



## RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

15160 Jackson Road, Rancho Murieta, CA 95683

Office - 916-354-3700 \* Fax - 916-354-2082

### IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

(Directors Randy Jenco and Martin Pohll)

Regular Meeting

November 5, 2024 at 8:00 a.m.

All persons present at District meetings will place their cellular devices in silent and/or vibrate mode (no ringing of any kind). During meetings, these devices will be used only for emergency purposes and, if used, the party called/calling will exit the meeting room for conversation. Other electronic and internet enabled devices are to be used in the "silent" mode. Under no circumstances will recording devices or problems associated with them be permitted to interrupt or delay District meetings.

### AGENDA

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Improvements Staff Report**
  - A. ***Discussion Item*** Sacramento County Water Agency Study for Supplemental Water Supply
  - B. ***Discussion Item*** Draft Integrated Water Master Plan Technical Review
  - C. ***Discussion Item:*** Division of Drinking Water's Guidance Regarding Statutory Authorization to use Clementia water
  - D. ***Discussion Item:*** Discuss Federal Water SMART Grant Opportunity for Water and Energy Efficiency Grants
  - E. ***Discussion Item*** Murieta Village Water/Sewer Connection Line Preliminary Design
  - F. ***Discussion Item*** Granlees Dam Safety Improvements and Pipe to Calero Reservoir Repair
  - G. ***Discussion Item*** Wastewater Treatment Plant Sodium Hypochlorite Conversion
  - H. ***Discussion Item*** Water Treatment Plant #2 Filter Bed Rehab
  - I. ***Discussion Item*** Lift Station 6B Rehab



J. *Discussion Item* **Basin 5 Maintenance Request**

**3. Comments from the Public**

*If you wish to speak during Comments from the Public or would like to comment regarding an item appearing on the meeting agenda, please complete a public comment card and submit to the Board Secretary prior to Public Comments. We will hold all comments to the Public Comment section.*

**4. Director and Staff Comments/Suggestions**

**5. Adjournment**

"In accordance with California Government Code Section 54957.5, any writing or document that is a public record, relates to an open session agenda item and is distributed less than 24 hours prior to a special meeting, will be made available for public inspection in the District offices during normal business hours. If, however, the document is not distributed until the regular meeting to which it relates, then the document or writing will be made available to the public at the location of the meeting."

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act if you are an individual with a disability and you need a disability-related modification or accommodation to participate in this meeting or need assistance to participate in this teleconference meeting, please contact the District Office at 916-354-3700 or [awilder@rmcsd.com](mailto:awilder@rmcsd.com). Requests must be made as soon as possible.

Note: This agenda is posted pursuant to the provisions of the Government Code commencing at Section 54950. The date of this posting is October 29, 2024. Posting locations are: 1) District Office; 2) Post Office; 3) Rancho Murieta Association; 4) Murieta Village Association.

## MEMORANDUM

Date: November 5, 2024  
To: Improvements Committee  
From: Eric Houston- Director of Operations  
Subject: Monthly Improvements Committee Updates

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**A. Sacramento County Water Agency Study for Supplemental Water Supply-- see attached Staff Report and SB552 Attachment**

**B. Draft Integrated Water Master Plan Technical Review**

Staff have created a list of consultants who have provided similar services for agencies in close proximity to the District.

Entity Name	Consultant	Review
City of Folsom	Water Systems Consulting Inc	
Sac County WA	Tully and Young	
City of Sacramento	West Yost- Elizabeth Dryer	West Yost Brenda Estrada
City of West Sacramento	Carollo	
EID	Tully and Young & ZANJERO	
City of Roseville	Waterworks Engineers	

**C. Clementia Reservoir Process for acceptance to utilize for drinking water.**

The California Health and Safety Code (HSC) establishes as State policy that all public waters are to be used for multiple purposes, to the extent that the uses are consistent with public health and safety. The HSC prohibits body contact recreation in a reservoir where water is stored for domestic use, but makes exceptions for all reservoirs in San Diego County, the Nacimiento Reservoir in San Luis Obispo County, and the Modesto Reservoir in Stanislaus County. The California Water Code makes an additional exception for reservoirs constructed and operated as part of the State Water Project by providing that body contact recreation shall be permitted on all such reservoirs to the extent that it is compatible with public health and safety requirements.

**D. Federal Water SMART Grant Opportunity for Water and Energy Efficiency Grants**

Opportunities to seek Federal grant funding for various Water projects for the District.

- SCADA improvement for Reservoir Efficiency and Management
- AMI Meter infrastructure for water efficiency and loss
- Electrical Efficiency Upgrades- VFD's, solar installations, and various other applications
- Applications require resolutions.

**E. Murietta Village Preliminary Design**

Staff has moved forward and requested preliminary design from Domenichelli and Associates a request for cost estimate for services has been made.

**F. Granlees Dam Safety Improvements and Pipe to Calero Reservoir Repair**

On 9/25/24, the repair was pressure tested and there were 2 pinhole leaks in the weld. The repair was being fixed on 10/1/24 and will then be slurried and mortared. Once that is done, the pipe will be covered, and work completed.



**G. Wastewater Treatment Plant Sodium Hypochlorite Conversion**

Following Board approval to award the contract to TNT Industrial, staff have been working with District Counsel to ensure the contract language is approved and ready for signing. The contractor has been in contact with the District and their subcontractors to achieve an efficient timeline for project implementation and completion.

**H. Water Treatment Plant #2 Filter Bed Rehab**

Following Board approval to award the contract to TNT Industrial, staff have been working with District Counsel to ensure the contract language is approved and ready for signing.

**I. Lift Station 6B Rehab:**

On 8/29/24, the district electrician (Prodigy Electric) went and pre-tested the new cabinet that was fabricated and to be installed at 6B for the upgrade. When Staff from Prodigy Electric looked at the wiring it was noticed that the wrong wire was used. The plans called for MTW wire only, and the manufacturer of the panel used a multi-purpose wire that was inferior. After discussions with Staff from KHOV, it was agreed upon that the panel would be rewired. Inspection was 10/21/24. The panel testing is complete and approved. Naming changes on the electrical drawings are being discussed.

**J. Basin 5 Maintenance Request**

Staff are working with an outside vendor to complete a preliminary cleaning and build an annual maintenance program as well as get an updated quote for the cost of 1 or 2 fountains.

# Primer of Senate Bill 552: Drought Planning for Small Water Suppliers and Rural Communities

Prepared by



And



May 2022

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## GLOSSARY

**Community water system:** A public water system that serves at least 15 service connections used by yearlong residents or regularly serves at least 25 yearlong residents of the area served by the system, as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code (Water Code §10609.51 subd. (a)).

**County Drought Advisory Group:** A state agency and stakeholder group that developed recommendations on which Senate Bill 552 was based.

**Domestic well:** A groundwater well used to supply water for the domestic needs of an individual residence or a water system that is not a public water system and that has no more than four service connections, as defined in Section 116681 of the Health and Safety Code (Water Code §10609.51 subd. (k)).

**Drought and water shortage risk vulnerability tool:** The water shortage vulnerability tool that Department of Water Resources developed to implement Chapter 10 (commencing with Water Code §10609.40) of Part 2.55 (Water Code §10609.51 subd. (i)).

**Non-transient, non-community water system:** A public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year, as defined in Section 116275 subd. (k) of the Health and Safety Code. Example of this includes a school (Water Code §10609.51 subd. (g)).

**Public water system:** A system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily for at least 60 days out of the year (Health and Safety Code §116275 subd. (h).)

**Rural community:** A community with fewer than 15 service connections or regularly serving less than 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year, including domestic wells (Water Code §10609.51 subd. (j)). In other words, rural community in this law covers all water systems or domestic wells for human consumption that are not a public water system.

**Small water supplier:** A community water system serving 15 to 2,999 service connections, inclusive, and that provides less than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually (Water Code §10609.51 subd. (k)).

**State small water system:** A system for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption that serves at least five, but not more than 14, service connections and does not regularly serve drinking water to more than an average of

25 individuals daily for more than 60 days out of the year as defined in Section 116275 (n) of the Health and Safety Code (Water Code §10609.51 subd. (m)).

**State smalls.** Abbreviated form of state small water system.

**Urban water management plan:** A plan required per California Water Code §10610 et seq. for publicly and privately owned urban water suppliers that provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail or wholesale cost for municipal purposes.

**Water shortage contingency plan:** A document required per California Water Code §10617.5 for publicly and privately owned urban water suppliers that incorporates the provisions detailed in California Water Code §106329(a).

**Water shortage vulnerability tool:** The drought and water shortage risk scoring of small water suppliers and rural communities, and the interactive webtool to explore the information, developed as part of the Department of Water Resources County Drought Advisory Group process (Water Code §10609.42 subd. (a)).



## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

§	Section
CDAG	County Drought Advisory Group
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
ENP	emergency notification plan
ERP	emergency response plan
NTNC	non-transient, non-community water system
SB	Senate Bill
State Water Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
WSCP	water shortage contingency plan

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## INTRODUCTION

This primer summarizes a 2021 drought planning legislation, referred to as Senate Bill (SB) 552 (Reg. Session 2021-2022, Stats. 2021, ch. 245). In September 2021, SB 552 was signed by Governor Newsom and enacted into law.

SB 552 includes new responsibilities and requirements at both the state and local levels to help small water suppliers and rural communities reduce their risk of inadequate water supply during a water shortage event. As the first step in implementing the provisions of SB 552, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prepared this primer to summarize the roles, responsibilities and requirements for state agencies, small water suppliers and schools, and counties for implementing SB 552.

## BACKGROUND

Recognizing the challenges experienced in the 2012-2016 drought in California and potential increased frequency and severity of droughts under climate change, the Legislature passed Assembly Bill 1668 and SB 606 in 2018 to establish a new framework for long-term water use efficiency and conservation in California.<sup>1</sup> Among other things, this framework included new requirements to strengthen local drought resilience for urban water suppliers<sup>2</sup> and directed DWR to collaborate with stakeholders and the State Water Board to develop recommendations for improving drought planning of small water suppliers and rural communities, which vary widely in supply source reliability and organizational capacity and can be highly vulnerable to water shortages during droughts.

During the development of recommendations, DWR organized a County Drought Advisory Group (CDAG) with diverse stakeholders and collaborated closely with the State Water Board and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. DWR, through collaboration with CDAG and state agencies, identified small water suppliers and rural communities that are vulnerable to drought and at risk of water shortage

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<sup>1</sup> For a comprehensive overview of this landmark legislation, please see California Department of Water Resources, and California State Water Resource Control Board. 2018. "[Making Water Conservation A California Way of Life: Primer of 2018 Legislation on Water Conservation and Drought Planning Senate Bill 606 \(Hertzberg\) and Assembly Bill 1668 \(Friedman\).](#)" *Legislative Summary*.

<sup>2</sup> An "urban water supplier" is defined as a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing potable water for municipal purposes either directly at retail or indirectly at wholesale to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually (Water Code §10617).

and developed recommendations for how to improve drought preparedness through water shortage contingency planning. Figure 1 shows the disaster risk management framework that was used in the collaboration to guide the recommendation development. A Water Shortage Vulnerability Tool was also developed during the process to promote awareness and understanding of the potential water shortage risks for small water suppliers and rural communities.

DWR submitted the recommendation report, [Small Water Systems and Rural Communities Drought and Water Shortage Contingency Planning and Risk Assessment](#), to the Legislature and Governor Newsom in Spring 2021. Referred to as the 2021 Recommendation Report, it includes the findings and recommendations to support improving drought preparedness. This 2021 Recommendation Report has two parts: [Part I](#) addresses drought and water shortage contingency planning recommendations; and [Part II](#) presents a methodology of drought and water shortage vulnerability assessment and risk scoring. DWR's recommendations became the basis of SB 552.



Source: Small Water Systems and Rural Communities Drought and Water Shortage Contingency Planning and Risk Assessment: Part 1 - Recommendations for Drought and Water Shortage Contingency Plans (DWR 2021).

Figure 1. Disaster Risk Management Framework

## NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL AGENCIES, COUNTIES, AND STATE GOVERNMENT

SB 552 adds requirements that address gaps in local and state water management for drought resiliency and water shortage preparedness in recognition that, “No one should go without running water during a drought.” (Water Code §10609.50, subd. (e).) These new requirements are expected to improve the ability of small water suppliers and rural communities to improve drought planning and water shortage preparedness, resulting in reduced vulnerability during droughts or during other catastrophic events that impact water supply.

Meeting SB 552’s requirements for improving drought resilience and contingency response during water shortages will require the following:

- **Drought Resilience Planning:** Take actions now to avoid emergency conditions during future drought and other water shortages to the maximum extent practicable. This includes capacity building, mitigation and other preparation actions, monitoring, forecasting, and reporting.
- **Water Shortage Response Planning:** Create procedures for the event of an expected or unforeseen emergency that can directly improve the ability to manage an emergency water shortage condition.
- **Communication and Coordination:** Improve communication and coordination between local, regional, and state governments and the many types of water users in California.

### Small Water Suppliers and Schools Non-Transient, Non-Community Water Systems

SB 552 defines a small water supplier as a community water system serving 15 to 2,999 service connections, and that provides less than 3,000 acre-feet of water per year (Water Code §10609.51 subd. (k)). It considers several categories of small water suppliers: those suppliers with under 1,000 connections, those with 1,000 to 2,999 connections inclusive, and non-transient, non-community (NTNC) water systems that are schools (see Table 1 at the end of this report). Water suppliers providing water to over 3,000 connections are considered “urban water suppliers” and are subject to the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code §10610 et seq.) and other requirements.

All small water suppliers and NTNC water systems that are schools must implement the following drought resilience measures, subject to funding availability:

- a) *No later than January 1, 2023, implement monitoring systems sufficient to detect production well groundwater levels.*
- b) *Beginning no later than January 1, 2023, maintain membership in the California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CalWARN) or similar mutual aid organization.*
- c) *No later than January 1, 2024, to ensure continuous operations during power failures, provide adequate backup electrical supply.*
- d) *No later than January 1, 2027, have at least one backup source of water supply, or a water system intertie, that meets current water quality requirements and is sufficient to meet average daily demand.*
- e) *No later than January 1, 2032, meter each service connection and monitor for water loss due to leakages.*
- f) *No later than January 1, 2032, have source system capacity, treatment system capacity if necessary, and distribution system capacity to meet fire flow requirements (Water Code §10609.62).*

There are additional requirements that are specific for small water suppliers with different numbers of connections, as described below.

It is noted that these requirements and the ones listed below do not apply to small water suppliers and NTNC water systems that are schools that voluntarily choose to comply with the requirements specified in the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code §10620 et seq.) for urban water suppliers. (Water Code §10609.63).

### **Suppliers with 15 to 999 connections**

These suppliers must incorporate drought planning elements (including, but not limited to, drought-planning contacts and standard water shortage levels) into their Emergency Notification Plan (ENP) or Emergency Response Plan (ERP). The ENP or ERP is to be submitted to the State Water Board and updated every 5 years or when significant changes occur (Water Code §10609.60, subd. (c)).

Health and Safety Code §116460 requires all community water systems to have an ENP approved by the State Water Board that describes process and methods for meeting the public notification requirements specified in §116450 to §116485 when any primary drinking water standard is not complied with, when a monitoring requirement is not performed, or when the conditions of any variance or exemption are not complied with. In addition, America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-270) §2013(b) requires community water systems serving populations

greater than 3,300 to develop or update an ERP that incorporates findings of their risk assessment. Droughts and a wide range of incidents are considered in an ERP. This requirement is not based on number of connections, although the number of connections for a community water system serving a population of 3,300 is approximately 1,000. Therefore, there may be a small number of small water suppliers with less than 1,000 connections who have developed and maintained an ERP.

Subject to funding availability, the State Water Board will offer technical assistance to support water suppliers with less than 1,000 connections in implementing this new requirement for improving drought and water shortage resiliency (Water Code §10609.60, subd. (e)).

***Suppliers with 1,000 to 2,999 connections and NTNC systems that are schools***

Suppliers in this category must develop, adopt, and maintain on-site an abridged water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) that covers a subset of drought-planning elements included in the plans that urban water suppliers submit as part of their Urban Water Management Plan (Water Code §10609.60, subds. (a) (b)). The first plan must be developed by July 1, 2023, and posted on the supplier's website, if any, or made available upon request. This abridged WSCP must be updated at least every 5 years. (*Ibid.*). The required elements must include:

- 1) *Drought-planning contacts, including all of the following:*
  - a) *At least one contact at the water system for water shortage planning and response and the development of the plan.*
  - b) *Contacts for local public safety partners and potential vendors that can provide repairs or alternative water sources, including but not limited to, local community-based organizations that work with the population in and around areas served by the water system, contractors for drilling wells, vended water suppliers, and emergency shower vendors.*
  - c) *State and local agency contacts who should be informed when a drought or water shortage emergency is emerging or has occurred.*
  - d) *Regional water planning groups or mutual aid networks, to the extent they exist.*
- 2) *Triggering mechanisms and levels for action, including both of the following:*

- a) *Standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges based on the water supply conditions. Water shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, a fire, and other potential emergency events.*
- b) *Water shortage mitigation, response, customer communications, enforcement, and relief actions that align with the water shortage levels required by subparagraph (A) (Water Code §10609.60, subd. (a)).*

As part of the technical assistance, DWR and the State Water Board will create a template for this abridged WSCP for small water suppliers serving 1,000 to 2,999 service connections and NTNC systems that are schools by December 31, 2022, (Water Code §10609.60, subd. (d)). In addition, subject to funding availability, the State Water Board will offer technical assistance to support NTNC systems that are schools in implementing this new requirement for improving drought and water shortage resiliency (Water Code §10609.60, subd. (e)).

## **Counties**

SB 552 places the drought and water shortage planning responsibility on counties for state small water systems and domestic well communities within the county's jurisdiction (Table 2).

Note that SB 552's language allows for flexibility in how each county implements the new requirements. Plans and response arrangements could be developed by groundwater sustainability agencies that cover the county, in which case the county would need to also formally recognize its agreement and adoption or deference to these plans as part of its compliance with SB 552.

### **County Drought and Water Shortage Task Force**

By January 1, 2022, each county must establish a standing county drought and water shortage task force to facilitate drought and water shortage preparedness for state smalls and domestic wells within the county's jurisdiction (Water Code §10609.70, subd. (a)). Counties must solicit task-force membership from representatives of state and other local governments, including groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs), community-based organizations, local water suppliers, and local residents.

As an alternative, a county may implement a different process that facilitates drought and water shortage preparedness for state smalls and domestic wells within the county's jurisdiction. The alternative process will provide opportunities for coordinating and communicating with the state and other local governments,



community-based organizations, local water suppliers, and local residents on a regular basis and during drought or water shortage emergencies.

**County Drought and Water Shortage Risk Mitigation Plan (Water Code §10609.70)**

A county will develop a plan that includes potential drought and water shortage risks and proposed interim and long-term solutions for state smalls and domestic wells within the county’s jurisdiction. The plan may be a stand-alone document or may be included as an element in an existing county plan, such as a local hazard mitigation plan, emergency operations plan, climate action plan, or general plan. The plan must include:

- Potential drought and water shortage risk
- Proposed interim and long-term solutions for state smalls and domestic wells in the county

The plan must consider the following, at a minimum (Water Code §10609.70. subd. (b)):

- Consolidations for existing water systems and domestic wells
- Domestic well drinking water mitigation programs
- Provision of emergency and interim drinking water solutions
- An analysis of the steps necessary to implement the plan
- An analysis of local, state, and federal funding sources available to implement the plan

**State Government**

SB 552 identifies responsibilities for both the State Water Board and DWR and directs both agencies to work closely together to implement their new roles (Table 3). These responsibilities are designed to support and foster the capacity of small water suppliers and counties to avoid and mitigate drought impacts, and to better prepare for and respond to water shortage occurrences.

**Standing Interagency Drought and Water Shortage Task Force**

SB 552 directs DWR, in collaboration with the State Water Board and other relevant state agencies, to establish a standing interagency drought and water shortage task force for the State. The purpose and scope of this task force is to facilitate proactive state planning and coordination, both for pre-drought planning and post-drought

emergency response; to develop strategies to enhance collaboration between various fields; and to develop these plans, responses, and strategies in a way that considers all types of water users. The task force membership must include representatives from local governments, community-based organizations, nonprofit technical assistance providers, the public, and experts in land use planning, water resilience, and water infrastructure (Water Code §10609.80., subd. (b)).

### ***Support for Small Suppliers (Water Code §10609.60, subd. (d))***

- No later than December 31, 2022, Department of Water Resources and the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) will create a template for an abridged water shortage contingency plan for small water suppliers serving 1,000-2,999 service connections, inclusive, and non-transient, non-community (NTNC) water systems that are schools in order to assist these entities.
- To the extent that funding is made available, the State Water Board will offer technical assistance to small water suppliers serving fewer than 1,000 service connections and NTNC water systems that are schools to improve drought and water shortage resiliency, including requirements related to the emergency notification or response plan.

### ***Support for Counties***

The State Water Board will work with counties, groundwater sustainability agencies, technical assistance providers, nonprofit organizations, community-based organizations, and the public to address state smalls and domestic well community drought and emergency water shortage resiliency needs, including both of the following at a minimum (Water Code §10609.70, subd. (c)):

- Proactive communication to domestic well communities before a drought occurs, such as information on local bottled water and water tank providers
- Funding for installation of basic drought and emergency water shortage resiliency infrastructure, such as well monitoring devices

### ***Water Shortage Vulnerability Tool***

SB 552 directs DWR, in partnership with the State Water Board and other state agencies, to maintain and update the drought and water shortage risk vulnerability tool (Water Code §10609.80, subd. (a)).

- 1) *Maintain, in partnership with the State Water Board and other relevant state agencies, the risk vulnerability tool developed as part of the County Drought*

*Advisory Group process and continue to refine existing data and gather new data for the tool, including, but not limited to, data on all of the following:*

- a) Small water suppliers and NTNC water systems serving a school.*
  - b) State small water systems and rural communities.*
  - c) Domestic wells and other self-supplied residents.*
- 2) Update the risk vulnerability tool for small water suppliers and rural communities periodically, by doing all of the following:*
- a) Revise the indicators and construction of the scoring as more data becomes readily available.*
  - b) Make existing and new data publicly available on the California Open Data internet web portal.*
  - c) In consultation with other relevant state agencies, identify deficits in data quality and availability and develop recommendations to address these gaps (Water Code §10609.80, subd. (a)).*

The CDAG identified over 20 factors to estimate the vulnerability of small water suppliers, domestic wells, and state smalls. DWR will update the scoring and tool as new data becomes available and as the State's understanding of water shortage vulnerabilities evolves. Periodic data updates and new datasets are to be made readily available, including the environmental conditions that affect water shortage vulnerability (i.e., groundwater conditions and climate change projections to name a few), population characteristics that affect social vulnerability, and organizational set-up of water suppliers. DWR will continue to make the data updates publicly available through the California Natural Resources Open Data portal (<https://data.cnra.ca.gov/>), and as an interactive dashboard tool to allow the public to access and explore the data for use in planning, as relevant. This work will be updated in coordination with the Safe and Affordable Funding for Equity and Resilience Program Needs Assessment conducted by the State Water Board.

Table 1. Summary of Small Water Supplier Requirements for Implementation of Senate Bill 552

<b>Task</b>	<b>Summary of Requirement</b>	<b>Community Water Systems 1,000-2,999 Connections</b>	<b>Community Water Systems 15-999 Connections</b>	<b>NTNC Water Systems That Are Schools</b>	<b>Water Code Section</b>
1	Drought Resiliency Measures	Yes	Yes	Yes	10609.62 (a-f)
2	Abridged Water Shortage Contingency Plan	Yes	No	Yes	10609.60 (a)
3	Drought Element added to Emergency Notification or Response Plan	No	Yes	No	10609.60 (b)
4	Annual reporting of water supply condition information to the State Water Board	Yes	Yes	Yes	10609.61 (a)
5	Annual water demand reporting to the State Water Board	Yes	Yes	Yes	10609.61 (b)

Table 2. Summary of County Requirements for Implementation of Senate Bill 552

<b>Task</b>	<b>Summary of Requirement</b>	<b>Timeline to Implement, If Any</b>	<b>Water Code Section</b>
1	Establish a standing county drought and water shortage task force or alternative process that facilitates drought and water shortage preparedness for state small water systems and domestic wells.	January 1, 2022	10609.70 (a)
2	Assess potential drought and water shortage risk.	No mandated timeline	10609.70 (b)
3	Provide emergency and interim drinking water solutions in the county drought and water shortage risk mitigation plan (plan).	No mandated timeline	10609.70 (b)(3)
4	Consider consolidations for existing water systems and domestic wells in the plan.	No mandated timeline	10609.70 (b)(1)
5	Consider domestic well drinking water mitigation programs in the plan.	No mandated timeline	10609.70 (b)(2)
6	Consider an analysis of steps to implement the plan.	No mandated timeline	10609.70 (b)(4)
7	Consider an analysis of local, state, and federal funding sources available to implement the plan.	No mandated timeline	10609.70 (b)(5)

Table 3. Summary of State Agency Requirements for Implementation of Senate Bill 552

<b>Task</b>	<b>Summary of Requirement</b>	<b>Lead Agency</b>	<b>Other Agencies Involved*</b>	<b>Timeline to Implement</b>	<b>Water Code Section</b>
1	Water shortage contingency plan template	State Water Board, DWR	N/A	December 31, 2022	10609.60 (d)
2	Technical assistance for water suppliers with under 1,000 connections	State Water Board	DWR	Ongoing	10609.60 (e)
3	Water supply and program reporting	State Water Board	DWR	Annual; ongoing	10609.61
4	Technical assistance for counties to address systems with under 15 connections and domestic wells	State Water Board	DWR, Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (CalOES), Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR)	No mandated timeline	10609.70
5	Water shortage vulnerability tool	DWR	State Water Board and other state agencies	Periodically update, no mandated timeline	10609.80 (a)
6	Interagency drought and water shortage task force	DWR	State Water Board, OPR, Department of Fish and Wildlife, CalOES, Department of Food and Agriculture, Tribal representatives, federal agencies, local governments, community-based organizations, others	No mandated timeline	10609.80 (b)

\*Participation not necessarily specified in law

Please scan QR Code below to link to the Draft IWMP:



The complete document can be found *here*

*NOTE: This publication is meant to be an aid to the staff of the State Board's Division of Drinking Water and cannot be relied upon by the regulated community as the State of California's representation of the law. The published codes are the only official representation of the law. Refer to the published codes—in this case, 17 CCR and 22 CCR—whenever specific citations are required. Statutes related to the State Board's drinking water-related activities are in the Health & Safety Code, the Water Code, and other codes.*

(f) Reports of testing and maintenance shall be maintained by the water supplier for a minimum of three years.

## **Article 5. Domestic Water Supply Reservoirs**

### **§7625. Definitions**

(a) “Domestic water supply reservoir” as used herein means a reservoir used to impound or store water intended solely or primarily for domestic purposes.

(b) “Distribution reservoir” as used herein means a reservoir, directly connected with the distribution system of the domestic water supply project, used primarily to care for fluctuations in demand which occur over short periods of from several hours to several days, or as local storage in case of emergency such as a break in a main supply line or failure of pumping plant.

### **§7626. Application for Permit**

(a) Recreational use on and around a domestic water supply reservoir is prohibited unless specifically authorized in a water supply permit.

(b) Within 30 calendar days of receipt of an application for a permit or petition for permit modification pursuant to Section 116525 or 116550, Health and Safety Code, the State Board shall inform the applicant in writing that it is either complete and accepted for filing or that it is deficient and what specific information or documentation is required to complete the application. An application is considered complete if it is in compliance with the requirements of Section 116530, Health and Safety Code. For proposed water system improvements, new water systems or a “project” as defined in Section 15378, Title 14, California Code of Regulations where environmental documentation is required, a copy of such documentation shall be included in the application.

(c) Within 90 calendar days from the date of filing of a completed application, the State Board shall inform the applicant in writing of its decision regarding an application.

(d) The State Board's time periods for processing an application from the receipt of the initial application to the final decision regarding issuance or denial of a water permit based on the State Board's actual performance during the two years preceding the proposal of this section, were as follows:

- (1) The median time was -7.5 months
- (2) The minimum time was -1.5 months
- (3) The maximum time was -85.5 months

### **§7627. Data to Accompany Application**

(a) The application for a permit to allow recreational use shall be accompanied by detailed information, including but not limited to, the following:



*NOTE: This publication is meant to be an aid to the staff of the State Board's Division of Drinking Water and cannot be relied upon by the regulated community as the State of California's representation of the law. The published codes are the only official representation of the law. Refer to the published codes—in this case, 17 CCR and 22 CCR—whenever specific citations are required. Statutes related to the State Board's drinking water-related activities are in the Health & Safety Code, the Water Code, and other codes.*

(1) Maps showing the reservoir area, including location of water works facilities, area to be open for recreational use and location of sanitary facilities to be provided for the public.

(2) Data on the size of the reservoir, length of time of water storage in the reservoir, topography of the reservoir site, prevalence of wind-induced currents and other factors that may affect the quality of the stored water and movement of possible contaminants to the water intake.

(3) Data on the size of the protective zone to be provided between the area of recreational use and point of water withdrawal for the water supply.

(4) A statement describing the type of recreational use proposed and the maximum number of persons, cars, vehicles and boats allowed in the area.

(5) A description of the water supplier's program, personnel and financing to control the recreational use, including maintenance and operations of recreational and sanitary facilities, and supervision of the people permitted in the area.

#### **§7629. Reservoirs for Which Permits May be Granted**

When the State Board finds that the intended recreational use will not render the water supply as delivered to the consumers impure, unwholesome or unpotable, permit for such use will be issued. Subject to the State Board findings the following types of domestic water supply reservoirs may be used for recreational purposes:

(1) Reservoirs from which water is continuously and reliably treated by filtration and chlorination; provided that for smaller water systems, under special circumstances satisfactory to the State Board, approved dual chlorination may be acceptable;

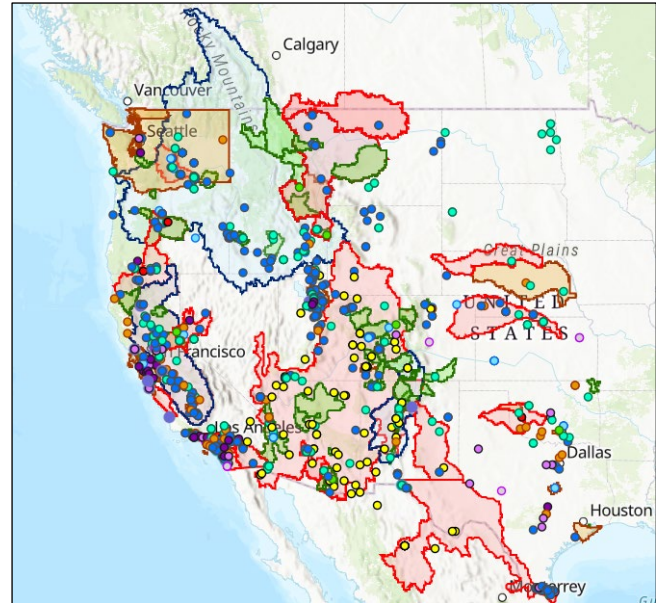
(2) Reservoirs from which water is withdrawn by open channels or other conduits and subsequently stored again in reservoirs falling in the category of Section 7629(1) before reaching a distribution reservoir, or before entering the distribution system or a consumer's premises.



# WaterSMART Program

Through the WaterSMART Program, the Bureau of Reclamation provides financial assistance to support water management improvements, planning and design activities, water reclamation and reuse projects, establishment and development of collaborative watershed groups, watershed management projects, habitat restoration and improved fish passage, a comprehensive approach to drought planning, implementation actions to proactively address water shortages, and other similar projects that contribute to sustainability in the Western United States. Through WaterSMART, Reclamation works cooperatively with states, tribes, and local entities as they plan for and implement actions to increase water supply through investments to modernize existing infrastructure and attention to local water conflicts.

WaterSMART offers multiple programs for a wide range of projects, each with their own funding opportunities including, but not limited to: WaterSMART Grants, Drought Response, Basin Study Program, Title XVI, Cooperative Watershed Management Program, and Applied Science.



## Highlights

- In 2022, water reuse projects funded through the Title XVI Program delivered over 440,000 acre-feet of recycled water.
- In December 2022, 36 new Drought Resiliency projects received \$84 million in Federal funding for groundwater storage, rainwater harvesting, aquifer recharge, water reuse, ion exchange treatment, and other methods to stretch existing water supplies.
- In 2022, 31% of funded projects in Applied Science were for universities.
- In 2022, the Environmental Water Restoration Program awarded \$36 million in Federal funding towards fish habitat improvement, riparian restoration, and diversion structure improvement projects, among other activities.
- Funding opportunities are available to the 17 western United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands. Please check individual programs to see which are available in your area.

## Funding Highlights FISCAL YEAR 2017 – 2022

Through WaterSMART, Reclamation has helped fund over 530 projects, totaling \$2.8 billion in improvements.

Federal Funding: \$239.8M  
BIL Funding: \$553.8M  
Non-Federal Funding: \$2B

**Total: \$2.8 billion**

# Funding Opportunities Under WaterSMART

WaterSMART funding opportunities provide financial assistance to water managers for projects that seek to implement actions to increase water supply reliability and mitigate potential water conflicts in the western United States.



## Water and Energy Efficiency Grants

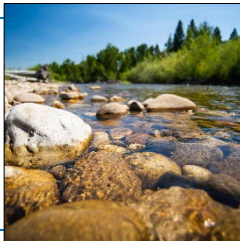
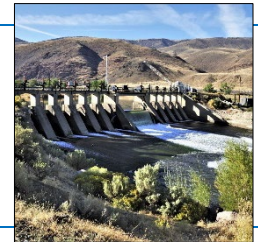
The primary category of funding under WaterSMART Grants, focusing on projects that result in quantifiable and sustained water savings.

Program Coordinator: Josh German, at 303-445-2839 or [jgerman@usbr.gov](mailto:jgerman@usbr.gov)

## Small-Scale Water Efficiency Projects

Provides funding for small-scale on-the-ground water management projects that conserve, better manage, or otherwise increase efficient use of water supplies.

Program Coordinator: Nickie McCann, at 303-445-3733 or [nmccann@usbr.gov](mailto:nmccann@usbr.gov)



## Environmental Water Resources Projects

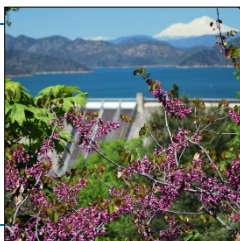
Provides funding for water conservation projects, water management improvements, and river and watershed restoration projects that provide significant ecological benefits.

Program Coordinator: Robin Graber, at 303-445-2764 or [rgraber@usbr.gov](mailto:rgraber@usbr.gov)

## Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Program

Provides funding for the study, design and construction of large-scale restoration projects that result in the improvement of the health of fisheries, wildlife, and aquatic habitat.

Program Coordinator: Avra Morgan, at 303-445-2906 or [aomorgan@usbr.gov](mailto:aomorgan@usbr.gov)



## Water Strategy Grants

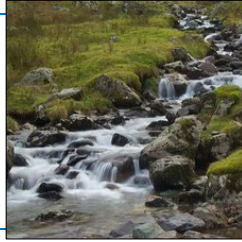
Provides funding for collaborative planning to improve water supplies such as water marketing, water conservation, drought resilience, and ecological resilience.

Program Coordinator: Irene Hoiby, at 303-445-3575 or [ihoiby@usbr.gov](mailto:ihoiby@usbr.gov)

### **Project Design Grants**

Provides funding for site-specific final design of on-the ground water supply construction, water management construction, and restoration projects.

Program Coordinator: Nickie McCann, at 303-445-3733 or [nmccann@usbr.gov](mailto:nmccann@usbr.gov)



### **Cooperative Watershed Management Program**

Provides funding to diverse, local watershed groups to complete group development activities, watershed restoration planning, watershed management project design.

Program Coordinator: Robin Graber, at 303-445-2764 or [rgraber@usbr.gov](mailto:rgraber@usbr.gov)

### **Drought Response Program**

Provides funding for collaborative drought planning efforts, decision support tools, and the construction of infrastructure projects to mitigate impacts of drought.

Program Coordinator: Sheri Looper, at 303-445-2232 or [slooper@usbr.gov](mailto:slooper@usbr.gov)



### **Basin Studies**

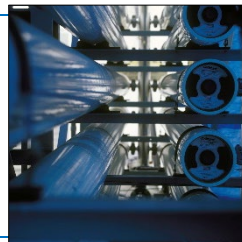
Helps stakeholders address and plan for water supply and demand imbalances, with Reclamation providing technical assistance, tool development, and support to identify collaborative solutions.

Program Coordinator: Stephanie Micek, at 406-247-7320 or [smicek@usbr.gov](mailto:smicek@usbr.gov)

### **Applied Science**

Provides financial assistance for the development of hydrologic information and water management tools as well as improvements to modeling and forecasting capabilities.

Program Coordinator: Stephanie Micek, at 406-247-7320 or [smicek@usbr.gov](mailto:smicek@usbr.gov)



### **Title XVI Program and Desalination Construction**

Provides funding for the planning, design, or construction of water recycling and desalination projects to develop alternative water supplies and stretch limited water supplies in the Western United States.

Program Coordinator: Maribeth Menendez, at 303-445-2094 or [mmendez@usbr.gov](mailto:mmendez@usbr.gov)

## MEMORANDUM

Date: October 28, 2024  
To: Improvements Committee  
From: Mimi Morris – General Manager  
Subject: Murieta Village Distribution System and Sewer Mainline Preliminary Design

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### BACKGROUND

The sewer system and water distribution system for the Murieta Village residential units is one of the oldest systems in the District, dating back to the era when water was provided to the community by the El Dorado Irrigation District, more than 50 years ago.

That system is laid out under the Murieta Village residential units, making it both difficult and dangerous to repair leaks should they occur. A Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) Project (#21-01-01) was authorized in 2021 to fully replace the aging Schedule 40 PVC water infrastructure running under Murieta Village residential units as well as the sewer mainlines. The project was to have been done in coordination with a resurfacing project to be undertaken by the Murieta Village management. It is unclear why the project did not move forward three years ago, but the need remains strong and even more important today. The project budget three years ago was \$877,000 and the risk assessment was high. In the last six months, there have been at least three source leaks that have created problems for owners in the community.

Responsibility for providing beneficial use water to the Murieta Village was transferred to the District at the time the District was created.

### PROPOSAL

Staff proposes that the District should move forward with a project for preliminary design to route new water distribution lines and sewer mainlines under the streets and right of ways of Murieta Village to avoid the impacts of leaks under the dwelling units. The new piping system will provide both long term viability of the water supply for the Murieta Village and increased safety for the residents. The old PVC distribution system would be disconnected and abandonment grouted after being replaced by the new system.

Finally, staff proposes that all Murieta Village residents be required to install their own sewer cleanouts in order to ensure that each of their sewer systems is independent enough to be able to prevent disruption to the entire community.