Agenda
Rio Linda / Elverta Community Water District
Executive Committee

September 13, 2023 @ 6:00 P.M.

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

THIS MEETING WILL BE PHYSICALLY OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

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

Call to Order

Public Comment

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

Items for Discussion:

1. Engineer's Update.
2. Discuss Water Use Efficiency Standards.
3. Discuss Letter from Teamsters Local 150, Dated 8-31-2023.
4. Discuss Rosenberg's Rules of Order.
5. Discuss AB 2449 Relaxation of Brown Act Requirements for Board Member Remote Participation.
6. Discuss Expenditures for July 2023.
7. Discuss Financial Reports for July 2023.

Directors' and General Manager Comments:

Reminder of the Three Agenda Items Continued from the 8-28-2023 RLECWD Board Meeting.

Items Requested for Next Month's Committee Agenda:

Adjournment

Next Executive Committee meeting: Wednesday, October 11, 2023, Visitors / Depot Center.

ADA COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

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

Executive Committee
Agenda Item: 1

Date: September 13, 2023

Subject: General Status Update from the District Engineer

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

Recommended Committee Action:

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

Current Background and Justification:

Subjects anticipated for discussion include:

1. Dry Creek Road Pipe Replacement Project
2. Sacramento Area Sewer District - Linda Manor and Old Florin Town Septic to Sewer Conversion Project
3. Well 15 Hexavalent Chromium Treatment

Conclusion:

I recommend the Executive Committee receive the status report from the District Engineer. Then, if necessary and appropriate, forward an item(s) onto the September 25, 2023 Board of Directors Meeting agenda with recommendations as necessary.

Executive Committee
Agenda Item: 2

Date: September 13, 2023

Subject: Water Use Efficiency Standards

Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should continue discussing Water Use Efficiency Standards published by the State Water Board on 8-18-2023.

Current Background and Justification:

Last fall, the Board discussed the proposed Water Use Efficiency Standards draft published by the State Board. On 8-17-2023, the State Board released its finished version of the Water Use Efficiency Standards.

Compliance with the Water Use Efficiency Standards is required to avoid enduring enforcement including fines of up to $10,000 per day during declared droughts.

Although the indoor Water Use Efficiency Standard is relatively straightforward, the outdoor and water loss standards require substantive computations. The Commercial Industrial Institutional (CII) standards are moderately complex.

By the end of this calendar year, the District will need to submit its plan to the State stipulating how the District will comply with the residential indoor, outdoor, CII, and water loss standards.

Conclusion:

I recommend the Executive Committee engage staff in discussion about the process, next steps,and provide direction to staff.

Water Boards

Fact Sheet

Making Conservation a California Way of Life

What is *Making Conservation a California Way of Life*?

Making Conservation a California Way of Life is a new regulatory framework proposed by State Water Board staff that establishes individualized efficiency goals for each Urban Retail Water Supplier. These goals are based on the unique characteristics of the supplier's service area and give suppliers the flexibility to implement locally appropriate solutions. Once implemented, these goals are expected to reduce urban water use by more than 400-thousand-acre feet by 2030, helping California adapt to the water supply impacts brought on by climate change.

Why is the framework needed?

California has always experienced large swings between dry and wet weather, and due to climate change, these swings are becoming more severe. The recent storms and flooding seen statewide--following years of back-to-back extreme drought--make clear the importance of staying prepared. Hotter and drier periods that are increasing in frequency, reduced snowpack, and drier soils are making our water supplies more vulnerable. As part of the state's all-of-the-above strategy to expand storage, develop new water supplies, and promote more efficient water use, the proposed regulation seeks to cultivate long-term practices that help communities adapt to California's ongoing water challenges and lessen the need for the kinds of emergency water use reduction targets that were important in recent droughts.

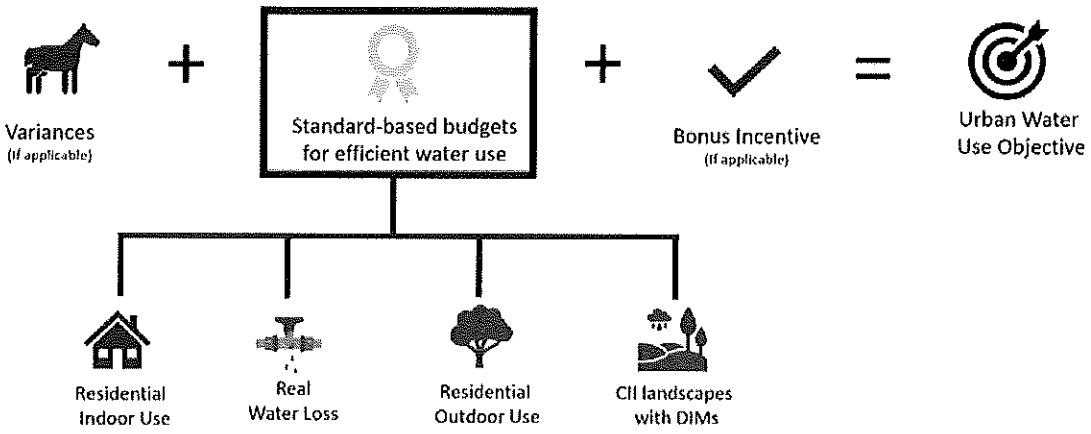
Who is impacted by the framework?

In 2018, the California State Legislature passed Assembly Bill (AB) 1668 and Senate Bill (SB) 606, directing the State Water Board to adopt efficiency standards and also performance measures for commercial, industrial, and institutional water use.

As part of the proposed regulation, *Urban Retail Water Suppliers – not individual households or businesses* – will be held to annual "urban water use objectives." Urban Retail Water Suppliers are publicly and privately run agencies that deliver water to 95% of Californians. The regulation gives suppliers significant flexibility to meet objectives in a way that works best for them.

To meet annual objectives, suppliers may use a wide variety of tools to encourage customers to use water wisely, indoors and outdoors. Examples include education and outreach, leak detection, rate reform, incentives to plant "climate ready" landscapes, and rebates to replace old and inefficient fixtures and appliances.

How would objectives be calculated?



The proposed regulation would require suppliers to annually calculate their objective, which is the sum of efficiency budgets for a subset of urban water uses: residential indoor water use, residential outdoor water use, real water loss and commercial, industrial and institutional landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters. Each efficiency budget will be calculated using a statewide efficiency standard and local service area characteristics such as population, climate, and landscape area. Where relevant, suppliers may also include in their objective "variances" for unique uses, or a bonus incentive for potable recycled water use.

Suppliers would need to meet the overall objective, not each individual budget. The one exception is the budget for water loss, which was set by a separate regulation.

What else would the framework do?

The proposed regulation would help realize the water savings outlined in California's Water Supply Strategy, released in 2022. The framework also is expected to result in suppliers making investments and programmatic changes that encourage individuals, businesses, and local governments to adapt how they use water. Such changes have the potential to advance the State Water Board's mission of preserving, enhancing, and restoring the quality of water resources and the statutory directive to advance California's climate change mitigation and adaptation goals. Specifically, the transition to climate-ready landscapes may:

- Bolster nature-based solutions.
    - Example: Increase the prevalence of native and pollinator-friendly plants.

- Create healthier soils and divert organic waste from landfills.
    - Example: Increase the use of compost and mulch.

- Advance equity.
    - Examples: Encourage suppliers to reevaluate rate structures and invest in partnerships that reduce urban heat.

What is the process and timeline for the State Water Board to consider adopting the framework?

Looking forward

The regular rulemaking process for the proposed regulation to Make Conservation a California Way of Life is underway. The notice of proposed rulemaking will be released on August 18, to be followed by a public comment period and public hearing. There will be multiple opportunities for the public to provide input before the board considers adopting it in 2024.

Looking Back

The standards for efficient residential indoor water use and water loss have already been set. The Legislature set the residential indoor standard in 2022 with the passage of Senate Bill 1157. The State Water Board adopted the water loss standard in early 2023.

Additional information

To learn more about the proposed regulation and upcoming opportunities to participate, visit: https://waterboards.ca.gov/conservation/framework/

(*This fact sheet was last updated on August 15, 2023.*)

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PROPOSED TEXT OF REGULATION

Title 23. Waters
Division 3. State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards
Chapter 3.5. Urban Water Use Efficiency and Conservation
Article 1. Urban Water Use Efficiency Standards, Objectives, and Performance Measures

Adopt new section 965:

§ 965. Definitions

Definitions used in this Article:

(a) "Agricultural use" means "agricultural use" as defined in Government Code section 51201 (b), including irrigation of land, irrigation within green houses, frost protection, and heat control. Agricultural use does not include cleaning, processing, or other similar post-harvest activities.

(b) "Animal type-classes" (T) means major categories of animal types based on similar water use and animal weight.

(c) "Annual precipitation" means total annual precipitation, in inches per year. Annual precipitation will be updated annually by the Department and derived from Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model data.

(d) "Augmented Surface Water Reservoir" or "Augmented Reservoir" has the same meaning as "reservoir water augmentation" in section 13561 of the Water Code.

(e) "Augmented Groundwater Basin" or "Augmented Basin" has the same meaning as indirect potable reuse or groundwater recharge in section 13561 of the Water Code.

(f) "Board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.

(g) "Budget" means the calculated efficient volume of water for a discrete category of water use associated with efficiency standards, variances, or provisions.

(h) "California Simulation of Evapotranspiration of Applied Water" (Cal-SIMETAW) is a tool developed by the Department and the University of California, Davis to perform daily water balance and determine crop evapotranspiration, evaporation of applied water, and applied water for use in California water resources planning.

(i) "Climate zones" means the California Energy Code climate zones as defined by zip code and listed in California Energy Commission Reference Joint Appendix JA2 (Title 24, Part 6, Section 100.1). There are 16 climate zones of California with established weather data.

(j) "Climate-ready landscapes" are designed and maintained to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and weather more extreme conditions; they save water, reduce waste, nurture soil, sequester carbon, conserve energy, reduce urban heat, protect air and water quality, and create habitat for native plants and pollinators.

(k) "Collaboration and Coordination best management practices" means formalized operational and institutional arrangements, such as cooperative agreements, with other entities to streamline requirements, data collection, or implementation of best management practices by coordinating with necessary entities.

(l) "Commercial, industrial, and institutional" (CII) means all indoor and outdoor water used by all commercial water users, industrial water users, and institutional water users as respectively defined in Water Code section 10608.12 (e), (i) and (j). CII water use includes landscape water used for parks, medians, and other outdoor areas associated with CII.

(m) "Common interest development" has the same meaning as in section 4100 of the Civil Code.

(n) "Community service organization or similar entity" has the same meaning as in section 4110 of the Civil Code.

(o) "Crop-specific landscape area" means residential agricultural landscapes disaggregated by each crop or crop-type grown within the supplier's service area.

(p) "Customer" has the same meaning as in section 10611.3 of the Water Code.

(q) "Dedicated Irrigated Meter" (DIM) means a water meter that is operated and maintained by the supplier that exclusively measures the water a customer uses for irrigation.

(r) "Department" means the Department of Water Resources.

(s) "Direct Potable Reuse" (DPR) has the same meaning as in section 13561 of the Water Code. DPR does not require an environmental buffer.

(t) "Disclosable Building" has the same meaning as in section 1681 in California Code of Regulations, title 20.

(u) "Effective precipitation" (P_{eff}) means modeled effective precipitation or 25% of total precipitation, whichever is smaller, in inches per year. Modeled effective precipitation will be updated annually by the Department and derived from the Department's Cal-SIMETAW model using Spatial CIMIS data. Total precipitation will be updated annually and derived from Parameter-elevation Relationships on Independent Slopes Model data.

(v) "ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager" means the tool developed and maintained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency to track and assess building performance.

(w) "ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager broad categories" means a superset of property types based on sector.

(x) "ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager property types" means a subgroup of ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager broad categories.

(y) "Equivalent Technologies" are technologies that are functionally equivalent to Dedicated Irrigation Meters in terms of accuracy and supplier data accessibility.

(z) "High levels of TDS" means concentrations of Total Dissolved Solids above 900 mg/L.

(aa) "Homeowners' association" means an "association" as defined in section 4080 of the Civil Code.

(bb) "Indirect Potable Reuse" (IPR) includes "Indirect potable reuse for groundwater recharge" and "reservoir water augmentation" as defined in section 13561 of the Water Code. IPR requires an environmental buffer, including a river, lake, reservoir, or a groundwater aquifer that is used as a source drinking water.

(cc) "Irrigable Irrigated Area" is residential area of healthy vegetation where the vegetation appears to be in growth, not senesced, and is foliated. The area is presumed to be maintained and managed through active irrigation, comprising an irrigated hydro-zone. Non-vegetative features may be included.

(dd) "Irrigable Not Irrigated Area" is residential area that is not currently being irrigated, but was irrigated in the past, or may be managed with irrigation in the future.

(ee) "In-Lieu Technologies" are technologies that improve landscape water use efficiency by means other than the direct measure of water use. They include but are not limited to best management practices, audits, efficient irrigation devices, or irrigation budgets.

(ff) "LA_{crop}" means the landscape area for a crop grown on residential landscapes included in the Department's agricultural land mask and associated with an account the supplier categorizes as residential, in square feet.

(gg) "Landscape efficiency factor" (LEF) means a factor applied at the supplier-level that adjusts net reference evapotranspiration for plant factors and irrigation efficiency, two major influences upon the amount of water that needs to be applied to the landscape.

(hh) "Large landscapes" are landscapes known or estimated to individually use 500,000 or more gallons of water per year.

(ii) "Livestock" has the same meaning as in section 3080 of the Civil Code.

(jj) "Low-impact development" means new development or redevelopment projects that employ natural and constructed features that reduce the rate of stormwater runoff, filter out pollutants, facilitate stormwater storage onsite, infiltrate stormwater into the ground to replenish groundwater supplies, or improve the quality of receiving groundwater and surface water.

(kk) "Mixed-Use Meter" means a water meter that is operated and maintained by the supplier and that measures the volume of water a customer uses indoors and outdoors.

(ll) "Net reference evapotranspiration" or "Net ET_O" is the difference between reference evapotranspiration and effective precipitation, in inches per year.

(mm) "Net $ET_{O\ crop}$" means the net reference evapotranspiration for a supplier's service area growing season, in inches per year.

(nn) "Newly constructed residential landscapes" (RLA_{new}) means landscapes considered "new construction" pursuant to section 491, that were added to a supplier's service area after the time period captured by the residential landscape data provided by the Department to the Board on October 3, 2022, or any subsequent update to the supplier's residential landscape area by the Department.

(oo) "Non-functional turf" means turf that is solely ornamental and not regularly used for human recreational purposes or for civic or community events. Non-functional turf does not include sports fields and turf that is regularly used for human recreational purposes or for civic or community events.

(pp) Owner's Agent means a person with authorization from a building owner to act on behalf of the building owner.

(qq) "Plant factor" has the same meaning as in section 491.

(rr) "Potable Reuse Water" includes water produced through both direct potable reuse and indirect potable reuse systems.

(ss) "Potable Reuse Volume" (V_{PR}) is defined as the individual supplier's volume of potable reuse water in acre-feet.

(tt) "Potable Deliveries" (D_{RLI}) means the total potable volumes delivered to both residential properties and landscape irrigation, as reported to the Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116530, in acre-feet.

(uu) "Process water" has the same meaning as in section 10608.12 of the water code.

(vv) "Reference evapotranspiration" or "ET_o" has the same meaning as in section 491 and is expressed in inches per year. Reference evapotranspiration will be updated annually by the Department and derived from the Cal-SIMETAW model using Spatial CIMIS data.

(ww) "Residential agricultural landscapes" means land on which agricultural use is occurring, that was included in the Department's agricultural land mask and that is associated with a service connection the supplier categorizes as residential, in square feet.

(xx) "Residential landscape area" (RLA) means residential Irrigable Irrigated area plus approved Irrigable Not Irrigated area, in square feet.

(yy) "Residential special landscape area" (RSLA) means residential areas dedicated solely to edible plants and residential areas irrigated with recycled water, in square feet.

(zz) "Service area population" (P) means the service area population reported to the Board as "residential" pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116530, less any population identified as "transient."

(aaa) "Service Connection" (C) has the same meaning as in Health and Safety Code section 116275.

(bbb) "Spatial California Irrigation Management Information System" (Spatial CIMIS) is a Department model that combines weather station data and remotely sensed satellite data to provide reference evapotranspiration information at a 2-km grid.

(ccc) "Temporary provision" means an additional volume of water that an urban retail water supplier may request to add to its urban water use objective for a limited time for a specified beneficial use that will require less water over time.

(ddd) "Turf" has the same meaning as in section 491.

(eee) "Total potable water production" (T_{PW}) means all potable water that enters into a water supplier's distribution system, excluding water placed into storage and not withdrawn for use during the reporting period and excluding water exported outsider the supplier's service area during the reporting period, as reported to the Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116530. Total potable water production includes all non-revenue water, which has the same meaning as in section 638.1 and is equal to the sum of the supplier's unbilled authorized consumption and apparent and real losses.

(fff) "Urban retail water supplier" or "supplier," for purposes of this article, has the same meaning as in section 980.

(ggg) "Urban water use objective" (WUO) means an estimate of aggregate efficient water use for the previous year based on adopted water use efficiency standards and local service area characteristics for that year, as described in Water Code section 10609.20 and as calculated pursuant to section 966 (d).

(hhh) "Variance" means an additional volume of water that an urban retail water supplier may request to add to its urban water use objective for a unique use that

has a material effect on an urban retail water supplier's urban water use objective.

Authority: Sections 1058, 10609.2, and 10609.10, Water Code.
References: Article X, Section 2, California Constitution; Sections 3080, 4080, 4100, and 4100, Civil Code; Section 51201, Government Code; Section 116275, Health and Safety Code; Sections 102, 104, 105, 350, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1846, 1846.5, 10608.12, 10609.2, 10609.10, 10609.20, 10611.3, and 13561, Water Code.

Adopt new section 966:

§ 966. Urban Water Use Objectives
(a) Each urban retail water supplier shall calculate and comply with its urban water use objective no later than January 1, 2025, and by January 1 every year thereafter.
(b) The calculation shall be based on the supplier's water use conditions for the previous state fiscal year.
(c) The objective shall be composed of the sum of the following budgets:
(1) A budget for efficient indoor residential water use (R_{indoor}) as described in section 967.
(2) A budget for efficient outdoor residential water use ($R_{outdoor}$) as described in section 968.
(3) A budget for efficient water use on commercial, industrial, and institutional landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters or equivalent technology (CII_{DIM}) as described in section 969.
(4) A budget for efficient real water losses (L) as described in section 970.
(5) Budgets for any approved variances (V) and temporary provisions (Pr) as described in sections 967, 968, and 969.
(6) A bonus incentive for potable reuse (B_{PR}) as described in section 971.
(d) The formula for calculating a supplier's urban water use objective (WUO), in gallons, is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$WUO = R_{indoor} + R_{outdoor} + CII_{DIM} + L + V + Pr + B_{PR}$$

(e) If any system owned and operated by a supplier is lacking the data needed to calculate the budgets described in subdivision (c)(1) through (4), that system shall be excluded from the overall objective calculation until the requisite data is obtained. The requisite data must be obtained no later than July 1, 2028, for use in the 2030 reporting year.
(f) For systems that do not meet the criteria to be considered an urban retail water supplier until after the effective date of this section, and for a system that hydraulically consolidates with a supplier, this section applies beginning five (5) years after the system meets the criteria to be considered a supplier or consolidates with a supplier.
(g) Compliance with this section shall be assessed on the overall objective, not the individual budgets identified in subdivision (c), except for water loss, in which shall also be assessed individually pursuant to section 981.
(h) If a supplier's calculated objective-based total use is larger than its target-based total use, the supplier's urban water use objective shall be its section 10608.20 target less excluded demands as described in paragraph (3). If the supplier's 10608.20 target is expressed in gallons per capita daily, the supplier shall multiply the target by its service area population for the reporting year and the number of days in the year.

(1) For purposes of this subdivision, objective-based total water use, in gallons, is the sum of excluded demands and the urban water use objective calculated pursuant to subsection (b).
(2) For purposes of this subdivision, target-based total water use, in gallons, is a supplier's 10608.20 target plus demands not included in the target. Demands not included in the 10608.20 target may include process water and recycled water.
(3) Excluded demands are those values provided by the supplier to the Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code 116530, for the following delivery categories: other; commercial and institutional; and industrial.

(i) Starting in 2035, a supplier meeting all the criteria in paragraphs (1) or (2) may, in calculating its budgets for efficient outdoor residential water use and for commercial, industrial, and institutional landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters, apply the standards described in sections 968(a)(2) and 969(a)(2) through 2040.

(1) (A) The average median household income of the supplier's service area is less than or equal to 80 percent of the median household income of California.

(B) The urban water use objective calculated by the supplier pursuant to subsection (b) would result in an objective that is 80 percent or less of the supplier's actual urban water use, calculated in accordance with section 10609.22.
(C) The annual reports the supplier has submitted since 2030, pursuant to section 975, show that the supplier is making continued progress, reducing its actual urban water use by an average of no less than 2 percent per year.
(D)The supplier shows to the satisfaction of the board that it is unable to meet its urban water use objective because of the applicable outdoor standards identified in sections 968 and 969.

(2) (A) The urban water use objective calculated by the supplier pursuant to section 966 would result in an objective that is 80 percent or less of the supplier's actual urban water use, calculated in accordance with section 10609.22.
(B) The annual reports the supplier has submitted since 2030, pursuant to section 975, show that the supplier is making continued progress, reducing its actual urban water use by an average of no less than 2 percent per year.
(C) The supplier verifies compliance with requirements of the G480 Water Conservation and Efficiency Program Operation and Management Standard established by the American Water Works Association.
(D) The supplier verifies compliance with the Standards for Tree City USA Recognition.
(E) The supplier manages a program dedicated to the creation and maintenance of climate-ready landscapes across its service area. Program elements shall include but are not limited to:
(i) The supplier verifies annual conversion of no less than 0.1 percent of turf area into climate-ready landscapes.
(ii) The supplier verifies use of a recognized, verifiable rating system, such as the ReScape Rated Landscape Scorecard or the Sustainable SITES Initiative, to assure its program is supporting climate-ready landscapes.
(iii) The supplier verifies creation of or participation in regional and local partnerships dedicated to the installation and maintenance of climate-ready landscapes.

(iv) The supplier provides dedicated funding for the creation and maintenance of climate-ready landscapes, with a minimum of 40 percent of program funds dedicated to low-income households and disadvantaged communities within the supplier's service area.
(v) The supplier dedicates no less than one full-time staff person to the creation and maintenance of climate-ready landscapes.
(F)The supplier shows to the satisfaction of the board that it is unable to meet the objective pursuant to section 966 because of the applicable outdoor standards identified in sections 968 and 969.

Authority: Sections 1058, 10609.2, and 10609.20, Water Code.
References: Article X, Section 2, California Constitution; Section 3080, Civil Code; Section 51201, Government Code; Sections 102, 104, 105, 350, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1846, 1846.5, 10608.12, 10608.20, 10609.2, 10609.10, 10609.12, and 10609.27, Water Code.

Adopt new section 967:

§ 967. Indoor Residential Water Use Standard
(a) (1) Each year, a supplier shall calculate its budget for residential indoor water use (R_{indoor}), in gallons, by multiplying the applicable standard (S_{indoor}) described in Water Code section 10609.4, subdivision (a) by the supplier's service area population (P), and by the number of days in the year. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$R_{indoor} = S_{indoor} \times P \times \text{days of year}$$

(2) For any reporting year that includes more than one standard, each applicable standard shall be multiplied by the number of days for which the standard applies pursuant to Water Code section 10609.4 that occur in the reporting period.

(b)(1) An urban retail water supplier may, in calculating its urban water use objective, include budgets for variances identified in paragraph (2) for residential indoor use, if:
(A) The supplier submits supporting information meeting the criteria described in subdivision (e); and
(B) The associated water use, for any individual variance, represents 5% or more of the sum of the budgets associated with the standards described in section 966 (c)(1) through (4).

(2) Variances may be requested annually for:
(A) Significant use of evaporative coolers
(B) Significant fluctuations in seasonal population

(c) Variances available pursuant to subdivision (b) shall be calculated as follows:

(1) A variance for water use associated with evaporative coolers (V_{EC}) represents the volume of water evaporative coolers used on operating days. Operating days (N_{DAYS}) are days when the average temperature in the supplier's service area was greater than 78 degrees Fahrenheit for at least one hour. V_{EC} shall be calculated by multiplying the number of evaporative coolers in the service area (N_{EC}) by the number of operating days

(N_{DAYS}), the average daily evaporative cooler operating hours (H_O), and the average daily evaporative rate (R_{EC}). This formula is expressed mathematically follows:

$$V_{EC} = N_{EC} \times N_{DAYS} \times H_O \times R_{EC}$$

(A) The number of evaporative coolers in the service area (N_{EC}) may be estimated based on a sample meeting the criteria specified in paragraph (D).

(B) The evaporative cooler operating hours (H_O) may be a daily average based on a sample meeting the criteria specified in paragraph (D). A supplier shall use the service area average operating hours or the daily maximum operating hours, whichever is lower.
(i) The service area wide average operating hours shall equal the average of all operating hours based on the sample.
(ii) The service area daily maximum operating hours shall equal the number of hours in a day when the temperature was above 78 degrees F within the supplier's service area.

(C) The evaporative cooler evaporation rate (R_{EC}) may be a daily average based on a sample meeting the criteria specified in paragraph (D). R_{EC} shall be calculated by multiplying the average air exchange rate (in gallons per hour) of the evaporative cooler units within the supplier's service areas (CFM), in cubic feet per minute, by the average daily difference in hourly wet and dry bulb temperatures (ΔT_{Bulb}), and by a representative efficiency rate of 80%. The product shall be divided by 8700, a factor used to convert British thermal units (BTU) to gallons of water. This formula is expressed mathematically follows:

$$R_{EC} = \frac{CFM \times \Delta T_{Bulb} \times 0.8}{8700}$$

(i) The average air exchange rate of the evaporative cooler units within the supplier's service areas (CFM) and the average daily difference in hourly wet and dry bulb temperatures (ΔT_{Bulb}) shall be calculated according to the Department's Methods for Estimating Residential Cooler Water Consumption and Prevalence using Account-Level Water and Energy Consumption Data dated April 15, 2022, or an alternative method that the supplier has demonstrated to the Department and the Board to be equivalent, or superior, in quality and accuracy.

(D) For the purposes of this section, the sample must represent at least 10,000, or ten percent of residential connections, whichever is smaller.

(2) A variance for water use associated with fluctuations in seasonal population (V_{SP}) shall be calculated by multiplying the number of dwelling units associated with seasonal occupancy (N_{DU}) by the occupancy rate (R_O) and by the residential indoor use standard for the given time period (S_{indoor}). This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$V_{SP} = N_{DU} \times R_o \times S_{indoor}$$

(A) The number of dwelling units associated with seasonal occupancy (N_{DU}) shall be calculated according to the Department's Methods for Estimating Seasonal Populations

with Water and Energy Data or an alternative method that the supplier has demonstrated to the Department and Board to be equivalent, or superior, in quality and accuracy.

(B) The occupancy rate (R_O) shall be calculated by dividing the average number of seasonally occupied rooms (R_S) by the average number of rooms occupied by permanent residents (R_P) and multiplying the quotient by the average number of people per permanently occupied household (H_P) and the average number of days households are seasonally occupied (S_{DAYS}). This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$R_O = \frac{R_S}{R_P} \times H_P \times S_{DAYS}$$

(i) The average number of days households are seasonally occupied (S_{DAYS}) shall be calculated according to the Department's Methods for Estimating Seasonal Populations with Water and Energy Data dated June 22, 2022, or an alternative method that the supplier has demonstrated to the Board and the Department to be equivalent, or superior, in quality and accuracy.

(C) Notwithstanding subdivision (b)(1)(B), a supplier is eligible for the variance for water use associated with fluctuations in seasonal populations if the supplier uses detailed daily or hourly AMI data to effectively identify dwelling units with seasonal population and the associated water use represents one percent or more of the sum of the budgets associated with the standards described in section 966 (c)(1) through (4). If the supplier uses detailed daily or hourly AMI data, then the occupancy rate (R_O) shall be calculated by multiplying the water used by seasonally occupied homes (W_{SO}) by the supplier's service area population (P) and dividing the product by the water used for permanently occupied homes (W_{PO}). The quotient shall be multiplied by the average number of days households are seasonally occupied (S_{DAYS}). This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$R_O = \left(\frac{W_{SO} \times P}{W_{PO}}\right) \times S_{DAYS}$$

(i) The average number of days households are seasonally occupied (S_{DAYS}) shall be calculated according to the Department's Methods for Estimating Seasonal Populations with Water and Energy Data dated June 22, 2022, or an alternative method that the supplier has demonstrated to the Board and the Department to be equivalent, or superior, in quality and accuracy.

(d) An urban retail water supplier may request a temporary provision to respond to negative impacts to wastewater collection, treatment, and reuse systems, if the supplier shows to the satisfaction of the Board that meeting the objective pursuant to section 966 would require adhering to the applicable residential indoor standard identified in Water Code section 10609.4 and that meeting the budget for efficient residential indoor use is causing challenges within wastewater collection, treatment, and reuse systems.

(e) In order to receive approval for a variance or a temporary provision for a given reporting year, an urban retail water supplier must submit to the Board, by October 1, for review and approval by the Executive Director, or the Executive Director's designee, a request that includes the following components:
(1) Information showing how the request is warranted and protects beneficial water uses, shown by quantifying and substantiating each request; demonstrating that the water applicable to the request is water delivered by the supplier; and verifying that the approval of the request would not jeopardize the ability of a permittee within the supplier's service area to comply with existing permit requirements.
(2) If the request is denied, the volume of water associated with the variance or provision shall not be included in the objective.

Authority: Sections 1058,10609.2, and 10609.20, Water Code.
References: Article X, Section 2, California Constitution; Section 51201, Government Code; Sections 102, 104, 105, 350, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1846, 1846.5, 10608.12, 10609.2, 10609.4, and 10609.10, Water Code.

Adopt new section 968:

§ 968. Outdoor Residential Water Use Standard
(a) (1) Through June 30, 2030, the standard for efficient residential outdoor use ($S_{outdoor}$) shall be a landscape efficiency factor of 0.80.
(2) Beginning July 1, 2030, and through June 30, 2035, the standard for efficient residential outdoor use shall be a landscape efficiency factor of 0.63.
(3) Beginning July 1, 2035, the standard for efficient residential outdoor use shall be a landscape efficiency factor of 0.55.
(4) The standard for efficient residential outdoor use for residential special landscape areas shall be a landscape efficiency factor of 1.0.
(5) The standard for newly constructed residential landscapes (S_{new}) shall be the same factor as identified in section 492.4 for residential areas.

(b) (1) Each year, an urban retail water supplier shall calculate its budget for efficient residential outdoor water use ($R_{outdoor}$), in gallons, by multiplying the applicable standard ($S_{outdoor}$) described in subdivision (a) by the square footage of residential landscape area (RLA) as described in subdivision (b)(2), net reference evapotranspiration (Net ET_O), and a unit conversion factor of 0.62. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$R_{outdoor} = S_{outdoor} \times RLA \times Net\ ET_O \times 0.62$$

(2) Residential landscape area includes, for each supplier:
(A) The supplier's unique square footage of Irrigable Irrigated area provided by the Department to the Board on October 3, 2022, or any updates thereafter, minus any landscape area that the Department categorizes as residential but that the supplier categorizes as CII.
(B) Through June 30, 2027, a supplier may include in its residential landscape area up to twenty percent of the supplier's unique square footage of Irrigable Not Irrigated area

provided by the Department to the Board on October 3, 2022, if the supplier's actual urban water use for the reporting year, calculated in accordance with section 10609.22, is greater than the urban water use objective calculated pursuant to section 966 without inclusion of Irrigable Not Irrigated area.

(3) A supplier may, for each reporting year, use an alternative data source for reference evapotranspiration, effective precipitation, or its residential landscape area described in subdivision (b)(2), if it demonstrates to the Department and Board that the data is equivalent, or superior, in quality and accuracy to the data provided by the Department. Alternative data pursuant to this paragraph shall be reported pursuant to section 975.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (b)(1), if an urban retail water supplier delivers water to residential special landscape areas, the supplier may calculate its budget for efficient residential outdoor use pursuant to this paragraph. Accounting for residential special landscape areas, the supplier may calculate its residential outdoor water use budget ($R_{outdoor}$), in gallons, by subtracting the square footage of residential special landscape areas (RSLA) from the square footage of residential landscape area (RLA) as defined in subdivision (b)(2) and multiplying the result by the applicable standard ($S_{outdoor}$) described in subdivision (a); then, by adding that value to the product of the standard for residential special landscape areas (S_{RSLA}) as described in subdivision (a)(4) and the square footage of residential special landscape areas (RSLA); and lastly, by multiplying that sum by net reference evapotranspiration (Net ET_O) and a unit conversion factor of 0.62. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$R_{outdoor} = (S_{outdoor} \times (RLA - RSLA) + S_{RSLA} \times RSLA) \times Net\,ET_O \times 0.62$$

(2) In order to calculate a residential outdoor budget pursuant to this subdivision, a supplier may include residential special landscape areas only if the supplier submits supporting information meeting the criteria described in subdivision (i).

(d) (1) An urban retail water supplier may add to its residential outdoor budget calculated pursuant to (b)(1) or (c)(1) the volume of water associated with newly constructed residential landscapes. The budget for residential outdoor water use associated with newly constructed residential landscapes ($R_{outdoor,\,new}$), in gallons, is calculated by multiplying the standard (S_{new}) described in subdivision (a)(5) by the square footage of the supplier's newly added residential landscape area (RLA_{new}) as described in subdivision (d)(2), net reference evapotranspiration (Net ET_O), and a unit conversion factor of 0.62. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$R_{outdoor,\,new} = S_{new} \times RLA_{new} \times Net\,ET_O \times 0.62$$

(2) The existence of newly constructed residential landscape area shall be demonstrated by referencing annual reporting required by section 495(b)(6), provided the report has disaggregated newly constructed residential landscapes from the total landscape area reported.

(e)(1) An urban retail water supplier may annually, in calculating its urban water use objective, include budgets for variances for residential outdoor water use if:

(A) the supplier submits supporting information meeting the criteria described in subdivision (i); and
(B) the associated water use, for any individual variance identified in paragraph (2)(A) through (C), represents 5% or more of the sum of the budgets associated with the standards described in section 966 (c)(1) through (4); or
(C) the associated water use for the variance identified in paragraph (2)(D) plus the variance identified in section 969 (e)(2)(A), or the associated water use for the variance identified in paragraph (2)(E) plus the variance identified in section 969 (e)(2)(B), represents 5% or more of the sum of the budgets associated with the standards described in section 966 (c)(1) through (4).

(2) Variances may be requested annually for:
(A) populations of horses and other livestock
(B) water for dust control on horse corrals or other animal exercise arenas
(C) water for irrigating agricultural landscapes that are within residential areas but have not been classified as irrigable irrigated by the Department
(D) water used to respond to emergency events, not including drought
(E) water for landscapes irrigated with recycled water containing high levels of TDS
(F) water to supplement ponds and lakes to sustain wildlife as required by existing regulations or local ordinances

(f) Variances available pursuant to subdivision (e) shall be calculated as follows:

(1) A variance for water use associated with horses and other livestock ($V_{livestock}$), shall be calculated as the sum of water allocations for each animal type-class (T). The water allocation for an animal type-class shall be calculated by multiplying the daily water use of the animal type-class (V_T), as specified in paragraphs (A) through (D), by the number of animals (N_T), by the average number of days per year where water is provided to the animal type (D_T). This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$V_{livestock} = \sum_{T} (V_T \times N_T \times D_T)$$

(A) For sheep, llama, donkey, swine, and other medium-sized livestock between 200 and 500 pounds, the daily water use shall be the lesser of 8 gallons of water per day per animal or the amount specified in section 697.
(B) For cattle, bulls, and other livestock greater than 500 pounds, the daily water use shall be 11 gallons of water per day per animal.
(C) For horses and mules, the daily water use shall be 13 gallons of water per day per animal.
(D) For milking cows, the daily water use shall be 16 gallons of water per day per animal.

(2) A variance for water use associated with dust control on horse corrals or other animal exercise arenas (V_{corral}) shall be calculated by multiplying the square footage of corrals or other animal exercise arenas (A_{corral}) by the number of days per year the corrals or other animal exercise arenas may be watered (N_W) pursuant to paragraph (B), by 0.021 feet of water per water day, and then by 7.48 gallons per cubic foot. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$V_{corral} = A_{corral} \times N_W \times 0.021 \times 7.48$$

(A) The square footage of corrals or other animal exercise arenas in the supplier's service area (A_{corral}) shall be either (1) the value provided as a separate corral mask (areas that are clear of vegetation and surrounded by a fence, and that have soil texture that is different from soil outside the fence, in square feet) by the Department to the Board on October 3, 2022, or any updates thereafter, or (2) alternative data, if the supplier demonstrates to the Department and Board that the data are equivalent, or superior, in quality and accuracy to the data provided by the Department.

(B) The number of days per year corrals or other animal exercise arenas (N_W) may be watered shall vary based on climate zone as follows:
(i) For climate zones 1 through 5 and 7, corrals or other animal exercise arenas shall be watered no more than 2 days per week.
(ii) For climate zones 6, 8 through 10, 12, and 16, corrals or other animal exercise arenas shall be watered no more than 3 days per week.
(iii) For climate zones 11 and 13 through 15, corrals or other animal exercise arenas shall be watered no more than 4 days per week.
(vi) If a supplier's service area spans multiple climate zones, the supplier shall, for the purposes of calculating this variance, use the climate zone that covers the majority of the supplier's service area. A supplier may, upon a showing to the satisfaction of the Board, use the climate zone that covers the majority of the square footage of corrals or other animal exercise arenas within the supplier's service area.

(3) A variance for water used to irrigate residential agricultural landscapes (V_{Ag}) shall be calculated by multiplying a unit conversion factor of 0.62 by the values provided by the Department for the following parameters: the landscape efficiency factor (LEF_{Ag}) as described in paragraph (B), the square footage of residential agricultural landscapes (LA_{Ag}), and the net reference evapotranspiration for the aggregated growing seasons associated with the crops grown on residential agricultural landscapes (Net $ET_{o\,Ag}$). This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$V_{Ag} = LEF_{Ag} \times LA_{Ag} \times Net\,ET_{o\,Ag} \times 0.62$$

(A) Notwithstanding subdivision (e)(1)(B), if a supplier is using crop-specific landscape area, then the supplier may, in calculating its residential outdoor budget, include a variance for water used to irrigate residential agricultural landscapes if the associated water use for this variance represents 1% or more of the sum of the budgets associated with the standards described in section 966 (c)(1) through (4). A supplier using crop-specific landscape area shall calculate a variance for water used to irrigate residential agricultural landscapes (V_{ag}) by multiplying the square footage of the landscape area used for each crop (LA_{crop}) by each crop's unique efficiency factor (EF_{crop}) described in paragraph (C), by the net reference evapotranspiration associated with each crop's growing season (Net $ET_{o\,crop}$), and by a unit conversion factor of 0.62; and then summing the products for each crop. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$V_{Ag} = \sum_{crop} EF_{crop} \times LA_{crop} \times Net\,ET_{o\,crop} \times 0.62$$

(B) The landscape efficiency factor for residential agricultural landscapes (LEF_{ag}) shall be the lesser of:
(i) 1.0, or
(ii) The annual factor, calculated using data provided by the Department, as the average regional crop coefficient divided by the average regional irrigation efficiency. The average regional crop coefficient for the reporting year will be based on the most recent Statewide Crop Mapping dataset developed by the Department and the most recent crop coefficients identified in the Food and Agriculture Paper 24 or Paper 56 or the University of California Cooperative Extension Leaflet #21427 or Leaflet #21428. The irrigation efficiency shall be based on the Application Efficiency: Hydrologic Region 2010 values developed by the UC Davis Water Management Research Group or a comparable tool.

(C) Each crop's unique efficiency factor (EF_{crop}) shall be the lesser of:
(i) 1.0, or
(ii) Each crop's unique efficiency factor (EF_{crop}), calculated as the crop coefficient divided by efficiency of the irrigation system associated with that specific crop in the supplier's service area. The crop coefficient values shall be the most recent crop coefficients identified in the Food and Agriculture Paper 24 or Paper 56 or the University of California Cooperative Extension Leaflet #21427 or Leaflet #21428. The irrigation efficiency shall be based on the Application Efficiency: Hydrologic Region 2010 values developed by the UC Davis Water Management Research Group, or comparable tool if the supplier demonstrates to the Department that the tool is equivalent, or superior, in quality and accuracy.

(4) A variance for water used to respond to a state or local emergency declared in accordance with Government Code section 8558(b) or (c), not including a drought, shall be equal to the volume of water used to respond to the emergency event.
(A) To be eligible for this variance, a supplier shall provide documentation including, but not limited to, a copy of the emergency declaration pursuant to Government Code section 8558(b) or (c), official evacuation orders, official incident reports, a document describing or map showing impacted residential parcels, and records of the total volume of water used as part of the emergency response efforts.
(B) This variance shall not include water reported to the Board supporting a variance for unexpected adverse conditions pursuant to section 985.

(5)(A) A variance for the volume of water associated with landscapes irrigated with recycled water containing high levels of TDS (V_{HTDS}) shall be calculated by multiplying the applicable landscape efficiency factor (LEF_A) described in paragraph (i) or(ii) by the square footage of the landscape area irrigated with recycled water containing high levels of TDS (LA_{HTDS}), by net reference evapotranspiration (Net ET_O), and by a unit conversion factor of 0.62. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$V_{HTDS} = LEF_A \times LA_{HTDS} \times Net\,ET_O \times 0.62$$

(i) The landscape efficiency factor (LEF_A) for landscapes using recycled water with TDS concentrations between 900 and 1,600 milligrams per liter (mg/L) shall be calculated by multiplying 0.000371 by the difference of the TDS concentration, in mg/L, of the applied recycled water and 900. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$\text{LEF}_A = 0.000371 \times (\text{Concentration of recycled water} - 900)$$

(ii) The landscape efficiency factor (LEF_A) for landscapes using recycled water with concentrations of TDS equal to or above 1,600 mg/L shall be 0.26.

(B) Notwithstanding subdivision (e)(1)(C), a supplier may include a variance for water used to irrigate landscapes with recycled water containing high levels of TDS for which the sum of the associated water use calculated pursuant to this paragraph and section 969 (e)(2)(B) represent 1 percent or more of the sum of budgets described in section 966(c)(1) through (4), if the supplier is using detailed plant based leaching requirements. A supplier using detailed, plant based leaching requirements shall calculate a variance for water used to irrigate landscapes with recycled water containing high levels of TDS (V_{HTDS}) by subtracting one from the applicable landscape efficiency factor (LEF_B) described below and multiplying the difference by the square footage of the landscape area irrigated with recycled water containing high levels of TDS (LA_{HTDS}), net reference evapotranspiration (Net ET_O), and a unit conversion factor of 0.62. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$V_{HTDS} = (\text{LEF}_B - 1) \times LA_{HTDS} \times \text{Net } ET_O \times 0.62$$

(i) The landscape efficiency factor (LEF_B) for recycled water applied via sprinkler systems shall be calculated by dividing the plant factor (PF) described in paragraph (iii) by the product of 0.75 and the difference of one minus the plants' leaching requirement (LR) described in paragraph (iv). This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$LEF_B = \frac{PF}{0.75 \times (1 - LR)}$$

(ii) The landscape efficiency factor (LEF_B) for recycled water applied via drip irrigation systems shall be calculated by dividing the plant factor (PF) as described in paragraph (iii) by the product of 0.81 and the difference of one minus the plants' leaching requirement (LR) as described in paragraph (iv). This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$LEF_B = \frac{PF}{0.81 \times (1 - LR)}$$

(iii) The plant factor shall be that of the lowest water-using plant that is present in at least 30% of the landscaped area.

(iv) The leaching requirement (LR) shall be equal to the salinity of the recycled water (EC_{iw}) divided by the product of 5 and the difference between the plant's salinity threshold (EC_e) and the salinity of the recycled water (EC_{iw}). EC_{iw} shall be capped at 1,600 mg/L for salinity concentrations exceeding 1,600 mg/L. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$LR = \frac{ECiw}{5 \times (ECe - ECiw)}$$

(C) Suppliers delivering recycled water with high levels of TDS for landscape irrigation shall only be eligible for the variance if the following conditions are met:

(i) The recycled water is produced by a wastewater treatment plant or water recycling treatment plant permitted to produce recycled water pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22;
(ii) The facility that produces the recycled water has completed annual volumetric reporting requirements consistent with the Water Quality Control Policy for Recycled Water;
(iii) The application of the recycled water complies with all applicable waste discharge requirements;
(iv) The application of the recycled water does not violate the terms of local any salt or nutrient management plan;
(v) The application of the recycled water adheres to the Board's Anti-Degradation Policy, Board Resolution No. 68-16 or any update thereto.

(6) A supplier may include a variance for water use associated with ponds and lakes for sustaining wildlife, if the pond or lake is required to be maintained by regulation or local ordinance. A variance for water associated with ponds or lakes required to be maintained by regulation or local ordinance ($V_{wildlife}$) shall be calculated by multiplying 1.1 by the square footage of applicable ponds and lakes, by reference evapotranspiration less annual precipitation, and by a unit conversion factor of 0.62. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$V_{wildlife} = 1.1 \times \text{Ponds and Lakes Area} \times (ET_0 - \text{Annual Precipitation}) \times 0.62$$

(g)(1) An urban retail water supplier may, in calculating its annual urban water use objective, include budgets for temporary provisions for residential outdoor use if the supplier submits supporting information meeting the criteria described in subdivision (i).

(2) Temporary provisions may be requested for:
(A) water for existing pools, spas, and similar water features
(B) water for the planting of new, climate-ready trees
(C) water for the establishment of qualifying landscapes

(h) Temporary provisions available pursuant to subdivision (g) shall be calculated as follows:

(1) A temporary provision for existing pools, spas and similar water features is available beginning January 1, 2035, until January 1, 2040. This provision (Pr_{pool}) shall be calculated by multiplying the square footage of existing pools, spas, and similar water features (A_{pool}), by 0.08, by net reference evapotranspiration (Net ET_0), and by a unit conversion factor of 0.62. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$Pr_{pool} = A_{pool} \times 0.08 \times \text{Net } ET_0 \times 0.62$$

The square footage of existing pools, spas, and similar water features (A_{pool}) shall be either (A) the value provided by the Department to the Board on October 3, 2022, or any updates thereafter, or (B) alternative data, if the supplier demonstrates to the Department and Board that the data are equivalent, or superior, in quality and accuracy to the data provided by the Department.

(2) A temporary provision for the volume of water associated with planting climate-ready trees (Pr_{trees}) shall be calculated by multiplying the number of newly planted climate-ready trees (N_{trees}) by 0.85, by net reference evapotranspiration (Net ET_O), and by a unit conversion factor of 0.62. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$Pr_{trees} = N_{trees} \times 0.85 \times \text{Net } ET_O \times 0.62$$

(A) A climate-ready tree is a tree that is well-adapted to face both present and future climatic challenges such as heat, drought, extreme weather events, and pests within the supplier's service area. Each newly planted climate-ready tree is assumed to occupy 1.0 square foot.
(B) A temporary provision for the volume of water associated with planting climate-ready trees applies for three reporting periods, starting with the reporting period in which the trees were planted.

(3) A temporary provision for the volume of water associated with the establishment of qualifying landscapes (Pr_{land}) as described in paragraph (3)(A), shall be calculated by multiplying the square footage of the qualifying landscapes (LA_{land}) by 0.85, by net reference evapotranspiration (Net ET_O), and by a unit conversion factor of 0.62. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$Pr_{land} = LA_{land} \times 0.85 \times \text{Net } ET_O \times 0.62$$

(A) Qualifying landscapes are those that require temporary irrigation and are associated with low-impact development, ecological restoration, and mined-land reclamation projects.
(B) A temporary provision for water for the establishment of qualifying landscapes applies for three reporting periods, starting with the reporting period in which irrigation of the qualifying landscape begins.

(i) In order to receive approval for either a variance, a temporary provision, or the inclusion of special landscape areas for a given reporting year, an urban retail water supplier must submit to the Board, by no later than October 1, for review and approval by the Executive Director, or the Executive Director's designee, a request that includes the following:
(1) Information quantifying and substantiating each request, including showing how it protects beneficial uses of water; demonstrating that the amount of water requested was delivered by the supplier for the requested use; and verifying that the approval of the request would not jeopardize the ability of a permittee within the supplier's service area to comply with existing permit requirements; and
(2) A description of efforts to prioritize water for existing trees, including, but not limited to rebate, direct install, and educational programs focused on transitioning from turf- to tree-centric irrigation systems that promote deep and healthy root growth. Tree-centric irrigation systems include but are not limited to soaker hoses, deep drip watering stakes, drip tubing, and emitters.
(3) If the request is denied, the volume of water associated with the variance, provision, or special landscape area shall not be included in the objective.

Authority: Sections 1058 and 10609.2, Water Code.
References: Article X, Section 2, California Constitution; Section 3080, Civil Code; Sections 8558 and 51201, Government Code; Sections 102, 104, 105, 350, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1846, 1846.5, 10608.12, 10609.2, and 10609.6, Water Code.

Adopt new section 969:

§ 969. Standard for outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters or equivalent technology in connection with commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) water use.

(a) (1) Through June 30, 2028, an urban retail water supplier's budget for commercial, industrial, and institutional landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters (S_{DIM}) shall be the supplier's actual deliveries associated with landscape irrigation reported to the Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116530.
(2) Beginning July 1, 2028, and through June 30, 2030, the standard for CII landscapes with DIMs (S_{DIM}) shall be a landscape efficiency factor of 0.80.
(3) Beginning July 1, 2030, and through June 30, 2035, the standard for CII landscapes with DIMs (S_{DIM}) shall be a landscape efficiency factor of 0.63.
(4) Beginning July 1, 2035, the standard for CII landscapes with DIMs (S_{DIM}) shall be a landscape efficiency factor of 0.45.
(5) For CII landscapes with DIMs that are special landscape areas, the standard ($S_{DIM\ SLA}$) shall be a landscape efficiency factor of 1.0. The $S_{DIM\ SLA}$ shall be applied to CII landscapes with DIMs that are special landscape areas as defined in section 491 as well as CII landscapes with DIMs that are any of the following:
(A) Slopes designed and constructed with live vegetation as an integral component of stability;
(B) Ponds or lakes receiving supplemental water for purposes of sustaining wildlife, recreation, or other public benefit, excluding water reported to the Board supporting a variance for ponds and lakes for sustaining wildlife required to be maintained by regulation or local ordinance;
(C) Plant collections, botanical gardens, and arboretums;
(D) Public swimming pools and similar recreational water features; and
(E) Cemeteries built before 2015.
(6) The standard for CII landscapes with DIMs that are newly constructed landscapes shall be the same factor as identified in section 492.4 for non-residential areas.

(b) (1) Beginning July 1, 2028, an urban retail water supplier shall calculate its budget for commercial, industrial, and institutional landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters (CII_{DIM}) by multiplying the applicable standard (S_{DIM}) described in subdivision (a) by the measured total square footage of the irrigated area of CII landscapes with DIMs (DIM LA), by net reference evapotranspiration (Net ET_O), and by a unit conversion factor of 0.62. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$CII_{DIM} = S_{DIM} \times \text{DIM LA} \times \text{Net } ET_O \times 0.62$$

(2) No later than July 1, 2028, and periodically thereafter, a supplier shall quantify the measured total square footage of the irrigated area of CII landscapes with DIMs (DIM LA) and describe and substantiate how that area was quantified. Annual updates shall

include the square footage of large landscapes for which suppliers have installed DIMs in accordance with section 973.

(3) A supplier may, for each reporting year, use alternative data sources for reference evapotranspiration and effective precipitation if the supplier demonstrates to the Department and Board that the data is equivalent, or superior, in quality and accuracy to the data provided by the Department. The alternative data shall be reported pursuant to section 975.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (b)(1), if an urban retail water supplier delivers water to commercial, industrial, and institutional landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters that are special landscape areas, the supplier may calculate its budget for CII landscapes with DIMs as follows: Subtract the square footage of CII landscapes with DIMs that are special landscape areas (DIM SLA) from the total area of CII landscapes with DIMS (DIM LA). Then multiply the result by the applicable standard for CII landscapes with DIMs (S_{DIM}) described in subdivision (a). Add that value to the product of the standard for CII landscapes with DIMs that are special landscape areas ($S_{DIM\ SLA}$) described in subdivision (a)(4) and the square footage of CII landscapes with DIM that are special landscape areas (DIM SLA). Then, multiply that sum by net reference evapotranspiration (Net ET_O) and by a unit conversion factor of 0.62. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$CII_{DIM} = ((S_{DIM} \times (\text{DIM LA} - \text{DIM SLA})) + (S_{DIM\ SLA} \times \text{DIM SLA})) \times \text{Net } ET_O \times 0.62$$

(2) In order to calculate an outdoor budget for CII landscapes with DIMs pursuant to this subdivision, a supplier may include special landscape areas for CII landscapes with DIMs only if the supplier submits supporting information meeting the criteria described in section 968 (i).

(d) (1) An urban retail water supplier may add to its budget for commercial, industrial, and institutional landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters (CII_{DIM}) calculated pursuant to (b)(1) or (c)(1) the volume of water associated with CII landscapes with DIMs that are newly constructed landscapes. The budget for CII landscapes with DIMs that are newly constructed landscapes ($C_{DIM,\ new}$), in gallons, is calculated by multiplying the standard (S_{new}) described in subdivision (a)(6) by the square footage of CII landscapes with DIMs that are newly constructed landscapes (DIM LA_{new}), by net reference evapotranspiration (Net ET_O), and by a unit conversion factor of 0.62. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$CII_{DIM,new} = S_{new} \times \text{DIM } LA_{new} \times \text{Net } ET_O \times 0.62$$

(2) The existence of CII landscapes with DIMs that are newly constructed landscapes shall be demonstrated by referencing annual reporting required by section 495(b)(6), provided the report has disaggregated CII landscapes with DIMs that are newly constructed landscapes from the total landscape area reported.

(e) (1) An urban retail water supplier may annually, in calculating its urban water use objective, include budgets for variances for water use on commercial, industrial, and institutional landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters, if the supplier submits supporting information meeting the criteria described in section 968 (i), and if the

associated water use for the variance represents 5% or more of the sum of the budgets associated with the standards described in section 966 (c)(1) through (4). For purposes of meeting this 5% threshold, the associated water use for the variance identified in paragraph (2)(A) may be added to the associated water use for the variance identified in section 968 (e)(2)(D), and the associated water use for the variance identified in paragraph (2)(B) may be added to the associated water use for the variance identified in section 968 (e)(2)(E).

(2) Variances may be requested annually for:
(A) water used to respond to emergency events, not including drought
(B) water for landscapes irrigated with recycled water containing high levels of TDS
(C) water to supplement ponds and lakes to sustain wildlife as required by existing regulations or local ordinances

(f) Variances available pursuant to subdivision (e) shall be calculated as follows:

(1) A variance for water used to respond to a state or local emergency, not including a drought, shall be calculated in the manner described in section 968(f)(4).
(2) A variance for water used for landscapes irrigated with recycled water containing high levels of TDS shall be calculated in the manner described in section 968(f)(5).
(3) A variance for water used to supplement ponds and lakes to sustain wildlife as required by existing regulations or local ordinances shall be calculated in the manner described in section 968(f)(6).

(g)(1) An urban retail water supplier may annually, in calculating its urban water use objective, include budgets for temporary provisions for water use on commercial, industrial, and institutional landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters if the supplier submits supporting information meeting the criteria described in section 968 (i).

(2) Temporary provisions may be requested for:
(A) water for the planting of new, climate-ready trees
(B) water for the establishment of qualifying landscapes, as defined in section 968(h)(3)(A)

(h) Temporary provisions available pursuant to subdivision (g) shall be calculated as follows:
(1) A temporary provision for the planting of new, climate-ready trees shall be calculated in the manner described in section 968(h)(2).
(2) A temporary provision for water used for the establishment of qualifying landscapes that require temporary irrigation shall be calculated in the manner described in section 968(h)(3).

Authority: Sections 1058 and 10609.2, Water Code.
References: Article X, Section 2, California Constitution; Section 51201, Government Code; Sections 102, 104, 105, 350, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1846, 1846.5, 10608.12, 10609.2, 10609.8, and 10609.9, Water Code.

Adopt new section 970:

§ 970. Water Loss Standard
(a) Suppliers shall calculate system-specific standards for real water loss pursuant to section 982.

(b) (1) Each year, suppliers that own and operate a single system shall calculate their water loss budget ($B_{water\ loss}$) by multiplying the applicable water loss standard ($S_{water\ loss}$) calculated pursuant to section 982 by the number of days in the year, and, depending on the units associated with the standard calculated pursuant to section 982, by either the number of total service connections (C) or the length of the distribution system, in miles (M). These formulas are expressed mathematically as follows:

$$B_{water\ loss} = S_{water\ loss} \times C \times \text{days in the year}$$

OR

$$B_{water\ loss} = S_{water\ loss} \times M \times \text{days in the year}$$

(2) Suppliers that own and operate multiple systems shall calculate an aggregate annual water loss budget ($SB_{water\ loss}$) as described in paragraph (1) for each system and then by summing the estimated efficient water loss budgets associated with each system. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows, with $B_{water\ loss(1)}$ referring to the first system, $B_{water\ loss(2)}$ referring to the second system, etc.:

$$SB_{water\ loss} = \sum_{\substack{i\ in\ the\ set\ of \\ all\ the\ systems \\ of\ the\ supplier}} B_{water\ loss\ for\ system\ (i)}$$

(c) Prior to a supplier's initial compliance deadline specified in section 981, the supplier's water loss budget may, alternatively, be equal to its previous year's real water losses reported in its annual water loss audit submitted to the Department pursuant to Water Code section 10608.34 (c).

Authority: Sections 1058 and 10609.2, Water Code.
References: Article X, Section 2, California Constitution; Sections 102, 104, 105, 350, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1846, 1846.5, 10608.12, 10608.34, 10609.2, and 10609.12, Water Code.

Adopt new section 971:

§ 971. Bonus Incentive
(a) If an urban retail water supplier delivers water from a groundwater basin, reservoir, or other source that is augmented by potable reuse water, the supplier may add to its objective a bonus incentive. The bonus incentive shall be calculated pursuant to subdivision (b), in accordance with one of the following:

(1) If the potable reuse water is produced at an existing facility as defined in Water Code section 10609.20(d)(4), the bonus incentive shall not exceed 15% of the sum of the budgets described in section 966(c)(1) through (5).

(2) For all other facilities producing potable reuse water, the bonus incentive shall not exceed 10% of the sum of the budgets described in section 966(c)(1) through (5).

(b) The bonus incentive shall be calculated by multiplying the urban retail water supplier's potable reuse volume (V_{PR}) in gallons, calculated in accordance with paragraph (1) or (2) or the sum of both depending on where the potable reuse water is obtained, by the portion of total potable water production (T_{PW}) delivered to residential and landscape irrigation connections (D_{RLI}) for the reporting year. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$Bonus\ Incentive = V_{PR} \times \frac{D_{RLI}}{T_{PW}}$$

(1) A supplier shall calculate the volume of potable reuse water obtained from a groundwater source (V_{PRG}) by dividing the product of the loss factor for groundwater recharge and recovery (LF_G) and the volume of potable recycled water recharging the groundwater basin (R) by total groundwater basin extractions (V_{BP}). The quotient is then multiplied by the supplier's groundwater basin extraction (V_G). The formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$V_{PRG} = \left(\frac{LF_G \times R}{V_{BP}}\right) \times V_G$$

The loss factor for groundwater recharge and recovery (LF_G) shall be calculated according to the Department's Recommendations for Bonus Incentive Methods of Calculation and Supporting Data Requirements, dated September 22, 2022, or an alternative method that the supplier has demonstrated to the Department and Board to be equivalent, or superior, in quality and accuracy.

(2) A supplier shall calculate the volume of potable reuse water obtained from an augmented reservoir source (V_{PRS}) by dividing the product of the loss factor for evaporation and seepage (LF_S) and the volume of potable recycled water augmenting the reservoir (A) by the total volume of water produced from the augmented reservoir (V_{SWP}). The quotient is then multiplied by the volume of water the supplier derives from the augmented reservoir (V_{SW}), in acre-feet. The formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$V_{PRS} = \left(\frac{LF_S \times A}{V_{SWP}}\right) \times V_{SW}$$

Authority: Sections 1058 and 10609.20, Water Code.
References: Article X, Section 2, California Constitution; Sections 102, 104, 105, 350, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1846, 1846.5, 10608.12, 10609.2, 10609.20, and 10609.21, Water Code.

Adopt new section 972:

§ 972. Performance Measures: Commercial, Industrial and Institutional classification system

(a) Urban retail water suppliers shall annually classify commercial, industrial and institutional customers in accordance with Energy Star Portfolio Manager's broad categories.

(b) In addition to Energy Star Portfolio Manager's broad categories, suppliers shall identify every CII customer associated with:

(1) CII laundries

(2) Large landscapes

(3) Water recreation

(4) Car wash. For every CII customer that operates a car wash in addition to its primary service and for which the car wash accounts for the majority of that customer's water use, the supplier shall also identify the customer's Energy Star Portfolio Manager property type.

(c) Each supplier shall classify at least twenty percent of its CII customers by 2026, at least sixty percent by 2028, and one hundred percent by 2030. After 2030, the supplier shall maintain at least a 95% classification rate, as measured on an annual basis.

Authority: Sections 1058 and 10609.10, Water Code.

References: Article X, Section 2, California Constitution; Sections 102, 104, 105, 350, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1846, 1846.5, 10608.12, 10609.2, and 10609.10, Water Code.

Adopt new section 973:

§ 973. Threshold for converting Commercial, Industrial and Institutional landscapes with mixed meters to Dedicated Irrigation Meters-- or employing in-lieu water management technologies

(a) Each urban retail water supplier shall identify all commercial, industrial, and institutional large landscapes that have mixed-use meters and shall either install dedicated irrigation meters or employ in-lieu water technologies for these large landscapes as follows:

(1) Suppliers shall employ for large landscapes that do not have DIMs at least two of the following efficient water use technologies:

(A) Water budget-based rate structures

(B) Water budget-based management program without a rate structure

(C) Hardware improvements with enhanced performance and functions, including but not limited to metering technologies that allow suppliers to identify outdoor water use, smart irrigation controllers and pressure-regulated sprinkler spray heads

(D) Remote Sensing

(E) Landscape plant palette transformation programs, including green infrastructure such as swales or rain gardens that both reduce wet-weather runoff as well as offset irrigation needs

(F) Other efficient water use technologies, with proof of improved water use efficiency pursuant to section 975(d)(2)(E)(iv)

(2) Suppliers shall employ the following water management practices for large landscapes that do not have DIMs:

(A) Communications

(B) Irrigation systems maintenance

(C) Irrigation scheduling

(b) (1) Urban retail water suppliers shall estimate the volume of water used on commercial, industrial, and institutional landscapes with mixed-use meters (CII_{MUM}) by multiplying the area of those landscapes (LA_{LL}) by net reference evapotranspiration (Net ET_O), by a Landscape Efficiency Factor of 0.76, and by a unit conversion factor of 0.62. This formula is expressed mathematically as follows:

$$CII_{MUM} = LA_{LL} \times \text{Net } ET_O \times 0.76 \times 0.62$$

(2) For purposes of this section, the area of the landscapes (LA_{LL}) shall include only landscapes associated with CII that have mixed-use meters and shall be quantified and substantiated by the supplier using data generated by the Department.
(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), a supplier may use data that it has demonstrated to the Department and Board to be equivalent or superior in quality and accuracy.

(c) For commercial, industrial, and institutional large landscapes that have mixed-use meters, suppliers shall make annual progress in either installing dedicated irrigation meters or employing in-lieu water technologies for these large landscapes, with at least twenty percent compliance by 2026, at least sixty percent compliance by 2028, and one-hundred percent compliance by 2030. After 2030, the supplier shall ensure at least 95% of large landscapes either have a dedicated irrigation meter installed or are employing in-lieu water technologies, as assessed on an annual basis.

Authority: Sections 1058 and 10609.10, Water Code.
References: Article X, Section 2, California Constitution; Sections 102, 104, 105, 350, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1846, 1846.5, 10608.12, 10609.2, and 10609.10, Water Code.

Adopt new section 974:

§ 974. Commercial, Industrial and Institutional water use best management practices for customers that exceed a recommended size, volume of water use, or other threshold
(a) Each supplier shall identify all disclosable buildings in their service area by January 1, 2025.
(b)(1) For every customer for which the square footage of its building meets the definition of a disclosable building in section 1681 of the California Code of Regulations at title 20, a supplier shall complete the following:
(A) For each meter, the supplier shall deliver to the building owner or Owner's Agent the last four characters of the meter serial number serving the building.
(B) For each meter, the supplier shall identify, aggregate, and provide all water use data, in monthly intervals, for at least the previous calendar year, and all available data for the calendar year in which data is requested, by one of the following methods:
(i) Suppliers not using ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager's Data Exchange Services shall send the data to the building owner or Owner's Agent using the template provided by ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager.
(ii) Suppliers using ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager's Data Exchange Services shall provide the data by direct upload to the building owner's or Owner's Agent's ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager account, or, at the building owner's or Owner's Agent's request,

send the data to the building owner or Owner's Agent using the template provided by ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager.
(2) Suppliers shall make annual progress in providing the information in paragraph (1) to the owners or Owner's Agents of disclosable buildings and shall provide the information for at least twenty percent of disclosable buildings by 2026, at least sixty percent by 2028, and one hundred percent by 2030.

(c) For those customers at or above the 80th percentile for water use in each of the classification categories described in section 972, excluding process water, each supplier shall, by January 1, 2025, design and implement a conservation program that includes at least one of the best management practices from each of paragraphs (1) through (5):

(1) Outreach, Technical Assistance, and Education best management practices.
(A) Direct contacts via site visits or phone calls
(B) Informative or educational bill inserts
(C) Conducting workshop or developing training videos
(D) Webpage portals to access information, tools, and rebates
(E) Cost-effectiveness analysis tools
(F) Commercials or advertisements
(G) Grass roots marketing
(H) Community based social marketing
(I) Other CII-best management practices derived from additional innovation and technology advancement that can be taken by suppliers, subject to Board approval

(2) Incentive best management practices.
(A) Rebates and cost-sharing for replacing inefficient fixtures, equipment, irrigation systems or landscapes with water efficient ones
(B) Certification or branding programs that recognize customers as water efficient
(C) Value-added programs that offer additional benefits
(D) Other CII-best management practices derived from additional innovation and technology advancement that can be taken by suppliers, subject to Board approval

(3) Landscape best management practices.
(A) Landscape and irrigation management practices to promote improved water use efficiency
(B) Irrigation system inspection and maintenance
(C) Irrigation scheduling training
(D) New development landscape inspection, workshops, and training
(E) Other CII-best management practices derived from additional innovation and technology advancement that can be taken by suppliers, subject to Board approval
(F) Programs to remove turf and replace it with climate-ready vegetation
(G) Programs to decrease urban heat and reduce turf water use by planting trees
(H) Programs to install green infrastructure such as swales or rain gardens that both reduce wet-weather runoff as well as offset irrigation needs.

(4) Collaboration and coordination best management practices.
(A) Coordination with "green" building certification or recognition programs to promote water use efficiency

(B) Coordination with land use authorities to check new landscapes design and implementation
(C) Collaboration with non-governmental organizations on outreach and education
(D) Collaboration with municipal arborists and tree planting organizations to expand and maintain urban forests.
(E) Collaboration with stormwater agencies to install green infrastructure such as swales or rain gardens that both reduce wet-weather runoff as well as offset irrigation needs.
(F) Other CII-best management practices derived from additional innovation and technology advancement that can be taken by suppliers, subject to Board approval

(5) Operational best management practices.
(A) Infrastructure changes (for example, smart meter replacement programs)
(B) Billing or data collection procedures (for example, data tracking, analysis, and reporting improvements)
(C) Other operational best management practices to facilitate CII- best management practices program implementation and evaluation
(D) Other CII-best management practices derived from additional innovation and technology advancement that can be taken by suppliers, subject to Board approval

(d) For those commercial, industrial, and institutional customers that are at or above the 97.5th percentile for water use, excluding process water, each supplier shall, by January 1, 2025, design and implement a conservation program that includes at least two of the best management practices from each of paragraphs (1) through (5) in subdivision (c).

(e) (1) Each urban retail water supplier shall ban the irrigation of non-functional turf with potable water on all commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) landscapes in its service area by July 1, 2025.
(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a supplier is not required to ban the irrigation of non-functional turf on CII landscapes in its service area that is necessary to ensure the health of trees and other perennial non-turf plantings or that is necessary to address an immediate health and safety need.
(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a supplier may approve a request for continued irrigation of non-functional turf where the user certifies that the turf is a low water use plant with a plant factor of 0.3 or less, and demonstrates the actual use is less than 40% of reference evapotranspiration.
(4) For purposes of this subdivision, CII landscapes include homeowners' associations, common interest developments, community service organizations, and other similar entities but do not include the residences of these entities' members or separate interests, as defined in section 4185 of the Civil Code.

(f) Suppliers shall make annual progress in meeting the requirements of subdivisions (c) and (d), with compliance of at least twenty percent by 2026, at least sixty percent by 2028, and one hundred percent by 2030. After 2030, the supplier shall ensure at least 95% compliance, as assessed on an annual basis.

Authority: Sections 1058 and 10609.10, Water Code.
References: Article X, Section 2, California Constitution; Section 4185, Civil Code; Sections 102, 104, 105, 350, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1846, 1846.5, 10608.12, 10609.2, and 10609.10, Water Code.

Adopt new section 975:

§ 975. Reporting

(a) Each urban retail water supplier shall submit to the Board, no later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter, the report required by Water Code section 10609.24. The report shall reflect the conditions of the previous state fiscal year.

(b) No later than January 1, 2025, and by January 1 every year thereafter, each urban retail water supplier shall submit to the Board, on a form provided by the Board, the supplier's urban water use objective calculated pursuant to section 966 along with relevant and supporting data. Relevant and supporting data include:

(1) For the residential indoor water use budget described in section 967, the following parameters:

(A)The volume of water associated with the residential indoor budget (R_{indoor}) calculated pursuant to section 967.

(B) Service area population. The service area population shall be the annual value reported to the Board pursuant to Health and Safety code section 116530.

(C) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a budget associated with the evaporative cooler variance pursuant to section 967(b)(2), the following information:

(i) The volume of water associated with the variance (V_{EC}) calculated pursuant to section 967(c)(1)

(ii) The number of evaporative coolers in the service area (N_{EC})

(iii) The average daily operating hours (H_O)

(iv) The average daily evaporative rate (R_{EC})

(v) The number of operating days as described in section 967(c)(1)

(vi) Documentation verifying adherence to the method described in section 967(c)(1)(C)

(vii) Information about the sampling procedure used to estimate the parameters described in section 967(c)(1), including the number of households sampled and the total number of residential connections, as reported to the Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116530.

(D) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a budget associated with the seasonal population variance pursuant to section 967(b)(2), the following information:

(i) The volume of water associated with the variance (V_{SP}) calculated pursuant to section 967(c)(2)

(ii) The number of dwelling units associated with seasonal occupancy (N_{DU})

(iii) The occupancy rate (R_O)

(iv) Documentation verifying adherence to the method described in section 967(c)(2)(B) or (C).

(2) For the residential outdoor water use budget described in section 968:

(A) The volume of water associated with the residential outdoor budget ($R_{outdoor}$) calculated pursuant to section 968.

(B) Annual reference evapotranspiration and effective precipitation data provided by the Department, or alternative reference evapotranspiration or effective precipitation data meeting the criteria specified in section 968(b)(3).
(C) Residential landscape area data provided by the Department, or alternative residential landscape area data meeting the criteria specified in section 968(b)(3).
(D) Any residential special landscape area measured by the supplier and meeting the criteria specified in section 968 (i). For residential special landscape areas irrigated with recycled water, the supplier shall additionally indicate:
(i) The volume of recycled water applied by source
(ii) Each source of recycled water, identified with the GeoTracker Global Identification Number used for Annual Volumetric Reporting.
(E) Any residential landscape area associated with new construction and meeting the criteria specified section 968 (d)(2).

(F) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a budget associated with the variance for horses and other livestock water use pursuant to section 968(e)(2):
(i) The volume of water associated with the variance ($V_{livestock}$) calculated pursuant to section 968(f)(1)
(ii) The number of animals according to each animal type-class
(iii) The average number of days per year that water is provided to each animal type.

(G) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a budget associated with the variance for water associated with dust control on horse corrals or other animal exercise arenas pursuant to section 968(e)(2):
(i) The volume of water associated with the variance (V_{corral}) calculated pursuant to section 968(f)(2)
(ii) The square footage of corrals or other animal exercise arenas provided by the Department, or alternative data as specified in section 968(f)(2)(A).

(H) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a budget associated with the variance to irrigate residential agricultural landscapes pursuant to section 968(e)(2), the volume of water associated with the variance (V_{ag}) calculated pursuant to section 968(f)(3) as well as the following information provided by the Department:
(i) The square footage of residential agricultural landscapes
(ii) Reference evapotranspiration and effective precipitation data for the aggregated growing seasons associated with the crops grown on residential agricultural landscapes
(iii) The average regional crop coefficient
(iv) The average regional irrigation efficiency.

(I) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a budget associated with the variance to irrigate residential agricultural landscapes pursuant to section 968(e)(2) and if the variance is calculated using crop-specific landscape area:
(i) The volume of water associated with the variance (V_{ag}) calculated pursuant to section 968(f)(3)(A)
(ii) The landscape area associated with each crop, as estimated by the supplier

(iii) The reference evapotranspiration and effective precipitation data associated with each crop's growing season
(iv) The unique efficiency factor for each crop, calculated according to section 968(f)(3)(C).

(J) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a budget associated with the variance for water used to respond to state or local emergency events pursuant to section 968(e)(2):
(i) The volume of water associated with the variance
(ii) The required documentation described in section 968(f)(4).

(K) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a budget associated with the variance to irrigate landscapes with recycled water containing high levels of TDS pursuant to section 968(e)(2) and relied on the calculation method described in 968(f)(5)(A):
(i) The volume of water associated with the variance (V_{HTDS}) calculated pursuant to section 968(f)(5)(A)
(ii) The square footage of the special landscape area irrigated with recycled water containing high levels of TDS
(iii) The concentration of TDS, in mg/L
(iv) The GeoTracker Global Identification Number used for Annual Volumetric Reporting by the treatment plant responsible for producing the recycled water used
(v) The waste discharge identification number (WDID) for the Waste Discharge Requirements associated with the land application of treated recycled water with high levels of TDS
(vi) The permitted concentration of TDS, in mg/L
(vii) The permitted volume of applied recycled water, in gallons
(viii) An electronic copy of the associated salt and nutrient management plan, if applicable.

(L) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a budget associated with the variance to irrigate landscapes with recycled water containing high levels of TDS pursuant to section 968(e)(2) and relied on the calculation method described in 968(f)(5)(B):
(i) The volume of water associated with the variance (V_{HTDS}) calculated pursuant to section 968(f)(5)(B);
(ii) The square footage of the landscape area irrigated with recycled water containing high levels of TDS;
(iii) The plant factor;
(iv) The leaching requirement;
(v) The salinity of the recycled water;
(vi) The plant threshold salinity;
(vii) The GeoTracker Global Identification Number used for Annual Volumetric Reporting by the treatment plant that produces the recycled water used;
(viii) The permit identification number for the Waste Discharge Requirements associated with the land application of treated recycled water with high levels of TDS;
(ix) An electronic copy of the associated salt and nutrient management plan, if applicable.

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(M) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective the budget associated with the variance for water used to sustain wildlife in ponds and lakes pursuant to 968(e)(2):
(i) the volume of water associated with the variance ($V_{wildlife}$), calculated pursuant to section 968(f)(6).
(ii) the area of ponds and lakes, in square feet.

(N) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a budget associated with the temporary provision for maintaining existing pools, spas, and other water features provision pursuant to section 968(g)(2):
(i) The volume of water (Pr_{pool}) calculated pursuant to section 968(h)(1)
(ii) The square footage of existing pools provided by the Department, or alternative data as specified in section 968(h)(1)(A).

(O) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a budget associated with the temporary provision for new, climate-ready trees pursuant to section 968(g)(2):
(i) The volume of water associated with the provision (Pr_{trees}), calculated pursuant to section 968(h)(2)
(ii) The number of newly planted trees.

(P) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a temporary provision associated with establishing qualifying landscapes pursuant to section 968(g)(2):
(i) The volume of water associated with the temporary provision (Pr_{land}), calculated pursuant to section 968(h)(3)
(ii) The square footage of qualifying landscapes receiving temporary irrigation.

(3) For the budget for commercial, industrial, and institutional landscapes with Dedicated Irrigation Meters described in section 969:
(A) The volume of water for CII landscapes with DIMs (CII_{DIM}) calculated pursuant to section 969.
(B) Annual reference evapotranspiration and effective precipitation data provided by the Department, or alternative reference evapotranspiration or effective precipitation data meeting the criteria specified in section 968(b)(3).
(C) The area of CII landscapes with DIMs measured by the supplier and meeting the criteria specified in section 969(b)(1).
(D) Any special landscape area measured by the supplier and meeting the criteria specified in section 969(a)(5). For CII landscapes with DIMs irrigated with recycled water, the supplier shall indicate:
(i) The volume of recycled water applied by source
(ii) Each source of recycled water, identified with the GeoTracker Global Identification Number used for Annual Volumetric Reporting.
(E) Any CII landscape area with DIMs associated with new construction and meeting the criteria specified section 969(d)(2).
(F) Any landscape area associated with a DIM that the Department classified as residential and included in the residential landscape area defined in section 968(b)(2), but that the supplier classifies as CII and has therefore subtracted from residential landscape area.

(G) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a budget for the variance for water used to respond to state or local emergency events pursuant to section 969(f)(1), the volume of water associated with the variance and the required documentation described in section 968(f)(4).

(H) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a budget for the variance to irrigate landscapes with recycled water containing high levels of TDS pursuant to section 969(f)(2) and has calculated a budget pursuant to section 968(f)(5)(A):
(i) The volume of water associated with the variance (V_{HTDS}) calculated pursuant to section 968(f)(5)(A)
(ii) The square footage of the landscape area irrigated with recycled water containing high levels of TDS
(iii) The concentration of TDS, in mg/L.

(I) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a budget for the variance to irrigate landscapes with recycled water containing high levels of TDS pursuant to section 969(f)(2) and has calculated a budget pursuant to section 968(f)(5)(B),
(i) The volume of water associated with the variance (V_{HTDS}) calculated pursuant to section 968(f)(5)(B),
(ii) The square footage of the landscape area irrigated with recycled water containing high levels of TDS,
(iii) The plant factor,
(iv) The leaching requirement,
(v) The salinity of the recycled water,
(vi) The plant threshold salinity.

(J) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a budget associated with the variance for water used to sustain wildlife in ponds and lakes pursuant to section 969(f)(3):
(i) The volume of water associated with the variance ($V_{wildlife}$), calculated pursuant to section 968(f)(6)
(ii) The area of ponds and lakes, in square feet.

(K) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a budget associated with provision to plant new, climate-ready trees pursuant to section 969(g)(2):
(i) The volume of water associated with the temporary provision (Pr_{trees}), calculated pursuant to section 968(h)(2)
(ii) The number of newly planted trees.

(L) If the supplier has requested and received approval to include in its objective a budget associated with the provision for qualifying landscapes pursuant to section 969(g)(2):
(i) The volume of water associated with the temporary provision (Pr_{land}) calculated pursuant to section 968(h)(3)
(ii) The square footage of qualifying landscapes receiving temporary irrigation.

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(4) For the budget for real water losses described in section 970:
(A) The volume of water in gallons per year associated with the real water loss budget ($B_{water\ loss}$) calculated pursuant to section 970.
(B) For systems with water loss standards expressed in units of gallons per connection per day, the supplier shall report the number of service connections for each system it owns and operates, as reported to the Department pursuant to Water Code section 10608.34.
(C) For systems with water loss standards expressed in units of gallons per miles per day, the supplier shall report the length of mains for each system it owns and operates, as reported to the Department pursuant to Water Code section 10608.34.

(5) For the bonus incentive described in section 971, the following parameters:
(A) The volume of the bonus incentive calculated pursuant to section 971(b) and subject to the limitations described in section 971(a).
(B) Annual total potable water deliveries (T_{PW}) reported to the Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116530.
(C) Annual potable water deliveries to single-family residential, multi-family residential, and landscape irrigation (D_{RLI}) reported to the Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116530.
(D) Volume of potable reuse water obtained from a groundwater source (V_{PRG}) for the reporting year, calculated pursuant to section 971(b)(1).
(E) The annual loss factor for recharge and recovery (LF_G). The supplier shall document that the loss factor was calculated and provided by the appropriate groundwater basin management authority in accordance with section 971(b)(1)(A).
(F) The total volume of potable recycled water recharged into the basin. The total volume of potable recycled water recharged into the basin shall be an annual average, calculated using the values provided to the Board through the Volumetric Annual Report, for the preceding five years, for each treatment plant producing recycled water used to recharge the basin. It shall be confirmed by the appropriate groundwater basin authority.
(G) The GeoTracker Global Identification Number used for Annual Volumetric Reporting by each treatment plant producing recycled water used to recharge the basin.
(H) The total volume of water extracted from the augmented groundwater basin (V_{BP}), to be obtained from the appropriate groundwater basin authority.
(I) The volume of water the supplier produces from the augmented basin (V_G) and the Primary Station Codes associated with the supplier's wells drawing from that basin, as reported to the Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116530.
(J) The volume of potable reuse water obtained from an augmented surface water reservoir source (V_{PRS}) for the reporting year, calculated pursuant to section 971(b)(2).
(K) The annual loss factor for evaporation and seepage (LF_S). The supplier shall document that the loss factor was calculated and provided by the owner or operator of the augmented surface water reservoir.
(L) The total volume of potable recycled water used to augment the reservoir. The total volume of recycled water used to augment the reservoir shall be an annual average, calculated using the values provided to the Board through the Volumetric Annual Report, for the preceding five years, for each treatment plant producing recycled water used to augment the reservoir. It shall be confirmed by the appropriate surface water authority.

(M) The GeoTracker Identification Number used for Annual Volumetric Reporting by each treatment plant producing recycled water used to augment the surface water reservoir.
(N) The total volume of water obtained from the augmented reservoir (V_{SWP}), to be obtained from the owner or operator of the augmented surface water reservoir.
(O) The volume of water the supplier produces from the augmented reservoir (V_{SW}) and the Primary Station Codes associated with the intakes drawing from that reservoir, as reported to the Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116530.

(6) If a supplier meets the criteria described in section 966(i)(1), the following:
(A) Average median household income of the service area, based on the most recent data from the United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey or an alternative source that the supplier has demonstrated to the Board to be equivalent, or superior, in quality and accuracy.
(B) The estimated volume of annual residential water deliveries associated with outdoor water use.

(7) If a supplier meets the criteria described in section 966(i)(2), the following:
(A) Estimated volume of annual residential water deliveries associated with outdoor water use.
(B) Verified compliance with the G480 Water Conservation and Efficiency Program Operation and Management Standard.
(C) Verified compliance with the Tree City USA standard.
(D) Climate-ready landscape program elements, including the following:
(i) The name of the rating system used
(ii) The names of the local and regional partnerships
(iii) The amount of annual funding dedicated to the program and the percentage dedicated to low-income households and disadvantaged communities within the service area
(iv) The annual percentage of turf area converted
(v) The annual estimated volume of water saved.
(E) The number of full-time staff dedicated to climate-ready landscape program.

(c) No later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter, each urban retail water supplier shall submit to the Department and the Board, on a form provided by the Board, the actual urban water use for the previous state fiscal year, calculated in accordance with section 10609.22 along with relevant supporting data for:
(1) Demands relevant to the objective, including:
(A) (i) Annual deliveries to "Single-Family Residential" connections, as reported to the Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116530
(ii) Annual deliveries to "Multi-Family Residential" connections, as reported to the Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116530
(iii) The volume of annual deliveries to residential customers that are at or above the 90th percentile for residential water use across the supplier's service area.
(iv) Deliveries to residential landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters, where the supplier classifies those landscapes as residential, and the Department included those landscapes in the supplier's residential landscape area described in section 968(b)(2)

(v) Deliveries to landscapes the supplier categorizes as residential landscapes but were not included in the supplier's residential landscape area described in section 968(b)(2). The supplier shall report these deliveries separate from paragraph (A)(i) until residential landscape area is updated to include these landscapes pursuant to section 968(b)(2) or (b)(3).
(B) Aggregate annual deliveries to "Landscape Irrigation" connections, as reported to the Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116530. This shall be limited to:
(i) Deliveries to commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters.
(ii) Deliveries to CII landscapes with DIMs that are associated with landscape area the Department included in the supplier's residential landscape area described in section 968(b)(2) but that the supplier categorizes as CII. If this condition is met, the supplier shall correspondingly adjust its residential landscape area pursuant to section 968(b)(2) or (b)(3).
(C) Aggregated real water losses, as reported in the water audits submitted to the Department pursuant to section 10608.34.

(2) Excluded demands, including:
(A) Aggregate annual water deliveries to "Commercial and Institutional" connections, as reported to the Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116530. This includes deliveries to landscapes the supplier categorizes as commercial or institutional and that are served by mixed-used meters. If the Department included such landscapes in a supplier's residential landscape area described in section 968(b)(2), then the supplier shall correspondingly adjust its residential landscape area pursuant to section 968(b)(2) or (b)(3).
(B) Aggregate annual water deliveries to "Industrial" connections, as reported to the Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116530. The supplier shall additionally estimate the percentage of aggregate annual water deliveries to "Industrial" connections that is process water, as defined by Water Code section 10608.12(p).
(C) Aggregate annual water deliveries to "Other" connections, as reported to the Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116530.
(D) Aggregated apparent water losses, as reported in the water audits submitted to the Department pursuant to section 10608.34.

(d) No later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter, each urban retail water supplier shall submit to the Department and the Board, for the previous state fiscal year, on a form provided by the Board, the following:
(1) Relevant and supporting data pursuant to section 972 including:
(A) The total number of commercial, industrial, and institutional customers served.
(B) The total number of CII customers classified pursuant to section 972.
(C) The number of CII customers falling into each of the classification categories specified in section 972 (a) and (b).

(2) For CII customers exceeding the threshold specified in section 973(a), the following:
(A) The number of customers with large landscapes.
(B) The aggregate volume of water estimated to be used by large landscapes.
(C) The aggregate square footage associated with large landscapes.

(D) The number of customers with large landscapes for which the supplier has converted a mixed-used meter to a dedicated irrigation meter.
(E) For large landscapes that supplier has employed in-lieu technologies as specified in section 973(a)(1) and (2):
(i) The number of large landscapes subject to section 973(a)(1) and (2)
(ii) The in-lieu technologies that have been employed
(iii) The estimated water savings
(iv) If the supplier has employed an efficient water use technology other than those listed in section 973(a)(1), a narrative description of the technology as well as estimated water savings.

(3) Relevant and supporting data pursuant to section 974, including:
(A) The number of customers that exceed the threshold defined in section 974(a)(2).
(B) The number of customers for which the supplier has provided the information required pursuant to section 974(a)(2).
(C) For each of the classification categories specified in section 972 (a) and (b), the number of customers exceeding the threshold defined in section 974 (b), as well as the following:
(i) The practices implemented pursuant to section 974(b)
(ii) The implementation status of those practices
(iii) The estimated water saved as a result of those practices
(D) The number of customers that exceed the threshold defined in sections 974 (c) as well as the following:
(i) The practices implemented pursuant to section 974(b)
(ii) The implementation status of those practices
(iii) The estimated water saved as a result of those practices.

Authority: Sections 1058 and 10609.28, Water Code.
References: Article X, Section 2, California Constitution; Section 116530, Health and Safety Code; Sections 102, 104, 105, 350, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1846, 1846.5, 10608.12, 10608.34, 10609.2, 10609.10, 10609.22, 10609.24, and 10728, Water Code.

Adopt new section 978:

§ 978. Urban Water Use Objectives – Enforcement

(a) The failure to provide the information requested under this article within the time provided in the order, or as specified under this article, is a violation subject to civil liability pursuant to Water Code section 1846 or 1846.5.

(b) A decision or order issued under this article or under Water Code section 10609.24, subdivision (c), section 10609.26, subdivisions (a) or (c), or section 10609.28 is subject to reconsideration under article 2 (commencing with section 1122) of chapter 4 of part 1 of division 2 of the Water Code.

(c) Orders issued under this article are effective upon issuance.

Authority: Sections 1058, Water Code.

References: Article X, Section 2, California Constitution; Sections 102, 104, 105, 350, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1846, 1846.5, 10609.24, 10609.26, 10609.27, 10609.28, 10617, and 10632, Water Code.

Title 23. Waters
Division 3. State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards
Chapter 3.5. Urban Water Use Efficiency and Conservation
~~Article 1~~Article 2. Water Loss Performance Standards for Urban Retail Water Suppliers
...

~~Article 2~~Article 3. Reporting
...

~~Article 3~~ Article 4. Prevention of Drought Wasteful Water Uses
...

Executive Committee
Agenda Item: 3

Date: September 13, 2023

Subject: Letter from Teamsters Local 150

Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should engage staff in discussion regarding the letter from Teamsters Local 150, the District's preliminary response to the letter, and the need for additional response. The Committee should forward an item onto the September 25th Board agenda.

Current Background and Justification:

The letter from Teamsters was received on 8-31-2023. One of the requests in the letter was copies of District policies requirement Board Member compliance with the Ralph M. Brown Act. Staff has provided such response, which is included as a document associated with this item.

Additional requests in the letter include a request for prompt notification if/when specified conditions occur. The Board needs to consider a response to this additional request.

Conclusion:

I recommend the Executive Committee engage staff in discussions regarding the letter from Teamsters and the District's response(s).

DALE WENTZ
Secretary-Treasurer

TEAMSTERS LOCAL UNION NO. 150

7120 East Parkway – Sacramento, California 95823
TELEPHONE (916) 392-7070 | FAX 392-7675 | EMAIL teamsters@teamsters150.org

August 31, 2023

Timothy R. Shaw
Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
730 L Street
Rio Linda, CA 95673

Dear Tim,

Teamsters 150 is aware of a social media posting by Director Mary Harris on a private Facebook group page. The post is derogatory toward most unit employees and conveys the opposite of objective good faith bargaining.

Accordingly, Teamsters hereby requests emailed copies of all District policies regarding board member obligations to comply with the Brown Act including social media practices in violation of the Brown Act.

Additionally, Teamsters hereby requests prompt notification if and/or when the District appoints Director Mary Harris to any role entailing unit employee performance reviews, disciplinary actions, and negotiations.

Please contact me should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Marty Crandall

Marty Crandall
Business Representative

RLECWD Policy Manual Excerpts Regarding Ralph M. Brown Act Compliance

Policies 2.01.080, 2.01.085 & 3.21.140

2.01.080 Ralph M. Brown Act.
The Board as a whole and each Director shall comply with the Ralph M. Brown Act.

2.01.085 Code of Ethics.
The Board of Directors is committed to providing excellence in legislative leadership that results in the provision of the highest quality of services to its constituents. The following rules should be observed in order to assist in the governance of the behavior between and among members of the Board of Directors.

1. Directors shall thoroughly prepare themselves to discuss agenda items. Information may be requested pursuant to Section 2.01.090 or exchanged between Directors before meetings in a manner consistent with the Ralph M. Brown Act.

3.21.140 Loss Control Considerations for Members of the Board of Directors.
Elected officials, like employees, may incur liability for the District and may be held liable for what they both say and do, either individually or collectively. There may be either case law or statutory responsibility for certain behaviors on the part of elected officials. The following is a description of the most common legal areas of concern:

1. There are a number of conflict-of-interest prohibitions outlined in State statutes. Whether legally mandated or not, Directors should not vote on a matter where the Director's financial interest is especially affected.
2. During the pendency of any quasi-judicial proceeding, no member of the Board should engage in ex-parte (outside the hearing) communications with proponents or opponents about a matter in the proceeding.
3. Board members have a legal obligation to become familiar with the Ralph M. Brown Act and to not participate in meetings in violation thereof.
4. There are a number of risk reduction checklists that governing body members should use when considering legislative actions. Legislators, administrators and legal counsel who draft ordinances and other proposed legislative actions should review the proposed ordinance, etc. against the appropriate checklists.

Assignments - Overdue

Type: Assignments - Overdue
Run Date: 9/7/2023
Shares: Not Shared
Filters: Days Overdue Less than 5000
Users 5 selected
Type All Assignments
User Status Active, Offline

First Name	Last Name	Last Login	Assignment Name	Days Overdu	Course Status
Director	1		Anti-Harassment Training for Supervisors and Managers - Californ	229 day(s)	
Director	1		CA Local Agency Ethics (AB1234)	229 day(s)	
Director	2	10/6/2019	Anti-Harassment Training for Supervisors and Managers - Californ	555 day(s)	
Director	2	10/6/2019	CA Local Agency Ethics (AB1234)	555 day(s)	
Director	3	8/22/2022	CA Local Agency Ethics (AB1234)	3076 day(s)	started
Director	4	5/19/2023	CA Local Agency Ethics (AB1234)	229 day(s)	started

Ethics Training

Cities, counties, and special districts in California are required by law, enacted by Assembly Bill 1234 (2005–2006 Reg. Session), to provide ethics training to their local officials.

California Gov. Code § 53235.1(a) to (c) mandates ethics training for local government officials within 1 year of their first date of service with the local agency and *at least 2 hours* of ethics training every 2 years thereafter.

This course provides a brief overview of the topics that must be covered under the law, including:

- Laws relating to personal financial gain by public servants, including but not limited to, laws prohibiting bribery and conflict-of-interest laws.
- Law relating to claiming perquisites ("perks") of office, including but not limited to, gift and travel restriction, prohibitions against the use of public resources for personal or political purposes, prohibitions against gifts of public funds, mass mailing restriction, and prohibitions against acceptance of free or discounted transportation by transportation companies.
- Government transparency, including but not limited to, economic interest disclosure requirements and open government laws.
- Law relating to fair government processes, including common law bias prohibitions, due process requirements, incompatible offices, competitive bidding requirements for public contracts, and disqualification from participating in decisions affecting family members.
- Specific laws covered are the Political Reform Act, the Brown Act, the Public Records Act, and several other laws which govern the behaviors and practices of public servants.

Executive Committee
Agenda Item: 4

Date: September 13, 2023

Subject: Rosenberg's Rules of Order

Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should engage staff in discussion on adopting Rosenberg's Rules of Order, then provide direction to staff.

Current Background and Justification:

This item was intended for discussion at the Auguste 9th Executive Committee. However, due to an inadvertent administrating error, the item was left off the hard copy version of the agenda. Although it was included in the version of the agenda posted to the District's Facebook page and website, discussion was postponed.

Current District policy stipulates compliance with Robert's Rules of Order. However, such compliance is virtually imperceivable. One reason for non-compliance could be that Roberts Rules are voluminous, outdated and complex. The original Roberts Rules of Order is over 700-Pages. Rosenberg's Rules of Order is only 10-Pages.

Adopting a standardized set of rules to maintain orderly meetings, a set of rules that can more readily be adhered to, is worth consideration given the trend of chaotic, non-productive District meetings over the past several months.

Conclusion:

I recommend the Executive Committee review the documents associated with this item, engage staff in discussion, them provide direction to staff.

Roberts vs Rosenberg rules of order

December 2, 2021

by Dan Blackburn

Hermosa Beach city council members will consider changing the rules by which their public meetings are governed.

The proposal to change the current parliamentary structure, which emerged from a recent council retreat, would scrub Robert's Rules of Order, a guiding publication that has laid out procedural rules for the last 146 years. It outlines how tax-supported and non-profit governing agencies conduct meetings and interface with members of the public.

A much more concise structure, Rosenberg's Rules of Order, is rapidly gaining favor among California entities, and is the version being eyed by the Hermosa Beach council.

The original Robert's is 716 pages long, and delves with excruciating detail into the intricacies, niceties, and necessities of running a meeting. A revised version of 179 pages was published in 1989.

By contrast, Rosenberg's version is only 10 pages in its entirety, which may help explain its growing popularity with elected officials.

Rosenberg's Rules of Order

REVISED 2011

Simple Rules of Parliamentary Procedure for the 21st Century

By Judge Dave Rosenberg

LEAGUE® OF CALIFORNIA CITIES

MISSION AND CORE BELIEFS

To expand and protect local control for cities through education and advocacy to enhance the quality of life for all Californians.

VISION

To be recognized and respected as the leading advocate for the common interests of California's cities.

About the League of California Cities

Established in 1898, the League of California Cities is a member organization that represents California's incorporated cities. The League strives to protect the local authority and automony of city government and help California's cities effectively serve their residents. In addition to advocating on cities' behalf at the state capitol, the League provides its members with professional development programs and information resources, conducts education conferences and research, and publishes Western City magazine.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dave Rosenberg is a Superior Court Judge in Yolo County. He has served as presiding judge of his court, and as presiding judge of the Superior Court Appellate Division. He also has served as chair of the Trial Court Presiding Judges Advisory Committee (the committee composed of all 58 California presiding judges) and as an advisory member of the California Judicial Council. Prior to his appointment to the bench, Rosenberg was member of the Yolo County Board of Supervisors, where he served two terms as chair. Rosenberg also served on the Davis City Council, including two terms as mayor. He has served on the senior staff of two governors, and worked for 19 years in private law practice. Rosenberg has served as a member and chair of numerous state, regional and local boards. Rosenberg chaired the California State Lottery Commission, the California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board, the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District, the Yolo County Economic Development Commission, and the Yolo County Criminal Justice Cabinet. For many years, he has taught classes on parliamentary procedure and has served as parliamentarian for large and small bodies.

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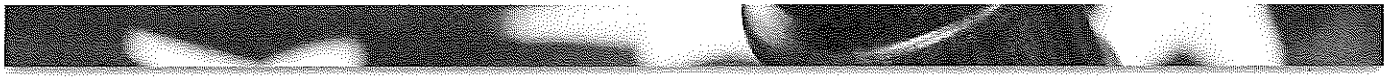


Introduction

The rules of procedure at meetings should be simple enough for most people to understand. Unfortunately, that has not always been the case. Virtually all clubs, associations, boards, councils and bodies follow a set of rules — *Robert's Rules of Order* — which are embodied in a small, but complex, book. Virtually no one I know has actually read this book cover to cover. Worse yet, the book was written for another time and for another purpose. If one is chairing or running a parliament, then *Robert's Rules of Order* is a dandy and quite useful handbook for procedure in that complex setting. On the other hand, if one is running a meeting of say, a five-member body with a few members of the public in attendance, a simplified version of the rules of parliamentary procedure is in order.

Hence, the birth of *Rosenberg's Rules of Order*.

What follows is my version of the rules of parliamentary procedure, based on my decades of experience chairing meetings in state and local government. These rules have been simplified for the smaller bodies we chair or in which we participate, slimmed down for the 21st Century, yet retaining the basic tenets of order to which we have grown accustomed. Interestingly enough, *Rosenberg's Rules* has found a welcoming audience. Hundreds of cities, counties, special districts, committees, boards, commissions, neighborhood associations and private corporations and companies have adopted *Rosenberg's Rules* in lieu of *Robert's Rules* because they have found them practical, logical, simple, easy to learn and user friendly.

This treatise on modern parliamentary procedure is built on a foundation supported by the following four pillars:

1. **Rules should establish order.** The first purpose of rules of parliamentary procedure is to establish a framework for the orderly conduct of meetings.
2. **Rules should be clear.** Simple rules lead to wider understanding and participation. Complex rules create two classes: those who understand and participate; and those who do not fully understand and do not fully participate.
3. **Rules should be user friendly.** That is, the rules must be simple enough that the public is invited into the body and feels that it has participated in the process.
4. **Rules should enforce the will of the majority while protecting the rights of the minority.** The ultimate purpose of rules of procedure is to encourage discussion and to facilitate decision making by the body. In a democracy, majority rules. The rules must enable the majority to express itself and fashion a result, while permitting the minority to also express itself, but not dominate, while fully participating in the process.

Establishing a Quorum

The starting point for a meeting is the establishment of a quorum. A quorum is defined as the minimum number of members of the body who must be present at a meeting for business to be legally transacted. The default rule is that a quorum is one more than half the body. For example, in a five-member body a quorum is three. When the body has three members present, it can legally transact business. If the body has less than a quorum of members present, it cannot legally transact business. And even if the body has a quorum to begin the meeting, the body can lose the quorum during the meeting when a member departs (or even when a member leaves the dais). When that occurs the body loses its ability to transact business until and unless a quorum is reestablished.

The default rule, identified above, however, gives way to a specific rule of the body that establishes a quorum. For example, the rules of a particular five-member body may indicate that a quorum is four members for that particular body. The body must follow the rules it has established for its quorum. In the absence of such a specific rule, the quorum is one more than half the members of the body.

The Role of the Chair

While all members of the body should know and understand the rules of parliamentary procedure, it is the chair of the body who is charged with applying the rules of conduct of the meeting. The chair should be well versed in those rules. For all intents and purposes, the chair makes the final ruling on the rules every time the chair states an action. In fact, all decisions by the chair are final unless overruled by the body itself.

Since the chair runs the conduct of the meeting, it is usual courtesy for the chair to play a less active role in the debate and discussion than other members of the body. This does not mean that the chair should not participate in the debate or discussion. To the contrary, as a member of the body, the chair has the full right to participate in the debate, discussion and decision-making of the body. What the chair should do, however, is strive to be the last to speak at the discussion and debate stage. The chair should not make or second a motion unless the chair is convinced that no other member of the body will do so at that point in time.

The Basic Format for an Agenda Item Discussion

Formal meetings normally have a written, often published agenda. Informal meetings may have only an oral or understood agenda. In either case, the meeting is governed by the agenda and the agenda constitutes the body's agreed-upon roadmap for the meeting. Each agenda item can be handled by the chair in the following basic format:

First, the chair should clearly announce the agenda item number and should clearly state what the agenda item subject is. The chair should then announce the format (which follows) that will be followed in considering the agenda item.

Second, following that agenda format, the chair should invite the appropriate person or persons to report on the item, including any recommendation that they might have. The appropriate person or persons may be the chair, a member of the body, a staff person, or a committee chair charged with providing input on the agenda item.

Third, the chair should ask members of the body if they have any technical questions of clarification. At this point, members of the body may ask clarifying questions to the person or persons who reported on the item, and that person or persons should be given time to respond.

Fourth, the chair should invite public comments, or if appropriate at a formal meeting, should open the public meeting for public input. If numerous members of the public indicate a desire to speak to the subject, the chair may limit the time of public speakers. At the conclusion of the public comments, the chair should announce that public input has concluded (or the public hearing, as the case may be, is closed).

Fifth, the chair should invite a motion. The chair should announce the name of the member of the body who makes the motion.

Sixth, the chair should determine if any member of the body wishes to second the motion. The chair should announce the name of the member of the body who seconds the motion. It is normally good practice for a motion to require a second before proceeding to ensure that it is not just one member of the body who is interested in a particular approach. However, a second is not an absolute requirement, and the chair can proceed with consideration and vote on a motion even when there is no second. This is a matter left to the discretion of the chair.

Seventh, if the motion is made and seconded, the chair should make sure everyone understands the motion.

This is done in one of three ways:

1. The chair can ask the maker of the motion to repeat it;
2. The chair can repeat the motion; or
3. The chair can ask the secretary or the clerk of the body to repeat the motion.

Eighth, the chair should now invite discussion of the motion by the body. If there is no desired discussion, or after the discussion has ended, the chair should announce that the body will vote on the motion. If there has been no discussion or very brief discussion, then the vote on the motion should proceed immediately and there is no need to repeat the motion. If there has been substantial discussion, then it is normally best to make sure everyone understands the motion by repeating it.

Ninth, the chair takes a vote. Simply asking for the "ayes" and then asking for the "nays" normally does this. If members of the body do not vote, then they "abstain." Unless the rules of the body provide otherwise (or unless a super majority is required as delineated later in these rules), then a simple majority (as defined in law or the rules of the body as delineated later in these rules) determines whether the motion passes or is defeated.

Tenth, the chair should announce the result of the vote and what action (if any) the body has taken. In announcing the result, the chair should indicate the names of the members of the body, if any, who voted in the minority on the motion. This announcement might take the following form: "The motion passes by a vote of 3-2, with Smith and Jones dissenting. We have passed the motion requiring a 10-day notice for all future meetings of this body."

Motions in General

Motions are the vehicles for decision making by a body. It is usually best to have a motion before the body prior to commencing discussion of an agenda item. This helps the body focus.

Motions are made in a simple two-step process. First, the chair should recognize the member of the body. Second, the member of the body makes a motion by preceding the member's desired approach with the words "I move ... "

A typical motion might be: "I move that we give a 10-day notice in the future for all our meetings."

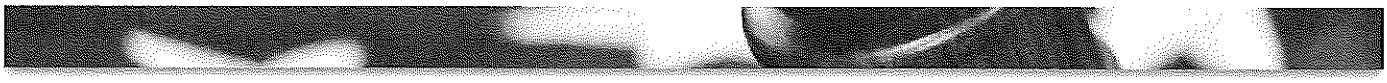
The chair usually initiates the motion in one of three ways:

1. **Inviting the members of the body to make a motion,** for example, "A motion at this time would be in order."
2. **Suggesting a motion to the members of the body,** "A motion would be in order that we give a 10-day notice in the future for all our meetings."
3. **Making the motion.** As noted, the chair has every right as a member of the body to make a motion, but should normally do so only if the chair wishes to make a motion on an item but is convinced that no other member of the body is willing to step forward to do so at a particular time.

The Three Basic Motions

There are three motions that are the most common and recur often at meetings:

The basic motion. The basic motion is the one that puts forward a decision for the body's consideration. A basic motion might be: "I move that we create a five-member committee to plan and put on our annual fundraiser."



The motion to amend. If a member wants to change a basic motion that is before the body, they would move to amend it. A motion to amend might be: "I move that we amend the motion to have a 10-member committee." A motion to amend takes the basic motion that is before the body and seeks to change it in some way.

The substitute motion. If a member wants to completely do away with the basic motion that is before the body, and put a new motion before the body, they would move a substitute motion. A substitute motion might be: "I move a substitute motion that we cancel the annual fundraiser this year."

"Motions to amend" and "substitute motions" are often confused, but they are quite different, and their effect (if passed) is quite different. A motion to amend seeks to retain the basic motion on the floor, but modify it in some way. A substitute motion seeks to throw out the basic motion on the floor, and substitute a new and different motion for it. The decision as to whether a motion is really a "motion to amend" or a "substitute motion" is left to the chair. So if a member makes what that member calls a "motion to amend," but the chair determines that it is really a "substitute motion," then the chair's designation governs.

A "friendly amendment" is a practical parliamentary tool that is simple, informal, saves time and avoids bogging a meeting down with numerous formal motions. It works in the following way: In the discussion on a pending motion, it may appear that a change to the motion is desirable or may win support for the motion from some members. When that happens, a member who has the floor may simply say, "I want to suggest a friendly amendment to the motion." The member suggests the friendly amendment, and if the maker and the person who seconded the motion pending on the floor accepts the friendly amendment, that now becomes the pending motion on the floor. If either the maker or the person who seconded rejects the proposed friendly amendment, then the proposer can formally move to amend.

Multiple Motions Before the Body

There can be up to three motions on the floor at the same time. The chair can reject a fourth motion until the chair has dealt with the three that are on the floor and has resolved them. This rule has practical value. More than three motions on the floor at any given time is confusing and unwieldy for almost everyone, including the chair.

When there are two or three motions on the floor (after motions and seconds) at the same time, the vote should proceed *first* on the *last* motion that is made. For example, assume the first motion is a basic "motion to have a five-member committee to plan and put on our annual fundraiser." During the discussion of this motion, a member might make a second motion to "amend the main motion to have a 10-member committee, not a five-member committee to plan and put on our annual fundraiser." And perhaps, during that discussion, a member makes yet a third motion as a "substitute motion that we not have an annual fundraiser this year." The proper procedure would be as follows:

First, the chair would deal with the *third* (the last) motion on the floor, the substitute motion. After discussion and debate, a vote would be taken first on the third motion. If the substitute motion *passed,* it would be a substitute for the basic motion and would eliminate it. The first motion would be moot, as would the second motion (which sought to amend the first motion), and the action on the agenda item would be completed on the passage by the body of the third motion (the substitute motion). No vote would be taken on the first or second motions.

Second, if the substitute motion *failed,* the chair would then deal with the second (now the last) motion on the floor, the motion to amend. The discussion and debate would focus strictly on the amendment (should the committee be five or 10 members). If the motion to amend *passed,* the chair would then move to consider the main motion (the first motion) as *amended.* If the motion to amend *failed,* the chair would then move to consider the main motion (the first motion) in its original format, not amended.

Third, the chair would now deal with the first motion that was placed on the floor. The original motion would either be in its original format (five-member committee), or if *amended,* would be in its amended format (10-member committee). The question on the floor for discussion and decision would be whether a committee should plan and put on the annual fundraiser.

To Debate or Not to Debate

The basic rule of motions is that they are subject to discussion and debate. Accordingly, basic motions, motions to amend, and substitute motions are all eligible, each in their turn, for full discussion before and by the body. The debate can continue as long as members of the body wish to discuss an item, subject to the decision of the chair that it is time to move on and take action.

There are exceptions to the general rule of free and open debate on motions. The exceptions all apply when there is a desire of the body to move on. The following motions are not debatable (that is, when the following motions are made and seconded, the chair must immediately call for a vote of the body without debate on the motion):

Motion to adjourn. This motion, if passed, requires the body to immediately adjourn to its next regularly scheduled meeting. It requires a simple majority vote.

Motion to recess. This motion, if passed, requires the body to immediately take a recess. Normally, the chair determines the length of the recess which may be a few minutes or an hour. It requires a simple majority vote.

Motion to fix the time to adjourn. This motion, if passed, requires the body to adjourn the meeting at the specific time set in the motion. For example, the motion might be: "I move we adjourn this meeting at midnight." It requires a simple majority vote.

Motion to table. This motion, if passed, requires discussion of the agenda item to be halted and the agenda item to be placed on "hold." The motion can contain a specific time in which the item can come back to the body. "I move we table this item until our regular meeting in October." Or the motion can contain no specific time for the return of the item, in which case a motion to take the item off the table and bring it back to the body will have to be taken at a future meeting. A motion to table an item (or to bring it back to the body) requires a simple majority vote.

Motion to limit debate. The most common form of this motion is to say, "I move the previous question" or "I move the question" or "I call the question" or sometimes someone simply shouts out "question." As a practical matter, when a member calls out one of these phrases, the chair can expedite matters by treating it as a "request" rather than as a formal motion. The chair can simply inquire of the body, "any further discussion?" If no one wishes to have further discussion, then the chair can go right to the pending motion that is on the floor. However, if even one person wishes to discuss the pending motion further, then at that point, the chair should treat the call for the "question" as a formal motion, and proceed to it.

When a member of the body makes such a motion ("I move the previous question"), the member is really saying: "I've had enough debate. Let's get on with the vote." When such a motion is made, the chair should ask for a second, stop debate, and vote on the motion to limit debate. The motion to limit debate requires a two-thirds vote of the body.

NOTE: A motion to limit debate could include a time limit. For example: "I move we limit debate on this agenda item to 15 minutes." Even in this format, the motion to limit debate requires a two-thirds vote of the body. A similar motion is a *motion to object to consideration of an item.* This motion is not debatable, and if passed, precludes the body from even considering an item on the agenda. It also requires a two-thirds vote.

Majority and Super Majority Votes

In a democracy, a simple majority vote determines a question. A tie vote means the motion fails. So in a seven-member body, a vote of 4-3 passes the motion. A vote of 3-3 with one abstention means the motion fails. If one member is absent and the vote is 3-3, the motion still fails.

All motions require a simple majority, but there are a few exceptions. The exceptions come up when the body is taking an action which effectively cuts off the ability of a minority of the body to take an action or discuss an item. These extraordinary motions require a two-thirds majority (a super majority) to pass:

Motion to limit debate. Whether a member says, "I move the previous question," or "I move the question," or "I call the question," or "I move to limit debate," it all amounts to an attempt to cut off the ability of the minority to discuss an item, and it requires a two-thirds vote to pass.

Motion to close nominations. When choosing officers of the body (such as the chair), nominations are in order either from a nominating committee or from the floor of the body. A motion to close nominations effectively cuts off the right of the minority to nominate officers and it requires a two-thirds vote to pass.

Motion to object to the consideration of a question. Normally, such a motion is unnecessary since the objectionable item can be tabled or defeated straight up. However, when members of a body do not even want an item on the agenda to be considered, then such a motion is in order. It is not debatable, and it requires a two-thirds vote to pass.

Motion to suspend the rules. This motion is debatable, but requires a two-thirds vote to pass. If the body has its own rules of order, conduct or procedure, this motion allows the body to suspend the rules for a particular purpose. For example, the body (a private club) might have a rule prohibiting the attendance at meetings by non-club members. A motion to suspend the rules would be in order to allow a non-club member to attend a meeting of the club on a particular date or on a particular agenda item.

Counting Votes

The matter of counting votes starts simple, but can become complicated.

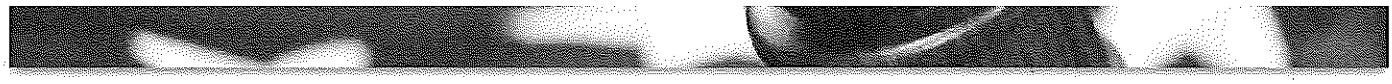
Usually, it's pretty easy to determine whether a particular motion passed or whether it was defeated. If a simple majority vote is needed to pass a motion, then one vote more than 50 percent of the body is required. For example, in a five-member body, if the vote is three in favor and two opposed, the motion passes. If it is two in favor and three opposed, the motion is defeated.

If a two-thirds majority vote is needed to pass a motion, then how many affirmative votes are required? The simple rule of thumb is to count the "no" votes and double that count to determine how many "yes" votes are needed to pass a particular motion. For example, in a seven-member body, if two members vote "no" then the "yes" vote of at least four members is required to achieve a two-thirds majority vote to pass the motion.

What about tie votes? In the event of a tie, the motion always fails since an affirmative vote is required to pass any motion. For example, in a five-member body, if the vote is two in favor and two opposed, with one member absent, the motion is defeated.

Vote counting starts to become complicated when members vote "abstain" or in the case of a written ballot, cast a blank (or unreadable) ballot. Do these votes count, and if so, how does one count them? The starting point is always to check the statutes.

In California, for example, for an action of a board of supervisors to be valid and binding, the action must be approved by a majority of the board. (California Government Code Section 25005.) Typically, this means three of the five members of the board must vote affirmatively in favor of the action. A vote of 2-1 would not be sufficient. A vote of 3-0 with two abstentions would be sufficient. In general law cities in



California, as another example, resolutions or orders for the payment of money and all ordinances require a recorded vote of the total members of the city council. (California Government Code Section 36936.) Cities with charters may prescribe their own vote requirements. Local elected officials are always well-advised to consult with their local agency counsel on how state law may affect the vote count.

After consulting state statutes, step number two is to check the rules of the body. If the rules of the body say that you count votes of "those present" then you treat abstentions one way. However, if the rules of the body say that you count the votes of those "present and voting," then you treat abstentions a different way. And if the rules of the body are silent on the subject, then the general rule of thumb (and default rule) is that you count all votes that are "present and voting."

Accordingly, under the "present and voting" system, you would **NOT** count abstention votes on the motion. Members who abstain are counted for purposes of determining quorum (they are "present"), but you treat the abstention votes on the motion as if they did not exist (they are not "voting"). On the other hand, if the rules of the body specifically say that you count votes of those "present" then you **DO** count abstention votes both in establishing the quorum and on the motion. In this event, the abstention votes act just like "no" votes.

How does this work in practice?
Here are a few examples.

Assume that a five-member city council is voting on a motion that requires a simple majority vote to pass, and assume further that the body has no specific rule on counting votes. Accordingly, the default rule kicks in and we count all votes of members that are "present and voting." If the vote on the motion is 3-2, the motion passes. If the motion is 2-2 with one abstention, the motion fails.

Assume a five-member city council voting on a motion that requires a two-thirds majority vote to pass, and further assume that the body has no specific rule on counting votes. Again, the default rule applies. If the vote is 3-2, the motion fails for lack of a two-thirds majority. If the vote is 4-1, the motion passes with a clear two-thirds majority. A vote of three "yes," one "no" and one "abstain" also results in passage of the motion. Once again, the abstention is counted only for the purpose of determining quorum, but on the actual vote on the motion, it is as if the abstention vote never existed — so an effective 3-1 vote is clearly a two-thirds majority vote.

Now, change the scenario slightly. Assume the same five-member city council voting on a motion that requires a two-thirds majority vote to pass, but now assume that the body **DOES** have a specific rule requiring a two-thirds vote of members "present." Under this specific rule, we must count the members present not only for quorum but also for the motion. In this scenario, any abstention has the same force and effect as if it were a "no" vote. Accordingly, if the votes were three "yes," one "no" and one "abstain," then the motion fails. The abstention in this case is treated like a "no" vote and effective vote of 3-2 is not enough to pass two-thirds majority muster.

Now, exactly how does a member cast an "abstention" vote? Any time a member votes "abstain" or says, "I abstain," that is an abstention. However, if a member votes "present" that is also treated as an abstention (the member is essentially saying, "Count me for purposes of a quorum, but my vote on the issue is abstain.") In fact, any manifestation of intention not to vote either "yes" or "no" on the pending motion may be treated by the chair as an abstention. If written ballots are cast, a blank or unreadable ballot is counted as an abstention as well.

Can a member vote "absent" or "count me as absent?" Interesting question. The ruling on this is up to the chair. The better approach is for the chair to count this as if the member had left his/her chair and is actually "absent." That, of course, affects the quorum. However, the chair may also treat this as a vote to abstain, particularly if the person does not actually leave the dais.

The Motion to Reconsider

There is a special and unique motion that requires a bit of explanation all by itself; the motion to reconsider. A tenet of parliamentary procedure is finality. After vigorous discussion, debate and a vote, there must be some closure to the issue. And so, after a vote is taken, the matter is deemed closed, subject only to reopening if a proper motion to consider is made and passed.

A motion to reconsider requires a majority vote to pass like other garden-variety motions, but there are two special rules that apply only to the motion to reconsider.

First, is the matter of timing. A motion to reconsider must be made at the meeting where the item was first voted upon. A motion to reconsider made at a later time is untimely. (The body, however, can always vote to suspend the rules and, by a two-thirds majority, allow a motion to reconsider to be made at another time.)

Second, a motion to reconsider may be made only by certain members of the body. Accordingly, a motion to reconsider may be made only by a member who voted in the majority on the original motion. If such a member has a change of heart, he or she may make the motion to reconsider (any other member of the body — including a member who voted in the minority on the original motion — may second the motion). If a member who voted in the minority seeks to make the motion to reconsider, it must be ruled out of order. The purpose of this rule is finality. If a member of minority could make a motion to reconsider, then the item could be brought back to the body again and again, which would defeat the purpose of finality.

If the motion to reconsider passes, then the original matter is back before the body, and a new original motion is in order. The matter may be discussed and debated as if it were on the floor for the first time.

Courtesy and Decorum

The rules of order are meant to create an atmosphere where the members of the body and the members of the public can attend to business efficiently, fairly and with full participation. At the same time, it is up to the chair and the members of the body to maintain common courtesy and decorum. Unless the setting is very informal, it is always best for only one person at a time to have the floor, and it is always best for every speaker to be first recognized by the chair before proceeding to speak.

The chair should always ensure that debate and discussion of an agenda item focuses on the item and the policy in question, not the personalities of the members of the body. Debate on policy is healthy, debate on personalities is not. The chair has the right to cut off discussion that is too personal, is too loud, or is too crude.

Debate and discussion should be focused, but free and open. In the interest of time, the chair may, however, limit the time allotted to speakers, including members of the body.

Can a member of the body interrupt the speaker? The general rule is "no." There are, however, exceptions. A speaker may be interrupted for the following reasons:

Privilege. The proper interruption would be, "point of privilege." The chair would then ask the interrupter to "state your point." Appropriate points of privilege relate to anything that would interfere with the normal comfort of the meeting. For example, the room may be too hot or too cold, or a blowing fan might interfere with a person's ability to hear.

Order. The proper interruption would be, "point of order." Again, the chair would ask the interrupter to "state your point." Appropriate points of order relate to anything that would not be considered appropriate conduct of the meeting. For example, if the chair moved on to a vote on a motion that permits debate without allowing that discussion or debate.

Appeal. If the chair makes a ruling that a member of the body disagrees with, that member may appeal the ruling of the chair. If the motion is seconded, and after debate, if it passes by a simple majority vote, then the ruling of the chair is deemed reversed.

Call for orders of the day. This is simply another way of saying, "return to the agenda." If a member believes that the body has drifted from the agreed-upon agenda, such a call may be made. It does not require a vote, and when the chair discovers that the agenda has not been followed, the chair simply reminds the body to return to the agenda item properly before them. If the chair fails to do so, the chair's determination may be appealed.

Withdraw a motion. During debate and discussion of a motion, the maker of the motion on the floor, at any time, may interrupt a speaker to withdraw his or her motion from the floor. The motion is immediately deemed withdrawn, although the chair may ask the person who seconded the motion if he or she wishes to make the motion, and any other member may make the motion if properly recognized.

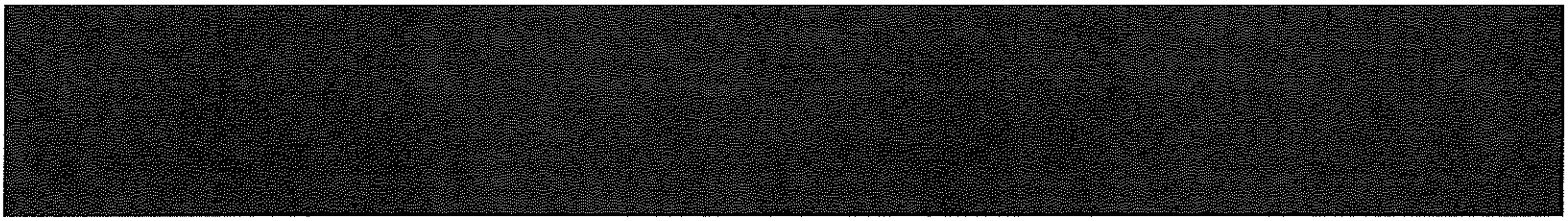
Special Notes About Public Input

The rules outlined above will help make meetings very public-friendly. But in addition, and particularly for the chair, it is wise to remember three special rules that apply to each agenda item:

Rule One: Tell the public what the body will be doing.

Rule Two: Keep the public informed while the body is doing it.

Rule Three: When the body has acted, tell the public what the body did.



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Executive Committee
Agenda Item: 5

Date: September 13, 2023

Subject: AB 2449, Remote Participation by Board Members

Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should review the documents associated with this item, engage staff in discussion, then forward an item onto the September 25th Board agenda to allow discussion among all Board Members.

Current Background and Justification:

AB 2449 became effective on January 1, 2023. AB 2249 is codified as a revision to Government Code 54953, a section of the Brown Act. The essence of AB 2449 is a relaxation of the Brown Act requirements for posting agendas in remote locations when a Board Member is participating in a meeting remotely and having those agendas reflect the meeting is happening at more than one location, e.g. 6730 Front Street and the lobby of the Holiday Inn Washington D.C. This relaxation has several stipulated conditions that must be met:

- A quorum of the Board needs to participate in person.
- The Board Member(s) participating remotely must has "just cause" for remote participation, or
- The Board Member(s) participating remotely has experienced "emergency circumstances".

In the case of emergency circumstances, the rest of the Board needs to approve the participation of the remote Board Member. Therefore, the item needs to be on the agenda. Since emergency circumstances are rarely foreseeable, some agencies have adopted a practice of placing a standing item on all meeting agendas just in case emergency circumstances emerge.

Conclusion:

I recommend the Executive Committee review and discuss, then forward an item onto the September 25th Board agenda.

Below are relevant excerpts of the newly revised (January 2023) sections of the Brown Act, Government Code 54953, which is where AB 2449 is codified.

(2) A member of the legislative body shall only participate in the meeting remotely pursuant to this subdivision, if all of the following requirements are met:

(A) ***One*** *of the following circumstances applies:*

(i) The member notifies the legislative body at the earliest opportunity possible, including at the start of a regular meeting, of their need to participate remotely for ***just cause****, including a general description of the circumstances relating to their need to appear remotely at the given meeting. The provisions of this clause shall not be used by any member of the legislative body for more than two meetings per calendar year.*

(ii) The member requests the legislative body to allow them to participate in the meeting remotely due to ***emergency circumstances*** *and the legislative body takes action to approve the request. The legislative body shall request a general description of the circumstances relating to their need to appear remotely at the given meeting. A general description of an item generally need not exceed 20 words and shall not require the member to disclose any medical diagnosis or disability, or any personal medical information that is already exempt under existing law, such as the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 56) of Part 2.6 of Division 1 of the Civil Code). For the purposes of this clause, the following requirements apply:*

(I) A member shall make a request to participate remotely at a meeting pursuant to this clause as soon as possible. The member shall make a separate request for each meeting in which they seek to participate remotely.

(II) The legislative body may take action on a request to participate remotely at the earliest opportunity. If the request does not allow sufficient time to place proposed action on such a request on the posted agenda for the meeting for which the request is made, the legislative body may take action at the beginning of the meeting in accordance with paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 54954.2.

(B) The member shall publicly disclose at the meeting before any action is taken whether any other individuals 18 years of age or older are present in the room at the remote location with the member, and the general nature of the member's relationship with any such individuals.

(C) The member shall participate through both audio and visual technology.

The summary of the legislation that created this new means for Board Member remote participation, AB 2449 reads:

Existing law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with those specified teleconferencing requirements in specified circumstances when a declared state of emergency is in effect, or in other situations related to public health.

This bill would revise and recast those teleconferencing provisions and, until January 1, 2026, would authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the teleconferencing requirements that each teleconference location be identified in the notice and agenda and that each teleconference location be accessible to the public if at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the local agency's jurisdiction. Under this exception, the bill would authorize a member to participate remotely under specified circumstances, including participating remotely for just cause or due to emergency circumstances. The emergency circumstances basis for remote participation would be contingent on a request to, and action by, the legislative body, as prescribed. The bill, until January 1, 2026, would authorize a legislative body to consider and take action on a request from a member to participate in a meeting remotely due to emergency circumstances if the request does not allow sufficient time to place the proposed action on the posted agenda for the meeting for which the request is made. The bill would define terms for purposes of these teleconferencing provisions.

Executive Committee
Agenda Item: 6

Date: September 13, 2023

Subject: Expenditure Report

Staff Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should review the Expenditures of the District for the month of July 2023, then forward the report onto the September 25, 2023 Board agenda with the Committee's recommendation for Board approval.

Current Background and Justification:

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

Conclusion:

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

Cash Basis

Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
Expenditure Report
July 2023

Type	Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
Liability Check	07/12/2023	EFT	QuickBooks Payroll Service	For PP Ending 07/8/23 Pay date 07/13/23	19,198.10
Liability Check	07/13/2023	EFT	CalPERS	For PP Ending 07/8/23 Pay date 07/13/23	3,396.63
Liability Check	07/13/2023	EFT	CalPERS	For PP Ending 07/8/23 Pay date 07/13/23	1,285.99
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	EFT	CalPERS	Annual CalPERS Unfunded Accrued Liability Contribution	49,712.00
Liability Check	07/13/2023	EFT	Internal Revenue Service	Employment Taxes	7,333.06
Liability Check	07/13/2023	EFT	Employment Development	Employment Taxes	1,377.34
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	EFT	Adept Solutions	Computer Maintenance	1,333.00
Liability Check	07/13/2023	EFT	Empower	Deferred Compensation Plan: Employer & Employee Share	2,270.05
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	EFT	Comcast	Phone	103.82
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	EFT	PGE	Utilities	57.50
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	EFT	Republic Services	Utilities	126.00
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	EFT	Umpqua Bank Credit Card	Computer, Office, Postage, Safety	3,204.09
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	EFT	Verizon	Field Communication, Field IT	446.07
Transfer	07/13/2023	EFT	RLECWD	Umpqua Bank Monthly Debt Service Transfer	17,000.00
Transfer	07/13/2023	EFT	RLECWD - Capital Improvement	Current Monthly Transfer	50,984.00
Check	07/13/2023	EFT	RLECWD	Transfer final RWA Retention from Grant	50,500.00
Check	07/13/2023	2627	Customer	Final Bill Refund	200.18
Check	07/13/2023	2628	Customer	Final Bill Refund	14.62
Check	07/13/2023	2629	Customer	Final Bill Refund	81.19
Check	07/13/2023	2630	Customer	Final Bill Refund	44.76
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2631	ABS Direct	Printing & Postage	260.61
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2632	ACWA/JPIA Powers Insurance Authority	EAP	84.80
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2633	BSK Associates	Lab Fees	2,028.00
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2634	California Rural Water Association	Annual Membership Dues	1,507.00
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2635	Corelogic Solutions	Subscription	100.00
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2636	EKI Enviornment & Water	Engineering	5,000.00
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2637	Elk Grove Security Systems	Security	84.00
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2638	Government Finance Officers Association	Office Expense	160.00
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2639	Intermedia.net	Telephone	82.09
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2640	Oreilly Automotive	Transportation Maintenance	117.70
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2641	Ramos Oil Inc.	Transportation Fuel	291.09
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2642	Rio Linda Hardware & Building Supply	Shop Supplies	83.14
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2643	Sacramento Groundwater Authority	Annual Membership Dues	30,926.00
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2644	Sierra Chemical Company	Treatment	1,386.00
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2645	SMUD	Utilities	20,208.84
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2646	Tesco Controls, Inc.	Field IT	656.50
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2647	UniFirst Corporation	Uniforms	428.14
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2648	Vanguard Cleaning Systems	Janitorial	195.00
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2649	Water Rite Products	Equipment Maintenance	147.53
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2650	WellTec, Inc.	Pumping Maintenance	655.25
Bill Pmt -Check	07/13/2023	2651	County of Sacramento	Capital Improvement: Pipeline Replacement	2,127.50
Liability Check	07/13/2023	2652	Rawles Engineering	Capital Improvement: Pipeline Replacement	200,835.00

Cash Basis

Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
Expenditure Report
July 2023

Type	Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
Check	07/25/2023	EFT	Wageworks	FSA Administration Fee	76.25
Liability Check	07/27/2023	EFT	QuickBooks Payroll Service	For PP Ending 07/27/23 Pay date 07/22/23	18,671.42
Liability Check	07/27/2023	EFT	CalPERS	For PP Ending 07/27/23 Pay date 07/22/23	3,413.79
Liability Check	07/27/2023	EFT	CalPERS	For PP Ending 07/27/23 Pay date 07/22/23	1,285.99
Liability Check	07/27/2023	EFT	Internal Revenue Service	Employment Taxes	7,090.72
Liability Check	07/27/2023	EFT	Employment Development	Employment Taxes	1,511.15
Liability Check	07/27/2023	EFT	Empower	Deferred Compensation Plan: Employer & Employee Share	2,131.58
Liability Check	07/27/2023	EFT	Kaiser Permanente	Health Insurance	2,186.97
Liability Check	07/27/2023	EFT	Principal	Dental & Vision Insurance	1,765.52
Liability Check	07/27/2023	EFT	Western Health	Health Insurance	12,655.03
Check	07/27/2023	2654	Citizens Business Bank	AMI Meter Loan Payment	29,549.52
Check	07/27/2023	2655	Customer	Final Bill Refund	78.27
Check	07/27/2023	2656	Customer	Hydrant Meter Deposit Refund	960.60
Check	07/27/2023	2657	Customer	Hydrant Meter Deposit Refund	1,000.00
Check	07/27/2023	2658	Customer	Hydrant Meter Deposit Refund	1,000.00
Bill Pmt -Check	07/27/2023	2659	ACWA JPIA	Cyber Liability Insurance	932.00
Bill Pmt -Check	07/27/2023	2660	Buckmaster Office Solutions	Printing	53.68
Bill Pmt -Check	07/27/2023	2661	Pacific Shredding	Office Expense	728.00
Bill Pmt -Check	07/27/2023	2662	Ramos Oil Inc.	Transportation Fuel	888.48
Bill Pmt -Check	07/27/2023	2663	Rio Linda Elverta Recreatrion & Park	Meeting Expense	100.00
Bill Pmt -Check	07/27/2023	2664	Sacramento County Utilities	Utilities	113.70
Bill Pmt -Check	07/27/2023	2665	Spok Inc.	Field Communication	15.48
Bill Pmt -Check	07/27/2023	2666	Underground Service Alert of No CA & NV	Distribution	2,218.65
Bill Pmt -Check	07/27/2023	2667	White Brenner, LLP	Legal	4,802.80
Total 10020 · Operating Account Budgeted Expenditures					**569,262.19**

Check	07/13/2023	2626	Teamsters	Union Dues	748.00
Liability Check	07/13/2023	EFT	California State Disbursment Unit	Employee Garnishment	227.53
Liability Check	07/13/2023	EFT	AFLAC	Employee Funded Premiums	745.84
Liability Check	07/27/2023	EFT	California State Disbursment Unit	Employee Garnishment	227.53
EFT	07/31/2023	EFT	WageWorks	FSA Expenditures - Employee Funded	283.32
Total 10020 · Operating Account Non-Budgeted Expenditures: Employee Paid Pass-throughs					**2,232.22**

Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
Expenditure Report
July 2023

Type	Date	Num	Payee	Memo	Amount
Transfer	07/13/2023	EFT	RLECWD	Capital Improvement Transfer for Funds paid with Operating: Refer to check 2651 & 2652	202,962.50
10490 · Future Capital Improvement Projects-Umpqua Bank					**202,962.50**

Executive Committee
Agenda Item: 7

Date: September 13, 2023

Subject: Financial Statements

Staff Contact: Timothy R. Shaw, General Manager

Recommended Committee Action:

The Executive Committee should review the Finance Reports of the District for the month of July 2023, then forward the report onto the September 25, 2023 Board agenda with the Committee's recommendation for Board approval.

Current Background and Justification:

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

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

Conclusion:

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

Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
Balance Sheet
As of July 31, 2023

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ASSETS	
Current Assets	
100 · Cash & Cash Equivalents	
10000 · Operating Account	
10020 · Operating Fund-Umpqua	1,192,724.40
Total 10000 · Operating Account	1,192,724.40
10475 · Capital Improvement	
10480 · General	430,354.64
10485 · Vehicle Replacement Reserve	27,948.49
Total 10450 · Capital Improvement	458,303.13
Total 100 · Non-Restricted Cash & Cash Equivalents	**1,651,027.53**
102 · Restricted Assets	
102.2 · Restricted for Debt Service	
10700 · ZIONS Inv/Surcharge 1 Reserve	504,556.26
10300 · Surcharge 1 Account	865,633.15
10350 · Umpqua Bank - Revenue Bond	54,414.04
10380 · Surcharge 2 Account	409,741.14
Total 102.2 · Restricted for Debt Service	1,834,344.59
102.4 · Restricted Other Purposes	
10385 · Available Funding Cr6 Projects #1	557,912.19
10481 · Available Funding Cr6 Projects #2	505,000.00
10490 · Future Capital Imp Projects	1,596,282.78
10600 · LAIF Account - Capacity Fees	819,566.66
10650 · Operating Reserve Fund	337,459.44
Total 102.4 · Restricted Other Purposes	3,816,221.07
Total 102 · Restricted Assets	**5,650,565.66**
Accounts Receivable	222.40
Other Current Assets	
12000 · Water Utility Receivable	801,610.65
12200 · Accrued Revenue	0.00
12250 · Accrued Interest Receivable	2,071.45
15000 · Inventory Asset	49,574.32
16000 · Prepaid Expense	77,880.41
Total Other Current Assets	931,136.83
Total Current Assets	8,232,952.42
Fixed Assets	
17000 · General Plant Assets	685,384.68
17100 · Water System Facilites	25,140,029.47
17300 · Intangible Assets	383,083.42
17500 · Accum Depreciation & Amort	-11,848,271.81
18000 · Construction in Progress	873,029.55
18100 · Land	576,672.45
Total Fixed Assets	15,809,927.76
Other Assets	
18500 · ADP CalPERS Receivable	440,000.00
19000 · Deferred Outflows	478,923.00
19900 · Suspense Account	15.16
Total Other Assets	918,938.16
TOTAL ASSETS	**24,961,818.34**

Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
Balance Sheet
As of July 31, 2023

LIABILITIES & NET POSTION	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	57,372.30
Credit Cards	66.00
Other Current Liabilities	956,197.65
Total Current Liabilities	1,013,635.95
Long Term Liabilities	
23000 · OPEB Liability	66,836.00
23500 · Lease Buy-Back	508,777.27
25000 · Surcharge 1 Loan	2,708,943.73
25050 · Surcharge 2 Loan	2,085,040.16
26000 · Water Rev Refunding	1,349,516.00
26500 · ADP CalPERS Loan	410,000.00
27000 · AMI Meter Loan	85,138.71
29000 · Net Pension Liability	4,903.00
29500 · Deferred Inflows-Pension	4,280.00
29600 · Deferred Inflows-OPEB	56,611.00
Total Long Term Liabilities	7,280,045.87
Total Liabilities	8,293,681.82
Net Position	
31500 · Invested in Capital Assets, Net	9,494,326.46
32000 · Restricted for Debt Service	705,225.24
38000 · Unrestricted Equity	6,384,144.30
Net Income	84,440.52
Total Net Position	16,668,136.52
TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET POSTION	**24,961,818.34**

Accrual Basis

Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
Operating Profit & Loss Budget Performance
As of July 31, 2023

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	Annual Budget	Jul 23	YTD Jul 23	% of Annual Budget	YTD Annual Budget Balance
Ordinary Income/Expense					
Income					
Total 40000 · Operating Revenue	3,146,600.00	214,436.05	214,436.05	6.82%	2,932,163.95
41000 · Nonoperating Revenue					
41110 · Investment Revenue					
41112 · Interest Revenue	35.00	3.28	3.28	9.37%	31.72
Surcharg Total 41110 · Investment Revenue	35.00	3.28	3.28	9.37%	31.72
41120 · Property Tax	138,263.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	138,263.00
Total 41000 · Nonoperating Revenue	138,298.00	3.28	3.28	0.00%	138,294.72
Total Income	3,284,898.00	214,439.33	214,439.33	6.53%	3,070,458.67
Gross Income	3,284,898.00	214,439.33	214,439.33	6.53%	3,070,458.67
Expense					
60000 · Operating Expenses					
60010 · Professional Fees	160,300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	160,300.00
60100 · Personnel Services					
60110 · Salaries & Wages	823,268.00	47,468.71	47,468.71	5.77%	775,799.29
60150 · Employee Benefits & Expense	506,547.00	27,606.02	27,606.02	5.45%	478,940.98
Total 60100 · Personnel Services	1,329,815.00	75,074.73	75,074.73	5.65%	1,254,740.27
60200 · Administration	240,360.00	46,700.05	46,700.05	19.43%	193,659.95
64000 · Conservation	335.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	335.00
65000 · Field Operations	539,900.00	38,249.95	38,249.95	7.09%	501,650.05
Total 60000 · Operating Expenses	2,270,710.00	160,024.73	160,024.73	7.05%	2,110,685.27
69000 · Non-Operating Expenses					
69010 · Debt Service					
69100 · Revenue Bond					
69105 · Principle	156,908.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	156,908.00
69110 · Interest	44,087.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	44,087.00
Total 69100 · Revenue Bond	200,995.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	200,995.00
69125 · AMI Meter Loan					
69130 · Principle	54,602.00	27,076.91	27,076.91	49.59%	27,525.09
69135 · Interest	3,912.00	2,180.05	2,180.05	55.73%	1,731.95
Total 69125 · AMI Meter Loan	58,514.00	29,256.96	29,256.96	50.00%	29,257.04
69200 · PERS ADP Loan					
69205 · Principle	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	30,000.00
69210 · Interest	1,628.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	1,628.00
Total 69100 · PERS ADP Loan	31,628.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	31,628.00
Total 69010 · Debt Service	291,137.00	29,256.96	29,256.96	10.05%	261,880.04
69400 · Other Non-Operating Expense	2,300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	2,300.00
Total 69000 · Non-Operating Expenses	293,437.00	29,256.96	29,256.96	9.97%	264,180.04
Total Expense	2,564,147.00	189,281.69	189,281.69	7.38%	2,374,865.31
Net Ordinary Income	720,751.00	25,157.64	25,157.64		
Net Income	**720,751.00**	**25,157.64**	**25,157.64**		

Accrual Basis

Rio Linda Elverta Community Water District
CAPITAL BUDGET VS ACTUAL FISCAL YEAR 2023-24
As of July 31, 2023

	GENERAL		VEHICLE & LARGE EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT		FUTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS		HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM MITIGATION	
	Annual Budget	YTD Actual	Annual Budget	YTD Actual	Annual Budget	YTD Actual	Annual Budget	YTD Actual
FUNDING SOURCES								
Fund Transfers								
Operating Fund Transfers In	611,800.00	50,984.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIP Fund Intrafund Transfers	(362,645.00)	-	10,000.00	-	352,645.00	-	-	-
PERS ADP Loan Payment								
Principle					30,000.00	-	-	-
Interest					1,628.00	-	-	-
Investment Revenue	85.00	7.85	-	-	175.00	14.23	-	-
PROJECTS								
A · WATER SUPPLY	-							
A-1 · Miscellaneous Pump Replacements	40,000.00	-						
Total A · WATER SUPPLY	**40,000.00**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B · WATER DISTRIBUTION								
B-1 · Service Replacements	30,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B-2 · Small Meter Replacements	120,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B-3 · Large Meter Replacements	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B-4 · Pipeline Replacement	-	-	-	-	211,200.00	-	75,000.00	-
B-5 · Cathotic Protection Replacement - L Street Tower	45,000.00							
B-6 · Raising/Lowering Valve Covers	40,000.00							
B-7 · Well 15 Cr6 Treatment-Design	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total B · WATER DISTRIBUTION	**240,000.00**	-	-	-	**211,200.00**	-	**75,000.00**	-
TOTAL BUDGETED PROJECT EXPENDITURES	**280,000.00**	-	-	-	**211,200.00**		**75,000.00**	-