of pumping records. The average annual production for the period 1983 – 2019 was 2,094 AFY, which was rounded to 2,100 AFY in the spreadsheet. However, for 2018, the production was reduced to 1,700 AFY to account for the reduced production in some wells due to reduced pump efficiency. These pumps have been refurbished and will be refurbished on a regular basis.

- Beaumont Basin
 - Reallocated Unused Overlier Pumping Rights Watermaster provided the amount of reallocated overlier rights in the 2018 Annual Report for each year up to 2023. BCVWD was allocated 1,905 AF in 2019 and 1,962 AF in 2020. Thereafter, BCVWD made an estimate based on production and development of the overlier's property. BCVWD estimated the long-term, fully developed, unused overlying party pumping rights would be about 1,800 AFY. BCVWD gets 42.51% of the unused overlier pool each year. At full development, BCVWD estimates its share is 760 AFY.
 - Forbearance Water is credited to a water supplier by Watermaster for any potable and/or recycled water provided to an overlier when the overlier's property develops. The overlier forbears pumping the equivalent amount of water supplied. BCVWD will supply the Sunny Cal Egg Ranch Development with both potable and recycled water. Sunny Cal Egg Ranch and associated partners are overlying parties and have pumping rights. BCVWD estimates that fully developed demand from recycled and potable water is about 340 AFY. The amount of forbearance water will increase over time from zero (0) AFY to 340 AFY as the project develops to anticipated buildout in 2030.
 - Water from Groundwater Storage BCVWD has an 80,000 AF storage account in the Beaumont Basin. As of the end of 2018, there were 34,794 AF in storage per Watermaster's 2018 Annual Report. BCVWD's plan, which is shown in BCVWD's 2015 UWMP, envisions banking from 1,000 AFY to 2,500 AFY to drought proof BCVWD. This is accounted for in the spreadsheet each year. Should there be a year when the projected amount cannot be delivered by SGPWA, any deficiency will be made up in successive years when adequate supply is available. Table 6-7 shows that for average water supply conditions, banking is anticipated every year and no water will be withdrawn from storage.
- **Recycled Water from the City of Beaumont** The City of Beaumont is required by Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Order No. R8 -2015-0026 to have recycled water put to beneficial reuse by March 1, 2020. The City started construction of the new wastewater treatment plant, reverse osmosis desalting unit, and the required brine line from the wastewater treatment plant to the Inland Empire Brine Line (IEBL), in San Bernardino. The City has completed and has an approved Title 22 Engineering Report for the Treatment Facilities. The City and BCVWD signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 2019 which began the process of an agreement for purchase of recycled water by BCVWD from the new treatment plant. BCVWD and the City are working jointly on defining the pumping and storage requirements at the treatment plant. The City will be the recycled water producer; BCVWD the distributor. BCVWD is in process of completing their Title 22 Engineering Report for the Distribution and Reuse Applications. BCVWD has developed draft rules and regulation for recycled water use and developed a cross-connection testing and control plan which has been approved by the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water. In the future, as more recycled water becomes available during the late fall, winter, and early spring, BCVWD and the City will develop

an advanced treatment facility and secure permits for groundwater recharge of the surplus effluent. BCVWD and City will discuss providing recycled water to the Oak Valley Greens and/or Tukwet Canyon Golf Courses in exchange for forbearance water which will increase BCVWD's potable water supply.

The BCVWD spreadsheet model is based on 0.25 AFY/EDU (225 gallons/day/EDU) connected to the City's wastewater system. The City is obligated to maintain a 1.8 mgd discharge to Cooper's Creek for habitat maintenance; the available recycled water accounts for this 1.8 mgd "loss." A capacity factor of 75 percent is applied to the available wastewater to account for brine discharge, recycled water used on the plant site for maintenance, and water contained in the biosolids, hauled off-site.

- Storm Water Capture BCVWD and Riverside County Flood and Water Conservation District (RCFWCD) are jointly working on a Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA) Grant Project to design and construct Beaumont MDP-Line 16 storm water capture project, also known as the Grand Avenue Storm Drain in Cherry Valley. The project is partially funded under the Integrated Regional Water Management Implementation Grant Program under Proposition 84. A detailed analysis of the runoff potential was performed using 77 years of daily rainfall records from the Beaumont Rain Gage with the runoff determined for each storm using the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) curve number method. An estimated 200 to 230 AFY can be captured with MDP-Line 16 project. Other projects, in and around the BCVWD recharge facility, will capture excess flow in both Brookside Ave and Beaumont Ave to increase the annual capture (long term average) to 250 AFY.
- Other Local Water Resource Projects BCVWD has several other local water resource projects which can be implemented including:
 - High nitrate groundwater at the mouth of Edgar Canyon. This groundwater can supplement the recycled water/non-potable water system flow in the summer, high demand months, making well water available for potable water use.
 BCVWD believes as much as 300 AFY can be captured and reused.
 - San Timoteo Canyon Extraction Wells to capture groundwater from the Beaumont Basin flowing into San Timoteo Canyon and also to capture City of Beaumont wastewater flow discharged to Cooper's Creek once the water has percolated and is no longer available for habitat maintenance. It is estimated that 400 to 800 AFY can be captured and put into the recycled water/non-potable water system to meet summertime demands.
 - For purposes of this WSA, 250 AFY are assumed to be available with the initial phases of these projects.
- Imported Water from SGPWA -- The amount of imported water which BCVWD is able to purchase and recharge is only the amount left over after YVWD, the City of Banning, and others have purchased the amount each needs to meet their demands and banking. The amount available from the SGPWA collectively is discussed later in this WSA.
 BCVWD has entered into an agreement, and participated financially, with the SGPWA for a share of the yield from the Sites Reservoir Project. This is discussed later in this WSA.

6.2 Summary of Member Agency Imported Water Demands on SGPWA

Table 6-8 presents a summary of the spreadsheet model demands for the City of Banning, YVWD/Calimesa, and BCVWD from Tables 6-2, 6-5, and 6-7 presented previously. The imported water demands include from 3,816 to 7,912 AFY for banking and drought proofing. Table 6-8 also includes a projected amount of imported water for member agencies in SGPWA that are not currently taking SPW. These amounts were taken from SGPWA's 2015 UWMP. BCVWD believes these amounts are conservative considering the growth rates in the SGPWA Area.

	Year									
Demand or Supply	2018	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040				
Potable Water Demand, Banning YVWD/Calimesa, BCVWD (Potable and Non-potable), AFY	21,135	21,890	24,659	28,540	31,662	33,799				
Local Supply, Banning YVWD/Calimesa, BCVWD, AFY	16,949	17,470	17,949	18,454	19,061	19,504				
Imported Water Demand, incl. drought proofing, etc., AFY	10,272	10,860	14,622	16,966	17,736	19,111				
Total Imported and Local Supply, AFY	27,221	28,330	32,571	35,420	36,797	38,615				
Total to (from) Regional Groundwater Storage, AF	6,085	6,440	7,912	6,880	5,135	3,816				
Regional Groundwater Storage, not incl. SGPWA, AF	106,118	117,791	150,592	179,494	189,309	198,804				
SGPWA Imported Water Demands for those agencies not currently taking imported water, from SGPWA 2015 UWMP, AFY		500	1,600	2,800	3,900	5,000				
Total Imported Water Demand, AFY	10,272	11,360	16,222	19,766	21,636	24,087				
Total Imported Water Demand, without banking or drought proofing, AFY	9,223	9,109	11,367	13,806	15,676	17,151				

Table 6-8 - Regional Summary of Spreadsheet Supply-Demand Model for SGPWA

7. SGPWA AVAILABLE IMPORTED WATER

At the present time the "firm" supplies of imported water available to SGPWA, or in the final stages of being finalized, by Year 2040 are:

- Table A
- Yuba Accord Water
- SBVMWD (agreement is in final stages of development)
- AVEK (Nickel Water)
- Ventura/Casitas Water Lease/Purchase
- Delta Conveyance Project (DCP)
- Sites Reservoir (Sites)
- Purchase of State Water Project Contractors Incremental DCP Reliability Benefits
- Purchase or Leasing of Metropolitan's DCP Phase 2 Water
- Other Sources Available through SWP

These are discussed in White Paper No. 6, and reiterated in Table 6-8:

7.1 State Water Project (SWP) Table A

SGPWA's contract with the Department of Water Resources (DWR) states a Table A amount of 17,300 AFY. Table A is the maximum amount of water the SGPWA can convey through the SWP facilities. This amount of water is not available consistently every year. In fall of each year, DWR provides an initial delivery allocation as a percent of Table A depending on amount of water in reservoir storage and anticipated hydrologic conditions. The allocation can be increased or decreased depending on the precipitation during the winter; a final allocation is usually issued in spring and sets the amount of water available, as a percentage of Table A, from the SWP. Since 1992, the allocation has averaged about 65%. DWR has prepared a reliability study¹⁰ which indicated the SWP can deliver only about 62% of Table A (10,726 AF to SGPWA) in any one year. Table B-5B, in DWR's Bulletin 132-17, forecasts the amount of SPW delivered to SGPWA in future years at 10,380 AFY.

In the discussions over the DCP, experts believe the current SWP reliability will decrease over time to 48%, or possibly even lower, due to anticipated additional regulatory constraints to protect threatened and endangered fish within the Delta. The length of time over which this decline in reliability will occur is not certain, but to be conservative, it is assumed that by 2035, the SWP reliability will decrease to 48%. Implementation of DCP by 2030 to 2035 is expected to restore reliability to above 60%.

For planning purposes in the WSA, the SWP delivery reliability is assumed to decline at a linear rate from 2020 to 2035. Therefore, by the Year 2035, with a delivery reliability of 48%, the SGPWA can expect only about 8,300 AFY from the SWP. Once the DCP is in place, the reliability will be restored, and possibly improved, over its current 62% reliability.

¹⁰ DWR (2012). State Water Project Delivery Reliability Report 2011. State of California Dept. of Water Resources, June.

7.2 Yuba Accord Water

Through the Yuba Dry Year Transfer Program, the official name for Yuba Accord Water, SGPWA can purchase additional supplemental water from Yuba County Water District under an agreement.¹¹ The amount of water available from the Yuba Accord varies year to year depending on hydrologic conditions. Yuba Accord Water has only been available, for purchase by SWCs since about 2009. Delivery "loss" (termed "carriage cost" in DWR's Bulletin 132 series), in the Delta is typically assumed by DWR to be 20% of the delivered amount, adjusted as needed based on water quality considerations, plus an additional 2 to 3% Delta Conveyance "loss." Records in the Bulletin 132 series indicate that SGPWA purchased Yuba Accord Water in four years since 2009 although Yuba Accord Water was available every year from 2009 through 2015 except 2011. Purchases by SGPWA averaged 374 AFY, with deliveries averaging 280 AFY (25% loss).

The amount of Yuba Accord Water available depends on the calculated Sacramento Valley Water Year Index. Between 75,000 AFY (Dry Years) and 140,000 AFY may be available depending on the Water Year Index. If all 22 SWCs decide to participate in a given year, SGPWA's share of the Accord Water is 0.21%, based on the proportion of SGPWA's Table A and the Total Table A of all 22 participants. If some SWCs do not want to participate in a given year, the allocation to each SWC is adjusted upward. SGPWA would normally get 158 AFY during a dry year and a maximum of about 294 AFY.

The SGPWA estimates that about 300 AFY, on the average, of Yuba Accord Water can be obtained.¹² For purposes of this WSA, a conservative 30% total loss is assumed, which will reduce the amount that can be actually delivered to the Pass Area to 200 AFY. This is reasonable considering the past experience.

7.3 San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (SBVMWD Water)

The SGPWA Board of Directors authorized the General Manager to sign the Surplus Water Sale agreement with SBVMWD to purchase up to 5,000 AFY of SBVMWD's Table A water in years that SBVMWD's Board of Directors declares a surplus¹³. The availability of SBVMWD surplus water depends on hydrologic and groundwater conditions within SBVMWD's service area per SBVMWD Ordinance 79. SGPWA has the right of first refusal on the first 5,000 AFY of surplus water. Assuming SGPWA exercises the right, the agreement states that SBVMWD must first offer 50% of the available supply to one or both agencies that are in both SBVMWD and SGPWA, i.e. Yucaipa Valley WD and South Mesa Water Company. Fifty percent of the water and any additional water "left over," can be offered to other SGPWA retailers. The agreement is for a term of 15 years from the date of execution (terminates in 2033), but SGPWA intends to renegotiate the terms and extend to some point in the future. Execution of the agreement is anticipated soon.

SGPWA estimates, based on past hydrologic conditions, this is likely to occur about two years out of every five, or 40% of the time. This is equivalent to 2,000 AFY in any one year. The term

¹¹ DWR (2008). Agreement for the Supply and Conveyance of Water by the Department of Water Resources for the state of California to the Participating State Water Contractors under the Dry Year Water Purchase Program, March 31.

¹² Refer to Table 3-1 of SGPWA 2015 UWMP

¹³ SGPWA Regular Board Meeting Minutes, October 16, 2017, page 4.

of this agreement will be at least 15 years from now or until about 2032.¹⁴ For purposes of this WSA, the amount of water available from SBVMWD is 2,000 AFY until 2032.

7.4 AVEK-Nickel Water

In June 2017, SGPWA Board of Directors approved an agreement with the Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency (AVEK) for 1,700 AFY for 20 years (to 2037) with the right of first refusal to extend it for another 20 years. The water rights on the Kern River originally belonged to the Nickel Family, LLC that were sold to Kern County Water Agency (KCWA) and subsequently leased to other parties in various amounts. One portion (1,700 AFY) is under the control of AVEK, which offered the water to SGPWA. This water is not subject to the reliability issues of the SWP. Per the take-or-pay agreement, SGPWA must take all of the 1,700 AF each year or pay for 1,700 AF even if the SGPWA does not take all, or any portion, of it in any one year.

7.5 City of Ventura and Casitas Municipal Water District (Ventura Water)

The Ventura County Watershed Protection District is one of 29 State Water Contractors, but the agency lacks the infrastructure at present to be able to take its 20,000 AFY of Table A water. The County's Table A is allocated to three entities: City of Ventura (10,000 AFY), United Water Conservation District (5,000 AFY), and Casitas Municipal Water District (5,000 AFY). Up until 2018, these agencies sold their Table A water back to the "Turn-back Pool" (discussed later in this WSA). In 2018, the City of Ventura (Ventura) and Casitas Municipal Water District (Casitas MWD) entered into an agreement to exchange Table A water with SGPWA. BCVWD understands the SGPWA is also negotiating to enact an exchange of Table A water with Ventura (and possibly Casitas MWD) for year 2020.

The SGPWA may be considering extending it to a more long-term arrangement. The SGPWA Board of Directors, at the May 4, 2020 meeting, authorized the General Manager to sign the draft agreement presented at the board meeting and authorized staff to complete any and all actions required to document the CEQA exemption, including the filing of the Notice of Exemption, and develop and execute any agreements or documentation with DWR for the one-year deal.

Under the terms of the 2018 agreement, SGPWA received all of Ventura's and Casitas MWD's Table A water allocation for year 2018, or 5,250 AF considering the Department of Water Resources' 2018 final allocation at 35% (up from the original 30% in the draft agreement). SGPWA paid all of the Transportation Capital, Transportation Minimum, Conservation Capital and Conservation Minimum charges. Finally, each party to the agreement would be responsible for paying the variable costs for pumping the water to their respective service areas.

The SGPWA is obligated to return 40% of the Table A water taken from Ventura and Casitas MWD within 10-years, no later than the end of calendar year 2028. This amount would be from SGPWA's future Table A allocation, presumably during a "wet year". Ventura and Casitas MWD must initiate the request for return of the 40%, except they may not request return in any year that DWR has a Table A allocation of 30% or less. If the Table A allocation is between 30 and 50%, the two agencies will negotiate the delivery amount for that year. If there is any "balance"

¹⁴ SGPWA 2015 UWMP
remaining after the 10-year period, the two agencies and SGPWA will negotiate alternative delivery methods which could include extension of the 10-year period by five years rolling the balance into a long-term exchange, should that develop.

The SGPWA is also considering a more long-term water transfer with a State Water Contractor for a portion of their unused SWP Table A allocation. Based on recent information published by SGPWA, it appears that supply would potentially start at approximately 6,000 AF on an average year in 2020 and might decline to 3,500 AF in 2040 as that potential partner agency utilizes more of their Table A supplies.

Currently, a one-year deal is in process, and it is believed that the SGPWA is pursuing a longerterm arrangement. For the purposes of this WSA, a conservative approach will be taken and no long-term arrangement will be in place.

7.6 Delta Conveyance Project (DCP), formerly California Water Fix (CWF)

The SWP was authorized in the Burns-Porter Act, also known as the California Water Resources Development Bond Act, passed by vote of the people in November 1960 (Proposition 1). Construction on most of the basic facilities of the SWP was completed by 1975. Due to cost considerations, and the fact that initial project water demands are lower than design capacity, a number of the originally planned facilities were "scaled down" or deferred. Many have not been constructed to date for various reasons. One of those projects was the Cross-delta Facility known as the Peripheral Canal. As a result of the scaling down and facility deferments/cancelations, the SWP is not able to live up to its original delivery capacity. A number of other facilities were scaled down, deferred, or not constructed.

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta levees are vulnerable to seismic shaking; the Delta ecosystem continues to decline; flooding and saline water intrusion into the Delta impacts the water quality delivered to municipal and agricultural users during dry years; climate change, whether short-term (50 or 100 years) or long term 500 or more years, will cause increased water levels in the Delta further stressing vulnerable levees. The SWP dams and reservoirs were designed about 50 years ago with the hydrology of the times. Climate change will impact the operation of the SWP. Precipitation, which used to fall as snow and be stored in snowpack, will be in the form of rain which the reservoirs were not designed to accommodate. More and more water will be lost to the ocean in future years because of increased runoff and less storage.

The Delta Conveyance Project (DCP), intended to address some of these issues, proposes a dual, gravity tunnel conveyance system from north of the Delta extending south to the Clifton Court Forebay. At the southerly end of the tunnels, a new Clifton Court Pumping Facility would lift water from the tunnels into Clifton Court Forebay. The water would be pumped from Clifton Court Forebay by the State and Federal Central Valley Project pumps as they now do. About 9,000 cfs would be diverted from the Sacramento River into the tunnels and around the Delta improving water supply reliability and export water quality TDS. The cost for the DCP was anticipated to be shared 55% by the State Water Contractors and 45% by federal Central Valley Project Contractors. This allocation share may change depending on the number of Central Valley Project Contractor participants.

Governor Newsom has stated his support for a "one-tunnel" DCP in his "State of the State"

address February 12, 2019. Originally planned as Phase 1 of the CWF.

The Delta Conveyance Project (DCP) is moving forward. On January 15, 2020 DWR issued a Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the environmental work on the reduced-size project which started the scoping comment phase. The scoping comment period ended April 17, 2020. DWR will be considering the comments when the Environmental Impact Report is prepared. The draft EIR is expected to be out for review and comment in early 2021.

The Delta Conveyance Project Authority has been established for the design and construction of the DCP. A Delta Conveyance Financing Authority has been established to develop the financing. The DCP is anticipated to be funded by revenue bonds issued by the State or a Jojnt Powers Financing Agency with payment by State Water Contractors south of the Delta through their existing contracts with the DWR – extended as needed into the future. In addition to other federal, State and local permits, DCP requires changes to the water rights permits for the State Water Project (SWP) Debt Service taxes. White Papers No. 3 and 6 provide more details on the funding, etc. The DCP is not expected to be operational until Year 2035. Until then, the reliability of the SWP would gradually degrade over time to 48% without the DCP due to a variety of reasons.

The original CWF with its two-tunnel approach was projected to increase the future reliability of the SWP by 14% (DWR study) to 17.62% (Metropolitan study) resulting in an increase of the overall reliability to 62% or, in the best case, 65.62%. This is at or slightly above the current reliability. It is not known to what amount of reliability increase will result from the new DCP but, to be conservative, it is assumed the reliability will be restored to 60 to 62%.

Without DCP, SGPWA's reliable Table A would be 8,300 AFY (rounded, based on 48% of 17,300 AFY). The reliable Table A supply for SGPWA would increase from 10,380 AFY to 10,726 AFY at 60% and 62% reliability, respectively.

7.7 Sites Reservoir

Sites Reservoir is a proposed reservoir that would be located at the site of a cattle ranch in the eastern foothills of the Central Valley about 78 miles northwest of Sacramento and north of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta near the Town of Maxwell, CA. Sites Reservoir is not on any major stream; all water must be pumped into the reservoir. Sites Reservoir was part of the original California Water Project, but was deferred. The reservoir in the original project proposal would have had a surface area of about 14,000 acres and store between 1.27 and 1.81 million acrefeet depending on final project. The estimated water yield would be between 470,000 to 640,000 acre-feet per year, depending on yearly rainfall and environmental regulations, according to DWR. The original project cost estimate was over \$5 billion.

The Sites Project Authority, a Joint Powers Agency, was formed in 2010 to be a proponent and facilitator, to design and potentially acquire, construct, manage, govern, and operate Sites Reservoir and related facilities. Flood flows in the Sacramento River, over and above that needed to meet the demands of existing water rights holders, would be captured and pumped into Sites Reservoir. The Authority prepared a Value Planning Study in October 2019 to identify alternatives which would make the project more affordable. The Report was completed in April 2020 which scaled down the original project.

A preliminary analysis indicated that reservoir sizes of 1.3 to 1.5 million acre-feet (MAF) with assumed diversion criteria would be able to provide enough water to meet current participant demands. The Tehama-Colusa Canal and the Colusa Basin Drain would be used as the conveyance systems. The recommended project includes 1.5 MAF and 1,000 cfs of release capacity into the Sacramento River or to the Colusa Basin Drain at Dunnigan, and 243,000 AFY long term yield, was estimated at a cost of \$3.0 billion.

The project Authority stated the 21 agencies put up \$27 million for planning and studies with another \$19 million due October 2020 to continue the process. Sites reservoir was approved by the California Water Commission (CWC) for \$816 million of Proposition 1 funding on July 24, 2018. The CWC also agreed to provide \$40.8 million in early funding to assist in completing the needed environmental analyses and obtain permits.

SGPWA has made a financial commitment of 10,000 AF and BCVWD has committed to 4,000 AF (total 14,000 AF) to the Sites Project Authority to fund Phase 1 of the Sites Reservoir Study. Reliability is between 65% (worst-case) and 100%¹⁵. The result is 9,100 AFY at 65% reliability.

Sites Reservoir will not produce water until about Year 2030; however, costs will be incurred by project participants moving forward. For the purposes of the WSA analysis it is assumed that water will not be available until 2035. The Authority's current plan will finance Phase 2 costs on a year-by-year basis.

The Sites Reservoir Project Authority is working closely with the federal Bureau of Reclamation to secure Bureau participation and funding which will reduce the cost to the participants. It is believed that the Authority would be responsible for 60% of the project cost, and the remainder from the State and federal agencies. This may change since the Authority anticipated slightly more Proposition 1 funding than the \$816 million.

Although the Sites Reservoir is not expected to deliver water for another 15 years, currently the project is moving forward and is named in the Governor's Water Resiliency Plan. The project has been awarded a substantial CWC Proposition grant. The Sites Project Authority is continuing to refine its financing plan to fund the study phases. The reservoir is an "off-stream" reservoir giving it a reduced environmental footprint. Although there is some risk in the implementation, with each study phase completed the risk becomes less and the project is more certain.

7.8 Sale of State Water Project Contractors Restoration of DCP Reliability Benefits

All 'South of the Delta' SWP Contractors pay their proportionate share of the DCP costs. With the implementation of the DCP, there will be an increase in SWP reliability. Although all of the "South of the Delta" SWP Contractors will be paying their proportionate share of the DCP, for various reasons, a few SWP Contractors may not need the benefits of the increased yield and may be interested in transferring (selling) their incremental yield to other interested SWP Contractors, such as SGPWA. Currently, not enough is known about the sale of incremental yield and, therefore, will not be considered until it is better defined.

¹⁵ See White Paper No. 1, Table 3

7.9 Purchase or Leasing of Metropolitan's Original CWF Phase 2 Water

With original CWF 2-tunnel, 2-phase concept, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) board of Directors voted to fund their share of the original CWF plus agreeing to fund the second phase of the CWF (second tunnel), i.e. the Central Valley Project share. This would have made water available for Metropolitan to sell/lease to other interested parties, e.g. SGPWA. With the DCP scaled down to one tunnel, this does not appear to be an option any longer.

7.10 Other Sources of Imported Water

There are other sources of water available through the SWP which include:

7.10.1 Article 21 Water

Article 21 Water is water that is offered for purchase by DWR resulting from reservoir releases needed to accommodate impending storm or snowmelt runoff when water is still available after operational requirements for SWP water deliveries, water quality and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta requirements are met. This water is available only on short notice and must be taken immediately. BCVWD has capacity in its groundwater recharge facility to accommodate Article 21 Water. SGPWA is constructing their own Fiesta Recharge Facility which can be used for Article 21 Water. Article 21 Water is in addition to the State Water Contractor's Table A amount.

An analysis of Article 21 Water availability indicated the amount available is highly variable and there is competition for the water. If the requests for purchase are greater than the available amount, it is typically allocated on the basis of the requestors' Table A. A review of recent purchases from 2002 to 2015, with up to 17 "buyers," indicated that if SGPWA were a purchaser, their share would be about 0.5% of the total available. (The large agencies tend to dominate the purchases.) Table 7-2 presents an analysis of Article 21 Water availability to SGPWA based on DWR records from 1969 – 2015. Two periods of time were analyzed: total record and recent record.



	1969-2015	2001- 2015
Average, AFY	939	824
Median, AFY	362	216
Maximum, AFY	4,542	3,655
75 th Percentile, AFY	1,544	1,550

Table 7-1 - Estimated Amount of Article 21 Water Available to SGPWA Based on 0.5% of Total Available AF

Article 21 water was available during the heavy snowfall year 2018-19 although the SGPWA was not able to take advantage of this since the BCVWD connection was out of service due to construction of the expanded turnout and the SGPWA's Fiesta Recharge Facility was not operational.

7.10.2 Turn-back Pool Water

Turn-back Pool Water is water that other State Water Contractors have ordered from DWR as part of their Table A entitlement, but decided they did not need the water that particular year and sold it back to DWR. DWR in-turn offers it for purchase at a relatively low set price to other State Water Contractors. Turn-back Pool Water has only been available since about 1996 following the Monterey Amendments to the State Water Contracts. Analysis of the data from 1997 through 2015, shows SWCs sold an average of 59,000 AFY of water back to the "pool" for purchase by other interested SWCs. (The median value was 29,770 AFY). Purchase of Turn-back pool water is also competitive, depending on hydrologic conditions. Assuming SGPWA's share is 0.5% based on the analysis of Article 21 Water, 295 AFY on the average could be purchased (149 AFY median). It would be reasonable that SGPWA could rely on about 200 AFY of Turn-back pool water.

7.10.3 Short-term or Long-term Water Transfers or Exchanges

Short-term or Long-term Water Transfers or Exchanges is water that can be obtained through exchanges and transfers from other State Water Contractors who do not need all of their Table A water in a given year or years. There are opportunities almost every year.

7.10.4 Recommendations for SGPWA

There is considerable competition for the Turn-back Pool and Article 21 Water and its availability is uncertain from year to year. SGPWA can take advantage of this water whenever it is available, and can consider short term transfers whenever available. Transfers of SWC Table A is subject to the SWP delivery reliability.

7.11 Summary of Available Imported Water Supplies

Table 7-2 summarizes the range of imported water supplies available to SGPWA based on the current and potential sources presented above. Agreements are in place for Ventura- Casitas, AVEK-Nickel Water, and SBVMWD Surplus Water. SGPWA is one of the 22 SWCs that has signed on to the Yuba Accord. Their share of the Yuba Accord Water is 0.21% of the available

water. In addition, through their State Water Contract, SGPWA can purchase Article 21 Water and Turn-back Pool Water.

The SGPWA has agreed to support the original CWF and participate in its funding, and it is assumed the SGPWA will support the DCP. BCVWD and SGPWA have made financial commitments to Sites Reservoir, and currently plan to contribute to future phases of the Sites Reservoir project.

Table 7-3 presents a summary of current and projected SGPWA imported water supplies, through 2040 in 5-year increments based on the yields in Table 7-2. Figure 5 shows the sources of imported water supply and the regional imported water demand with and without banking and drought proofing.

	Source	Low Yield Case, Annual Amount, AFY	High Yield Case, Annual Amount, AFY	Comment
	Existing Table A	8,300	10,380	17,300 AFY but only 60% reliable (10,380 AFY) per Bulletin 132; to degrade to approximately 48% (8,300 AFY) without Delta Conveyance Project (DCP) by 2035
	Yuba Accord	200	200	When available, represents average per year
	San Bernardino Valley MWD Surplus Table A Water (SBVMWD Water)	2,000	2,000	Up to 5,000 AFY available estimated 2 out of every 5 years (40%) of time = 2,000 AFY; agreement terminates in 2032, but can be extended.
	Antelope Valley East Kern Water Agency (AVEK) Nickel Water, (AVEK Nickel Water)	1,700	1,700	20-year agreement terminates in 2037 with option for a 20-year extension
	Additional Table A SGPWA Partner Agency	500	3,000	Looking at extended exchange agreement with Additional Table A SGPWA Partner Agency to utilize unused Table A. Estimated to be net 3,000 AFY initially to 500 AFY by 2040.
	Article 21 Water Purchase	800	800	Variable, represents average per year
	Turn-back Pool Purchases	200	200	Variable, represents average per year
	Delta Conveyance Project (DCP)	0	0	Will increase reliability of State Water Project (SWP) back to 60 to 62%
-	Sites Reservoir	9,100	14,000	Worst case with 65% assumed reliability. (BCVWD has committed to 4,000 AFY of the 14,000 AFY)
	Total Imported Water Potentially Available	22,800	32,280	

Table 7-2 - SGPWA Current and Projected Available Imported Water Supply through 2040

Table 7-3 - Regional Summary of SGPWA Imported Water Supply, AFY

_	Year							
Source	2018	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040		
Imported Water Demand Table 6-8	10,272	11,360	16,222	19,766	21,636	24,087		
Imported Water Demand, Table 6-8, without banking or drought proofing	9,223	9,109	11,367	13,806	15,676	17,151		
Table A	10,380	10,135	9,524	8,912	8,300	8,300		
Yuba Accord	200	200	200	200	200	200		
AVEK Nickel	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700			
SBVMWD	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000				
Ventura-Casitas	5,250		(2,100)					
Subtotal	19,530	14,035	11,324	12,812	10,200	8,500		
Extension of SBVMWD Agreement (potential)					2,000	2,000		
Extension of AVEK Nickel agreement						1,700		
Article 21 Water Purchases		800	800	800	800	800		
Turn-back Pool Water Purchases		200	200	200	200	200		
Additional Table A SGPWA Partner Agency Side Deal		3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500	500		
Subtotal	19,530	18,035	14,824	15,812	14,700	13,700		
DCP Reliability Recovery to 60% (worst case)					2,080	2,080		
Sites Reservoir (worst case)					9,100	9,100		
Total Imported Water Supply	19,530	18,035	14,824	15,812	25,880	24,880		

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Figure 5 SGPWA Imported Water Sources and Demand to 2040 (Worst Case Conditions)

Until 2025, SGPWA has sufficient imported water to meet the demands of the City of Banning, BCVWD, YVWD/Calimesa as well as the demands from those SGPWA members currently not taking imported water. (Those agency total demands are shown in Table 6-8.) BCVWD has determined these are very conservative and it is unlikely that these areas will be developing to require those demands within the timeframe shown. It would be reasonable to believe that the Yucaipa/Calimesa to Banning area will develop more fully before moving into these outlying areas. Nevertheless, Table 6-8 shows that about 6,000 AFY will be banked regionally by the water suppliers between now (2020) and 2025, which is about 30,000 AF of additional water in storage for a total of 150,592 AF in storage by year 2025.

From 2025 to 2035 (when DCP and Sites Reservoir become operational), adequate imported water supply will be available to meet the imported water demands but with reduced amounts available for banking. The region's member agencies would still have nearly 145,000 AF in banked storage which could be used if needed. In a normal year, banking would continue in 2030, but at slightly reduced annual amounts until DCP and Sites Reservoir come on-line.

7.12 Contingency Plan

It is recognized that DCP and Sites could be delayed or perhaps reduced in size and capacity. But, as these projects go through the design and permitting process over the next few years, these risks will be assessed. SGPWA can take action to supplement its existing supply with short-term exchanges and transfers from other agencies. If it is evident that DCP and/or Sites Reservoir will be delayed indefinitely, the short-term exchanges and transfers can be converted to long-term transfers. An option is to extend the AVEK-Nickel Water Agreement for another 20 years to 2057 as allowed in the existing agreement. Another option is participating with other local agencies in other water resource projects such as groundwater, brackish water, or sea water desalination projects with water exchanges.

8. WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR BCVWD

Section 6.1.3 presented the water demand and water supply requirements, including imported water, under average hydrologic conditions for BCVWD. Section 7 quantified the imported water demands on the SGPWA from BCVWD and the other member agencies of the SGPWA. As presented in Section 7 and Figure 5, SGPWA will have enough, or has made commitments for or taken steps to acquire, imported water supply to meet its needs to year 2040 and beyond. Since BCVWD's demands and imported water requirements are included in SGPWA's demands, including imported water, it can be concluded that BCVWD has sufficient supply and imported water to meet demands beyond 2040 under average demand and supply conditions.

It should be pointed out that 28.6% of the Sites Reservoir Project yield, (4,000 AFY/14,000 AFY) shown in Figure 5 above, is committed to BCVWD by virtue of BCVWD's financial commitment to the Sites Reservoir Project Phase 1 and Phase 2 - 2019. Figure 6 shows BCVWD's demand is less than the available supply. Figure 6 is based on the data in Table 6-7. Figure 7 shows the accumulated volume in BCVWD's Beaumont Basin groundwater storage account. By 2040, the storage account is almost full (77,294 AF in storage). Table 6-7 indicates that BCVWD's imported water demand will be 10,707 AFY in 2040; this means that BCVWD is projected to have 7.2 years of imported water demand in storage which can be used to supply water during drought periods even if no SPW is available.



Figure 6 BCVWD's Water Supply and Demand Projection to 2040



BCVWD's Groundwater Storage Balance to 2040

9. WATER SUPPLY SINGLE AND MULTIPLE DRY PERIOD ANALYSIS

The previous sections in this WSA analyzed a typical, normal or average, water supply year. The previous sections demonstrated there is adequate water supply both regionally and for BCVWD to meet the needs provided the projects and agreements identified are implemented. But, in addition to a "normal" year, the WSA requires a supply sufficiency analysis for critical dry year and multiple dry year conditions. The water supply conditions for these periods are presented in BCVWD's 2015 UWMP, Section 7, Water Supply Reliability Assessment. Key tables and information are extracted from the 2015 UWMP to support the analysis presented herein and updated. The scenarios evaluated in this section include:

- Single Critical Dry Year -- the lowest water supply available to BCVWD, a worst-case condition
- 2 Consecutive Dry Years -- the lowest average available water supply over a 2-year period
- 3 Consecutive Dry Years-- the lowest average available water supply over a 3-year period
- 6 Consecutive Dry Years-- the lowest average available water supply over a 6-year period

BCVWD will be relying on banked water to provide the major portion of the supply during these periods.

BCVWD enjoys the benefits of a groundwater basin (Beaumont Basin) with very large storage capacity. BCVWD and its neighboring agencies in the San Gorgonio Pass Area take advantage

of this by banking imported water during wet years for use during extended droughts. Complementing the large storage capacity is the fact that percolation and recharge occur at relatively high rates. It is very easy to "bank" water in the Beaumont Basin. It is retained in the Basin due to well-managed groundwater levels, and the ample storage capacity. Figure 8 shows the amount of water BCVWD has accumulated in its storage account since 2003. Imported water began to be spread in 2006. As of the end of 2018, there were 34,794 AF in storage. BCVWD's current maximum storage capacity is 80,000 AF. The figure shows the drop in storage in response to the drought in 2015 when there was very little imported water available for recharge and banking.



BCVWD Historic Beaumont Basin Groundwater Storage Account

9.1 Water Source Availability

The amount of water available during the dry periods from BCVWD's water sources are presented below.

9.1.1 Groundwater

9.1.1.1 Beaumont Basin

The Beaumont Basin is managed by the Beaumont Basin Watermaster under the principles of the Adjudication.

In any given year, BCVWD can pump out its stored (banked) water. The storage is replenished, at least partially, every year by forbearance water, reallocated unused Overlying Party pumping rights, and imported water when available. Recharge, using advanced treated recycled water from the City of Beaumont, will occur in the future. The amount of imported water that can be recharged in any year depends on DWR's SWP allocation. This varies from year to year.

The amount of unused Overlying Party rights is based on a 5-year moving average and could decrease slightly during drought periods as the Overlying Parties use more groundwater to compensate for the lack of rainfall. The forbearance water will decrease during dry periods as users reduce water consumption.

Table 9-1 shows the estimated amount of water credited to BCVWD by Watermaster for a single or multiple dry year analysis. For the dry year analysis, it was estimated that there would be a 15% conservation effect; in other words, for dry year analysis, only 85% of average annual forbearance, reallocated Overlying Party rights, etc. would be available. In Table 9-1 the 15% reduction factor is also applied to the recycled forbearance water to account for a potential reduction in treated wastewater due to water conservation effects.

 Table 9-1 - Summary of BCVWD's Forbearance and Reallocated Overlier Pumping

 Rights

ltem	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Total Allocated Overlying Party Rights, and Forbearance Water from Table 6-7, AFY	1,905	2,012	1,400	1,100	1,100	1,100
Expected to be Available for Single and Multiple Dry Year Analysis, AFY	2,300	1,710	1,190	935	935	935

9.1.1.2 Edgar Canyon

Groundwater from Edgar Canyon is affected to some degree by climate. The average annual extraction from Edgar Canyon is 2,094 AFY (rounded to 2,100 AFY) based on records from 1983-2019. During that period of time the minimum extracted was 1,117 AFY, which occurred in 1991. This can be considered the "Single Dry Year Water Available." The 2-year, 3-year, and 6-year moving averages for the extractions from 1983-2019 were determined and are presented in Table 9-2 along with the Base Period for moving averages.

Drought Condition (Base Years)	Average Available over the Drought Period, AFY
Single Dry Year (1991)	1,117
2 Consecutive Dry Years (1990 – 91)	1,173
3 Consecutive Dry Years (1989 – 91)	1,230
6 Consecutive Dry Years (1987 – 92)	1,367

Table 9-2 - Groundwater Available from Edgar Canyonfor Single and Multiple Dry Year Analysis

9.1.2 Imported Water

The amount of imported water available from the SGPWA via the State Water Project is climate dependent. A spreadsheet was developed using the 2015 DWR Delivery Capability Report simulation data (1922 to 2003) for SGPWA to develop an estimate of the delivery capability for the single dry year and multiple dry year reliability analysis. The 2-, 4-, and 6-year moving averages of annual estimated delivery allocations were determined for the period 1922-2003. A summary of the Table A delivery percentages is shown in Table 9-3.

Dry Year(s)	Single	2-year	4-year	6-year	
Table A Annual Delivery Average Over the Drought Period, %	8	14	16	13	

 Table 9-3 - SGPWA SWP Delivery Capability as Percent of

 Table A (Based on 2017 DWR SWP Delivery Capability Report)

The percentages in Table 9-3 were compared to actual SWP delivery allocations for the period 1992 to 2020, a 28-year period:

Minimum year	5% (2014)	
Minimum 2 consecutive years	12.5% (2014-15)	
Minimum 3 consecutive years	<mark>20</mark> % (2013 – 15)	
Minimum 6 consecutive years	40% (2013 – 18)	

The actual minimum year and minimum 2 and 3 consecutive years allocation percentages are less than those reported in the 2017 DWR SWP Delivery Capability Report. The 2017 Report replaced the 3-year statistic with a 4-year statistic but is conservatively assumed to be an equivalent measure. Therefore, for the reliability analysis in the BP WSA, the lowest allocation percentages were used, as shown in Table 9-4:

Table 9-4 - SGPWA SWP Delivery Capability as Percent of Table A (Used for WSA Reliability Analysis)

Dry Year(s)	Single	2-year	3-year	6-year
Table A Annual Delivery Average Over the Drought Period, %	5	12.5	16	13

It should be noted that not all SGPWA imported water sources will be available during extended dry periods.

Yuba Accord Water is a dry-year program of which SGPWA can expect 200 AFY during dry years. AVEK-Nickel Water is "South of the Delta" water and is not affected by DWR's SWP reliability

issues and is available every year until termination of the existing agreement in 2037. The Delta Conveyance Project reliability recovery water and the Delta Conveyance Project Side Deals would be available during extended dry periods but are subject to the average Table A delivery percentages as SPW in Table 9-4.

During dry periods San Bernardino Valley MWD Surplus Water, Article 21 water, and Turn-back Pool Water would likely not be available and should not be counted on for supply. Similarly, the availability of short and long term exchanges are unlikely, which would also include any additional Table A Water should SGPWA be able to secure a long-term exchange contract with the Additional Table A SGPWA Partner Agency.

The Sites Reservoir Project was designed to be a dry period flow augmentation project. Excess storm flows in the Sacramento River are diverted and pumped into Sites Reservoir, stored, and released back into the Sacramento River during dry periods. Data from the Sites Project Authority submitted with their application to the California Water Commission for Proposition 1 Funding was used to determine the amount of water which could be depended on during dry periods. Figure 9 (borrowed from Sites Reservoir Project Authority's Proposition 1 Application Executive Summary) shows the dry year benefits based on 82 years of hydrologic simulation using the CalSim II Model¹⁶.



Attachment D9, prepared by the Sites Project Authority, in response to questions from the California Water Commission, February 23, 2018, provided a breakdown of the estimated amounts of Sites Project Water which would be delivered to the project participants. Table 9-5 presents a summary of the preliminary estimates of Sites Reservoir Water available to SGPWA.

¹⁶ Sites Project Authority (2017). Sites Project Executive Summary for California's Water Storage Investment Program, August 14.

It is important to note this is a preliminary estimate developed prior to the Value Planning Analysis.

The modeling that was performed for the application was prescribed by the California Water Commission and includes the effects of climate change. For the analysis in the BP WSA, the year 2030 values will be used for 2030 through 2040. The "critical" volume will be used for all the dry period analyses to be conservative.

Development	82-year	Water Year Type						
Condition	Simulation (Average)	Wet	Above Normal	Below Normal	Dry	Critical		
Current	8,400	2,700	2,900	5,600	19,000	13,800		
2030	9,500	3,000	7,700	7,400	18,000	16,400		
2070	11,400	5,400	7,300	11,500	17,900	17,200		

Table 9-5 - SGPWA Preliminar	v Amount of Sites	Reservoir Water	Available	AF	:Y
	y Amount of Oiles		Available,		

Source: Attachment D9 of Sites Project Authority response to California Water Commission comments on Proposition 1 Application February 23, 2018.

Tables 9-6 through 9-9 present a summary of the imported water supply to the SGPWA for the single dry year, and 2, 3 and 6 consecutive year dry periods.

Table 9-6 - Regional Summary of SGPWA Imported Water Supply Single Dry Year, AFY

	Year					
Source	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	
Table A	17,30 <mark>0</mark>	17,300	17,300	17,300	17,300	
Allocation (5%)	865	865	865	865	865	
Yuba Accord (Dry Year Program)	200	200	200	200	200	
AVEK Nickel (Not Affected)	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	
Subtotal	2,765	2,765	2,765	2,765	2,765	
DCP Allocation (5% of Reliability Recovery, 2080 AFY)				104	104	
Sites Reservoir Critical Dry Period				16,400	16,400	
Total Imported Water Supply	2,765	2,765	2,765	19,269	19,269	

Table 9-7 - Regional Summary of SGPWA Imported Water Supply TwoConsecutive Dry Years, AFY

	Year						
Source	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040		
Table A	17,300	17,300	17,300	17,300	17,300		
Allocation (12.5%)	2,163	2,163	2,163	2,163	2,163		
Yuba Accord (Dry Year Program)	200	200	200	200	200		
AVEK Nickel (Not Affected)	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700		
Subtotal	4,063	4,063	4,063	4,06 <mark>3</mark>	4,063		
DCP Allocation (12.5% of Reliability Recovery, 2080 AFY)				260	260		
Sites Reservoir Critical Dry Period				16,400	16,400		
Total Imported Water Supply	4,063	4,063	4,063	20,723	20,723		

Table 9-8 - Regional Summary of SGPWA Imported Water Supply Three Consecutive Dry Years, AFY

			Year		
Source	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Table A	17,30 <mark>0</mark>	17,300	17,300	17,300	17,300
Allocation (16%)	2,768	2,768	2,768	2,768	2,768
Yuba Accord (Dry Year Program)	200	200	200	200	200
AVEK Nickel (Not Affected)	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Subtotal	4,668	4,668	4,668	4,668	4,668
DCP Allocation (16% of Reliability Recovery, 2080 AFY)				333	333
Sites Reservoir Critical Dry Period				16,400	16,400
Total Imported Water Supply	4,668	4,668	4,668	21,401	21,401

	Year						
Source	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040		
Table A	17,300	17,300	17,300	17,300	17,300		
Allocation (13%)	2,249	2,249	2,249	2,249	2,249		
Yuba Accord (Dry Year Program)	200	200	200	200	200		
AVEK Nickel (Not Affected)	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700		
Subtotal	4,149	4,149	4,149	4,149	4,149		
DCP Allocation (13% of Reliability Recovery)				270	270		
Sites Reservoir Dry Period				16,400	16,400		
Total Imported Water Supply	4,149	4,149	4,149	20,819	20,819		

Table 9-9 - Regional Summary of SGPWA Imported Water Supply Six Consecutive Dry Years, AFY

Table 9-10 presents a summary of total SGPWA regional imported water demand and the imported water supply available during the single and multiple dry years. The demand does not include the "banking" demand, since "banking" would not be occurring during years when imported water supply is reduced. Table 9-10 shows the conditions when the imported water demand exceeds the supply which will require SGPWA's member agencies, like BCVWD to withdraw water from their storage account. The supply of imported water is less than the demand until Sites Reservoir comes on-line about year 2035.

Table 9-10 - Summary of SGPWA Regional Imported Water Supply and Demand Single and Multiple Dry Years

Source	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Demand without Banking or drought proofing (Tables 6-8, 7-4), AFY	9,109	11,367	13,806	15,676	17,151
	Tota	al Supply			
Single Dry Year (Ta <mark>ble 9</mark> -6), AFY	2,765	2,765	2,765	19,269	19,269
2 Consecutive Dry Years (Table 9-7), AFY	4,063	4,063	4,063	20,723	20,723
3 Consecutive Dry Years (Table 9-8), AFY	4,668	4,668	4,668	21,401	21,401
6 Consecutive Dry Years (Table 9-9), AFY	4,149	4,149	4,149	20,819	20,819

When the demand for imported water exceeds the supply, it is reasonable to assume the imported water will be allocated in proportion to the member agency's fraction of the total imported water demand without banking. Table 9-11 shows the allocation percentages.

_	Year						
Agency	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040		
City of Banning	0	0	0	0	5.8%		
YVWD/Calimesa	6.7%	6.7%	7.0%	7.6%	8.4%		
BCVWD	87.8%	79.2%	72.8%	67.5%	62.4%		
Other Member Agencies	5.5%	14.1%	20.3%	24.9%	29.2%		
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		

Table 9-11 - Member Agency's Percent of Available Imported Water When DemandExceeds Supply

Table 9-12 shows the estimated amount of imported water BCVWD can expect during single and multiple dry year periods based on the amount of imported water presented in Table 9-10 and the allocation percentages in Table 9-11.

Table 9-12 - BCVWD Available Imported Water During Single and Multiple Dry Year Periods

	Year							
Scenario	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040			
Single Dry Year, AFY	2,428	2,189	2,012	13,011	12,029			
2 Consecutive Dry Years, AFY	3,568	3,217	2,956	13,993	12,937			
3 Consecutive Dry Years, AFY	4,100	3,696	3,396	14,451	13,360			
6 Consecutive Dry Years, AFY	3,644	3,285	3,018	14,058	12,997			

9.1.3 Recycled Water

Recycled water from the City of Beaumont is consistently available; although during droughts, consumers are more aware of water conservation and reduce their indoor water consumption somewhat. They are more aware of the need to do only full loads of laundry, full loads for the dishwasher, etc. Agencies, including the City of Beaumont, have observed a reduction in wastewater flows during the recent drought.

The average year amount of recycled water from the City of Beaumont is taken from Table 6-7. As stated in the discussion for Table 6-7, the total wastewater produced by the City is reduced by 1.8 mgd for habitat maintenance, and a capacity factor of 75% was applied to the remaining water to account for brine and other losses. For a single dry year, an estimate of 90% of the normal, average recycled water will be available. As the drought becomes more pervasive, the amount of recycled water is estimated to reduce further to 85% of normal. Table 9-13 provides an estimate of the available recycled water during extended dry periods from the City of Beaumont.

	Year							
Agency	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040			
Average Year (Table 6-7), AFY	1,556	2,188	2,840	3,487	3,930			
Single Dry Year (90%), AFY	1,400	1,970	2,555	3,135	3,535			
2, 3, and 6 Consecutive Dry Years (85%), AFY	1,320	1,860	2,415	2,960	3,340			

Table 9-13 - BCVWD Available Recycled Water During Single and Multiple Dry Year Periods

9.1.4 Storm Water and Other Local Water Resources

Storm water and Urban Runoff quantities are dependent on rainfall. Review of the rainfall record at Beaumont for the period 1888 – 2006 resulted in the data shown in Table 9-14. To determine the multiple dry year rainfall as a percent of the average rainfall, the 2-, 3-, and 6-year moving averages of the annual rainfall was determined.

Table 9-14 - Ratio of Dry Period Precipitation to Average Precipitationat Beaumont and Estimated New Water from Storm Water Captureand Local Water Resource Projects

Dry Year(s)	Single	2-year	3-year	6-year
% of Annual Average	36%	45%	45%	65%
Total Storm water Capture, beginning 2021, 250 AFY	90	110	110	160
Total Local Water Resource Projects, beginning 2025, 250 AFY	90	110	110	160

9.2 Water Demands During Critical and Multi-year Dry Periods

Table 6-7 showed the average BCVWD water demands (potable and non- potable). These demands are used in the Dry Period Reliability Analysis below for the 1, 2, and 3 consecutive year dry periods, primarily because there may not be enough time to implement water demand restrictions and see the effect of these restrictions on demand. However, for the 6 consecutive year dry period, it is assumed the water shortage contingency planning actions set forth in Section 8 of BCVWD's 2015 UWMP would be in effect and at least a 15% reduction in demand would be obtained. This is over and above the nominal water conservation efforts envisioned in the development of the average demands in Table 6-7. Water supply for single dry year, 2 consecutive dry years, 3 consecutive dry years, and 6 consecutive dry years are presented in Tables 9-15 through 9-18 respectively.

Single Dry Year						
			YE	AR		
	2020	2022	2025	2030	2035	2040
DEMAND				•		
Total Water Demand	13,668	14,498	15,188	16,584	17,772	18,337
SUPPLY						
Groundwater						
Edgar Canyon, AFY	1,117	1,117	1,117	1,117	1,117	1,117
Beaumont Basin, Allocated Overlier Pumping Rights and Forbearance Water, AFY	1,710	1,502	1,190	935	935	935
Storm Water, AFY	90	90	90	90	90	90
Other Local Water Resource Projects, AFY	90	90	90	90	90	90
Recycled Water, AFY	1,400	1,628	1,970	2,555	3,135	3,535
Imported SPW,AFY	2,428	2,332	2,189	2,012	13,011	12,029
Subtotal Supply, AFY	6,835	6,579	<mark>6,</mark> 646	6,799	18,378	17,796
From Banked Beaumont Basin Storage, AF	6,833	7,739	8,542	9,785	-606	541

Table 9-15 - BCVWD Water Supply Summary – Critical Dry Year

Table 9-16 - BCVWD Water Supply Summary – 2 Consecutive Dry Years

2 Consecutive Dry Years						
			YE	AR		
	202 <mark>0</mark>	2022	2025	2030	2035	2040
DEMAND						
Total Water Demand	13,668	14,498	15,188	16,584	17,772	18,337
SUPPLY						
Groundwater						
Edgar Canyon, AFY	1,173	1,173	1,173	1,173	1,173	1,173
Beaumont Basin, Allocated Overlier Pumping Rights and Forbearance Water, AFY	1,710	1,502	1,190	935	935	935
Storm Water, AFY	90	90	90	90	90	90
Other Local Water Resource Projects, AFY	90	90	90	90	90	90
Recycled Water, AFY	1,320	1,536	1,860	2,415	2,960	3,340
Imported SPW,AFY	3,568	3,428	3,217	2,956	13,993	12,937
Subtotal Supply, AFY	7,951	7,819	7,620	7,659	19,241	18,565
From Banked Beaumont Basin Storage, AF	5,717	6,679	7,568	8,925	-1,469	-228
Total Volume Withdrawn from Storage, AF	11,434	13,359	15,136	17,849	-2,937	-455

3 Consecutive Dry Years						
			YE	AR		
	2020	2022	2025	2030	2035	2040
DEMAND						
Total Water Demand	13,668	14,498	15,188	16,5 <mark>84</mark>	17,772	18,337
SUPPLY						
Groundwater						
Edgar Canyon, AFY	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230
Beaumont Basin, Allocated Overlier Pumping Rights and Forbearance Water, AFY	1,710	1,502	1,190	935	935	935
Storm Water, AFY	90	90	90	90	90	90
Other Local Water Resource Projects, AFY	90	90	90	90	90	90
Recycled Water, AFY	1,320	1,536	1,860	2,415	2,960	3,340
Imported SPW,AFY	4,100	3,938	3,696	3,396	14,451	13,360
Subtotal Supply, AFY	8,540	8,368	<mark>8</mark> ,156	8,156	19,756	19,045
From Banked Beaumont Basin Storage, AF	5,128	6,112	7,032	8,428	-1,984	-708
Total Volume Withdrawn from Storage, AF	15,384	18,335	21,096	25,283	-5,951	-2,123

Table 9-17 - BCVWD Water Supply Summary – 3 Consecutive Dry Years

Table 9-18 - BCVWD Water Supply Summary – 6 Consecutive Dry Years

	6 Consecutive Dry Years						
				YE	AR		
		2020	2022	2025	2030	2035	2040
	DEMAND						
	Total Water Demand	11,618	12,323	12,910	14,096	15,106	15,587
	SUPPLY						
	Groundwater						
	Edgar Canyon, AFY	1,367	1,367	1,367	1,367	1,367	1,367
	Beaumont Basin, Allocated Overlier Pumping Rights and Forbearance Water, AFY	1,710	1,502	1,190	935	935	935
	Storm Water, AFY	90	90	90	90	90	90
	Other Local Water Resource Projects, AFY	90	90	90	90	90	90
	Recycled Water, AFY	1,320	1,536	1,860	2,415	2,960	3,340
	Imported SPW,AFY	3,644	3,500	3,285	3,018	14,058	12,997
	Subtotal Supply, AFY	8,221	8,085	7,882	7,915	19,500	18,819
ſ							
	From Banked Beaumont Basin Storage, AF	3,397	4,238	5,028	6,181	-4,394	-3,232
ſ	Total Volume Withdrawn from Storage, AF	20,381	25,427	30,167	37,087	-26,361	-19,393

Table 9-15 through 9-18 demonstrate BCVWD can provide water to the planned developments listed in Table 6-6 (Section 6) which include the Beaumont Pointe development project during critical dry year and multiple dry year periods by relying on BCVWD's Beaumont Basin Groundwater Storage assuming DCP and Sites Reservoir are on-line as planned. BCVWD will need to maintain 25,713 AF of water banked in storage to meet the 6-year dry period by the time Sites Reservoir and the DCP are "on-line." This is not an unreasonable amount of storage considering BCVWD has an 80,000 AF storage account and as of the end of 2018, 34,794 AF in storage.

Table 6-7 provided BCVWD's Beaumont Basin storage account balance under the basis of average water supply conditions assuming the development projects listed in Table 6-6 were constructed. Table 6-7 shows a steady increase in projected groundwater storage from 35,794 AF in 2020-22 to approximately 77,294 AF in the year 2040. To achieve this level of storage, BCVWD will be banking additional water for drought proofing to supply water during critical and multiple dry year period.

The water banking pursuant to BCVWD's 2015 UWMP:

BCVWD's plan, which is shown in BCVWD's 2015 UWMP envisions banking anywhere from 1,000 AFY to 2,500 AFY to drought proof new development. This is accounted for in the spreadsheet each year. Should there be a year when the projected amount cannot be delivered by SGPWA, any deficiency will be made up in successive years when adequate supply is available¹⁷.

In addition to BCVWD, YVWD/Calimesa and the City of Banning have storage accounts which when combined with BCVWD's will have an estimated 117,800 AF in storage as of the end of 2021. Tables 6-2 and 6-5 (Section 6 herein) show that the storage accounts for YVWD/Calimesa and the City of Banning these agencies are projected to have 50,000 and 76,510 AF, respectively, in storage by 2040. When combined with BCVWD's projected storage account balance, on a regional basis there will be over 200,000 AF in banked storage – more than ample to meet the needs during short-term droughts.



¹⁷ BCVWD (2015). UWMP, pg 7-4

10. CONCLUSIONS

- The projected water demand from the Beaumont Pointe development project is 197 AFY of which 85.2 AFY is outdoor, non-potable water use. This compares to BCVWD's current demand of 13,668 AFY (estimated for 2020).
- 2. The Beaumont Pointe development project site was included in the list of planned development projects in BCVWD's 2015 UWMP (previously identified as Jack Rabbit Trail) which demonstrated adequate water supplies up to the year 2040. The BP project site was previously planned with a land use density of 2,000 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs). The new BP land use plan estimates a significantly reduced density by 1,640 EDUs for a new proposed Project total of 360 EDUs, representing reduced site density and water demand by 82 percent.
- 3. BCVWD prepared a series of White Papers which analyzed the regional (SGPWA) imported water supply requirements and funding requirements. These White Papers are referenced for the BP WSA. The basis for the White Papers was a regional spreadsheet demand model, developed by BCVWD, which was reviewed by the City of Banning and YVWD.
- 4. The White Papers indicate that SGPWA can obtain sufficient imported water supply to supplement local supplies to meet regional needs including BCVWD's needs. The White Papers also indicated that adequate funding is available to implement the imported water projects currently planned for the short and long terms.
- 5. BCVWD prepared and adopted a Potable Water Master Plan which identified water needs and facility needs to build-out. The BCVWD 2015 UWMP identified recycled water from the City of Beaumont for non-potable water irrigation with a plan for the recharge of surplus recycled water with appropriate treatment and permits. The City and BCVWD signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 2019 which began the process of an agreement for purchase of recycled water by BCVWD. In addition, storm water capture and other local water resource projects were identified. One of these projects, MDP-Line 16, (Grand Avenue Storm Drain) is currently in design by the Riverside County Flood and Water Conservation District and BCVWD. The storm drain will be partially funded through a grant from the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority.
- 6. SGPWA and BCVWD have made financial commitments to the Sites Reservoir project Phase 1 studies and will commit funds to Phase 2.
- 7. Adequate water supply exists, or is planned, for the Beaumont Pointe development project to 2040 and beyond as outlined in Tables 9-6 through 9-9. BCVWD can meet the Project needs as well as BCVWD's existing demands and the demands of the other planned developments within BCVWD's service area which are listed in the BP WSA.
- 8. Multiple dry-year reliability analysis demonstrates that BCVWD will be able to meet its existing demands and the demands of the other planned developments within its service area which were listed in the BP WSA. BCVWD will supplement its existing supply sources during these dry periods with banked water in BCVWD's Beaumont Basin Groundwater Storage Account.

- 9. Pursuant to §10910 of the California Water Code (SB 610) and information provided in the BP WSA, BCVWD has determined that currently available and planned supplies are sufficient to meet the water demands of the proposed BP project in addition to the existing and other planned project demands during normal, single dry and multiple dry years over the next 20 years, as outlined in Tables 9-15 through 9-18.
- 10. Pursuant to the California Government Code Section 66473.7, (SB 221) BCVWD has determined that it has sufficient and adequate water supply available to serve the long-term needs of the Beaumont Pointe in addition to the existing and other planned project demands during normal, single dry and multiple dry years over the next 20 years, as outlined in Table 9-15 through 9-18.

11. **REFERENCES**

- 1. TTM 31570 Legacy Highlands WSA, Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District, revised June 2020.
- 2. Hidden Canyon Industrial Park WSA, Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District, February 2019.
- 3. Beaumont Basin Watermaster 2017 Annual Report, March 2018.
- 4. Beaumont Basin Watermaster 2018 Annual Report, February 2020 draft
- 5. 2019 DWR State Water Project Delivery Capability Report, August 2020.
- 6. 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District, adopted January 17, 2017; acknowledged by California Department of Water Resources, March 14, 2018.



Item 5

STAFF REPORT

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Dan Jaggers, General Manager

SUBJECT: California Special Districts Association Opportunities and Involvement

Staff Recommendation

None.

Background

The Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District is a member of the California Special Districts Association (CSDA), a non-profit organization formed to promote good governance and improved core local services through professional development, advocacy and other services for all types of independent special districts. The CSDA is governed by an 18-member Board of Directors elected from the membership in six geographic networks. BCVWD is part of the Southern Network.

<u>Summary</u>

Over the past two years, the Board of Directors has indicated interest in providing representation for the Beaumont area to the organization, possibly via election to and service on the CSDA Board of Directors. Elections for these positions are held every two years.

In order to prepare for potential nomination, election and service to the CSDA organization, an interested member of the BCVWD Board might consider attendance at CSDA events, joining a committee, volunteering for one of the Expert Feedback Teams, and/or taking CSDA training courses. These activities would familiarize the potential candidate with the organization, and the organization with the candidate in addition to being informative and beneficial to the District.

CSDA Upcoming Events – Webinars, Conferences							
DATE	TOPIC	VENUE					
May 18-19	CSDA Special Districts Legislative Days	Virtual annual conference					
May 19	CSDA Virtual Happy Hour: Beers with Peers	Online session					
June 4	Ask the Experts: Financing Options for Your District	Virtual Workshop					
June 8	Ask Me Anything: Brown Act Edition	Live Webinar					
Sept 28-29	Annual Special District Leadership Academy	In-person Conference in South Lake Tahoe					
Aug 30 – Sept 2	Annual CSDA Membership Conference	In-person Conference in Monterey					

Upcoming CSDA opportunities include:



Available to members anytime via the CSDA website:

On-Demand Webinars	Available at no cost via the CSDA website
Understanding Board and District Liability Issues	Having a complete understanding of the potential liability issues in your district can prevent problems in the future and even assist with efficiency and communication protocols. This webinar is a discussion of the legal role of the Board in the management and operation of a public agency and the role of individual Board members acting within the course and scope of their official duties.
Who Does What – Best Practices in Board-Staff Relations	Effective government at the local level relies on many people playing specific roles. This webinar will cover applicable laws and best practices for developing positive and effective relationships between elected board members and their staffs, including a discussion of legal standards and practical tips to ensure good and productive government.
What Every Board Member Should Know	Being a Board member and representing the public is an obligation that most individuals never hold. It is clearly necessary that the multi-faceted responsibilities and expectations of a Board member be well understood. This class outlines the basic responsibilities of a Board member for the candidate, the newly elected, or the experienced sitting Board members.
Exercising Legislative Authority	Learn about the legislative powers of a special district Board of Directors, including: the difference between an ordinance and a resolution, the procedures for consideration and adoption of both, the role of special district legal counsel, common problems and suggested remedies associated with legislative actions, and recommendations to make your Board into effective legislators.
The Great Board Chair	The Board Chairperson or President holds a very important and often overlooked role in conducting the public's business. The Chair holds the keys in being able to lead his/her Board's through effective and proper public meetings, and the interactions with the public and executive. This class provides an overview for the sitting or incoming Board Chair who desires to optimize his/her service and to improve how the agency leaders do their work.
Rules of Order Made Easy!	Having an understanding of the rules of order for board meetings is important for special district staff and elected/ appointed officials. These rules help to make sure that meetings are productive, orderly, and efficient. Participants in this webinar will learn the general protocols used in: " Board discussions; " Making and passing motions; "Rescinding, reconsidering, or amending something previously adopted; " Consent items; " Point of order; " Appeals, requests, voting and quorums.



How and Why Special Districts Need to be Involved in LAFCO	A webinar providing a practical, informative discussion of the key provisions of the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act, how LAFCOs work on the ground, and how and why special districts will benefit from being informed and active participants with LAFCO. Taught by two City Attorneys with significant LAFCO experience, including representing applicants before LAFCOs and advising LAFCOs as General Counsel, this workshop will provide participants with an understanding of the LAFCO process, why it is important, and will prepare Board Members and staff to be ready for their district to appear before a LAFCO — both as applicants and subjects of LAFCO proceedings, such as when a special district seeks to expand or activate a latent service power or when a rival district initiates a forced dissolution or consolidation, and as Special District Representatives on LAFCO Boards.
How Social Should Special Districts Be?	Using real life stories, statistics and experience, we'll explore some of the potential, and the potential pitfalls, of using social media as a special district. If you're bewildered by social media options and their potential impact on your district (or if you're already challenged with trying to keep up your agency's social media content), this talk is for you. And if you're successfully using social media, bring your stories! We'll go over the most prevalent options, strengths/weaknesses and considerations for each, and potential pitfalls to watch for. We'll also look at agencies who have to co-exist with community generated social media "district" pages that aren't in the control of the district, and give examples of social media being done well, and done poorly.

According to the BCVWD Policies and Procedures Manual, Part II Section 12A, directors are encouraged to attend such events:

12. TRAINING, EDUCATION AND CONFERENCES

- A. **Policy.** The Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District takes its stewardship over the use of limited public resources seriously. Public resources should only be used when there is a substantial benefit to the District.
 - i. Educational conferences and professional meetings are considered to provide substantial benefit. Members of the Board of Directors are encouraged to attend educational conferences and professional meetings when the purposes of such activities are to improve District operation. Hence, there is no limit as to the number of Directors attending a particular conference or seminar when it is apparent that their attendance is beneficial to the District. Such benefits include:
 - a. The opportunity to discuss the community's concerns with state and federal officials;



- b. Participating in regional, state and national organizations whose activities affect the District;
- c. Attending educational seminars designed to improve officials' skill and information levels;
- d. Promoting public service and morale by recognizing such service.

At the same time that the Board approved the above expense reimbursement policy, it also adopted eligibility guidelines for receiving the director per diem compensation, which specifically include CSDA conferences, trainings and webinars [BCVWD Policies and Procedures Manual Part II, Section13 D-1-b(2)].

Staff would be pleased to make reservations and arrangements for any pre-approved desired event or training attendance. Interested directors may also request that staff apply for log in credentials to the CSDA website [<u>http://csda.net/home</u>], where more resources can be found and directors can sign up for on-demand webinars and other opportunities.

If there is desire to attend the upcoming Legislative Days, the CSDA annual conference, or the Special District Leadership conference, staff recommends making reservations as soon as possible, as hotels tend to sell out of the group room block quickly. Directors should indicate any interest at this time.

Should the Board desire more information, staff may also request a representative from CSDA attend a future Board meeting and present an overview of the organization and its opportunities.

Fiscal Impact

There are almost 100 on-demand webinars available via the CSDA website with a member login.

Most live webinars have a member cost of approximately \$175. Conference and training attendance varies in cost for registration (+/- \$600 - \$900), accommodations, and related travel and meal expenses.

If a BCVWD Board member or staffer were elected to the CSDA Board of Directors or selected to serve on a Committee, some expenses would be incurred to fulfill the duties of the office. The fiscal impact to the District would include registration, travel, accommodations and meals expenses to / from CSDA conferences and trainings (such as the Leadership Academy), and potential additional expenses incurred that are not reimbursed to the elected Board member by CSDA.

Additional unknown incidental expenses may be incurred.

Attachment(s)

- Virtual Special Districts Legislative Days May 18 to 19, 2021
- Special District Leadership Academy brochure Sept. 26 to 29, 2021
- 2021 Annual Conference and Exhibitor Showcase Aug. 30 to Sept. 2, 2021

Report prepared by Lynda Kerney, Administrative Assistant



California Special Districts Association

A Districts Stronger Together

2021 Virtual Special Districts Legislative Days

Tentative Schedule - May 18: 9:00 a.m. - 4:15 p.m. and May 19: 9:00 a.m. - 2:30 p.m. Now more than ever special districts need to advocate on behalf of the communities they serve. From the pandemic to climate adaptation, lawmakers in Sacramento and Washington D.C. are making critical decisions that will impact the budget, infrastructure, and operations of your district.

Virtual Special Districts Legislative Days is the only opportunity for all types of special districts, large and small, north and south, rural and urban to come together with one united voice. Issues like revenue, governance, labor, and public works matter to all districts whether they provide water, sewer, fire protection, parks, cemeteries, healthcare, mosquito abatement, ports, harbors, airports, libraries, or other essential services.

Don't miss this opportunity to hear from California's top decision-makers, build partnerships, and strengthen the voice of local control. Past speakers have included California's State Controller, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, Secretary of Natural Resources, Director of the Office of Emergency Services, State Auditor, Legislative Analyst, and Director of Finance.

Attendee Pricing: Early Bird Registration on or before April 16, 2021: \$175 CSDA Member \$265 Non-member Regular Registration after April 16, 2021: \$225 CSDA Member \$340 Non-member

Each PAID registration is eligible to register one additional person for 2021 Special Districts Legislative Days at no charge. The additional registrant should - be a staff or board member from YOUR district who has NOT previously attended Special Districts Legislative Days. You'll receive an email with the complimentary registration information within 1 day of completing your paid registration.

Cancellation Policy:

Cancellations must be in writing and received by CSDA no later than April 30, 2021 at 5:00 p.m. All cancellations received by this date will be refunded less a \$75 cancellation fee. There will be no refunds for cancellations made after April 30, 2021. Substitutions are acceptable and must be done in writing no later than May 7, 2021 at 5:00 p.m. Please submit any cancellation notice or substitution requests to meganh@csda.net or fax to 916-520-2465.

Price 175.00

ACHIEVING DISTRIC COYA **TOGETHER.**

Two Options – Attend the Conference or sign up for virtual modules CONFERENCE: September 26 – 29, 2021 – South Lake Tahoe - First Time and Returning Attendee Tracks!



SELA CSDA's 2021 Special District Leadership Academy Conference

A Comprehensive Governance Leadership Conference for Elected and Appointed Directors/Trustees





BOARD & STAFF LEARN TO WORK AS ATEAM.

Participate in the **Special District Leadership Academy Conference** and complete all four modules of the Academy in two and a half days.

This conference content is based on groundbreaking, curriculum-based continuing education in CSDA's Special District Leadership Academy (SDLA), recognizing the necessity for the board and general manager to work closely toward a common goal. SDLA provides the knowledge base to perform essential governance responsibilities and is designed for both new and experienced special district board members.

Early bird discount!

Local boards are the mechanism by which local control remains local. Special districts, and by extension special district boards, are the voices of the community.

The truth is that every elected or appointed public official needs to be guided by knowledge of governance; governance is what boards do. It's what they bring to the table. Two options for your convenience. Conference or virtual!





SDLA Conference is presented by CSDA and co-sponsored by SDRMA.

Printed on recycled paper.



Two Options: Conference or Virtual Modules



r*eturn* for more

FIRST-TIME ATTENDEE

Attend for the first-time and complete all four modules of the Special District Leadership Academy:

- Governance Foundations
- Setting Direction / Community Leadership
- Board's Role in Human Resources
- Board's Role in Finance and Fiscal Accountability

RETURNING ATTENDEE

Already completed the Academy? Take a deep dive into common opportunities and challenges facing special districts. Returning attendee sessions include:

- They're Goin' Rogue: How to Deal With Disruptive Board Members
- What Your General Manager Wishes You Knew
- Communicating Successfully Across Communication Styles
- 2020 Legal and Legislative Update
- Special District Stories and Lessons Learned from the Trenches
- And more!





HOTEL ROOM RESERVATIONS

September 26–29, 2021 Lake Tahoe Resort Hotel 4130 Lake Tahoe Blvd. South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150



EARLY BIRD DISCOUNT The early bird discount requires registration on or before Friday, August 27, 2021.

Room reservations are available at the Lake Tahoe Resort Hotel at the rate of \$139 (king standard) or \$159 (two queen) plus tax by calling 530-544-5400 and asking for the CSDA rate or online at www.tahoeresorthotel.com, group code (under more options): CSDA. The room reservation cut-off is September 3, 2021; however, space is limited and may sell out before this date.

Cancellations must be in writing and received by CSDA no later than September 10, 2021 at 5:00 p.m.

All cancellations received by this date will be refunded less a \$75 cancellation fee. There will be no refunds for cancellations made after September 10, 2021. Substitutions are acceptable and must be done in writing no later than September 17, 2021 at 5:00 p.m. Please submit any cancellation notice or substitution requests to meganh@csda.net or fax to 916-520-2465.



SDRMA Credit Incentive Points

Special District Risk Management Authority (SDRMA) is committed to establishing a strategic partnership with our members to provide maximum protection, help control losses, and positively impact the overall cost of property/liability and workers' compensation coverage through the Credit Incentive Program. Credit incentive points can be earned based on an agency's attendance at the Special District Leadership Academy Conference. Incentive points reduce SDRMA members' annual contribution amount.

Attend the Academy...Virtually!

Another great option for board members!

The cost to attend each module is:

- \$175 CSDA Member
- \$260 Non-member

Register for all four modules to complete the Special District Leadership Academy! Module 1 - Governance Foundations March 24 and 25, 2021 [1:00 – 4:00 p.m. each day] Module 2 - Fulfilling Your Districts' Mission

April 12 and 13, 2021 [9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. each day]

Module 3 - Board's Role in Finance and Fiscal Accountability May 12 and 13, 2021 [9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. each day]

Module 4 - Board's Role in Human Resources May 26 and 27, 2021 [9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. each day]



LOOK FOR THIS OPTION ON THE REGISTRATION FORM ON PAGE 10!



GOVERNANCE IS TAKING THE WISHES, NEEDS, AND DESIRES OF THE COMMUNITY AND TRANSFORMING THEM INTO POLICIES THAT GOVERN THE DISTRICT.

WORKING AS A TEAM: THE ROLES OF THE BOARD AND STAFF IN YOUR DISTRICT.

ATTRIBUTES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGHLY EFFECTIVE BOARDS.

HOW CULTURE, NORMS, VALUES, AND OPERATING STYLES INFLUENCE THE DISTRICT.

SPECIFIC JOBS THAT THE BOARD MUST PERFORM.

HOW INDIVIDUAL VALUES, SKILLS, AND KNOWLEDGE HELP TO SHAPE HOW EFFECTIVE BOARDS OPERATE.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MOVING FROM "I" TO "WE" AS THE GOVERNANCE TEAM.

THE BOARD'S ROLE IN SETTING DIRECTION FOR THE DISTRICT.

> THE BOARD'S ROLE IN FINANCE AND FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY.

> > **AND MUCH MORE!**



FIRST-TIME ATTENDEE -SCHEDULE OF EVENTS



Sunday

5:30 – 7:00 p.m. **REGISTRATION AND NETWORKING RECEPTION** Take a moment to network with your peers

from throughout the state at this informal networking reception. Reception includes light appetizers.



8:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. - (Break from 10:00 - 10:30 a.m.) BUILDING A FOUNDATION FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE

David Aranda, CSDM

* This session covers Module 1 of the Special District Leadership Academy: Governance Foundations.

In this informational session, the instructor will lay the groundwork for good governance in your district. Attendees will discover:

- Why good governance is so important to the overall well-being of the district
- The traits of effective board members
- What good governance means and how to effectively put it into practice
- How to move your board from "I" to "we," including how to become an effective team, establish team standards, and essential conditions for team building



"The training offered new insight and confirmed learned practices. The (bonus) byproduct of this training were the dedicated people I met, who, just like me, were there to learn more about becoming a better, more productive, effective member of their special district."

- Nancy Mora, Board Member, Groveland Community Services District

MONDAY CONTINUED

12:30 – 1:30 p.m. LUNCH PROVIDED (All Attendees)

1:45 – 4:30 p.m. - (Break from 3:00 - 3:30 p.m.) FULFILLING YOUR DISTRICT'S MISSION: CHARTING THE COURSE

Brent Ives, BHI Management Consulting

*This session covers Module 2 of the Special District Leadership Academy: Setting Direction/Community Leadership.

This session will highlight the importance of setting the direction for your district. Learn the critical components of direction setting for your district along with how to avoid planning pitfalls. Attendees will walk through the steps of establishing and fulfilling your district's mission, vision, values, strategic goals, and how to communicate those objectives to your constituents.

5:30 – 7:00 p.m. SIP AND SAVOR EVENING RECEPTION



Sponsored by the Special District Risk Management Authority (SDRMA) Join us for a lively evening of networking and refreshments.



8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. - (Break from 10:00 - 10:30 a.m.) DEFINING BOARD/STAFF ROLES AND RELATIONSHIPS

Liebert Cassidy Whitmore

* This session covers Module 4 of the Special District Leadership Academy: Board's Role in Human Resources.

This conference session will teach participants how to determine the human resource (HR) health of their district and what areas to focus on as a board and individual governing official including:

- Identifying the board's role in human resources
- Recognizing HR red flags and positive indicators
- Developing and maintaining essential HR policies
- Covering confidentiality and legal liabilities
- Evaluating the general manager

12:00 — 1:00 p.m.

LUNCH PROVIDED (All Attendees)

TUESDAY CONTINUED

1:15 – 4:00 p.m. - (Break from 2:45 - 3:00 p.m.) GET THE WORD OUT! BEST PRACTICES FOR COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH

Martin Rauch, Rauch Communication Consultants, Inc.

* This session covers Module 2 of the Special District Leadership Academy: Setting Direction/Community Leadership.

This session looks at common communication breakdowns and potential areas for improvement in public agency communications. It will discuss proper and effective communication methods to be aware of as a governing official including:

- Identifying audiences
- Responding to public input
- Media relations
- Legislative outreach and advocacy

OPEN EVENING



8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. - (Break from 10:00 - 10:15 a.m.) SHOW ME THE MONEY! WHAT DO BOARD MEMBERS NEED TO KNOW ABOUT DISTRICT FINANCES?

David Becker, CPA, James Marta & Company LLP Certified Public Accountants

* This session covers Module 3 of the Special District Leadership Academy: Board's Role in Finance and Fiscal Accountability.

This session will provide a review and insight of important financial concepts, reports, and policies specific to public agencies including special districts. Attendees will learn:

- How to ask the right questions
- · How to link the finance process to the district mission and goals
- Budget process, budget assessment, and communicating budget information to the public
- How to develop and analyze capital improvement plans and reserve guidelines

12:00 p.m GRADUATION CERTIFICATE DISTRIBUTION

First-time attendees must attend all sessions in order to receive their certificate at the conclusion of the conference.

2021-04-22 - BCVWD Engineering Workshop - Page 108 of 141
Check out these great new sessions for returning attendees!

RETURNING ATTENDEE -

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS



Sunday

5:30 – 7:00 p.m. REGISTRATION AND NETWORKING RECEPTION

Take a moment to network with your peers from throughout the state at this informal networking reception. Reception includes light appetizers.



8:30 – 10:00 a.m. THEY'RE GOIN' ROGUE: HOW TO DEAL WITH DISRUPTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

Sean D. De Burgh, Cole Huber, LLP

Occasionally districts will encounter the rogue board member who disrupts meetings with inappropriate or irrelevant comments, micromanages staff, or disregards long-standing legal principles applicable to special districts. This session will address what can be done to rein in such behavior in a lawful way that assures minimal disruption to the district and effective board governance.

10:00 — 10:30 a.m. BREAK (All Attendees)

10:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. IS THERE A "RIGHT" AMOUNT OF PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT?

Davenport Institute, Pepperdine School of Public Policy

Sometimes districts can end up in a bit of a Goldilocks situation when it comes to engaging the public. Too little engagement leaves residents confused or suspicious. Too much engagement leads to burnout and frustration when it becomes one more demand on busy schedules. This workshop draws on peer learning as well as the Davenport Institute's experience working with all shapes and sizes of local agencies (from big cities to tiny districts). Together, participants will develop a framework to help guide internal discussions about whether a particular issue requires reaching beyond the board meeting.

12:30 – 1:30 p.m. LUNCH PROVIDED (All Attendees)

1:45 – 3:00 p.m. OUTSIDE OVERSIGHT: THE POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF CIVIL GRAND JURIES AND LAFCOS

Gary B. Bell, Colantuono Highsmith & Whatley, PC

Every county has a civil grand jury and a local agency formation commission (LAFCo). Both of these agencies issue reports and analyses of special district operations that shape public perception and sometimes lead to a change of organization. Taught by an attorney with extensive experience with LAFCos and civil grand jury proceedings, this session will provide participants with an understanding of the powers and functions of civil grand juries and LAFCos — including their limitations — to prepare special district leaders to effectively interact with these agencies including what must be done, what may be done, and how to do it.

3:00 – 3:30 p.m. BREAK (All Attendees)

3:30 – 4:30 p.m. WHAT YOUR GM WISHES YOU KNEW

Panel Discussion with experienced General Managers

Communication is critical between a special district board and general manager. Join us for a lively panel discussion with experienced special district general managers to hear about best practices in their districts and ways you can better support your district general manager in their role and vice versa – so that you can both better fulfill the districts mission.

5:30 – 7:00 p.m. SIP AND SAVOR EVENING RECEPTION



Sponsored by the Special District Risk Management Authority (SDRMA) Join us for an entertaining evening of networking and refreshments.



"Once again the SDLA Conference was great...very well organized, informative and educational. This was my second conference, and I look forward to more in the future."

- Diana Towne, Board Member, Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District



8:30 – 10:00 a.m. COMMUNICATING SUCCESSFULLY ACROSS COMMUNICATION STYLES

CPS HR Consulting

Teams benefit from understanding, welcoming, and learning to work with a diversity of communication styles. First, we must each seek to understand and analyze our own communication style to best craft our communication with others. Secondly, to improve collaboration and build ideas and knowledge with others, we must also respect and gain insight into the communication styles of our colleagues and peers. This presentation will help you learn to recognize the various communication styles, leverage your own communication strengths, adjust your communication style when needed, and better understand team members with different communication styles from your own.

10:00 – 10:30 a.m. BREAK (All Attendees)

10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. **2021 LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE UPDATE**

Nicholaus Norvell, Best Best & Krieger, LLP

An update on new laws affecting special districts this year and what's currently brewing in the California Legislature.

12:00 — 1:00 p.m.

LUNCH PROVIDED (All Attendees)

1:15 – 2:45 p.m. BOARD MEMBER DO'S AND DON'TS: COMPENSATION AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Meyers Nave

The California Government Code, through principle or special acts, generally provides special districts with the authority to compensate board members. Conflicts-of-interest laws were created with the principle that personal or private financial considerations of government officials should not in any way affect the decision-making process. This session addresses the numerous complex and continually evolving California laws board members and special district executives (general managers, chief executive officers, executive directors) must adhere to, along with guidance to help foresee potential conflicts of interest that could arise in the day-

to-day activities. Understand and learn the limits on board member compensation, health care, expense reimbursements, and other potential perks that special district leadership may be offered, including limits and when gifts and meals must be reported to the California Fair Political Practices Commission.

.....

2:45 – 3:00 p.m. BREAK (All Attendees)

3:00 – 4:00 p.m. FRAUD DETECTION & PREVENTION FOR SPECIAL DISTRICTS David Becker, CPA, James Marta & Company LLP, Certified Public Accountants

Financial fraud is a reality for many special districts and districts need to develop not only good internal control procedures, but also a culture that says "NO" to fraud and irregularities. This session covers how to assess risk in your organization and develop policies and procedures that will mitigate risk and help prevent fraud. We will also provide resources to help you start exploring your organization through this lens and assessing risk.

4:00 p.m. CONFERENCE ENDS FOR RETURNING ATTENDEES

Whether you're new to the board or someone who has served for many years, this conference provides essential tools and information to effectively govern your district!

CERTIFICATE IN SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNANCE



BOARD MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES

SHOW YOUR COMMITMENT AND DEDICATION TO SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY.



The Certificate in Special District Governance was designed to acknowledge special district Board Members and Trustees who have taken extra steps to become better educated in core areas of governance.

Complete the Special District Leadership Academy + 10 additional professional development hours and receive this recognition.

1112 | Street, Suite 200, Sacramento, CA 95814 • t: 916.231.2909 • www.sdlf.org

2021-04-22 - BCVWD Engineering Workshop - Page 111 of 141



DISTRICT OF DISTINCTION ACCREDITATION

TAKE YOUR DISTRICT TO THE NEXT LEVEL USING BEST PRACTICES.



SPECIAL DISTRICT LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION

The **District of Distinction Accreditation** highlights the prudent practices utilized to effectively administer and govern a special district.

In a time when proper fiscal management and responsibility in public agencies is paramount, it has become increasingly important to demonstration districts' sound fiscal management, transparency, and governance policies/practices in place today.

BCVWD Engineering Workshop -



(Use one form per registrant)

Three Ways to Register

- Register online by visiting the SDLA Conference website at sdla.csda.net.
- Fax number: 916-520-2465. All faxed registration forms must include credit card payment.

Special District Leadership Academy Conference

• Mail: CSDA, 1112 | Street, Suite 200, Sacramento, CA 95814. Please include registration form and payment. Checks should be made payable to: California Special Districts Association.

Not sure if you are a member?

Contact the CSDA office at 877-924-2732 to find out if your agency or company is already a member. To learn more about the many benefits of CSDA membership, contact Member Services Director Cassandra Strawn at cassandras@csda.net or call toll-free at the number listed above.

Early bird discount

Name/Title:						
□ First-time Attendee □ Returning Attendee						
District:						
Address:						
City:	State: Zip:					
Phone:	Fax:					
Member Non-member	Email:					
Emergency Contact - Name & Phone:	·					
OPTION 1: SDLA CONFERENCE - SEPTEMBER 26-29. 2021 - SOUTH LAKE TAHOE						
□ Special District Leadership Academy	□ \$650 - CSDA Member □ \$975 - Non-member					
SEND MORE - SAVE MORE! SPECIAL DISCOUNTED PRICING!						
ADDITIONAL ATTENDEE FROM THE SAME DISTRICT BEFORE EARLY BIRD DISCOUNT \$400 - CSDA Member \$600 - Non-member	ADDITIONAL ATTENDEE FROM THE SAME DIST AFTER EARLY BIRD DISCOUNT \$450 - CSDA Member \$675 - Non-me	RICT mber				
VIRTUAL OPTION: SDLA MODULES 1-4						
Module 1: Governance Foundations	□ \$175 - CSDA Member □ \$260 - Non-me	mber Mar 24 and 25, 2021				
Module 2 - Fulfilling Your Districts' Mission	🗆 \$175 - CSDA Member 🛛 \$260 - Non-me	mber Apr 12 and 13, 2021				
Module 3 - Board's Role in Finance and Fiscal Accountability	🗆 \$175 - CSDA Member 🛛 \$260 - Non-me	mber May 12 and 13, 2021				
Module 4 - Board's Role in Human Resources	🗆 \$175 - CSDA Member 🛛 \$260 - Non-me	mber May 26 and 27, 2021				
Payment						
□ Check □ Visa □ MasterCard □ Discover □ American Express						
Acct. Name:	Acct. Number:					
Expiration Date:	Authorized Signature:					
Special needs						
□ Vegetarian □ Other:						

Consent to Use Photographic Images: Registration and attendance at, or participation in, CSDA meeting and other activities constitutes an agreement by the registrant to CSDA's use and distribution (both now and in the future) of the registrant or attendee's image or voice in photographs, videotapes, electronic reproductions, and audiotapes of such events and activities.

Anti-Discrimination and Harassment Policy: CSDA is dedicated to a harassment-free event experience for everyone. Our Anti-Discrimination and Harassment Policy can be found under "CSDA Transparency" at www.csda.net/about-csda/who-we-are.



Risk Management Built to Last

As a trusted risk management advisor, SDRMA makes it easy for you to proceed with confidence. Our team is like one of your own, delivering service and expertise you won't find anywhere else. For everything from Workers' Compensation and Property/Liability coverages to Health Benefits options available throughout California, we are here to help. For more information, visit sdrma.org.





California Special Districts Association 1112 | Street, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95814

A proud California Special Districts Alliance partner.

PRSRT STD U.S. Postage PAID Permit No. 316 Sacramento, CA





2021 Annual Conference & Exhibitor

Showcase

Registration for the CSDA Annual Conference and Exhibitor Showcase is not currently available but should be open soon!

WARNING!

You are only able to make room reservations at the CSDA rate at either of the Annual Conference hotels using the link provided to you after you register for the 2021 CSDA Annual Conference & Exhibitor Showcase. If you receive phone calls or emails from any other organization, DO NOT RESRERVE YOUR ROOMS THROUGH THEM. CSDA has been made aware of fraudulent activities by an organization that is attempting to solicit hotel reservations and acquire credit card information from CSDA conference registrants.

The leadership conference for special districts.

The CSDA Annual Conference and Exhibitor Showcase is the one conference special district leaders can't afford to miss! It is the most densely packed educational and networking experience available to special districts.

Come together with other special district leaders from across the state to meet with industry suppliers, hear from the best in special district-specific topics with over 30 breakout session options, network with your peers, and more at the leadership conference for special districts.

\$625 Early / \$675 CSDA Member
\$940 Early / \$1015 Non-member *Early bird registration is available through Friday, July*30, 2021

HOTEL ROOM RESERVATIONS: The CSDA room rate at Monterey Marriott is \$214 and the Portola Hotel is \$219 plus tax, single or double occupancy. You will receive a link to make your hotel reservation AFTER you have registered for the conference. The room reservation cut-off is August 9, 2021; however, space is limited and may sell out before this date.

When 8/30/2021 - 9/2/2021

Where Monterey Conference Center One Portola Plaza Monterey 93940

REGISTER MYSELF

REGISTER SOMEONE ELSE

Registration begins 4/30/2021

My registration status: Not registered

Registration Options	Price
Register as an Attendee	625.00

Registration Options	Price
 Register as an Exhibitor/Sponsor (select below) 	0.00
 Register for Pre-Conference Event ONLY (select below) 	0.00
○ Register for Single Day(s) ONLY (select below)	0.00

Program Options

Select programs by	Day	~	
Only display prog	ram iter	ns in reg	gistrant's itinerary
Monday, 30 Au	igust 2	2021	
Host a Dessert Tray	<u>/ at Exhi</u>	bit Hall	<u>Finale</u>
Price		325.00	
Host an Appetizer	<u>Fray at N</u>	<u>Mix & Mi</u>	ngle Reception
Price		325.00	
Host an Appetizer	<u>Fray at t</u>	he Pres	ident's Reception
Price		325.00	



Item 6

STAFF REPORT

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Dan Jaggers, General Manager

SUBJECT: Resolution 2021-___: Proclaiming the Week of May 16 to May 22, 2021 as Special Districts Week, and Letter of Support for Assembly Concurrent Resolution 17 Proclaiming Special Districts Week in the State of California

Staff Recommendation

If desired:

a. Adopt Resolution 2021-___ Proclaiming the Week of May 16 to May 22, 2021 as Special Districts Week within the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

AND / OR

b. Approve the Letter of Support for Assembly Concurrent Resolution 17 Proclaiming Special Districts Week in the State of California

Background

In 2019, the California State Legislature established Special Districts Week to encourage all Californians to be involved in their communities and be civically engaged with their local government. Last year, the Board of Directors adopted Resolution 2020-11 and in 2019, adopted Resolution 2019-10 to commemorate Special Districts Week.

<u>Summary</u>

The California Special Districts Association requests letters of support from its member agencies for this year's Special Districts Week designation as the Legislature will consider ACR 17 from Assembly Member Randy Voepel. The Board may participate by adopting a formal resolution in commemoration of Special Districts Week.

Like last year, the Assembly and Senate are encouraging Californians to engage with their local communities and be actively involved with their government, particularly with special districts. This year, Special Districts Week is timed to coincide with the California Special Districts Association's mid-year advocacy event, Special Districts Legislative Days.

Fiscal Impact: None.

Attachments

Resolution 2021-___: Proclaiming the Week of May 16 to May 22, 2021 as Special Districts Week

Proposed Letter of Support for Assembly Concurrent Resolution 17

Text of Assembly Concurrent Resolution 17

Staff Report prepared by Lynda Kerney, Administrative Assistant

RESOLUTION 2021-___

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BEAUMONT-CHERRY VALLEY WATER DISTRICT PROCLAIMING MAY 16 TO MAY 22, 2021 SPECIAL DISTRICTS WEEK

WHEREAS, Special districts are local governmental entities created by a community's residents, funded by those residents, and overseen by those residents, to provide specialized services and infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, Today, more than 2,000 independent special districts provide millions of Californians with essential services, including services related to water, sanitation and water recycling, fire protection, electricity, parks and recreation, health care, open space, ports and harbors, flood protection, mosquito abatement, cemeteries, resource conservation, airports, transit, road maintenance, veterans' facilities, and more; and

WHEREAS, Special districts first arose when San Joaquin Valley farmers needed a way to access their local water supply; and

WHEREAS, Under the Wright Act of 1887, the Turlock Irrigation District became California's first special district and made it possible for local farmers to intensify and diversify agriculture in California's Central Valley; and

WHEREAS, In the 20th century, special districts increased dramatically in both number and scope, and during the periods of prosperity and population growth that followed both world wars when the demand for all types of public services increased, and special districts met that need; and

WHEREAS, The statutory authorization for mosquito abatement districts was enacted in 1915 to combat the salt marsh mosquitoes around the San Francisco Bay and higher than average malaria cases in rural counties; and

WHEREAS, Fire protection districts can trace their origins to a 1923 state law, and in 1931 the Legislature authorized recreation districts, the forerunners of today's recreation and park districts; and

WHEREAS, Hospital districts arose in 1945 because of a statewide shortage of hospital beds. In 1994, the Legislature then expanded their breadth and renamed them health care districts in recognition of the diverse, modern needs of California's communities and the importance of proactive, affordable health care beyond the walls of a hospital building; and

WHEREAS, Although originally created to provide individual services, in 1961 the Legislature authorized special districts to address multiple needs, when it provided for multipurpose, community services districts; and

WHEREAS, Special districts vary in size and scope and serve diverse communities throughout California, from small rural neighborhoods, such as the Pine Cove Water District in the San Jacinto Mountains of Riverside County, to large urban regions, such as

the East Bay Municipal Utility District spanning much of the Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa; and

WHEREAS, Local residents own special districts and govern them through locally elected or appointed boards. A series of sunshine laws ensure special districts remain transparent and accountable to the communities they serve, as these laws require open and public meetings, public access to records, regular audits, online posting of finances and compensation, and more; and

WHEREAS, To prevent overlapping services and ensure that local agencies are operating effectively and efficiently to meet communities' needs, special districts are formed, reviewed, consolidated, or dissolved through a methodical local process that includes the oversight of a local agency formation commission and the consent of local voters; and

WHEREAS, In 1969, several independent special districts formed a statewide association called the California Special Districts Association (CSDA) to promote good governance and improved essential local services through professional development, advocacy, and other services for all types of independent special districts; and

WHEREAS, The Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District seeks to promote democratic institutions, community-based services, local control, and self-determination; and

WHEREAS, The Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District seeks to promote and educate the public about their local public service providers, including awareness and understanding of special districts;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District Board of Directors that the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District hereby joins the California State Legislature in proclaiming the week of May 16 to May 22, 2021, inclusive, to be Special Districts Week and encourages all residents to be involved in their community and be civically engaged with their local government.

ADOPTED this vote:	day of		by the following
AYES: NOES: ABSTAIN: ABSENT:			
		ATTEST:	
DRAFT UNTIL APPROVE	ĒD	DRAFT UNTIL APPRO	VED
Director Daniel Slawson, F of the Board of Directors of Beaumont-Cherry Valley \	President of the Water District	Director Andy Ramirez, Board of Directors of th Beaumont-Cherry Valle	Secretary to the e y Water District



Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

Phone: (951) 845-9581 Fax: (951) 845-0159 Email: info@bcvwd.org

April 26, 2021

Board of Directors

David Hoffman Division 5

John Covington Division 4

Daniel Slawson Division 3

Lona Williams Division 2

Andy Ramirez Division 1

The Honorable Rosilicie Ochoa Bogh 10350 Commerce Center Drive, Suite A-220 Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

The Honorable Chad Mayes 41608 Indian Trail Suite 1 Rancho Mirage, CA 92270

The Honorable Randy Voepel California State Assembly State Capitol 4009 Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Assembly Concurrent Resolution 17 (Voepel) – SUPPORT [As Introduced]

Honorable Elected Representatives,

The Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District is pleased to support Assembly Concurrent Resolution 17, which would establish Special Districts Week from May 16 to May 22, 2021.

BCVWD provides potable and non-potable water service to more than 18,000 connections. Its service area covers 28 square miles, virtually all of which is in Riverside County, and includes the City of Beaumont and the community of Cherry Valley.

Special districts are formed by communities to provide a needed service, overseen by a local board, and funded by local revenue. By focusing on one service, or a small suite of services, these public entities are able to perform efficient, effective, sustainable service delivery and infrastructure development, while maintaining local accountability.

Special districts date back to 1887 and have a long, rich history of providing benefits to their residents. They vary in size to best meet local needs, ranging from servicing multicounty regions and sometimes millions of residents, to small rural communities. As a representative of the special district community, we are pleased to support Assembly Concurrent Resolution 17.

Sincerely,

BEAUMONT-CHERRY VALLEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Daniel Slawson, President

cc: Anthony Tannehill, Legislative Representative, California Special Districts Association [advocacy@csda.net]

560 Magnolia Avenue Beaumont CA 92223

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 17

Introduced by Assembly Member Voepel

February 1, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 17—Relative to Special Districts Week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 17, as introduced, Voepel. Special Districts Week. This measure proclaims the week of May 16, 2021, to May 22, 2021, to be Special Districts Week.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Special districts are local governmental entities

2 created by a community's residents, funded by those residents,

3 and overseen by those residents, to provide specialized services

4 and infrastructure; and

5 WHEREAS, Today, just over 2,000 independent special districts

6 provide millions of Californians with essential services, including

7 services related to water, sanitation and water recycling, fire

8 protection, electricity, parks and recreation, health care, open space,

9 ports and harbors, flood protection, mosquito abatement,

10 cemeteries, resource conservation, airports, transit, road 11 maintenance, veterans' facilities, and more; and

WHEREAS, Special districts first arose when San Joaquin
Valley farmers needed a way to access their local water supply;
and

andWHEREAS, Under the Wright Act of 1887, the Turlock

16 Irrigation District became California's first special district and

made it possible for local farmers to intensify and diversify
 agriculture in California's central valley; and

3 WHEREAS, In the 20th century, special districts increased 4 dramatically in both number and scope, and during the periods of 5 prosperity and population growth that followed both world wars 6 when the demand for all types of public services increased, and 7 special districts met that need; and

8 WHEREAS, The statutory authorization for mosquito abatement 9 districts was enacted in 1915 to combat the salt marsh mosquitoes 10 around the San Francisco Bay and higher than average malaria 11 cases in rural counties; and

WHEREAS, Fire protection districts can trace their origins to
a 1923 state law, and in 1931 the Legislature authorized recreation
districts, the forerunners of today's recreation and park districts;
and

16 WHEREAS, Hospital districts arose in 1945 because of a 17 statewide shortage of hospital beds. In 1994, the Legislature then 18 expanded their breadth and renamed them health care districts in 19 recognition of the diverse, modern needs of California's 20 communities and the importance of proactive, affordable health 21 care beyond the walls of a hospital building; and

WHEREAS, Although originally created to provide individual services, in 1961 the Legislature authorized special districts to address multiple needs, when it provided for multipurpose, community services districts; and

WHEREAS, Special districts vary in size and scope and serve diverse communities throughout California, from small rural neighborhoods, such as the Pine Cove Water District in the San Jacinto Mountains in the County of Riverside, to large urban regions, such as the East Bay Municipal Utility District spanning much of the Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa; and

WHEREAS, Local residents own special districts and govern them through locally elected or appointed boards. A series of sunshine laws ensure special districts remain transparent and accountable to the communities they serve, as these laws require open and public meetings, public access to records, regular audits, online posting of finances and compensation, and more; and

38 WHEREAS, To prevent overlapping services and ensure that 39 local agencies are operating effectively and efficiently to meet 40 community needs, special districts are formed, reviewed, 1 consolidated, or dissolved through a methodical local process that

2 includes the oversight of a local agency formation commission3 and the consent of local voters; and

4 WHEREAS, In 1969, several independent special districts 5 formed a statewide association called the California Special 6 Districts Association, commonly referred to as the CSDA, to 7 promote good governance and improved essential local services

8 through professional development, advocacy, and other services

9 for all types of independent special districts; and

10 WHEREAS, The Legislature seeks to promote democratic 11 institutions, community-based services, local control, and 12 self-determination; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature seeks to promote and educate the
public about their local public service providers, including
awareness and understanding of special districts; now therefore,
be it

17 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*18 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature hereby proclaims the

19 week of May 16, 2021, to May 22, 2021, inclusive, to be Special

20 Districts Week and encourages all Californians to be involved in

21 their communities and be civically engaged with their local

22 government: and be it further

23 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies

24 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

0

ITEM 8

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District Statement of Cash Flows (unaudited) For the Three Months* Ended March 24, 2021 and March 31, 2020

YEAR-TO-DATE CASH & INVESTMENT FLOWS

YEAR-TO-DATE CASH & INVESTMENT FLOWS				For	reference only	\$ Change			
	Ma	rch 24, 2021	Ma	rch 31, 2020	Ma	arch 31, 2019	20	21 to 2020	
Cash flows from operating activities:									
Receipts from customers	\$	3,258,471	\$	2,667,063	\$	2,631,243	\$	591,409	
Receipts from developers (unrestricted)		262,273		278,742		(493,012)		(16,469)	
Other receipts		48,337		96,008		80,753		(47,671)	
Payments to employees for salaries and benefits		(1,045,561)		(1,033,728)		(966,521)		(11,833)	
Payments to suppliers and service providers		(1,248,160)		(1,729,019)		(1,828,434)		480,858	
Receipt (refund) of customer deposits		(97,874)		(1,968)		6,478		(95,906)	
Net cash (used) provided (for) by operating activities		1,177,486		277,098		(569,493)		900,388	
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:									
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(287,691)		(304,467)		(639,482)	\$	16,776	
Cash received from sale of capital assets		-		-		-		-	
Capital contributions		5,144,270		757,471		1,819,745		4,386,800	(1)
Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities		4,856,579		453,004		1,180,263		4,403,575	
Cash flows from investing activities:									
Interest received		66,321		353,835		443,791		(287,514)	(2)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		6,100,386		1,083,936		1,054,561		5,016,449	
Cash and investments, beginning of year		66,512,951		61,365,441		58,656,814		5,147,510	
Cash and investments, March 24/31/31	\$	72,613,337	\$	62,449,377	\$	59,711,375	\$ 1	10,163,959	
CASH & INVESTMENT BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS									
Restricted Cash and Investments									
Restricted Cash and Investments - Capital Commitments	\$	38,224,305	\$	29,591,776	\$	26,972,019	\$	8,632,529	
Restricted Cash and Investments - Funds Held for Others	-	3,910,564		3,180,668	-	3,223,656		729,896	
Total Restricted Cash and Investments	\$	42,134,869	\$	32,772,444	\$	30,195,675	\$	9,362,425	

YEAR-TO-DATE CASH & INVESTMENT FLOWS	Ма	arch 24, 2021	Ма	ırch 31, 2020	For Ma	reference only arch 31, 2019	20	\$ Change)21 to 2020
Unrestricted Cash and Investments								
Designated:								
Reserve for Operations (3 months of budg. op. expenses)	\$	4,693,254	\$	3,583,299	\$	3,371,679	\$	1,109,955
Emergency Reserve (15% of budg. op. expenses)	\$	2,815,953		2,149,979		1,917,641		665,974
Capital Replacement Reserve		22,969,261		23,943,655		24,226,380		(974,395)
Total Unrestricted Cash and Investments	\$	30,478,468	\$	29,676,933	\$	29,515,700	\$	801,534
Total Cash and Investments	\$	72,613,337	\$	62,449,377	\$	59,711,375	\$	10,163,959

NOTES:

*Report prepared on 03/24/2021, excludes some February activity

(1) Tracts 37697 (Woodside-73 units), 37698 (Woodside-126 units), 27971-11 (William Lyons-58 units), 27971-12 (William Lyons-61 units),

31462-21 (DR Horton-167 units), 31462-22 (DR Horton-101 units)

(2) Interest received in 2021 has dropped off significantly



Update: Legislative Action and Issues Affecting BCVWD

CHANGES MAD	E SINCE LAST UPDATE	NO CHANGES MADE	NEW TO THIS UPDATE								
FEDERAL	EDERAL										
 4/8/2021 – Joint Statement from Interior Secretary Deb Haaland and Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack on the Western Water Crisis: WASHINGTON – In response to worsening drought conditions in the West, including in areas like the Klamath River Basin, Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland and Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack released the following statement: "Water is a sacred resource essential to feeding families, growing crops, sustaining wildlife and the environment, and powering agricultural businesses. Unfortunately, drought conditions in the West continue to worsen, including in areas like the Klamath River Basin, leading to the potential for historically low water allocations. The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture recognize the urgency of this crisis and its impacts on farmers, Tribes, and communities, and are committed to an all-hands-on-deck approach that both minimizes the impacts of the drought and develops a long-term plan to facilitate conservation and economic growth. Our agencies are actively working with Oregon, California, and other western states to coordinate resources and identify immediate financial and technical assistance for impacted irrigators and Tribes. We are also committed to robust and continued engagement with state, local, and Tribal governments to develop longer term measures to respond to climate change and improve water security." 											
Issue	Status	Description									
HR535: Special Districts Provide Essential Services Act Senate companion bill: S. 91	1/28/21 – Introduced. Ref to Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services	Update: Unfortunately, elements of <u>H.R. 535/S. 91</u> , the Special included in the \$1.9 trillion stimulus bill. The bill is now in the U.S the Upper Chamber's reconciliation rule, which includes the abili Representative John Garamendi, D-Calif., and U.S. Senator special districts legislation (<u>H.R. 535</u> and <u>S. 91</u> , the Special D special districts with certain access to future local government	Districts Provide Essential Services Act, are not S. Senate, where the procedure will be governed under ity for Senators to propose amendments on the Floor Kyrsten Sinema, D-Ariz., re-introduced landmark istricts Provide Essential Services Act) to provide t pandemic relief								

Continued on next page

HR 199: Direct Support for Communities Act	1/5/21 – Introduced, ref to Com on Appropriations	Rep. Antonio Delgado Press Release: Re-introduced bipartisan <i>Direct Support for Communities Act</i> to ensure that every single community, regardless of size, can access urgently needed COVID-19 relief funding from the federal government.
for cities, counties, and other units of general local government to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.	in status	In March 2020, Congress passed the <i>CARES Act</i> , which provided \$500 billion for communities with over 500,000 residents, meaning smaller towns and cities were unable to access desperately needed federal COVID-19 relief funding to help make ends meet. In May of last year, to respond to the concerns of local communities, Reps. Delgado and Zeldin introduced a bipartisan solution: the <i>Direct Support for Communities Act</i> . The bill creates a funding mechanism that allows smaller communities direct access to federal funding. These funds will help prevent the layoffs of public health care workers, firefighters, police, sanitation workers, teachers, and other vital public servants, and ensure that all counties, cities, towns, and villages, regardless of size, have the financial resources needed to continue to provide these necessary services and to avoid local tax and fee increases that will put more burden on already cash-strapped families and businesses in this crisis. The <i>Direct Support for Communities Act</i> was the formula adopted in both the <i>Heroes</i> and <i>Updated Heroes Act</i> , which the House passed in 2020.

S 91: Special Districts Provide	1/28/21 – Introduced 4/14/21 – No change in	This bill makes special districts eligible for the Coronavirus Relief Fund and the Municipal Liquidity Facility program.
Essential Services Act	status	Specifically, the bill makes special districts eligible for payments from amounts paid to states from any new appropriations to the fund. A special district must submit a request for payment to the state with information demonstrating that the special district has experienced or is likely to experience during the COVID-19 (i.e.
Companion Bill: HR		coronavirus disease 2019) emergency
535		 reduced revenue or operational funding derived from provided services, taxes, fees, or other sources of revenue;
		 reduced indirect funding from the federal government, the state, or a unit of general government below the state level; or
		• as a result of the COVID-19 emergency, increased expenditures necessary to continue operations. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall include special districts as eligible issuers in the Municipal Liquidity Facility program, which was created in response to the COVID-19 emergency to buy municipal securities.
		While elements of <u>S. 91</u> , the Special Districts Provide Essential Services Act, were not incorporated in the Senate's package, explicit authority for state and local government receiving relief monies to transfer aid to
		special districts is included. CSDA and national partners continue to explore approaches to legislatively insert S. 91's five percent set-aside for state relief allocations, as substantive amendments to the underlying legislation have been discouraged from Senate leadership

"Making Imperiled	4/13/21 - Introduced	From CSDA: To incentivize microgrid development and rehabilitation to provide backup power to communities and
Communities		essential facilities during power outages and emergencies. Special districts would be eligible for reimbursements on
Resistant to Outages		qualified microgrid projects. The Act is an effort to develop climate-resilient infrastructure as extreme weather events
with Generation that		become increasingly common, and it is a response to ongoing threats of power outages and Public Safety Power
is Resilient,		Shutoff events. "The MICROGRID Act is a solution to facilitate local governments' ability to develop much-needed
Islandable, and		resources and continue providing reliable, critical services in times of PSPS events and grid unreliability," said Neil
Distributed"		McCormick, CEO of the California Special Districts Association, in a statement provided to Panetta's office ahead of
(MICROGRID) Act		the bill's introduction. "California's special districts applaud Congressman Panetta for leading on this legislation, and
		for ensuring special districts are included in direct credits for developing qualified microgrids."
		The legislation clarifies tax credit eligibility for elements necessary for microgrid construction. Special districts would
		be eligible for 30 percent reimbursements in the form of direct payments for qualified projects through 2025. Credits
		phase out to 10 percent by 2028 and sunset in 2029. Eligible microgrids would provide as little as 4 kilowatts and as
		high as 50 megawatts, which would be sufficient to island critical infrastructure such as water pumps at well sites,
		wastewater treatment facilities, medical facilities, emergency facilities and other essential infrastructure necessary
		for continuity of special districts' services.
		Congressman Panetta engaged CSDA early in the bill's development for special districts' feedback and to ensure
		districts, as units of local government defined in the bill, would be eligible to access reimbursements

CHANGES MADE SINCE LAST UPDATE			NO CHANGES MADE	NEW TO THIS UPDATE					
СА	ALIFORNIA								
lss	ue	Status	Description						
	ACA 1 - Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.	12/7/20 – Introduced 4/14/21 – No change in status	CSDA description: 55% vote threshold for special taxes Summary: The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of t cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service by indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastruc affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purpor the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as apply and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements.						
	SCR 5: State of emergency: COVID- 19: termination	12/22/20 – Introduced	This measure, in accordance with specified law, would decord on March 4, 2020, is at an end, thereby terminating the emproclamation.	lare that the state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor ergency powers granted to the Governor as a result of that					

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	2/2/21 – Amended in Com on Rules 2/10/21 – Ref to Com on Gov Organization	4/14/21 – No change in status.
ACR 17 – Sp Districts We	ecial 3/2/21 – Introduced ek Ref to Com on Rules 4/14 – No Change	Assembly Concurrent Resolution 17 proclaims the week of May 16-22, 2021 to be Special Districts Week. This will be the third-annual celebration of Special Districts Week, which also coincides with Special Districts Legislative Days this year.
AB 15: COVI relief: Tenan Stabilization 2021	D-19 t 12/7/20 – Introduced t 1/11/21 – Ref to Com on Housing and Community Development 4/14/21 – No change in status	 Press Release: <u>California State Assembly Bills 15 & 16</u>, from Asm. David Chiu (D-San Francisco), will extend and improve AB 3088. AB 15 will: Extend the time period prohibiting evictions for inability to pay rent in full through 2021 and expanding just-cause provisions for eviction. Curb predatory forms of rent debt collection in court, curb predatory rental repayment agreements, prohibit late fees, and minimize the negative effects of debt for tenants applying for new housing. Allow city governments to pass stronger local protections if they so choose. AB 16 will address longer-term concerns around debt, harassment, and relief for rents and mortgages. AB 15 must pass with a 2/3 majority in the Assembly and State Senate before January 31, 2021 to take effect immediately, while AB 16 needs a simple majority to pass in the coming months. CSDA Summary 1/13/21: Would extend the definition of "COVID-19 rental debt" as unpaid rent or any other unpaid financial obligation of a tenant that came due between March 1, 2020, and December 31, 2021. The bill would also extend the repeal date of the act to January 1, 2026. The bill would expand the crime of perjury and create a statemandated local program.
AB 16: COVI Tenant, Sma Landlord, an Affordable H Provider Stabilization 2021	D-19 12/7/20 – Introduced II 1/13/21 – Amended d and ref to Com on ousing Housing and Community Act of Development	CSDA Summary 1/13/21: Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact the Tenant, Small Landlord, and Affordable Housing Provider Stabilization Act of 2021 to address the long-term financial impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on renters, small landlords, and affordable housing providers, ensure ongoing housing stability for tenants at risk of eviction, and stabilize rental properties at risk of foreclosure. This bill would include legislative findings and declarations in support of the intended legislation. 4/14/21 – No change in status
AB 37: Elect vote by mail (See also SB 29 has been CHAPTEREE	ions: 12/7/20 – Introduced ballots. 1/11/21 – Ref to Com on Elections	This will affect the cost of BCVWD elections. CSDA Summary 1/13/21: Current law required county elections officials to mail a ballot to every registered voter for the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. Existing law, for the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, also required county elections officials to use a specified Secretary of State vote by mail tracking system or a system that meets the same specifications. This bill would extend these requirements to all elections. By requiring county elections officials to mail a ballot to every registered voter, and to take other actions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

MS:ljk PAGE 4 OF 14

	4/8/21 – Amended by author, re-ref to Com on Elections	Would require elections officials to mail a ballot to every active registered voter and to make a ballot tracking system available for all future elections. That bill is not an urgency measure and, so, would apply to elections held after 2021.
AB 59 - Mitigation Fee Act: fees: notice and timelines	12/7/20 – Introduced 1/11/21 – Ref to Committees on Local Govt, and Housing & Community Development 4/14/21 – No change in status	ACWA Opposes. ACWA Comment: AB 59, introduced by Assembly Member Jessie Gabriel (D-Woodland Hills), attempts to ease the public's ability to challenge water and sewer connection fees and capacity charges in court. Existing law allows a party to challenge a connection fee or capacity charge within 120 days from the date the agency adopts the fee or charge. AB 59 would repeal existing law and allow applicants for a new connection to sue the agency years after the fee or charge was adopted. Additionally, the bill would give plaintiffs advantages over the agency once in the courtroom, such as limiting the evidence an agency can introduce in defending the fee or charge. ACWA recently adopted an oppose position on AB 59 and will work with a coalition of local government agencies opposing this bill in the Legislature.
AB 100: Drinking water: pipes and fittings: lead content	12/11/20 – Introduced 1/11/21 – Ref to Com on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials 4/7/21 – Amended in Assembly, ref to Com on Appropriations	The California Safe Drinking Water Act prohibits, with certain exceptions, the use of any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, solder, or flux that is not lead free in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a facility providing water for human consumption. The act defines "lead free" for purposes of conveying or dispensing water for human consumption to mean not more than 0.2% lead when used with respect to solder and flux and not more than a weighted average of 0.25% lead when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes and pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures. This bill would additionally define "lead free," with respect to endpoint devices, as defined, to mean that the devices do not leach more than one microgram of lead under certain tests and meeting a specified certification.
AB 80: COVID-19 Relief: Tenancy: Federal Rental Assistance An act to amend Sections 17131.8 and 24308.6 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to taxation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately. (see also SB 91)	12/7/20 – Introduced 1/27/20 – Third reading 3/3/21 – Hearing postponed by Com on Banking and Finance	CSDA Summary: Current law prohibits a landlord from interrupting or terminating utility service furnished to a tenant with the intent to terminate the occupancy of the tenant, and imposes specified penalties on a landlord who violates that prohibition. Current law, until February 1, 2021, imposes additional damages in an amount of at least \$1,000, but not more than \$2,500, on a landlord that violates that prohibition, if the tenant has provided a declaration of COVID-19 financial distress, as specified. This bill would extend the imposition of those additional damages from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021.

AB 339 – State and Local Government: Open Meetings	1/28/21 – Introduced 3/15/21 – Hearing postponed. 4/14/21 – No change in status	 3/29/21 - CSDA Coalition sent letter of Opposition. which would add significant unfunded mandates on local public agencies. While the bill would place new requirements on the Legislature and State, those requirements are different than would be applied to local governments if signed into law. The following requirements would apply to all local government agencies under AB 339: All meetings of a legislative body for a local public agency (governing board, committee, or sub-committee) to include both a call-in and an internet-based service option for members of the public to attend the meeting, The internet-based service option must provide closed captioning service, All meetings must include an in-person public comment opportunity (whether the meeting is a teleconference meeting or not), All agendas and instructions for accessing meetings must be translated into all languages for which 5% of the populations in the area governed by the local agency is a speaker, Persons commenting in person shall not have more time or in any other way be prioritized over persons commenting remotely via call-in or internet-based service, Instructions on how to attend the meeting via call-in or internet-based service shall be posted online along with the meeting agenda in an easily accessible location, Legislative bodies of local agencies shall employ a sufficient amount of qualified bilingual persons to provide translation during the meeting in the language of the non-English-speaking person, in jurisdictions which govern a substantial number of non-English, or who are unable to effectively communicate in English because it is not their native language, and who comprise 5 percent or more of the people served by the statewide or any local office or facility of a state agency.
		Brown Act. This is particularly problematic for public agencies by creating a significant unfunded mandate since agencies are not reimbursed for costs associated with the Brown Act.T
AB 343: California Public Records Act: Ombudsperson	1/28/21 – Introduced 2/12/21 – Ref to Com on Accountability and Admin Review, and Judiciary Com 4/14/21 – No change in status	CSDA Summary: Would establish, within the California State Auditor's Office, the California Public Records Act Ombudsperson. The bill would require the California State Auditor to appoint the ombudsperson subject to certain requirements. The bill would require the ombudsperson to receive and investigate requests for review, as defined, determine whether the denials of original requests, as defined, complied with the California Public Records Act, and issue written opinions of its determination, as provided. The bill would require the ombudsperson to create a process to that effect and would authorize a member of the public to submit a request for review to the ombudsperson consistent with that process. The bill would require the ombudsperson, within 30 days from receipt of a request for review, to make a determination, as provided, and would require the ombudsperson to require the state agency to provide the public record if the ombudsperson determines that it was improperly denied.

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AB 346: Privacy Breach.	1/28/21 – Introduced 2/12/21 – Ref to Com on Business, Professions and Consumer Protection 4/8/21 Committee hearing canceled at request of author	CSDA Summary: The Information Practices Act of 1977 requires an agency, which includes a local agency, that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information, as defined, to disclose expeditiously and without unreasonable delay a breach in the security of the data to a resident of California whose unencrypted personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person, or whose encrypted personal information key or security credential was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person, and the encryption key or security credential was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person, and the agency that owns or licenses the encrypted information has a reasonable belief that the encryption key or security credential could render that personal information readable or useable. Current law also requires an agency that maintains computerized data that includes personal information that the agency does not own to notify the owner or licensee of the information of any breach of the security of the data immediately following discovery, if the personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person. This bill would make the above-described requirements applicable if the information is accessed by an unauthorized person.
AB 361: Open Meetings: local agencies: teleconferences Similar to, but less severe than AB 703	2/1/21 – Introduced 2/12/21 – Ref to Com on Local Govt 4/7/21 – Amended by author, re-ref to Com on Local Govt	 CSDA Summary: During times of crisis or emergency, it is essential that public agencies are able to continue to provide critical services to the public. To assist in those efforts CSDA is sponsoring Assembly Bill 361 (Rivas), which will allow public agencies to meet remotely, as they do now under the Governor's Executive Orders related to COVID-19. If passed by the Legislature, <u>Assembly Bill 361 (Rivas)</u> would allow the following: While maintaining transparency and public access, local agencies would be able to meet remotely during a declared state of emergency or a declared local emergency While agencies would still be required to post agendas and meeting information, agencies would not be required to post meeting notices and/or agendas in physical locations when remotely meeting during an emergency While the public must continue to have access to the remote meeting and provided the ability to make public comment, agencies would not be required to make all remote meeting sites accessible to the public, nor include the remote location details in the meeting notice or agenda during a declared state of emergency or a declared local emergency Additionally, agency board members would not be required to be at remote sites within the territorial bounds of the agency during a declared state of emergency or a declared local emergency
AB 377 - Water quality: impaired waters	2/1/21 – Introduced 2/12/21 – Ref to Com on Environmental Safety & Toxic Materials 4/13/21 – Amended in Assembly.	CSDA Opposes . Would fundamentally detrimentally alter California's existing programs for implementing water quality objectives by rewriting the existing permitting policies, legislating from the top down, without regard to local conditions, existing agreements, or other priorities of the state. CSDA has joined a coalition of opposition consisting of California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA), Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA), California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA), and others who are already actively working the bill.

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		Assembly News Release 2/2/21: Approaching the 50th Anniversary of the Clean Water Act, roughly 95% of all California waterways remain impaired
		The California Clean Water Act, Assembly Bill 377, legislation that will put California back on track to eliminate impaired waterways and make all waters statewide suitable for conversion to drinking water, swimming, and fishing by 2050.
		Specifically, the California Clean Water Act will require the State and Regional Water Boards to close permit loopholes, ensure that all dischargers are in compliance with water quality standards, and direct a larger proportion of existing funding toward cleaning up impaired waterways. The effects of this bill will be especially significant in disadvantaged communities, where water is disproportionately likely to be polluted or even toxic.
		Bill verbiage: Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Existing law requires each regional board to formulate and adopt water quality control plans for all areas within the region, as provided.
		This bill would require all California surface waters to be fishable, swimmable, and drinkable by January 1, 2050, as prescribed. The bill would prohibit the state board and regional boards from authorizing an NPDES discharge, waste discharge requirement, or waiver of a waste discharge requirement that causes or contributes to an exceedance of a water quality standard in receiving waters. The bill would prohibit, on or after January 1, 2030, a regional water quality control plan from including a schedule for implementation for achieving a water quality standard that was adopted as of January 1, 2021, and would prohibit a regional water quality control plan from including a schedule for implementation of a water duality standard that is adopted after January 1, 2021, unless specified conditions are met. The bill would prohibit an NPDES permit, waste discharge requirement, or waiver of a waste discharge requirement from being renewed, reissued, or modified to contain effluent limitations or conditions that are less stringent than those in the previous permit, requirement, or waiver.
AB 464: Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts: allowable facilities, projects, and costs.	2/8/21 – Introduced 2/28/21 – Ref to Com on Local Govt 3/25/21 – Amended in Assembly	CSDA Summary: Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance that provide significant benefits to the district or the surrounding community, including, but not limited to, the acquisition, construction, or repair of industrial structures for private use. Current law authorizes a district to finance the ongoing or capitalized costs to maintain facilities financed in whole or in part by the district but prohibits the use of proceeds of bonds issued to finance maintenance of any kind. This bill would remove the prohibition on the use of proceeds of bonds issued to finance maintenance of any kind. The bill would remove, from the list of facilities and projects the district may fund, the acquisition, construction, or repair of industrial structures for private use.

AB 473: California Public Records Act	2/8/21 – Introduced 2/18/21 – Ref to Com on Judiciary 4/5/21 – Ref to Com on Appropriations	Nonsubstantive. CSDA Summary: The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, unless an exemption from disclosure applies. This bill would recodify and reorganize the provisions of the act. The bill would include provisions to govern the effect of recodification and state that the bill is intended to be entirely nonsubstantive in effect. The bill would contain related legislative findings and declarations. The bill would become operative on January 1, 2023.
AB 474: California Public Records Act: conforming revisions.	2/8/21 – Introduced 2/18/21 – Ref to Com on Judiciary 4/5/21 – Ref to Com on Appropriations	Summary: Would enact various conforming and technical changes related to another bill that recodifies and reorganizes the California Public Records Act. The bill would only become operative if the related bill recodifying the act is enacted and becomes operative on January 1, 2023. The bill would also specify that any other bill enacted by the Legislature during the 2021 calendar year that takes effect on or before January 1, 2022, and that affects a provision of this bill shall prevail over this act, except as specified
AB 564: Biodiversity Protection and Restoration Act	2/11/21 – Introduced. 2/18/21 – Ref to Committees on Accountability and Administrative Review, and to Water, Parks and Wildlife	This bill would establish the Biodiversity Protection and Restoration Act and would provide that it is the policy of the state that all state agencies, boards, and commissions shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the biodiversity conservation purposes and goals of certain executive orders. The bill would require all state agencies, boards, and commissions to consider and prioritize the protection of biodiversity in carrying out their statutory mandates. The bill would require strategies related to the goal of the state to conserve at least 30% of California's land and coastal waters by 2030 to be made available to the public and provided to certain legislative committees by no later than June 30, 2022. 4/14/21 – No change in status
AB 703: Open Meetings: Local Agencies: Teleconferences Similar to, but more significant than AB 361	2/16/21 – Introduced 2/25/21 – Ref to Com on Local Govt 4/14/21 – No change in status	This bill would remove the requirements of the Brown Act particular to teleconferencing and allow for teleconferencing subject to existing provisions regarding the posting of notice of an agenda and the ability of the public to observe the meeting and provide public comment. The bill would require that, in each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the local agency also give notice of the means by which members of the public may observe the meeting and offer public comment and that the legislative body have and implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, as provided. (The "Three Valleys Water District" bill)
AB 1434: Urban Water Use Objectives: Indoor Residential Water Use	2/19/21 – Introduced 3/11/21 – Ref to Committee on Water, Parks and Wildlife 4/14 – No change	Would amend the state Water Code to require indoor residential water use as 48 gallons per capita per day beginning Jan. 1, 2023, 44 gpd by Jan. 1, 2025, and 40 gpd beginning Jan. 1, 2030. It would eliminate requirements to conduct studies and recommend to the Legislature a standard for indoor residential use. This is contrary to the indoor water use standards that were carefully negotiated in 2018.

AB 1500: Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022	2/19/21 – Introduced. 3/11/21 – Ref to Committee on Water, Parks and Wildlife, and to Natural Resources 4/13/21 – Amended in Com, re-ref to Nat Resources	This would authorize bonds in the amount of \$6.7 billion to finance projects to address climate resiliency. According to the Daily Journal: The bill would earmark \$1.1 billion for wildfire protection; \$1.2 billion to address sea level rise; \$1.6 billion for safe drinking water; \$1.06 billion for natural disaster response; \$800 million for fish and wildlife adaptation; \$640 million to protect against extreme heat; and \$300 million to protect farms, ranches, and other land from climate risks. Similar bill to SB 45
SB 37: The Hazardous Waste Site Cleanup and Safety Act: the Dominic Cortese "Cortese List" Act of 2021	12/7/20 – Introduced 4/13/21 – Amended by author. Set for hearing on 4/26	CSDA Summary 1/13/21: Current law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to compile a list of all public drinking water wells that contain detectable levels of organic contaminants and that are subject to water analysis by local health officers. Current law also requires the State Water Resources Control Board to compile a list of specified information, including, but not limited to, all cease-and-desist orders and cleanup and abatement orders issued under the Water Code that concern the discharge of wastes that are hazardous materials. Current law requires these agencies to update the information as appropriate, but at least annually, and to submit the information to the Secretary of Environmental Protection. Under current law, the Secretary for Environmental Protection is required to consolidate the information provided by these state agencies and distribute the information in a timely fashion to each city and county in which sites on the lists are located and to any other person upon request. The information consolidated and made available by the Secretary for Environmental Protection is commonly known as the "Cortese List." This bill would enact the Dominic Cortese "Cortese List" Act of 2021 and would recodify the above-described provisions with certain revisions.
SB 45: Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022.	12/7/20 – Introduced 1/28/21 – Ref to Com on Natural Resources and Water, and Com on Govt and Finance 4/8/21 – Amended in Senate Hearing set for 4/16 Similar Bill: AB 1500	Climate Resiliency Bond. CSDA Summary 1/13/21: Would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,510,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. Included is \$45 million for multi-benefit projects that conserve ecosystems while presenting some water storage benefits. From The Desert Sun: "We can achieve our climate action goals as part of a robust economic strategy," Assemblymember Eduardo Garcia, D-Coachella, who sponsored the version in his chamber, said in a statement. "By making serious, targeted investments now, California has the opportunity to mitigate climate impacts, improve disaster response, and prevent future catastrophes while uplifting underserved, environmentally vulnerable areas and creating new jobs where they are needed the most." The idea would not be cheap, though. His bill calls for a bond worth \$6.7 billion, <u>higher than both Newsom's original</u> <u>\$4.75 billion ask</u> and the current Senate version worth \$5.51 billion. Among other things, Garcia's version would include \$240 million for Salton Sea restoration, \$250 million for groundwater management and \$300 million for grants for clean and reliable drinking water.

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		The Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association is one group raising concerns about the cost. Jon Coupal, the organization's president, said in a statement, "The Legislature has decided to elevate climate-related matters above all other priorities, and that's their prerogative, but if these are their top priorities, they should fund them out of the General Fund and not with bond financing in which half the money spent goes to the bondholders."
SB 52: State of emergency: local emergency: sudden and severe energy shortage: planned power outage	12/7/20 – Introduced 1/28/21 – Ref to Com on Governmental Organization 4/12/21 – Amended in Senate	CSDA Summary 1/13/21: Current law defines the terms "state of emergency" and "local emergency" to mean a duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state or the territorial limits of a local government caused by, among other things, a sudden and severe energy shortage. Current law defines a "sudden and severe energy shortage" as a rapid, unforeseen shortage of energy, resulting from, but not limited to, events such as an embargo, sabotage, or natural disasters, and that has statewide, regional, or local impact. This bill would expand the definition of "sudden and severe energy shortage" to include a "de-energization event," defined as a planned power outage, as specified, and would make a de-energization event one of those conditions constituting a state of emergency and a local emergency.
SB 222 - Water Affordability Assistance Program	1/15/21 – Introduced 2/8/21 – Ref to Energy, Utilities and Communications and Environmental Quality Committees 4/5/21 – Amended in Senate, re-ref to Com on EU&C	ACWA and CSDA Opposed unless amended. Existing law required the state board to develop a plan for the funding and implementation of the Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program. This bill would establish the Water Affordability Assistance Fund in the State Treasury to help provide water affordability assistance, for both drinking water and wastewater services, to low-income ratepayers and ratepayers experiencing economic hardship in California. The bill would make moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature to the state board to provide, as part of the Water Affordability Assistance Program established by the bill, direct water bill assistance, water bill credits, water crisis assistance, affordability assistance, and short-term assistance to public water systems to administer program components. The bill would impose requirements on the state board in connection with the program, including, among others, developing guidelines and fund oversight procedures for implementation of the program by January 1, 2023, consulting with an advisory group, and adopting an annual fund expenditure plan. ACWA comments: SB 222, introduced by Senator Bill Dodd (D-Napa), would create a state-run water rate financial assistance program for low-income Californians. This bill follows a 2002 report from the State Water Resources Control Board — mandated by AB 401 (Dodd, 2015) — that studied how such a program could be organized and financed. ACWA has not yet adopted a position on SB 222, but has identified this bill as a priority this year. ACWA believes there is a way to create a reasonable and effective water rate assistance program, how SB 222 proposes to structure key elements of the program. ACWA also has concerns with how SB 222 proposes to structure key elements of the program. ACWA has organized a working group to help provide technical input, and staff will work diligently with the proponents of the bill throughout the year.

SB 223: Discontinuation of residential water service	1/14/21 – Introduced. 1/28/21 – Ref to Energy, Utilities and Communications and Environmental Quality Committees 4/5/21 – Re-ref to Com on EU&C	ACWA and CSDA Oppose unless amended. ACWA comments: Companion legislation to SB 222, SB 223 (Dodd) would create new restrictions on the ability of water suppliers to discontinue residential service for nonpayment. The bill comes three years after the legislature passed SB 998 (Dodd), which created a one-size-fits-all statewide water service shutoff law, and just one year after water agencies began implementing that law. The author's intent with SB 223 is to strengthen and extend existing statutorily required protocols and procedures to protect low-income households that face, or have already experienced, discontinuation of water service due to nonpayment. However, the bill re-writes several key provisions in SB 998, without any evidence that such changes are necessary. The bill also proposes that water agencies forgive unpaid debt, raising significant concerns about the bill's compliance with Proposition 218 and the potential financial impact on ACWA member agencies. ACWA adopted an oppose unless-amended position and anticipates working closely with the author throughout the year. ACWA sent a Coalition letter in opposition, available here: https://www.acwa.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/SB-223-4-5-21-SenEUC-coalition-modified.pdf
SB 323: Local government: water or sewer service: legal actions	2/5/21 – Introduced 2/17/21 – Ref to Com on Govt and Finance, and Judiciary Com 3/17/21 – Amended in Senate. Set for hearing on 4/20	 Support requested. CSDA and ACWA urge support. Would improve financial stability for public agencies by creating a statute of limitations for legal challenges to water and sewer service rates. The bill would provide public agency water and sewer service rates the same protections already afforded to fees and charges that fund other essential government services. It would also give ACWA member agencies more financial certainty by helping to prevent costly and time-consuming litigation challenging rates and charges years after they have been adopted and collected, while still ensuring that adopted rates and charges comply with Proposition 218 and other existing laws. CSDA Summary: Current law prohibits a local agency from imposing fees for specified purposes, including fees for water or sewer connections, as defined, that exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service, unless voter approval is obtained. Current law provides that a local agency levying a new a water or sewer connection fee or increasing a fee must do so by ordinance or resolution. Current law requires, for specified fees, including water or sewer connection fee, any judicial action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul an ordinance, resolution, or motion adopting a new fee or service charge or modifying an existing fee or service charge to be commenced within 120 days of the effective date of the ordinance, resolution, or motion according to specified procedures for validation proceedings. This bill would apply the same judicial action proceedure and timelines, as stated above, to ordinances, resolutions, or motions, or motions adopting, modifying, or amending water or sewer service fees or charges, except as provided.
SB 351: Water Innovation Act of 2021	2/9/21 – Introduced 2/22/21 – Ref to Com on Natural Resources 3/24/21 – Set for hearing on 4/15	Would create the Office of Water Innovation, and the Water Innovation Fund under the California Water Commission for furtherance of new technologies and other innovative approaches. The Fund would require the Department of Finance to develop a standardized agreement to allow for voluntary donations to the fund. There is no appropriation or funding mechanism attached to the measure. The bill is sponsored by the California Municipal Utilities Association.

SB 412: Calif Environmental Quality Act: emergency definition	2/12/21 – Introduced and ref to Committee on Rules 4/12/21 – Amended in Senate. Set for hearing on 4/26	CSDA Summary: Would expand the definition of "emergency" provided in CEQA to include proactive efforts by a state or local agency to prevent, minimize, or mitigate loss of, or damage to, life, health, property, natural resources, or essential public services, resulting from fire, flood, or earthquake or other soil or geologic movements, in areas of the state that a lead agency determines, based on substantial evidence, are at a heightened risk of the occurrence of those events. The bill would also specify that "emergency" includes, but is not limited to, man-made or natural occurrences, as specified, and would make other nonsubstantive changes.
SB 594: Elections: local redistricting	2/18/21 – Introduced 4/5/21 – Amended to include provisions for special districts	CSDA supports. Existing law requires counties, general law cities, and charter cities that elect members of their legislative bodies using district-based elections to adopt boundaries for those supervisorial or council districts following each federal decennial census, as specified. Existing law expressly authorizes a city council to adopt district boundaries by resolution or ordinance. If a legislative body does not adopt district boundaries by a specified deadline, existing law requires the legislative body, and authorizes a resident of the county or city, to petition the superior court for an order adopting boundaries. Existing law provides that the superior court's order is immediately effective in the same manner as an enacted ordinance or resolution of the legislative body. This bill would clarify that "adopting" district boundaries for these purposes means the passage of an ordinance or resolution specifying those boundaries. The bill would expressly authorize a county board of supervisors to adopt supervisorial district boundaries by ordinance or resolution. The bill would also clarify that a superior court's order adopting district boundaries is immediately effective and has the same force and effect as an enacted ordinance or resolution of the legislative body. <i>Existing law requires, after each federal decennial census, the board of directors of certain special districts to adjust their division boundaries so that their divisions are equal in population and in compliance with specified requirements. <i>Existing law also requires certain special districts which elect their board members from or by divisions to adjust their boundaries before November 1 of the year following the year in which each decennial census is taken. This bill would, notwithstanding any other law, require the board of directors of a special district described above to adjust division boundaries not later than 180 days before the district's next regular election occurring after January 1 in each year ending in the number 2. The bill</i></i>
SB 778: Planning and zoning: accessory dwelling units	2/19/21 – Introduced 4/8/21Amended by author, ref to Com on Govt and Finance	CSDA Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, provides for the creation of accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Current law requires a local agency to ministerially approve an application for a building permit within a residential or mixed-use zone to create multiple accessory dwelling units within the portions of an existing multifamily dwelling structure that are not used as livable space, if each unit complies with state building standards for dwellings. Current law requires a local agency to allow at least one accessory dwelling unit within an existing multifamily dwelling structure and up to 25% of the existing multifamily dwelling units. This bill would, until January 1, 2025, would specify that a local agency is required to allow an accessory dwelling unit under these provisions within an existing mixed-use or multifamily structure, and that the accessory dwelling unit may be constructed within portions of the structure used for commercial space, industrial space, retail space, or other vacant space if each unit complies with state building standards for dwellings. (2) An accessory dwelling unit shall not be considered by a local agency, special district, or water

		corporation to be a new residential use for purposes of calculating connection fees or capacity charges for utilities, including water and sewer service, unless the accessory dwelling unit was constructed with a new single-family dwelling. Proposed Section (3) (A) A local agency, special district, or water corporation shall not impose any impact fee upon the development of an accessory dwelling unit less than 750 square feet. Any impact fees charged for an accessory dwelling unit of 750 square feet or more shall be charged proportionately in relation to the square footage of the primary dwelling
SB 789: Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program	2/19/21 – Introduced and ref to Committee on Rules 3/10/21 – Amended in Senate. Ref to Com on Environmental Quality	unit. CSDA Summary: Current law requires the State Water Resources Control Board, by January 1, 2018, and in collaboration with specified entities, to develop a plan for the funding and implementation of the Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program. Current law authorizes the board to consider existing rate assistance programs authorized by the Public Utilities Commission in developing the plan, and authorizes the plan to include recommendations for other cost- effective methods of offering assistance to low-income water customers. This bill would require the board to administer the program, upon appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would limit eligibility for the program to a person that is both a low-income water customer and financially affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.
SB 821: Committee on Natural Resources and Water: Sacramento- San Joaquin Delta: Delta Independent Science Board	3/9/21 – Introduced 4/5/21 – Amended by Author, ref to Com on Natural Resources and Water	CSDA Summary: Current law establishes the Delta Independent Science Board and sets forth the composition of the board, including requiring the board to consist of no more than 10 members appointed by the Delta Stewardship Council. Current law requires the board to provide oversight of the scientific research, monitoring, and assessment programs that support adaptive management of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta through periodic reviews of each of those programs, as specified. Current law requires the board to submit to the council a report on the results of each review, including recommendations for any changes in the programs reviewed by the board. This bill would provide that members of the Delta Independent Science Board are not employees of the Delta Stewardship Council and would require the members of the board to exercise their scientific judgment and perform their functions independently from the council.
Governor Newsom's Water Resilience Portfolio		https://waterresilience.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Final_California-Water-Resilience-Portfolio-2020_ADA3_v2_ay11- opt.pdf
Dept. of Water Resources – Groundwater Update		https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Groundwater-Management/Bulletin-118

End