SCV WATER AGENCY TELECONFERENCE REGULAR BOARD MEETING

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021
START TIME: 6:30 PM (PST)

Join the Board meeting from your computer, tablet or smartphone:
https://scvwa.zoomgov.com/j/1616931024

-OR-

Listen in Toll Free by Phone
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Webinar ID: 161 693 1024

<u>To participate in public comment from your computer, tablet, or smartphone:</u>
When the Board President announces the agenda item you wish to speak on, click the **"raise hand" feature in Zoom***. You will be notified when it is your turn to speak.

<u>To participate in public comment via phone:</u>
When the Board President announces the agenda item you wish to speak on, **dial *9 to raise your hand**. Phone participants will be called on by the **LAST TWO digits** of their phone number. **When it is your turn to speak, dial *6 to unmute**. When you are finished with your public comment dial ***6 to mute**.

Can't attend? If you wish to still have your comments/concerns addressed by the Board of Directors, all written public comments can be submitted by 4:30 PM the day of the meeting by either e-mail or mail.** Please send all written comments to the Board Secretary. Refer to the Board Agenda for more information.

*For more information on how to use Zoom go to **support.zoom.us** or for "raise hand" feature instructions, visit **https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us/articles/205566129-Raise-Hand-In-Webinar**

**All written comments received after 4:30 PM the day of the meeting will be posted to yourscvwater.com the next day. Public comments can also be heard the night of the meeting.

Please Note: Pursuant to the provisions of AB 361 and SCV Water Resolution SCV-235, the SCV Water Board will continue to hold remote Board and Committee meetings due to the continuing State of Emergency for COVID-19 and the ongoing imminent risks to the health or safety of the attendees from COVID-19. The public may not attend meetings in person. The public may use the above methods to attend and participate in the public Board meetings.

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SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY
REGULAR BOARD MEETING AGENDA

SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY
RIO VISTA WATER TREATMENT PLANT
BOARD AND TRAINING ROOM
27234 BOUQUET CANYON ROAD
SANTA CLARITA, CA 91350

TELECONFERENCE ONLY
NO PHYSICAL LOCATION FOR MEETING

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021, AT 6:30 PM

TELECONFERENCING NOTICE

Pursuant to the provisions of AB 361 and SCV Water Resolution SCV-235, the SCV Water Board will continue to hold remote Board and Committee meetings due to the continuing State of Emergency for COVID-19 and the ongoing imminent risks to the health or safety of the attendees from COVID-19. Any Director may call into an Agency Board meeting using the **Agency's Call-In Number 1-(833)-568-8864, Webinar ID: 161 693 1024 or Zoom Webinar by clicking on the link https://scvwa.zoomgov.com/j/1616931024** without otherwise complying with the Brown Act's teleconferencing requirements.

The public may not attend the meeting in person. Any member of the public may listen to the meeting or make comments to the Board using the call-in number or Zoom Webinar link above. Please see the notice below if you have a disability and require an accommodation in order to participate in the meeting.

If the State of Emergency for COVID-19 expires prior to this meeting and after the posting of this Agenda, this meeting will be held in person at the above listed address.

We request that the public submit any comments in writing if practicable, which can be sent to ajacobs@scvwa.org or mailed to April Jacobs, Board Secretary, Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, CA 91350. All written comments received before 4:30 PM the day of the meeting will be distributed to the Board members and posted on the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency website prior to the start of the meeting. Anything received after 4:30 PM the day of the meeting will be made available at the meeting and will be posted on the SCV Water website the following day.

OPEN SESSION BEGINS AT 6:30 PM

1. **CALL TO ORDER**

2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

3. **PUBLIC COMMENTS** – Members of the public may comment as to items within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Agency that are not on the Agenda at this time. Members of the public wishing to comment on items covered in this Agenda may do so at the time each item is considered. (Comments may, at the discretion of the Board's presiding officer, be limited to three minutes for each speaker.) Members of the public wishing to comment on items covered in Closed Session before they are considered by the Board must request to make comment at the commencement of the meeting at 6:30 PM.

4. **APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA**

5. **SPECIAL PROCEDURES**

5.1	WaterSense Award Presentation – EPA WaterSense Branch Chief Veronica Blette

6. **CONSENT CALENDAR** **PAGE**

6.1 *	Approve Minutes of the October 27, 2021 Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency Special Board of Directors Meeting	7
6.2 *	Approve Minutes of the November 2, 2021 Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency Regular Board of Directors Meeting	9
6.3 *	Approve Minutes of the November 5, 2021 Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency Special Board of Directors Meeting	17
6.4 *	Approve a Resolution Authorizing the General Manager to Apply for Grant Funding Under the Federal Bureau of Reclamation WaterSmart Water Energy Efficiency Grant Program (WEEG) for an Automated Metering Infrastructure Project	19

7. **ACTION ITEMS FOR APPROVAL** **PAGE**

7.1 *	Approve the Purchase of Approximately 5,000 AMI Compatible Meters	23
7.2 *	Approve Decoro Drive Pavement Repair Change Order	35
7.3 *	Consider Adoption of a Resolution to Enact Stage 1 of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Ordinance	37
7.4 *	Approve Continuation of Remote Meetings as Described in AB 361 and Make Required Findings	127

8. **GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT ON ACTIVITIES, PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

9. **COMMITTEE MEETING RECAP REPORT FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY** **PAGE**

9.1 *	November 4, 2021 Engineering and Operations Committee Meeting Report	129

10. **PRESIDENT'S REPORT**

11. AB 1234 WRITTEN AND VERBAL REPORTS **PAGE**

11.1 *	October 28, 2021 ACWA/NWRA Board Meeting – Vice President Gladbach	135
11.2 *	November 4, 2021 City of Santa Clarita State of the City – President Martin, Vice President Mortensen and Director Cooper	137
11.3	Other AB 1234 Reports	

12. DIRECTOR REPORTS

12.1 *	Discuss and Consider Changing the Board Policy on Director Remote Attendance at Board and Committee Meetings – Director Colley	141
12.2 *	Consider and Approve Remote Attendance for Director Kelly for all Board and Committee Meetings for the Remaining Month of November of 2021 – Director Kelly	149

13. CLOSED SESSION – SEPARATE DIAL-IN PHONE NUMBER WILL BE PROVIDED TO THE BOARD AND APPROPRIATE STAFF

13.1 Conference with Legal Counsel – Existing Litigation - Name of Case: Ford v. Five Point Holdings, LLC, et al., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCV44809

13.2 Conference with Legal Counsel – Anticipated Litigation – Significant Exposure to Litigation Pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subdivision (d) of Section 54956.9, Application for Leave to Present Late Government Claim of Boucher LLP on Behalf of Multiple Claimants, Dated October 1, 2021

13.3 Conference with Legal Counsel – Existing Litigation – Paragraph (1) of Subdivision (d) of Government Code Section 54956.9, Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency v. Whittaker Corporation, Case No: 2:18-cv-6825 SB (RAOx)

OPEN SESSION CONTINUES WITH THE LINK/PHONE NUMBER LISTED ON THE FIRST PAGE OF THIS AGENDA

14. CLOSED SESSION ANNOUNCEMENTS

15. DIRECTOR REQUESTS FOR APPROVAL FOR EVENT ATTENDANCE

16. DIRECTOR REQUESTS FOR FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

17. ADJOURNMENT

* Indicates Attachment
♦ Indicates Handout

Note: The Board reserves the right to discuss or take action or both on all of the above Agenda items.

NOTICES

Any person may make a request for a disability-related modification or accommodation needed for that person to be able to participate in the public meeting by telephoning April Jacobs, Secretary to the Board of Directors, at (661) 297-1600, or in writing to Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency at 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, CA 91350. Requests must specify the nature of the disability and the type of accommodation requested. A telephone number or other contact information should be included so that Agency staff may discuss appropriate arrangements. Persons requesting a disability-related accommodation should make the request with adequate time before the meeting for the Agency to provide the requested accommodation.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.5, non-exempt public records that relate to open session agenda items and are distributed to a majority of the Board less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting will be available for public inspection at the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, located at 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, CA 91350, during regular business hours. When practical, these public records will also be made available on the Agency's Internet Website, accessible at http://www.yourscvwater.com.

Posted on November 10, 2021.

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ITEM NO. 6.1

Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency – October 27, 2021

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency was held via teleconference at 6:30 PM on Wednesday, October 27, 2021. A copy of the Agenda is inserted in the Minute Book of the Agency preceding these minutes.

DIRECTORS PRESENT: Kathye Armitage, B. J. Atkins, Beth Braunstein, Ed Colley, William Cooper, Jeff Ford, Jerry Gladbach, R. J. Kelly, Gary Martin, Dan Mortensen, Piotr Orzechowski and Lynne Plambeck via teleconference.

DIRECTORS ABSENT: None.

Also present via teleconference: General Manager Matthew Stone, General Counsel Tom Bunn and Joe Byrne, Board Secretary April Jacobs, Assistant General Manager Steve Cole, Director of Finance and Administration Rochelle Patterson, Communications Manager Kathie Martin, Customer Service Manager Kathleen Willson, Principal Engineer Jason Yim, Executive Assistant Leticia Quintero, Administrative Technician Terri Bell, National Demographics Corporation Consultant Douglas Johnson, and members of the public.

President Martin called the meeting to order at 6:30 PM. A quorum was present.

Upon motion of Vice President Mortensen, seconded by Director Atkins and carried, the Board approved the Agenda by the following roll call votes (Item 4):

Director Armitage	Yes	Director Atkins	Yes
Director Braunstein	Yes	Director Colley	Yes
Director Cooper	Yes	Director Ford	Yes
Vice President Gladbach	Yes	Director Kelly	Yes
President Martin	Yes	Vice President Mortensen	Yes
Director Orzechowski	Yes	Director Plambeck	Yes

Assistant General Manager Steve Cole, General Counsel Joe Byrne and National Demographics Corporation Consultant Douglas Johnson gave a presentation on the 2021 redistricting. The Board had an extensive discussion on the redistricting process and the new census data. Consistent with the Elections Code, this matter will be brought back to the Board in January 2022 for further consideration (Item 5).

The meeting was adjourned at 7:45 PM (Item 6).

April Jacobs, Board Secretary

ATTEST:

President of the Board

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ITEM NO. 6.2

Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency – November 2, 2021

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency was held via teleconference at 6:30 PM on Tuesday, November 2, 2021. A copy of the Agenda is inserted in the Minute Book of the Agency preceding these minutes.

DIRECTORS PRESENT: Kathye Armitage, B. J. Atkins, Beth Braunstein, Ed Colley, William Cooper, Jeff Ford, Jerry Gladbach, R. J. Kelly, Gary Martin, Dan Mortensen, Piotr Orzechowski and Lynne Plambeck via teleconference.

DIRECTORS ABSENT: None.

Also present via teleconference: General Manager Matthew Stone, General Counsel Joe Byrne, Board Secretary April Jacobs, Assistant General Manager Steve Cole, Chief Engineer Courtney Mael, Chief Financial and Administrative Officer Eric Campbell, Director of Finance and Administration Rochelle Patterson, Controller Amy Aguer, Director of Water Resources Dirk Marks, Customer Service Manager Kathleen Willson, GIS Manager Jose Huerta, Principal Engineers Brent Payne and Jason Yim, Senior Engineer Josephine Ngoon, Financial Analyst Darine Conner, Management Analyst II Cheryl Fowler, Executive Assistant Leticia Quintero, Administrative Technician Terri Bell, Accounting Tech II Kyle Arnold, Nossaman LLP Attorneys Fred Fudacz and Byron Gee, and members of the public.

President Martin called the meeting to order at 6:30 PM. A quorum was present.

Upon motion of Vice President Mortensen, seconded by Director Ford and carried, the Board approved the Agenda by the following roll call votes (Item 4):

Director Armitage	Yes	Director Atkins	Yes
Director Braunstein	Yes	Director Colley	Yes
Director Cooper	Yes	Director Ford	Yes
Vice President Gladbach	Yes	Director Kelly	Yes
President Martin	Yes	Vice President Mortensen	Yes
Director Orzechowski	Yes	Director Plambeck	Yes

Upon motion of Director Cooper, seconded by Director Atkins and carried, the Board approved the Consent Calendar which included Resolution Nos. SCV-237, SCV-238 and SCV-239 by the following roll call votes (Item 5):

Director Armitage	Yes	Director Atkins	Yes
Director Braunstein	Yes	Director Colley	Yes
Director Cooper	Yes	Director Ford	Yes
Vice President Gladbach	Yes	Director Kelly	Yes
President Martin	Yes	Vice President Mortensen	Yes
Director Orzechowski	Yes	Director Plambeck	Yes

RESOLUTION NO. SCV-237

JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ACTING IN BEHALF OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY GENERAL FUND, LOS ANGELES COUNTY CONSOLIDATED FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, LOS ANGELES

COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, AND THE GOVERNING BODIES OF GREATER LOS ANGELES COUNTY VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT. ANTELOPE VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT, CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, SANTA CLARITA LIBRARY AND SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY, APPROVING AND ACCEPTING NEGOTIATED EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY TAX REVENUES RESULTING FROM ANNEXATION TO SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT ANNEXATION NO. 1107

https://yourscvwater.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/SCV-Water-Approved-Resolution-110221-Resolution-SCV-237.pdf

RESOLUTION NO. SCV-238

JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ACTING IN BEHALF OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY GENERAL FUND, LOS ANGELES COUNTY CONSOLIDATED FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, AND THE GOVERNING BODIES OF GREATER LOS ANGELES COUNTY VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT, CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, SANTA CLARITA STREET LIGHTING MAINTENANCE DISTRICT NO. 2, SANTA CLARITA LIBRARY AND SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY, APPROVING AND ACCEPTING NEGOTIATED EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY TAX REVENUES RESULTING FROM ANNEXATION TO SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT ANNEXATION NO. 1108

https://yourscvwater.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/SCV-Water-Approved-Resolution-110221-Resolution-SCV-238.pdf

RESOLUTION NO. SCV-239

JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ACTING IN BEHALF OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY GENERAL FUND, LOS ANGELES COUNTY LIBRARY, LOS ANGELES COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT #5, LOS ANGELES COUNTY CONSOLIDATED FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, AND THE GOVERNING BODIES OF GREATER LOS ANGELES COUNTY VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT, ANTELOPE VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT, SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY, APPROVING AND ACCEPTING NEGOTIATED EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY TAX REVENUES RESULTING FROM ANNEXATION TO SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT ANNEXATION NO. 1109

https://yourscvwater.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/SCV-Water-Approved-Resolution-110221-Resolution-SCV-239.pdf

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Upon motion of Director Plambeck, seconded by Director Atkins and carried, the Board approved Resolution No. SCV-240 authorizing SCV Water to submit a Financial Assistance Application and to execute a Financial Assistance Agreement with the State Water Resources

Control Board for Incentive Project associated with the consolidation of the Los Angeles Residential Community and Royce Lily of the Valley LLC dba Lily of the Valley Mobile Village water systems into SCV Water by the following roll call votes (Item 6.1):

Director Armitage	Yes	Director Atkins	Yes
Director Braunstein	Yes	Director Colley	Yes
Director Cooper	Yes	Director Ford	Yes
Vice President Gladbach	Yes	Director Kelly	Yes
President Martin	Yes	Vice President Mortensen	Yes
Director Orzechowski	Yes	Director Plambeck	Yes

RESOLUTION NO. SCV-240

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY
AUTHORIZING SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY TO APPLY FOR FUNDING
FROM THE DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
AND TO EXECUTE A FINANCING AGREEMENT FOR
GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION TREATMENT PROJECTS
WITH THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD**

https://yourscvwater.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/SCV-Water-Approved-Resolution-110221-Resolution-SCV-240.pdf

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Upon motion of Director Cooper, seconded by Director Atkins and carried, the Board approved (1) Resolution No. SCV-241 authorizing the General Manager to apply for funding under the Bureau of Reclamation's WaterSMART Water Drought Relief Grant Program, (2) executing a grant agreement and (3) committing to provide $1,458,987 in matching funds by the following roll call votes (Item 6.2):

Director Armitage	Yes	Director Atkins	Yes
Director Braunstein	Yes	Director Colley	Yes
Director Cooper	Yes	Director Ford	Yes
Vice President Gladbach	Yes	Director Kelly	Yes
President Martin	Yes	Vice President Mortensen	Yes
Director Orzechowski	Yes	Director Plambeck	Yes

RESOLUTION NO. SCV-241

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY AUTHORIZING AN
APPLICATION FOR GRANT FUNDING BY THE BUREAU OF
RECLAMATION'S WATERSMART DROUGHT RESPONSE PROGRAM
FOR THE ROSEDALE PHASE 2 WELLS PROJECT**

https://yourscvwater.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/SCV-Water-Approved-Resolution-110221-Resolution-SCV-241.pdf

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General Manager's Report on Activities, Projects and Programs (Item 7).

There was no General Manager Report given.

Committee Meeting Recap Reports for Informational Purposes Only (Item 8).

Director Orzechowski asked about Item 8.1, the October 13, 2021 Water Resources and Watershed Committee meeting recap report. He requested to know when the Board would be receiving a presentation on migration options and facts for 2022/23, as well as an explanation of the stress tests for those years. General Manager Stone stated this presentation would be given at the November 16, 2021 regular Board meeting.

Director Plambeck requested that the summary report for the Water Resources and Watershed Committee meetings be more detailed. She believes that the recap report is too vague, and that greater detail would be beneficial to Board members who are not on this Committee as well as the general public.

There were no other comments on the recap reports.

Written Reports for Informational Purposes Only (Item 9).

Director Armitage expressed gratitude to staff for the section reports and assured staff that they were being read.

She went on to say that she was pleased to see that the Security Specialist position is being filled, and that the Data Scientist position is also being filled, according to the Finance, Administration, and Information Technology Section report. She considers both of these roles to be critical, and she is pleased to see things moving forward.

She went on to congratulate the Conservation team for obtaining its second EPA WaterSense Excellence Award as mentioned in this month's Water Resources and Outreach Section Report. She also wanted to mention the Bridgeport Pocket Park and make a push for native plants, she hoped to see them in the park. Lastly, she gave kudos to the Outreach team for being very visible with the messaging around the drought.

There were no other comments on the written reports.

President's Report (Item 10).

The President updated the Board on upcoming meetings, events and Board reminders.

Director Braunstein asked if the Board President could include in his report upcoming SCV Water Committee meetings for the benefit of the public.

AB 1234 Written and Verbal Reports (Item 11).

Written reports were submitted by President Martin and Directors Braunstein and Cooper which were included in the Board packet.

Director Atkins reported that he attended the virtual AWA 29th Annual Water Symposium held on October 21, 2021.

President Martin reported that he, Vice President Gladbach, Directors Atkins, Cooper and Plambeck attended the Santa Clarita Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency special Board meeting held virtually on October 20, 2021.

There were no other AB 1234 Reports.

Director Reports (Item 12).

Upon motion of Vice President Gladbach, seconded by Director Atkins and carried, the Board approved Vice President Gladbach as the voting delegate and President Martin as the alternate voting delegate for the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency at the 2021 ACWA Fall Conference/ACWA Election casting a vote for Pam Tobin for ACWA President and Cathy Green for ACWA Vice President as recommended by the ACWA Nominating Committee by the following roll call votes (Item 12):

Director Armitage	Yes	Director Atkins	Yes
Director Braunstein	Yes	Director Colley	Yes
Director Cooper	Yes	Director Ford	Yes
Vice President Gladbach	Yes	Director Kelly	Yes
President Martin	Yes	Vice President Mortensen	Yes
Director Orzechowski	Yes	Director Plambeck	Yes

Director Plambeck requested that at a future Board meeting we discuss the DDWD and USCVJPA paying ACWA fees.

Director Armitage stated that because it is Native American Heritage Month, she would like to acknowledge that the Santa Clarita Valley was largely inhabited by the Tataviam and Chumash tribes, and that we would be wise to welcome and honor their voices in discussions at all levels about how we sustain our natural resources, including water. She simply wanted to pay tribute to them because it is their month.

In addition, she is also pleased to let everyone know that she is taking advantage of the Board's recently approved improved rebate program. She plans to convert a piece of her lawn to drought-tolerant native plants and is excited to learn more about how our customers apply for rebates. She is willing to share her progress with anyone who is curious about how things are going.

Director Orzechowski congratulated Director Cooper, General Manager Stone and Communications Manager Kathie Martin for being nominated for *The Signals* Santa Clarita's 51 Most Influential. He is pleased to see we, as a water agency, have a visibility out in our community.

There were no other Director reports.

The Board went into Closed Session at 7:50 PM (Item 13).

The Board was instructed to disconnect from the current call and redial in on a separate teleconference line that was provided to them. President Martin instructed the public members and staff who wanted to stay on the call, to stay on the current teleconference line and once Closed Session has ended, the Board will reconvene for Closed Session announcements and the conclusion of the meeting.

President Martin reconvened the Open Session at 8:32 PM.

Joe Byrne, Esq., reported that there were no actions taken in Closed Session that were reportable under the Ralph M. Brown Act (Item 14).

Director Requests for Approval for Event Attendance (Item 15).

There were no Director requests for event attendance.

Director Requests for Future Agenda Items (Item 16).

Director Atkins requested that we look into Mr. Petzold's request to move the fence on the disc golf field to allow access to the course. General Manager Stone stated that staff will work with the City and report back to the Board at the appropriate time.

Director Ford inquired about the Water Infrastructure Funding Act of 2022, a proposed initiative that is currently being vetted. He requested that the Public Outreach and Legislation Committee investigate it and bring it to the Board for discussion, as well as what involvement the Agency might want to consider.

There were no other requests for future Agenda items.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:46 PM (Item 17).

April Jacobs, Board Secretary

ATTEST:

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President of the Board

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ITEM NO. 6.3

Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency – November 5, 2021

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency was held via teleconference at 1:00 PM on Friday, November 5, 2021. A copy of the Agenda is inserted in the Minute Book of the Agency preceding these minutes.

DIRECTORS PRESENT: Kathye Armitage, B. J. Atkins, Beth Braunstein, Ed Colley, William Cooper, Jeff Ford, Jerry Gladbach, R. J. Kelly, Gary Martin, Dan Mortensen, Piotr Orzechowski and Lynne Plambeck via teleconference.

DIRECTORS ABSENT: None.

Also present via teleconference: Board Secretary April Jacobs, M. M. Rosenberg & Associates Consultant Mitch Rosenberg and one member of the public.

President Martin called the meeting to order at 1:11 PM. A quorum was present.

Upon motion of Director Kelly, seconded by Vice President Mortensen and carried, the Board approved the Agenda by the following roll call votes (Item 4):

Director Armitage	Yes	Director Atkins	Yes
Director Braunstein	Not Present	Director Colley	Yes
Director Cooper	Yes	Director Ford	Yes
Vice President Gladbach	Yes	Director Kelly	Yes
President Martin	Yes	Vice President Mortensen	Yes
Director Orzechowski	Yes	Director Plambeck	Yes

The Board went into Closed Session at 1:20 PM (Item 5).

The Board was instructed to disconnect from the current call and redial in on a separate teleconference line that was provided to them. President Martin instructed the public members and staff who wanted to stay on the call, to stay on the current teleconference line and once Closed Session has ended, the Board will reconvene for Closed Session announcements and the conclusion of the meeting.

President Martin reconvened the Open Session at 4:30 PM.

President Martin, reported that there were no actions taken in Closed Session that were reportable under the Ralph M. Brown Act (Item 6).

The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 PM (Item 7).

April Jacobs, Board Secretary

ATTEST:

_____
President of the Board

ITEM NO.
6.4

BOARD MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 5, 2021

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Mike Alvord
Director of Operations and Maintenance

SUBJECT: Approve a Resolution Authorizing the General Manager to Apply for Grant Funding Under the Federal Bureau of Reclamation WaterSmart Water Energy Efficiency Grant Program (WEEG) for an Automated Metering Infrastructure Project

SUMMARY

Consistent with Board direction to pursue grant opportunities, on November 3, 2021, staff submitted an application for the Bureau of Reclamation's WaterSMART (Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow) Water Energy Efficiency Grant Program to fund a portion of the Automated Meter Infrastructure (AMI) Replacement Project. The application procedures require that by December 3, 2021, the Board adopt a resolution authorizing the General Manager to apply for the grant, execute a grant agreement, and commit to providing a funding match of 50% ($2,000,000).

DISCUSSION

The Agency is currently piloting two Automated Meter Infrastructure (AMI) systems. These are proving to be reliable and effective systems. Therefore, staff is in the planning stages of an Agency-wide AMI Project to replace existing meters with new smart meters that have the capability to communicate via radio or similar technology and enable the Agency to implement technological enhancements such as automated meter reads, usage notifications and interactive customer portals on a real time frequency. Case studies have shown that communities that upgrade to AMI systems can achieve water consumption savings of up to 15% by supplying customers with on-demand, real time water consumption data enabling them to make more informed decisions about their water use.

The Federal Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) issued a notification of availability of funding under the WaterSMART Water Energy Efficiency Grant Program. Eligible projects under the Grant Program include installation of water meters that result in measurable water savings.

The Grant Program provides funding for projects up to $4,000,000 for longer term projects, and up to $1,000,000 for other projects, and requires that the Agency commit 50% matching funds ($2,000,000/$500,000).

Staff applied for, but did not receive, funding for the lower funding threshold in the 2021 funding round. The BOR provided valuable feedback on the Agency's 2021 grant application. Having integrated BOR's comments and advice, staff has submitted an application for the 2022 funding round to take advantage of the funding opportunity for longer term projects ($4,000,000). Upon successful award of grant funding under the 2022 application, the Agency will be required to provide matching funds of $2,000,000 under this grant opportunity. The funding period is from July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2025.

On November 4, 2021, the Engineering and Operations Committee considered staff's recommendation to approve a resolution authorizing the General Manager to apply for grant funding under the Federal Bureau of Reclamation WaterSmart Water Energy Efficiency Grant Program (WEEG) for an Automated Metering Infrastructure Project.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Funding for the AMI Project is included in the Fiscal Year 2021/22 and 2022/23 Capital Improvement Budget. Depending on timing, current and future budgets may need to be adjusted to accommodate this project and the grant funding period.

RECOMMENDATION

The Engineering and Operations Committee recommends that the Board of Directors authorize (1) a resolution authorizing the General Manager to apply for funding under the Bureau of Reclamation's WaterSMART Water Energy Efficiency Grant Program; (2) execute a grant agreement and (3) commit to providing up to $2,000,000 dollars in matching funds.

Attachment

M65

RESOLUTION NO. SCV-___

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY AUTHORIZING AN APPLICATION FOR GRANT FUNDING BY THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION'S WATERSMART WATER ENERGY EFFICIENCY GRANT PROGRAM FOR THE AUTOMATED METER INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT - PHASE I

WHEREAS, the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (Agency) provides potable water for the businesses and residents in its service area and collects water usage data on a monthly frequency; and

WHEREAS, the Agency is in the planning stages of an Automated Meter Infrastructure (AMI) Project (AMI Replacement Project) to replace existing meters with new smart meters that have the capability to communicate via radio or similar technology and enable the Agency to implement technological enhancements such as automated meter reads, usage notifications and interactive customer portals on a real time frequency; and

WHEREAS, case studies have shown that communities that upgrade to AMI systems can achieve water consumption savings of up to 15 percent by supplying customers with on-demand, real time water consumption data enabling them to make more informed decisions about their water use; and

WHEREAS, The United States Department of the Interior offers financial assistance in the form of grant funding through its Bureau of Reclamation's WaterSMART (Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow) Water Energy Efficiency Grant Program (WEEG) for this type of project. The WaterSMART WEEG program provides two levels of grant funding up to a maximum of $2,000,000 for longer term projects and $500,000 for other projects, but not to exceed 50% of the total project cost; and

WHEREAS, the Agency desires to fund part of the cost of the AMI Replacement Project with grant funding from the WaterSMART WEEG program.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Board of Directors of the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency hereby finds, determines, declares and resolves as follows:

1. The Board hereby supports a grant application to the WaterSMART WEEG Program for the AMI Replacement Project.

2. The Board hereby authorizes and directs the General Manager, or his or her designee, to complete, review, sign and submit, for and on behalf of the Agency, a grant application to the Bureau of Reclamation's WaterSMART WEEG Program for the AMI Replacement Project up to the amount of $2,000,000.

3. The General Manager, or his or her designee, is authorized and designated to provide the assurances, certifications, and commitments required for the grant application, including executing a financial assistance or similar agreement

with the Bureau of Reclamation within established deadlines and any amendments or changes thereto.

4. The General Manager, or his or her designee, is authorized and designated to represent the Agency in carrying out the Agency's responsibilities under any grant future agreement, including certifying disbursement requests on behalf of the Agency and compliance with applicable state and federal laws.

5. If a grant award is made to the Agency by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Agency commits, pending Board compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and approval of the AMI Replacement Project, to providing a minimum of 100% in matching funds ($2,000,000) for the AMI Replacement Project, and up to the balance of funds needed to complete the AMI Replacement Project.

6. This Resolution shall take effect immediately.

ITEM NO. 7.1

BOARD MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 5, 2021

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Mike Alvord
Director of Operations & Maintenance

SUBJECT: Approve the Purchase of Approximately 5,000 AMI Compatible Meters

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SUMMARY

The Agency has more than 70,000 service connections ranging in sizes from 5/8" to 12". While operationally, the Agency is operating as one entity, there are legacy systems and seven (7) separate Public Water System (PWS) codes. Customer metering is one of these legacy systems and processes that have not yet been completely integrated. The ultimate goal is to have one common Customer Information System (CIS) and an integrated Automated Meter Infrastructure (AMI) system.

DISCUSSION

The three (3) legacy retail divisions, Newhall, Santa Clarita, and Valencia use two different meter manufacturers, Master Meter and Sensus. The decisions to use these vendors pre-dates the 2018 formation of Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency. Historically, the former Valencia Water Company (VWC) used Master Meter meters and the former Newhall County Water District (NCWD) and Santa Clarita Water Division (SCWD) used Sensus Meters. In the early 2000s, NCWD converted their entire system to an Automated Meter Reading (drive-by) system using Sensus meters. However, in 2011, as these AMR meters began to reach their useful operating life, NCWD started replacing failing Sensus meters with AMR Master Meters. In the mid-2000s VWC started the migration to an AMR system using Master Meter meters and in 2015, SCWD converted their meters to a Sensus AMR (AMI compatible) system. The table below details the current meter count by PWS code, meter manufacturer, and read type.

System (PWS)	Meter Manufacturer	Service Connections	Read Type	Grant Funding Conversion
Castaic	Master/Sensus	1,910	AMR	1,910
Newhall	Master/Sensus	3,814	AMR	0
Pinetree	Master/Sensus	2,821	AMR	0
Santa Clarita	Sensus	21,879/10,300	AMR/AMI	0
Tesoro	Master/Sensus	1,157	AMR	1,157
Valencia	Master	4,969/26,153/700	Manual/AMR/AMI	7,000

Staff is applying for a Federal Bureau of Reclaimation WaterSmart Water Energy Efficiency Grant (WEEG) grant for an Automated Metering Infrastructure project. The grant funding period is from July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2025. It is expected that over the next three (3) years, approximately 20,000 meters will be converted to AMI with 10,000 meters directly related to the

grant. The other 10,000 meters are part of a routine meter replacement program. While the grant funding period does not begin until July 1, 2022, purchasing materials prior to July 1, 2022, is consistent within the framework of the grant requirements. In addition, the two-meter manufacturers have indicated that lead times for meters is between 20 – 40 weeks. Therefore, staff is recommending the purchase of 4,969 meters now. The cost estimate to purchase 4,969 meters to convert the remaining manual read meters to AMI compatible meters is approximately $1,498,548.36. This project helps meet SCV Water Strategic Plan Objective C.4.7 “Evaluate infrastructure technology (AMI/AMR) and operational strategies to better manage demands”.

On November 4, 2021, the Engineering and Operations Committee considered staff’s recommendation to approve the purchase of approximately 5,000 AMI compatible meters.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Funds for the purchase are included in the Capital Improvement FY 2021/22 Meter Replacement Budget.

RECOMMENDATION

The Engineering and Operations Committee recommends that the Board of Directors authorize the General Manager to purchase 4,969 meters in the amount not to exceed $1,500,000.

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November 16, 2021

Automated Metering Infrastructure

Board of Directors Meeting

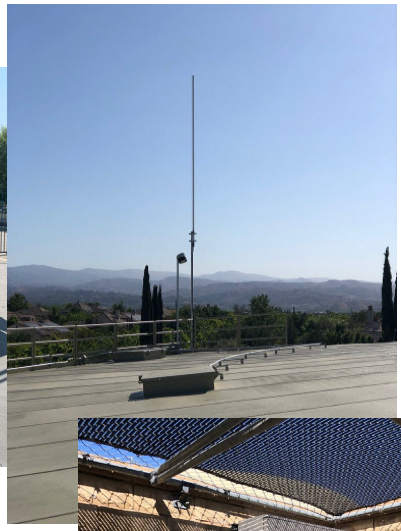
What is AMI?

- Meters are read in three main ways:
  - Manual read meters (walking routes)
  - Automated Meter Reading (AMR – drive-by)
  - Automated Metering Infrastructure (AMI – remote meter read collection)
- AMI allows meters to be read without the need for field labor (walking/driving).
- A series of towers, base stations, and repeaters provide a constant stream of data collection.

What types of meters does SCV Water currently have?

Meter Read Type	Number of Meters	System (PWS)
Manual	4,969	Valencia
AMI	~11,000	Santa Clarita/Valencia
AMR	~56,000	Castaic/Newhall/Pinetree/Santa Clarita/Tesoro/Valencia

Meter Reading Equipment



SCV Water Meter Replacements

- Routine Meter Replacements
  - Based on age, usage, warranty, failure, read style
  - Approximately 3,700 per year or 5%

- Meter Data
  - Age
  - Volume
  - Read Style

AMI Migration Plan

- Total of ~20,000 meters converted over the next 3 years.
- Approximately 10,000 meters will be replaced as part of grant funding.
  - 4,969 manual read meters
  - 1,910 Castaic System AMR meters
  - 1,157 Tesoro System AMR meters
  - ~2,000 various other AMR meters in strategic locations
- Routine Meter Replacements
  - An additional ~11,100 meters will be replaced by SCVWA staff.

Meter Cost Estimates

Grant Year	Meter Quantity	Meter Cost
1	4,969	$1,500,000
2	2,550	$770,000
3	2,550	$770,000
Totals	**10,069**	**$3,040,000**

Routine Replacement Year	Meter Quantity	Meter Cost
1	3,700	$1,117,000
2	3,700	$1,117,000
3	3,700	$1,117,000
Totals	**11,100**	**$3,351,000**

*Meter counts and costs are estimates and based on 2021 quotes.

Financial Considerations

- Funds for the purchase of 4,969 meters are included in the Capital Improvement FY 2021/2022 Meter Replacement Budget.

- This purchase is being requested due to supply constraints and long lead times of up to 40 weeks.

Recommendation

The Engineering & Operations Committee recommends that the Board of Directors:

- Authorize the General Manager to purchase 4,969 meters in an amount not to exceed $1,500,000.

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ITEM NO. 7.2

BOARD MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 8, 2021

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Mike Alvord
Director of Operations & Maintenance

SUBJECT: Approve Decoro Drive Pavement Repair Change Order

SUMMARY

In September 2020, SCV Water Board of Directors authorized the installation of approximately 1,500 feet of new 14" diameter pipeline along Decoro Drive as part of SCV Water's Capital Pipeline Improvement Plan. SCV Water staff completed the pipeline installation portion and solicited competitive bids for asphalt paving. On September 21, 2021, the Board of Directors adopted a resolution awarding a construction contract to R.C. Becker for the Decoro Drive pavement repair project in the amount of $301,000. Additional work beyond the original specifications has been required because of unforeseen conditions and new and changed requirements issued by the City of Santa Clarita. To date, one change order has been issued under the General Manager's authority for a total of $4,000, which constitutes 1.3% of the original bid. This item concerns a second change order, which has been negotiated to an amount of $33,360.79. The Agency's purchasing policy requires Board authorization for change orders that would increase total payments to a contractor by more than the greater of $20,000 or 5% of the original contract amount.

DISCUSSION

SCV Water staff completed the pipeline installation portion of this project in June 2021. A Request for Proposal was prepared, and the paving project was publicly bid on Planet Bids in accordance with the Purchasing Policy. The project was awarded to R.C. Becker and work has begun. Approximately 1,100 feet of the pipeline trench parallels the curb/gutter and is offset by a couple of feet. Initial plans included T grinding the pipeline trench and repaving, however after beginning work, it was determined that the small strip of paving between gutter and pipeline trench was failing when the T grinding/repaving was attempted. The City inspector has required that this additional strip of paving be removed and repaved. Staff has negotiated this change order with the contractor for an additional cost of $33,360.79.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Funds for this project are included in the FY 2021/22 Capital Pipeline Improvement Budget in the amount of $806,000. Remaining fund balance available exceeds $375,000.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Board of Directors authorize the General Manager to execute Change Order Number 2 to the contract with R.C. Becker to increase the construction contract amount by $33,360.79 to $338,360.79 for the Decoro Drive Pavement Repair project.

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ITEM NO. 7.3

BOARD MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 4, 2021

TO: SCV Water Board of Directors

FROM: Matthew S. Dickens, MPA
Sustainability Manager

SUBJECT: Consider Adoption of a Resolution to Enact Stage 1 of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Ordinance

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SUMMARY

California is once again experiencing persistent and exceptional drought conditions. As the state enters its third year of drought, reservoirs remain at critically low levels. These conditions have prompted Governor Newsom to proclaim a statewide State of Emergency due to drought and has called on all Californians to voluntarily reduce their water usage by 15% compared to 2020 levels. Additionally, due to underwhelming statewide conservation response, as reported by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) for the months of July 2021 and August 2021, the Governor's emergency proclamation includes provisions to allow for the adoption of emergency regulations to supplement voluntary conservation by prohibiting certain wasteful water practices. In light of both statewide and local hydrologic conditions, consecutive dry water years, record low precipitation, and in response to the Governor's emergency proclamations, SCV Water has implemented strategies to mitigate potential supply shortages, educate the public on the status and impacts of the current drought, and to encourage water conservation. To further support these efforts and goals, staff recommends the SCV Water Board of Directors consider adopting a resolution (Attachment A) to enact Stage 1 of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Attachment B) and Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Ordinance (Attachment C).

DISCUSSION

SCV Water is monitoring the situation closely and in support of its mission and as outlined in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, staff have conducted analysis of its water supply operating plans for 2022 and 2023 to identify possible risks and to assess responses (supply augmentation and demand reductions) essential to mitigating a potential supply shortage and options to support local water conservation efforts. Details of these efforts are outlined in the sections below.

Water Supply Operating Plan

The initial 2022 scenarios presented to the Water Resources and Watershed Committee in October of 2021 anticipated critically dry conditions within the State continuing, provided analysis for State Water Project (SWP) allocations ranging from 0-10%, quantifying potential shortages for 2023 if unprecedented dry conditions continue to be experienced in 2022 and 2023.

Historically, operating plans have been prepared assuming consecutive dry years to conservatively utilize supplies in a manner that reduces risk for extended dry periods. To reduce the risk of potential 2023 shortages, staff presented multiple mitigation options which included a water purchase/exchange of 5,000 AF, implementing 10-15% voluntary or mandatory conservation, or a hybrid option with a combined water purchase/exchange (5,000 AF) and implementation of 10% conservation.

Water Resources continue to closely monitor water supply and demand conditions and working with banking partners to help mitigate the 2022 challenging conditions and reduce potential shortage risks for 2023. Conditions are rapidly changing and updates on the 2022 and 2023 operating plan will be presented at the November 16, 2021 regular Board meeting.

Water Conservation Response Actions

Water conservation is sound public policy and its successful implementation provides numerous benefits to the community. With that, SCV Water customers have achieved significant conservation including, but not limited to, surpassing the 20% reduction in gallons per capita day (GPCD) by 2020 requirement proscribed in SBx7-7 and reducing water use by nearly 30% during the previous drought (20% voluntary conservation call in 2014-2015 and 25% mandatory conservation from 2015-2017). Further, utilizing its active water conservation programs, SCV Water's residential, business, and landscape customers continue to improve water use efficiency through smart practices, technology investments, and behavioral change. However, the active water conservation programs are designed to reduce GPCD by 2% per year and while this plan conforms to current long-term conservation goals, supplemental conservation support during drought hydrologic cycles may be warranted to mitigate potential water supply shortages, stretch available supplies for future use, comply with regulatory mandates, or to accomplish other priorities.

As previously stated, SCV Water staff are closely monitoring all aspects of the drought including, but not limited to, statewide and local precipitation rates, snowpack, reservoir and groundwater levels, regulatory activity, available water supplies, and conservation performance. Shortly following Governor Newsom's April 21, 2021 Drought Proclamation, SCV Water initiated efforts to prepare for the continuation and potential intensification of drought. These efforts included the wide range of internal and external activities including the launch of a cross-agency drought workgroup, convening the Sustainable Water Action Taskforce (SWAT), rebranding of existing water conservation program collateral materials, customer engagement, and drought education. On May 10, 2021, Governor Newsom issued the second Drought Emergency Proclamation and issued Executive Order N-10-21 on July 8, 2021 (Attachment D). While Los Angeles and Ventura Counties were not specifically included in the Governor's April 21, 2021 or May 10, 2021 proclamations, the July 8, 2021 Executive Order did include a request for all Californians to voluntarily reduce water use by 15% compared to 2020's levels and the Governor's October 19, 2021 (Attachment E) proclamation which extended the drought emergency to all counties in the state. Following the Governor's voluntary conservation call, the SWRCB initiated monthly reporting to monitor statewide, regional, and urban water supplier water use reductions. To date, SCV Water's conservation performance, while trending in a positive direction, has yet to achieve the 15% voluntary conservation target, signaling the need for additional conservation. The table on the next page notes SCV Water's conservation performance since July 2021.

Table 1. SCV Water Conservation Performance (2021 v. 2020)

Month	Monthly Conservation (%)	Cumulative Conservation (%)	Reported to SWRCB
July 2021	+5.6%	+5.6%	Yes
August 2021	+3.1%	+4.3%	Yes
September 2021	+1.1%	+3.3%	Yes
October 2021	-11.3%	+0.1%	Due November 2021

During the Water Resources and Watershed Committee's regularly scheduled October 13, 2021 meeting, staff presented an overview of the water supply operating plan and an assessment of viable response actions including water supply augmentation and demand reduction measures. Staff's presentation was based on the best information available at the time and an updated presentation will be provided to the SCV Water Board of Directors at its regularly scheduled November 16, 2021 meeting. Since the October 13, 2021 Water Resources and Watershed Committee meeting, significant events have materialized which impact the policy framework logic and therefore merit reconsideration. These events include the Governor's October 19, 2021 Drought Emergency Proclamation, which extended the drought emergency to include Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, among others, limited impact of a historic rainfall event in late October 2021, and the immediate benefits of sustained reductions in demand.

In June 2021, the SCV Water Board of Directors approved the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and the Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Ordinance. Together, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Ordinance outline and document methodologies that SCV Water can use to determine a water shortage, strategies and protocols to mitigate, manage, and monitor its response activities in support of its mission. While staff's analysis has determined that current supplies are sufficient to meet unconstrained demands, there is compelling evidence and rationale, as previously discussed, which merit the enactment of a Stage 1 enactment of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Water Shortage and Supply Ordinance. A complete list of strategies, communication protocols, and water waste restrictions are included in Attachments A and B. In addition to the enactment of Stage 1 of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Ordinance, staff recommends the Agency continue to communicate to the public the values and benefits of conserving 15% compared to 2020's levels and tips and techniques on how to successfully achieve this reduction through smart practices and water use efficiency improvements.

NEXT STEPS

Pursuant to adoption of a resolution to enact Stage 1 of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Ordinance, staff will implement the strategies and protocols outlined in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, inform the public of the water waste restrictions included in the Section 4 of the Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Ordinance, and continue its proactive customer engagement, education, and water use efficiency program support efforts. Additionally, staff will continue to monitor both supply and demand conditions and will provide regular updates to the Water Resources and Watershed Committee, and Board of Directors as requested. Staff may provide additional recommendations for consideration should changes in hydrologic, supply, regulatory, demand reduction performance, or other conditions merit such consideration.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Currently, SCV Water is utilizing the budget for its water use efficiency programs to rebrand existing programs and engagement efforts to focus on drought salient communications, messaging, and tailored customer support services. Staff has created a “Drought” project code to track all expenses specific to the Agency’s drought responses and considering Governor’s Newsom’s October 19, 2021 Proclamation of a State of Emergency, all or some of these costs may be reimbursable or potentially considered as “in kind” contributions to future grant opportunities. Specific to implementation of Stage 1 of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, staff will continue to track expenses related to engagement, program support, staffing resources, and other costs essential to successful implementation. Regarding revenue impacts, staff anticipates conservation of up to 15% compared to 2020’s use, which will likely result in reduced revenues from variable water use charges. However, the conservation estimates are subject to change and will undoubtably fluctuate. While a portion of the loss in revenues will be balanced by reduced distribution (power and chemical) and dry-year water supply acquisition costs, the Agency may need to access its financial reserves to balance any remaining revenue shortfalls.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

The recommended enactment of Stage 1 of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Ordinance are not defined as projects under CEQA because it involves the creation of agency funding mechanisms or other government fiscal activities which do not involve any commitment to any specific project, which may result in potential physical impact on the environment (Section 153788(b)(4) of the State CEQA Guidelines). For projects under the plan that may require subsequent approval, a CEQA review will be conducted and, if warranted, environmental documentation for such projects will be prepared and processed in accordance with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

RECOMMENDATION

SCV Water staff recommends that the Board of Directors consider adopting the attached resolution Enacting Stage 1 of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Ordinance.

Attachments

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ATTACHMENT A

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY DIRECTING THE GENERAL MANAGER TO IMPLEMENT STAGE 1 OF THE WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN AND DECLARE A STAGE 1 WATER SHORTAGE CONDITION PURSUANT TO ORDINANCE NO. 2

WHEREAS, the State of California is experiencing unprecedented drought conditions with a significant portion of the state classified as Category D4 Exceptional Drought; and

WHEREAS, the State Water Project, of which SCV Water receives approximately half of its annual water supply, is critically low; and

WHEREAS, during the 2020/2021 water year, the Santa Clarita Valley recorded its lowest historical level of local precipitation; and

WHEREAS, the Santa Clarita Valley is currently experiencing hydrological drought conditions with approximately half of the valley currently classified as Category D3 - Extreme Drought and half classified as D4 - Exceptional Drought; and

WHEREAS, on April 21, 2021, Governor Newsom issued a Drought Emergency Declaration which was extended on both May 10, 2021 and July 9, 2021; and

WHEREAS, on July 8, 2021, Governor Newsom issued Executive Order N-10-21, which urged all Californians to voluntarily reduce water use by 15% compared to 2020 water consumption levels; and

WHEREAS, beginning in September 2021, the State Water Resources Control Board initiated monthly reporting to assess conservation performance statewide, hydrologic region, and urban water supplier; and

WHEREAS, on October 19, 2021, Governor Newsom extended the Drought Emergency Declaration to include Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, and Ventura Counties, proclaiming that a drought state of emergency is now in effect statewide, and directed water suppliers to implement their water shortage contingency plans at an appropriate level to plan for a possible third consecutive year of drought; and

WHEREAS, in June 2021, the SCV Water Board of Directors adopted the SCV Water's Water Shortage Contingency Plan and the Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Ordinance (Ordinance No. 2) to provide the Agency with the tools necessary to mitigate water shortage conditions and to influence demand reductions; and

WHEREAS, SCV Water customers have achieved significant levels of water conservation and have reduced per capita water consumption by more than 20% compared to 2010 levels; and

WHEREAS, the Agency has developed a diverse water supply portfolio to achieve water supply and demand balances for both single and consecutive dry year periods; and

WHEREAS, the State Water Project allocation was 5% for calendar year 2021 requiring the Agency to utilize its critical and dry year banked storage supplies to offset the low allocation; and

WHEREAS, the initial State Water Project allocation for 2022 is likely to be set at a historic low; and

WHEREAS, the Agency has determined that water supplies are sufficient to meet current unconstrained demands for the 2022 operating year, but recognizes that conserving water would make cost effective supplies available in 2023 should that year also be dry; and

WHEREAS, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Water Conservation Ordinance is intended to encourage responsible water use, conserve our water resources and protect the Agency's customers, especially during times of drought and water shortages, the Agency is focused on outreach, communication and education first; and

WHEREAS, the Agency has initiated drought conservation messaging and community engagement to communicate and encourage the need and benefits of voluntary water conservation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, THAT THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals. The Recitals set forth above are true and correct and are incorporated into this Resolution by this reference.

Section 2. The General Manager is directed to implement Stage 1 of the Agency's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Section 3. A Stage 1 Water Shortage Condition pursuant to the Agency's Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Ordinance (Resolution No. 2) is hereby declared.

Section 4. Effective Date. This Resolution is effective upon adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency this 16th day of November 2021, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

ATTACHMENT B

Final Water Shortage Contingency Plan

June 2021

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Executive Summary

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP, Plan) is a detailed proposal for how the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (SCV Water) intends to act in the case of an actual water shortage condition. SCV Water's mission is to provide responsible water stewardship to ensure the Santa Clarita Valley (Valley) has reliable supplies of high-quality water at a reasonable cost. Reliable, high quality water service is critical to an economically and environmentally vibrant community. This plan is part of good management policy even if SCV Water's water supply appears to have a low probability of shortage conditions, as it improves preparedness for droughts and other impacts on water supplies. The WSCP anticipates a water supply shortage and provides pre-planned guidance for managing and mitigating a shortage. The WSCP allows real-time water supply availability assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions, to allow for efficient and effective management of any shortage with predictability and accountability.

Certain elements of the WSCP are required by California Water Code (Water Code), including five specific response actions that align with six standard water shortage levels based on SCV Water's water supply conditions and shortages resulting from catastrophic supply interruptions. The WSCP also contains SCV Water's procedures for conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment, which is the written decision-making process for determining supply reliability each year, along with the data and methods used to evaluate reliability.

As part of its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), Water Code Section 10632 requires Suppliers to prepare and adopt a WSCP that consists of each of the following elements, which comprise the sections in this plan document:

1. Water Supply Reliability Analysis
2. Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures
3. Six Standard Water Shortage Stages
4. Shortage Response Actions
5. Communication Protocols
6. Compliance and Enforcement
7. Legal Authorities
8. Financial Consequences of WSCP
9. Monitoring and Reporting
10. WSCP Refinement Procedures
11. Special Water Feature Distinction
12. Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

The WSCP is a stand-alone document created separately from the UWMP and can be amended, as needed, without amending the UWMP. This 2020 WSCP is included in SCV Water's 2020 UWMP submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1, 2021.

Section 1: Water Supply Reliability Analysis

This section summarizes (a) the findings related to water system reliability conducted pursuant to Water Code Section 10635, and (b) key issues that may create a shortage condition when looking at the SCV Water's water asset portfolio. Specifically, this section summarizes SCV Water's supply analysis and its water reliability findings in UWMP Section 7 (Reliability Planning and Drought Risk Assessment), recognizing that the WSCP can be a stand-alone document that will be submitted with the 2020 UWMP.

The UWMP Act requires urban water suppliers to assess water supply reliability that compares total projected water use with the expected water supply over the next twenty years in five-year increments. The Act also requires an assessment for a single dry year and multiple dry years. This section presents the reliability assessment for SCV Water's service area. SCV Water's goal is to deliver a reliable and high-quality water supply for their customers, even during dry periods.

Reliability of Water Supplies

Each water supply source has its own reliability characteristics. In any given year, the variability in weather patterns around the state may affect the availability of supplies to the Valley differently, depending on whether supplies are from local sources or are imported from other parts of the state. The Valley is typical in terms of water management in southern California; local groundwater supplies are used to a greater extent when imported supplies are less available due to dry conditions in the north, and larger amounts of imported water supplies are used during periods when northern California has wetter conditions. This pattern of "conjunctive use" has been in effect since State Water Project (SWP) supplies first came to the Valley in 1980. SWP and other imported water supplies have supplemented the overall supply of the Valley, which previously depended solely on local groundwater supplies.

To supplement these local groundwater supplies, SCV Water contracts with DWR for delivery of SWP water, providing an imported water supply to the Valley. However, the variability in SWP supplies affect the ability of SCV Water to meet the overall water demands for the service area. While each of the Valley's available supply sources has some variability, the variability in SWP supplies has the largest effect on overall supply reliability.

Groundwater

In accordance with the groundwater operating plan for the basin, groundwater supplies for all uses from the Alluvial Aquifer are planned to be in the range 30,000 to 40,000 AF. With long-term pumping for municipal purveyors estimated to be approximately 30,800 AFY at buildout during normal years and about 26,100 AFY during dry-years. Available supplies are substantially less in the near-term as supplies have been curtailed because of PFAS contamination and transfers of pumping associated with the Newhall Ranch development have not yet been fully realized. In 2021 SCV Water estimates 12,000 AF

of alluvial supplies will be available. Recovery of Alluvial supplies over the next decade is shown in Tables 4.8B and 4.8C (2020 UWMP Appendix E). The basin operating plan for the Saugus Aquifer provides for 7,500 AFY-15,000 AFY in normal years and up to 35,000 AFY during dry-years. In the near-term supplies are limited due to Perchlorate contamination and the need to construct additional dry-year well capacity. Currently, SCV Water estimates recovery capacity at about 15,000 AFY. Tables 4.9B and 4.9C (2020 UWMP Appendix E) indicate when additional yield can be accessed from the Saugus Aquifer.

Recycled Water

The existing and projected availability of recycled water supplies, including various factors having the potential to affect the amounts and availability of those supplies, are discussed in detail in the UWMP.

SCV Water has constructed Phase I of the Recycled Water Master Plan (RWMP, 2016), which can deliver up to 1,700 AFY of water to the Valencia service area. Deliveries of recycled water began in 2003 for irrigation water supply at a golf course and in roadway median strips, however demand from permitted customers have limited deliveries of recycled water. In 2015, recycled water deliveries were 450 AF.

Phase 2 is planned to expand recycled water use within Santa Clarita Valley and consists of four projects currently in various stages of design. The Draft RWMP Update projects providing up to 10,054 AFY of treated (tertiary) recycled water suitable for reuse on golf courses, landscaping and other non-potable uses in Santa Clarita Valley to the extent those supplies are available. Subsequent long-term estimates of available supplies based on recycled water being generated from new development estimate about 9,000 AFY new recycled water being available. All of the available recycled water in the peak summer months would be used to meet demands that include existing Phase 1 projects, Phase 2 expansions currently in design, planned developments (including Newhall Ranch and Vista Canyon) and future nearby customers served by extending off the Phase 2 system.

State Water Project Table A Supply

For this Plan, the availability of SWP supplies to SCV Water was based primarily on DWR's *Delivery Capability Report* (DCR). For the four hydrologic conditions evaluated here, the SWP deliveries to SCV Water were taken from DWR's analyses based on the following: average/normal year based on the average deliveries over the studies' 82-year historical hydrologic study period (1922-2003), single-dry year based on a repeat of the worst-case actual allocation of 2014, four year dry period based on a repeat of the historical drought of 1931-1934, and three-year dry period based on a repeat of the historical drought of 1990-1992.

While contractors may store their unused Table A supply as carryover, and additional types of water such as Article 21 water may periodically be available from the SWP, further the recent Water Management Tools amendment allows for single and multi-year water transfers among SWP Contractors, these are not included as supplies in Section 6 because of the uncertainty in their availability. However, to the extent SCV Water is able

to make use of these supplies when available, SCV Water may be able to improve the reliability of its SWP supplies beyond the values used in this section.

Flexible Storage Account

Under the Supply Contracts with DWR for SWP water, the contractors that share in the repayment of Castaic Lake may access a portion of the storage in that reservoir. This accessible storage is referred to as "flexible storage." The contractors may withdraw water from flexible storage, in addition to their allocated Table A supplies, on an as-needed basis. A contractor must replace any water it withdraws from this storage within five years of withdrawal. As one of the three contractors sharing in the repayment of Castaic Lake, SCV Water has access to this flexible storage. Its share of the total flexible storage is currently 4,684 AF.

Storage and Water Banking Program

SCV Water has invested in flexible supply programs that can be accessed to avoid water shortages and shortage costs to its customers in the Valley. Sometimes termed "water banking," these shortage mitigation investments allow water to be stored in a groundwater basin to be accessed when needed to avoid water shortages. These "smart" investments in storage programs improve the diversity of SCV Water's supply portfolio and cost-effectively improve water service reliability throughout our community. SCV Water currently has two banking programs. The Rosedale-Rio Bravo Bank can store up to 100,000 AF and can currently recover 10,000 AFY. The Semitropic Bank can store 35,000 and recover 5,000 AFY.

Storage programs and supplies that were considered for supply evaluation are as follows.

- Rosedale-Rio Bravo Banking Program – increased take capacity: Under SCV Water 's existing contract with RRBWSD for this program, SCV Water has the right to develop four additional extraction wells, which would bring the firm recovery capacity under this program from 10,000 AFY to 20,000 AFY. This increase would provide additional dry year access to the water SCV Water stores in this existing program, which has a maximum storage capacity of 100,000 AF (and is currently full). This additional take capacity was included in the 2015 UWMP as a planned banking supply increase, assumed in that document to be available by 2030.
- Semitropic Banking Program – Newhall Land: Newhall Land participates in a groundwater banking program with Semitropic in which it has a pump-back capacity of 4,950 AFY and a storage capacity of 55,000 AF. Newhall Land entered into this banking program in anticipation of the development of Newhall Ranch. Under its agreement with Semitropic, Newhall Land may assign its rights to this program to SCV Water. However, the terms for such an assignment have yet to be determined. In the 2015 UWMP, it was assumed that Newhall Ranch would be developed and that Newhall Land's rights in this banking program would be transferred to SCV Water at the time of development, and that prior to that time the take capacity under this program would be available to SCV Water.

[4]

This program, including interim access to take capacity, was excluded from the initial assessment of Scenario C.

- New groundwater bank: In the 2015 UWMP, additional groundwater banking programs with a take capacity of 5,000 AFY were assumed to be developed, with supplies assumed to be available after 2045. No specific programs were identified in the UWMP, although a number of groundwater banking programs in various stages of planning and development, or new programs yet to be defined, could provide this supply.
- Willow Springs Water Bank, Antelope Valley: This project is located in eastern Kern County, in the northern portion of the Antelope Valley. It is adjacent to both the East Branch of the California Aqueduct and the Los Angeles Aqueduct. This program is active and is seeking participants.
- Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency High Desert Water Bank: This is a project proposed by the Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency (AVEK), a SWP wholesaler located in the Antelope Valley area of southeastern Kern County and northern Los Angeles County. The proposed groundwater banking project would be developed and operated by AVEK, and would be located adjacent to the East Branch of the California Aqueduct. As proposed, the project would have a total storage capacity of 280,000 AF, with recharge and recovery capacities of 70,000 AFY. AVEK is currently conducting pilot testing, and the environmental analysis for the proposed project is in process. AVEK is actively seeking banking partners.
- Palmdale Regional Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Project: The Palmdale Water District (PWD), a SWP wholesaler, is implementing a large-scale groundwater recharge and recovery project located adjacent to the East Branch of the California Aqueduct. The project will obtain water for recharge from the SWP and also from recycled water produced by the Los Angeles County Sanitation District Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant. SCV Water could be a potential partner in the project by banking excess supply in wet years and recovering that supply in dry years.
- Saugus Formation Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Program: The feasibility of implementing an ASR program in the Saugus Formation has been evaluated through field testing and groundwater modeling simulations. Reconnaissance-level analysis indicates that such a program is feasible. In addition to water reliability benefits, a Saugus ASR program could provide other operational benefits (e.g., higher groundwater levels) and local storage.
- Groundwater Replenishment with Recycled Water: The feasibility of using recycled water for a groundwater recharge program in the eastern portion of the Alluvium has been evaluated in the Water Supply Measures Reconnaissance Study and further refined in the draft RWMP. A recycled water recharge project could provide operational benefits (e.g., higher groundwater levels in the Alluvium), increased recycled water usage and greater water recovery from the Alluvium in eastern parts of the groundwater basin. Conceptual design for the

project is an extension of the proposed Phase 2A recycled water pipeline, with approximately 5,000 AFY of recycled water from the Valencia WRP discharged to a recharge basin adjacent to the Santa Clara River, and average recovery of 3,500 AFY from downstream Alluvial wells.

Supply and Demand Comparisons

The available supplies and water demand for SCV Water's service area was analyzed to assess the region's ability to satisfy demands during four scenarios: a normal water year, a single-dry year, and two multiple-dry year periods in the 2015 UWMP.

PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals, which includes PFOA, PFOS and GenX. For more than 70 years, PFAS have been manufactured and used in a variety of industries worldwide. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, exposure to certain PFAS can lead to adverse health effects in humans. (Source: https://yourscvwater.com/pfas/).

SCV Water quickly responds to changing guidelines and regulations from the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water. Under the current response levels, last lowered in February 2020, 17 of the 42 active agency wells have been removed from service. This accounts for approximately 45 percent of the Agency's groundwater supply. In 2019, groundwater accounted for 28% of the total water used in the SCV Water service area. SCV Water will continue to rely on its diverse water supply portfolio, including imported and banked water, to minimize supply impacts to customers. SCV Water's first PFAS treatment facility opened in fall of 2020, restoring about one-third of the impacted groundwater, with others to follow by summer 2021. (Source: https://yourscvwater.com/pfas/).

Perchlorate

SCV Water prioritizes the delivery of clean water that meets all state and federal health standards. Long-term work toward the remediation of perchlorate contamination, first discovered in 1997 in several Saugus wells, continues at the present time. The objective of the perchlorate restoration and containment plan has been to stop the migration of the contaminant plume and restore the lost well capacity through a pump and treat method. SCV Water's Saugus Perchlorate Treatment Facility (SPTF) has been online since 2011, and a second Perchlorate Treatment Facility came online in 2017, and together these facilities have now treated a combined amount of almost 32,000 AF. The ability to pump the Saugus Formation at dry year levels has been historically impaired due to perchlorate contamination issues and resultant reduced production capacity. Both issues are expected to be resolved through installation of treatment and achieving containment. (Source: Adapted from 2019 Santa Clarita Valley Water Report, July 2020).

Section 2: Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Beginning by July 1, 2022, SCV Water is required to prepare and submit its annual water supply and demand assessment (referred "Annual Assessment"). The Annual Assessment will be due by July 1 of every year, as required by Water Code Section 10632.1. The Annual Assessment and associated reporting are to be conducted based on the SCV Water procedures detailed in this section of the WSCP. As required by Water Code Section 10623(a), the WSCP shall include its specific procedures, akin to its instruction manual, that describe annual steps and timing to complete the Annual Assessment, such that it can be consistently followed year-after-year, regardless of changing staff undertaking the steps:

- Decision making process
- Data and methodologies
    1. Evaluation criteria
    2. Water supply
    3. Unconstrained customer demand
    4. Planned water use for current year considering dry subsequent year
    5. Infrastructure considerations
    6. Other factors

Decision making process

This section describes the decision-making process, including functional steps, to formally approve the Annual Assessment determination of water supply reliability each year.

September

- Prepare SWP water order for upcoming year.
- Continue to track monthly water demands in service area.
- Monitor San Luis Reservoir Storage Levels including carryover storage levels for Agency and other State Water Contractors (SWC).
- Monitor NOAA precipitation forecasts.

October

- Continue to track monthly water demands in service area.
- Monitor San Luis Reservoir Storage Levels including carryover storage levels for Agency and other SWC.
- Monitor NOAA precipitation forecasts.

November

- Continue to track monthly water demands in service area.
- Monitor San Luis Reservoir Storage Levels including carryover storage levels for Agency and other SWC.
- Monitor NOAA precipitation forecasts.

- Consider early implementation of water recovery from banking and exchange programs when early water year precipitation is low and low levels of carryover water exist.
- Review DWR outage schedules for upcoming year.

December

- Continue to track monthly water demands in service area.
- Monitor San Luis Reservoir Storage Levels including carryover storage levels for Agency and other SWC.
- Monitor NOAA precipitation forecasts. Receive initial SWP allocation.
- Review DWR positional analysis (from SWC Water Operations Committee)
- Prepare alternative operating plans.
- Consider early implementation of water recovery from banking and exchange programs when early water year precipitation is low and low levels of carryover water exist or limitations of local groundwater supplies are anticipated to exist in the upcoming calendar year.

January

- Review DWR positional analysis (from SWC Water Operations Committee)
- Update alternative operating plans.
- Consider early implementation of water recovery from banking and exchange programs and investigate water purchases (transfers) when early water year precipitation is low and low levels of carryover water exist or limitations of local groundwater supplies are anticipated to exist in the calendar year.

February

- Review DWR positional analysis (from SWC Water Operations Committee)
- Update alternative operating plans.
- Consider implementation of water recovery from banking and exchange programs and water transfers when early water year precipitation is low and low levels of carryover water exist or limitations of local groundwater supplies are anticipated to exist in the calendar year.

March

- Review DWR positional analysis (from SWC Water Operations Committee)
- Update alternative operating plans.
- Consider implementation of water recovery from banking and exchange programs and water transfers when early water year precipitation is low and low levels of carryover water exist or limitations of local groundwater supplies are anticipated to exist in the calendar year.
- Seek approval of dry-year water transfers if any.

April

- Review DWR positional analysis (from SWC Water Operations Committee).
- Update alternative operating plans. Consider implementation of water recovery from banking and exchange programs when early water year precipitation is low and low levels of carryover water exist or limitations of local groundwater supplies are anticipated to exist in the upcoming calendar year.
- Seek approval of dry-year water transfers in any.

January/June

- Report to the SCV Water - Water Resources and Watershed Committee (WR Committee) and Board Status of Water Supplies (update the WR Committee monthly to bimonthly, starting in January, depending on conditions).

July/August

- Submit Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment, July 1 each year.

Data and methodologies

This section includes the description of key data inputs and Annual Assessment methodologies used to evaluate the water system reliability for the coming year. In general, SCV Water follows the state DWR determination of "dry" years, as this is directly related to SWP Table A supply availability. Figure 2 illustrates this Shortage Evaluation Process.

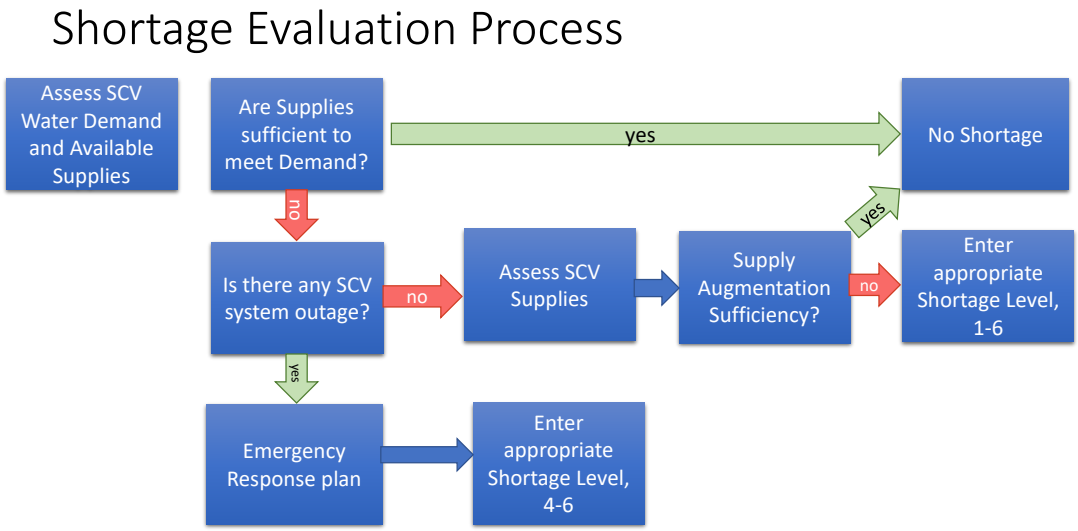

Figure 1: Shortage Evaluation Process

1. Evaluation criteria

The following local and statewide documents and data sources form the evaluation criteria that SCV Water will use for each Annual Assessment:

- SCV Water demand forecast

- Local and imported operations constraints, local groundwater/import demands from each system (collected in September for following calendar year estimates)
- DWR monthly operations report documents (includes snowpack data, DWR positional analysis (allocation forecasts), San Luis Reservoir storage forecasts, streamflow forecasts, and weather updates (Nov-June)
- State Water Table A Allocation ("Notice to Contractors")
- Banking program balances
- Exchange program balances
- SCV precipitation

2. Water supply

The following summarizes the portfolio of water supplies SCV Water relies on to provide reliable service.

Alluvial Groundwater – Use the quantification numbers referenced in the UWMP tables chapter 3 for total amount available with and without PFAS wells each year moving forward (not completed yet). Operations provides an estimate of alluvial groundwater production on a monthly basis for each year. This estimated information is provided in September before the annual assessment year. This information is based on historical monthly demands from each area and includes any operations outages anticipated for the year.

Saugus Groundwater – Use the quantification numbers referenced in the UWMP tables chapter 3 for total amount available each year (not completed yet). Operations provides an estimate of Saugus groundwater production on a monthly basis for each year. This estimated information is provided in September before the annual assessment year. LAWWD 36 also provides an estimate of their monthly Saugus production demands annually. This information is based on historical monthly demands from each area and includes any operations outages anticipated for the year.

Recycled Water – Use the urban plan tables for recycled water estimates and double check with operations to verify amount each year as this production ramps up into the future.

State Water Table A allocation – Range is 0-100%, total Table A supply is 95,200 AF and based on % allocation issued by state throughout the year. This allocation is issued around November prior to the year of the Water Supply Assessment (starts low and ramps up or down depending on winter conditions). In October prior to the Water Supply Assessment year, SCV Water provides DWR with a range of scenarios for our imported water needs based on different allocations (100%, 60%, 50%, 30%, 15%). SCV Water monitors the change in allocation through to the final allocation which could be issued anytime between April and June depending on conditions. Low allocations indicate use of Dry Year Water supplies. Higher allocations could indicate potential surplus conditions which lead to other potential water management options like increased storage at banking programs, increased carryover storage at San Luis Reservoir, transfer of

excess SWP or BVRRB water supplies, and deliveries to water exchange programs with other contractors.

Buena Vista Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Supply – This water source provides 11,000 AFY. This is a firm water supply that does not change from year to year. Delivery based on the agreement for this water supply is 1,100 AF each month March-December. In the water supply assessment, we would utilize this water locally in dry conditions, and as describe above, look at selling this supply to other Agencies in wet conditions.

Article 56c Water Supply – This water supply is extremely variable from year to year. In dry years it can be a critical source of water to supplement low imported Table A supplies. In wet years, this water is generally not used, or available. This water is utilized within the Water Supply Assessment in the first few months (Jan-April) to help meet imported water demands if available. It is also conserved as needed in anticipation of consecutive dry year scenarios.

Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District Banking Program – This water supply is classified as a Dry Year water supply and is used to supplement imported water needs in dry years. Annual recovery capacity for this supply is 10,000 AFY, dependent on available water storage balances for the SCV Water program. The water can be delivered throughout the year as requested, with monthly recovery capacity limitations dependent on operations at the RRB Facility. More water is generally available in the Spring, Fall and Winter months. SCV Water makes decisions to use this water based on early dry Winter conditions, dry water operations forecasts from DWR, potential low SWP Table A allocation, reduced local groundwater supply conditions, and or increased imported demands. Preliminary order for this water supply must be submitted to RRB by Feb. 15th and final request by May 1 each year.

Semitropic Stored Water Recovery Unit Banking Program – This water supply is classified as a Dry Year water supply and is used to supplement imported water needs in dry years. Annual recovery capacity for this supply is 5,000 AFY, dependent on available water storage balances for the SCV Water program. The water can be delivered throughout the year as requested with monthly recovery capacity limitations dependent on operations at the Semitropic Facility. Minimal water deliveries are available through the summer months, with greater deliveries available in the Fall and Winter months. SCV Water makes decisions to use this water based on early dry Winter conditions, dry water operations forecasts from DWR, potential low SWP Table A allocation, reduced local groundwater supply conditions, and or increased imported demands. Recovery request are due May 1st each year, and storage requests are due by April 15th.

Yuba Accord Water – This water supply is utilized in dry years to supplement lack of SWP Table A supplies. It is based on an agreement that allows the Agency to purchase transferable and exportable surface water. This water is only available in dry years when there is transfer capacity through the Delta available. The total amount of water supply is variable each year. Reports on Yuba supply availability are provided at the DWR

Operations monthly meetings starting in March. Through 2025, average supply available to SCV Water is about 1,000 AF in dry years.

State Water Contractors Dry Year Water Transfer Program – This is an opt in program available for SCV Water if they are in need of supplemental dry year water supplies. This water is only available in dry years when there is transfer capacity through the Delta available. The total amount of water supply is variable each year. Negotiations for this water supply start in January, and deliveries occur in late summer-fall. Delivery amounts for the Agency depend on cost per acre-foot, participation from other agencies and need.

Water Exchange Programs – These programs provide additional imported water supplies, used in below normal or normal years. The water is not generally available in dry years to supplement lack of water supplies. Deliveries of this water can occur when requested throughout the year if the exchange partner is in agreeance. Current exchange program water is available with a SWP Table A allocation of 30% or higher.

Flexible Storage Account – This is an emergency supply of water for the Agency which is stored in Castaic Lake. The total available water is 6,060 AFY through 2025 and 4,680 AFY thereafter. This water can be used as needed but must be returned within 5 years of use. SCV Water can use any amount at any time, there are no limitations on this.

Nickel Water – This water supply is owned by Five Point (also known as Newhall Land) and is available for purchase in dry years with agreement from Five Point. The amount available each year is 1,607 AFY.

Newhall Land Semitropic Water Storage District Banking Program – This water supply is based on Newhall Land's contract rights to store and recover water from this program. The amount available each year is up to 4,950 AFY. This water supply is available for purchase in dry years with agreement from Five Point.

3. Unconstrained customer demand

SCV Water uses the Decision Support System (DSS) model to estimate unconstrained customer water demand based on sociodemographic and land use data. Unconstrained demand is the Agency's expected water needs for the coming year and may include real-time adjustments to account for factors including weather, prior-year conditions, additional demand estimates, or other factors regarding land use and customer water use patterns known by the Agency.

4. Planned water use for current year considering dry subsequent year

As SCV Water plans for the current year, it evaluates several different scenarios for the current year, ranging from a 100% SWP Table A allocation down to a 5% SWP Table A allocation. In the lower allocation scenarios, the different supplies sources are distributed throughout the operating plan to preserve sufficient supplies for the following year, assuming the worst-case scenario, "Single Dry Year" with a 5% State Water Project Table A allocation. First, it evaluates local groundwater supplies to evaluate available groundwater and adjust imported water needs appropriately (source UWMP tables for

different dry year scenarios for Alluvial and Saugus groundwater supplies in Chapter 3). Specifically, it would modify the use of our Article 56c supplies, banking program supplies, and its Flexible Storage account to make sure it has adequate supplies available for a consecutive Single Dry Year.

5. Infrastructure considerations

In September, Operations provide estimates of imported and groundwater demands to Water Resources for the upcoming water supply assessment. Infrastructure capability considerations are included in this analysis. For example, operations will take into account the schedule for PFAS well recovery in addition to any known outages. Infrastructure capabilities are constantly monitored by operations and water resources staff and communicated if adjustments in water supplies needed are required throughout the year. When there are unexpected infrastructure complications, operations, water resources, engineering and management meet regularly to monitor and manage water supplies decisions as needed.

6. Other factors

The following are locally applicable factors that can influence or disrupt supplies, along with other unique local considerations that are considered as part of the Annual Assessment:

- Construction projects
- DWR planned outages and maintenance at Castaic Lake and other reaches of the CA Aqueduct
- Permitting request delays to get wells back online
- Dry conditions locally can reduce alluvial groundwater supplies
- Agreement coordination delays can influence imported water deliveries
- Demand fluctuations with weather changes
- Fires, earthquakes
- Electrical outages
- Water quality, locally or imported
- Equipment failures

Section 3: Six Standard Water Shortage Levels

SCV Water has developed response action **stages** that correspond to the DWR defined six standard water shortage **levels** (up to 10-, 20-, 30-, 40-, 50-percent, and greater than 50-percent shortage compared to the normal reliability condition). SCV Water's response actions are divided by stages in the WSCP ordinance to meet the severity of the impending shortage level.

The six standard water shortage levels correspond to progressively increasing estimated shortage conditions (up to 10-, 20-, 30-, 40-, 50-percent, and greater than 50-percent shortage compared to the normal reliability condition) and align with the response actions SCV Water will implement to meet the severity of the impending shortages.

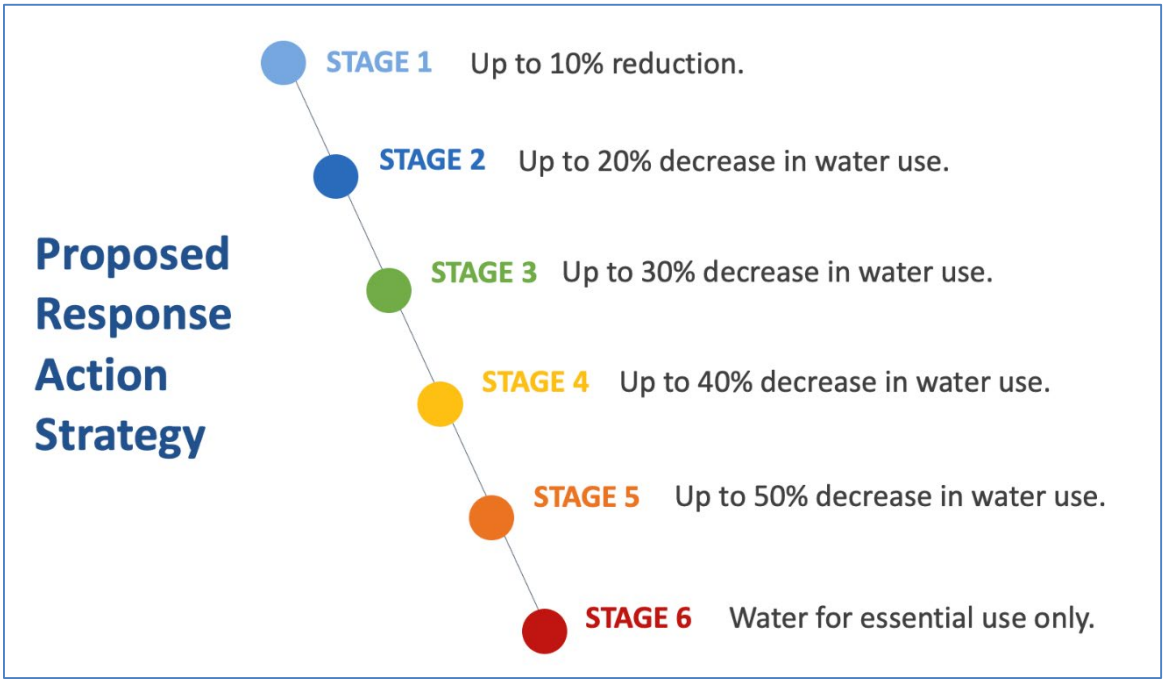

Figure 2: Proposed Response Action Strategy

SCV Water will take an adaptive performance-based approach to its response at all of the water shortage levels. If performance monitoring detects a lack of equilibrium between available supply and expected customer demand, the agency will adapt its approach. To illustrate, SCV Water can adaptively increase activity in public education and awareness to mitigate demand load. SCV Water builds credibility with its customer base through targeted messaging and collaboration. These approaches have been successful in large drought periods in the past without the use of fines, which can be reserved for extreme cases. All of the indicators will be closely monitored and responses will be assessed based on real-time conditions.

Timing of demand response actions will be a key consideration, given different lags between initiated actions and the customer response time. Close monitoring will allow SCV Water to have the lead time to implement response actions in time for needed demand adjustments. Demand response actions can take several weeks to several months to get traction and to move the behavior of a community.

Timing of supply response actions is not as uncertain, given there is not the need to motivate customer behavior, yet it requires careful sequencing and planning to achieve reliability given the various local and imported supply, storage, and transmission infrastructure. SCV Water will closely monitor production numbers and monthly billing as indicators providing visibility into current conditions. In summary, SCV Water will utilize lots of tracking to see what response is needed and adapt in the moment.

The **monitoring framework** provides the tools and process to determine the existence and severity of a drought or water shortage. This framework will rely on SCV Water regularly monitoring numerous data sources, interpretation of real-time conditions and prediction of future supply.

There are five primary components to the monitoring framework.

- Hydrologic conditions
- Imported water availability
- Local groundwater levels
- Banking and transfer availability
- Local demands

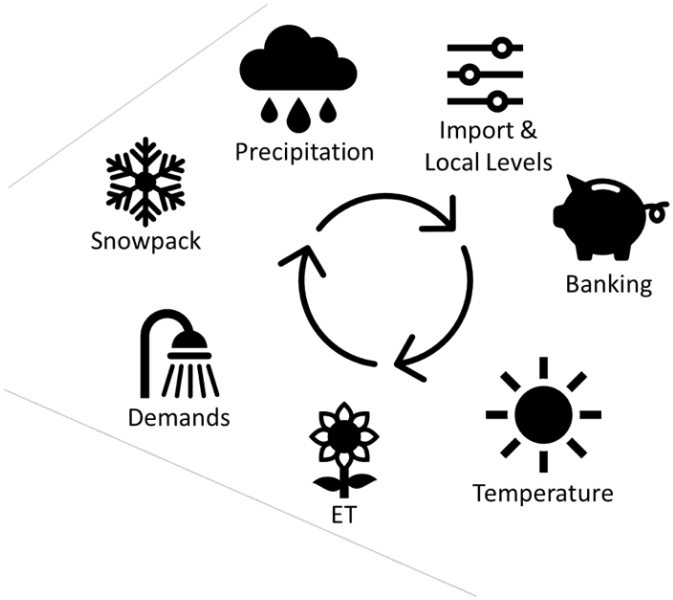

Figure 3: Monitoring Framework

The assessment looks at current and future projected water supplies as compared to current and projected water demand. Should there be a downward shift in available water supplies or an increase in customer demand, SCV Water will determine the severity of the change, the categorized stage level, and then determine the required response.

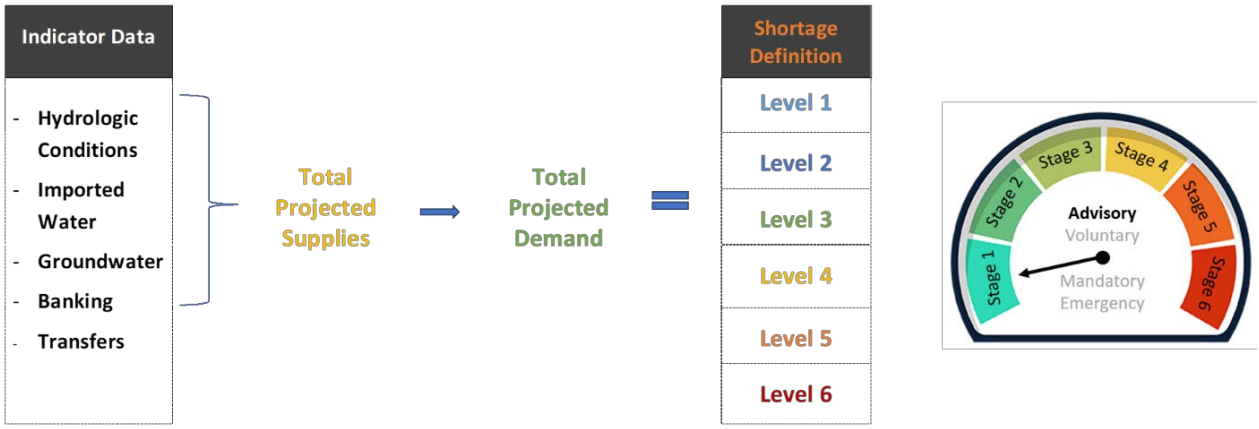

Figure 4: Indicator Data and Shortage Stages

Stages will be defined based on the calculated supply-demand ratios for the service area. The water shortage stages and descriptions are shown in Figure 4 and Table 1 below. These stages will be used to help the Water Shortage Taskforce identify the most appropriate responses for the anticipated shortages. The stages are in compliance with the 2018 state legislation (SB 606 and AB 1668), which now requires water shortage plans to be standardized and include six stages of water shortage severity.

Table 1: Drought Stages

Shortage Stage:	Stage Descriptions:	Triggers:
Stage 0	Normal Conditions	No water shortages anticipated.
Stage 1	Water Shortage	Voluntary up to 10% decrease in water use.
Stage 2	Moderate Shortage	Voluntary up to 20% decrease in water use.
Stage 3	Significant Shortage	Voluntary up to 30% decrease in water use.
Stage 4	Critical Shortage	Mandatory up to 40% decrease in water use.
Stage 5	Emergency Shortage	Mandatory up to 50% decrease in water use.
Stage 6	Catastrophic Shortage	Water for essential use only.

Section 4: Shortage Response Actions

This section presents SCV Water's locally appropriate "shortage response actions" as required by Water Code Section 10632 (a)(4). These include a broad range of supply augmentation responses, customer-class or water use-specific demand reduction initiatives, system infrastructure and operations responses, and increasingly stringent water use prohibitions. We align response actions to the six shortage levels in the Response Plan outlined below.

The overall response strategy SCV Water uses during shortage periods follows the same logical extension of normal operations which balances supply augmentation strategies with conservation progress and demand management. Priority dispatch is designed into SCV Water shortage response actions. Priority dispatch is a well-known principle in networked utilities industry. Lowest cost resource alternatives are base loaded and more expensive flexible resources are dispatched later on an as-needed basis. These principles apply to prioritize the Shortage Response Actions.

What are the characteristics of Shortage Response Actions that would determine an early or late dispatch priority on an action in response to a shortage? The first characteristic is cost: lower-cost actions should be selected for dispatch first. Another important characteristic might be the certainty of result: actions that generate more certain results should be prioritized over actions that were more speculative. Another characteristic would be operational feasibility: actions that can be implemented quickly need to be.

As a result, supply augmentation is the first shortage response action. Implemented prior to calls for demand reduction: shortage response actions involving customer demand reduction impose shortage costs on SCV Water customers. These customer shortage costs, though they do not appear as direct financial costs to SCV Water, do appear as very real costs to SCV Water customers. The purpose of the plan is to minimize the effect of a shortage of water for customers in the Valley. Though described as customer shortage costs, the impact on customers can equally be described as the avoided benefits from having water available.

Motivated by the need to minimize customer shortage costs, a priority for protecting customer end uses of water emerges as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Order of Prioritization of Water Uses

Prioritized Water Uses
1. Health and Safety – interior residential and firefighting
2. Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional – maintain economic base, protect jobs
3. Permanent Crops – takes 5 to 10 years to replace
4. Annual Crops – protect jobs
5. Landscaping – direct water to trees and shrubs
6. New Demand – beyond construction projects already approved

4.1. Supply Augmentation

This section specifies SCV Water's locally appropriate supply augmentation actions, as required by Water Code Section 10632 (a)(4)(A). As described in Section 1 Supply Reliability Analysis, SCV Water has invested in creating a diversified portfolio of water supply assets that include flexible supply options for dry years. The current dry year supplies potentially available for supply augmentation to mitigate shortage are outlined in Table 3.

Table 3: Supply Augmentation

Dry Year Supplies	Amounts Available	Comments
Article 56C (Carryover Supplies SWP)	varies each year	Used before other programs, but portions saved in case of consecutive dry years
Existing Banked Programs	0-15,000 AFY	RRB - 10,000 AFY, Semitropic SWRU 5,000 AFY
Saugus Groundwater	amounts vary	Pump more water locally if available
Yuba Water Accord Agreement	0-1,000 AFY	Water Purchase in Dry Years only
State Water Contractors Dry Year Transfer Program	0-3,000 AFY	Water Purchase in Dry Years. Not guaranteed amounts
Nickel Water	0-1,607 AFY	Water Purchase with agreement
Newhall Land Banking	0-4,950 AFY	Water Purchase with agreement
Flex Storage	0-6,060 AFY	Emergency Storage in Castaic Lake, available amount of 4,680 AFY beginning in 2025

The selection of flexible (dry year) supplies will be determined on a real-time, case by case basis depending on the circumstances discerned by SCV Water's supply and demand assessment and the drought monitoring process.

4.2. Demand Reduction

With growing populations and the inevitability of future drought cycles, SCV Water's overarching goal is to create a water efficient region that can successfully withstand future water shortages without hardship.

SCV Water has been arduously working to re-shape customers' attitudes about water sustainability and their personal role in achieving water shortage resiliency. Through education, messaging, and programs, SCV Water has been driving change, however, customers still have a way to go to fully make the transition. A significant percentage of customers have made significant equipment and lifestyle changes at their properties, but

though significant water conservation and efficiency opportunities persist. Regional water sustainability can be achieved only when:

1. Customers understand the value of water & the unique conditions of the Santa Clarita Valley.
2. Customers have shortage-sustainable properties prior to emergency conditions.
3. Customers experience no water deprivation hardship during a drought cycle or water shortage due to the sustainable landscape design of their properties and their water-consuming equipment.

While striving for full water efficiency as the goal, SCV Water understands challenges persist. With this knowledge, SCV Water recognizes that water savings, during droughts or other water shortages, will need to be driven through an escalation in marketing, increased programming, and enhanced incentives that rise as water shortage stages advance.

The goals of the Response Plan are to:

- Increase the speed that response actions can be rolled out by pre-planning.
- Reduce workload by providing a blueprint for deployment of strategic actions as water shortage stages are declared.
- Provide recommendations on the optimal measures, activity levels, incentives, and services that will drive water savings according to need.
- Act as a starting point for creating a final plan of action during a water shortage event. The finalized plan will include adjustments from customer input, new technologies, grants, or other circumstances.

The plan is devised to balance *customer incentives and programs* with *prohibitions and penalties*. This balance between "carrot and stick" will give SCV Water the flexibility to achieve optimal conservation through engagement and education while enticing customers to move to long-term market transformation through program participation. Enforcement would then serve as a "backstop" the agency could implement when conservation performance fails to achieve the respective water shortage level targets.

Types of Response Actions

There are many response actions available to SCV Water. These include supply augmentation, escalation of customer messaging content and frequency, expanded outreach channels, enhanced water efficiency incentives and programs, and as necessary, water usage restrictions.

- **Supply Augmentation**
  Water supply augmentation includes water storage programs, where water supplies are stored in groundwater basins in wet years and removed in years of need, and water transfers (bulk purchases of water).

- **Expanded Outreach**
  Customer attitudes and expectations have changed dramatically over the past decade, driven by consumers who have higher demands for expanded outreach vehicles. It is a customer-centric world and water agencies are competing for attention. This requires a modern approach to outreach including social media and influencer marketing.

- **Programs**
  Water efficiency programs provide customers with the means and guidance to lower their properties' water usage. Customer-friendly programs, substantial incentives, direct installation options and strong support services drive stronger response rates. The higher the services and incentives; the higher the customer response.

- **Restrictions**
  Watering restrictions further reduce water usage while reinforcing the message of community importance and "doing your part". If the reasoning is well communicated, this message can be highly effective in securing additional water savings and constitutes a powerful tool for agencies.

Response Action Process

Once the monitoring framework indicates that the region has reached a specific stage of water shortage condition, several actions will occur.

First, the Response Taskforce will assemble.

The Response Taskforce is the organizational group empowered to:

1. Create the Response Plan blueprint.
2. During water shortage stages, finalize strategic response actions.
3. Manage the implementation of response actions, according to plan.
4. Monitor supply and demand performance.
5. Adapt response plan and activity accordingly.

The taskforce is comprised of representatives from SCV Water management, conservation team, public affairs, and other public entities in the Valley.

The taskforce will make recommendations about the level of program and services, restrictions, and messaging to customers. These recommendations will be brought to management for approval.

The group will review the proposed actions set forth in the existing plan and make modifications as necessary. The plan was intended to be flexible and changeable. Modifications to the plan might include a change in incentive levels or program delivery mechanisms. There may also be a new water-saving technology that should be offered to

customers. The taskforce might be able to secure additional grant funding, as well. Once the action plan is finalized and approved, the taskforce will advise the agency and SCV Water will manage the implementation of the programs, penalties, and communications plan.

An overview of the response process is below:

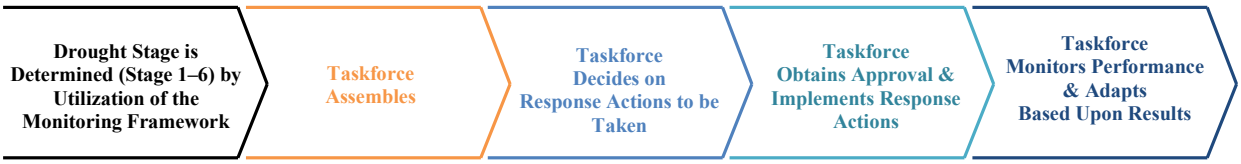

Figure 5: Response Action Process

Response Action Objectives & Strategy

The objectives of the Response Plan are to integrate the response actions into a cohesive whole that improves the effectiveness of each component. The plan's objectives are to:

- Outline programs that are highly appealing to customers.
- Provide targeted marketing and communications for programs and restrictions.
- Guide escalation of response actions as water shortage stages increase.
- Allow for a consistent regional rollout that reduces customer confusion, raises response, and increases savings per household.
- Ensure communication, marketing, programs, and restrictions are interconnected and support each other in achieving water savings goals.

SCV Water's overall strategy is straightforward, ***prioritize water waste and high-savings opportunities.***

Figure 6: Response Plan

Interconnectivity of Response Actions

The Plan's strategy and tactics are devised to effectively communicate, motivate, and gain participation from customers in ever-increasing stages. There is an interactivity between these strategic components that, when performed effectively, creates synergy and heightened response. This happens when multiple, successful marketing initiatives combine to create an effect greater than the sum of the individual parts.

Quality targeting drives better outreach, which in turn creates a larger community of people. These people become influencers and they help agencies to "sell" the programs, services, and messages to others in the community. When rebates and direct installation is added, response increases even further. And lastly, increased restriction and penalties will ultimately drive savings up. When the Plan functions in this synergistic fashion, full goal attainment is achievable.

Figure 7: Interconnectivity of Response Actions

Table 4 aligns the shortage response actions to each shortage stage. Note that the Ordinance Sections 3 and 4 contain recommendations and restrictions that are in place even when there is no shortage, and what is described below is in addition.

Table 4: Water Shortage Contingency Plan Stages

Water Shortage Contingency Plan Stages		
Water Shortage Stage	**SCV Water Response Actions**	**Customer Actions**
Water Shortage Stage 1: (Voluntary - up to 10% reduction)	Groundwater/Banking/Transfers	Practice Voluntary Conservation
	Program: Lawn Replacement Rebates	Consider Participation
	Program: Smart Controller and Irrigation Rebates--Online Store	Consider Participation
	Program: Home Surveys	Consider Participation
	Program: Irrigation Tune-up and Leak Detection Device Incentives	Consider Participation
	Messaging importance of water efficient property to prepare for future shortages	Practice Voluntary Conservation
	Outreach to increase Lawn Replacement Program and Smart Irrigation	Consider Participation
	Watering restrictions in Section 4 of the Ordinance become mandatory; continue general (non-shortage) Section 3 recommendations in the Ordinance	Comply with SCV Water Waste Provisions
Water Shortage Stage 2: Moderate Shortage (Voluntary - up to 20% decrease in water use)	Groundwater/Banking/Transfers	Practice Voluntary Conservation
	Programs remain the same	Consider Participation
	Messaging Watch Condition "Moderate Shortage"	Practice Voluntary Conservation
	Begin profiling, targeting, messaging high potential customers	Practice Voluntary Conservation
	Escalate efforts at compliance with general recommendations in Section 3 and restrictions (Mandatory >=Stage 1) listed in the Ordinance.	Comply with SCV Water Waste Policy
	Communicate, ask “everyone to do their part to save”	Practice Voluntary Conservation
Water Shortage Stage 3: Significant Shortage (Voluntary - up to 30% decrease in water use)	Groundwater/Banking/Transfers	Practice Voluntary Conservation
	Programs with rebates remain the same	Consider Participation
	Program: Virtual irrigation controller programming assist.	Consider Participation
	Program: Direct installation of smart irrigation controllers and nozzles	Consider Participation
	Program: Increase Home Surveys	Consider Participation
	Messaging Watch Condition "Significant Shortage"	Practice Voluntary Conservation
	Continue profiling, targeting, messaging high potential customers	Engage

Water Shortage Contingency Plan Stages		
	Introduce influencer marketing (role models, respected community members, active HOAs)	
	Continue escalated efforts at compliance with general recommendations in Section 3 and restrictions (mandatory >=Stage 1) listed in the Ordinance.	Comply with SCV Water Waste Policy
Water Shortage Stage 4: Severe Shortage (Mandatory - up to 40% decrease in water use)	Groundwater/Banking/Transfers	Practice Mandatory Conservation
	Programs: Continue and increase incentives for nozzles and controllers	Consider Participation
	Program: Continue virtual irrigation controller assist	Consider Participation
	Messaging Watch Condition "Emergency, Significant Shortage"	Practice Mandatory Conservation
	Expand targeting to include mid- and high-water customers	Respond to Targeted Outreach
	Ramp up influencer marketing	Engage
	Additional staff for expanded communication and enforcement	Comply with SCV Water Waste Policy
Water Shortage Stage 5: Critical Shortage (Mandatory – up to 50% decrease in water use)	Groundwater/Banking/Transfers	Practice Mandatory Conservation
	Program: Continue virtual irrigation controller assistance	Consider Participation
	Program: Increase incentives and direct installation	Consider Participation
	Suspend Lawn Replacement Program promotions	Consider Independent Action
	Messaging "Critical Condition" and “Urgency”	Practice Mandatory Conservation
	Restrictions: implement emergency alerts and media coverage	Comply with SCV Water Waste Policy
Water Shortage Stage 6: Super Critical Shortage (Mandatory – greater than 50% decrease in use and water for essential use only)	Groundwater/Banking/Transfers	Practice Mandatory Conservation
	Programs: Only offer leak detection and repair programs	Consider Participation
	Suspend all landscape & irrigation programs	Consider Independent Action
	Messaging "Super Critical Shortage"	Practice Mandatory Conservation
	Crisis messaging; Announce Water for Essential Use Only	Practice Mandatory Conservation
	Restrictions: implement emergency alerts and media coverage	Comply with SCV Water Waste Policy

Strategy per Water Shortage Level

Tactics for shortage stages will expand as drought levels escalate. SCV Water will increase staffing capability, add more customer support, and provide a higher level of program incentives and services as increased water shortage stages are declared.

At **Level Zero**, a non-shortage level, programs and incentives will continue to be offered to customers at current levels. During this time, the goal will be to encourage and incentivize customers to create drought sustainable properties in advance of an emergency. The focus will be on turf replacement programs and customer education offerings.

Once a water shortage enters a specific Level, the taskforce will assemble to finalize the Response Plan for that Level and begin the implementation process for customer targeting and increased outreach.

For all shortage levels, SCV Water's priority is to leverage existing storage and water banking investments to result in supply augmentation.

- At **Level 1,** the goal is up to a 10% water use reduction. The proposed plan is to target high use potential customers, customers that are using water inefficiently. The proposed programs would likely stay the same. The outreach will enforce the importance of water efficiency as a preparedness for heightened shortages and continue voluntary restrictions.

- The goal for **Level 2**, or a moderate shortage is up to 20% reduction in water use. The proposed focus for Level 2 is to expand activity for irrigation equipment direct installation programs and ramp up outreach providing customers with understanding of a Moderate Shortage is and asking everyone to do their part.

- The goal for **Level 3**, or a significant shortage, is to achieve up to a 30% decrease in water use. Tactics for Level 3 may require incentive increases for landscape and irrigation rebates and direct installation programs, expansion in outreach to customers so there's an understanding of what a significant shortage is as well as escalation of water waste prohibition and enforcement.

- The goal for **Level 4**, or a critical shortage, is up to mandatory 40% decrease in water use. The Level 4 proposal is for SCV Water to increase incentives for measures like sprinkler nozzles and smart controllers, expand targeting to included mid-range water users, expand outreach so the community knows there is a critical shortage condition and expand water waste enforcement.

- The goal for **Level 5**, or an emergency condition, is a mandatory 50% reduction in water use. Level 5 may require SCV Water to heighten the message of urgency and put forth a community call to action. Additionally, there will be an increase in

implementation of emergency alerts and expanded news and social media outreach notifying customers of up to a 50% decrease in water use.

- During **Level 6,** or a catastrophic shortage, includes mandatory reductions greater than 50%. In this event, it's likely only indoor plumbing and property leak detection programs will be offered. It is proposed that all landscape & irrigation programs be suspended and SCV Water would implement messaging, announcing water for essential use only. SCV Water would conduct strict enforcement of water waste restrictions.

On the following pages are snapshots of the programs, messaging, and activities for each drought stage:

Level 1 Strategy

Goal: Up to voluntary 10% reduction. Customers create drought sustainable properties prior to emergency conditions. Consider increasing incentives if activity does not increase.
Supply Augmentation: SCV Water deploys groundwater/banking/transfers as deemed appropriate to reduce customer shortage request.
Programs:

- Lawn Replacement Rebates
- Smart Controller and Irrigation Rebates – Consider Online store
- Home Surveys
- Consider Irrigation Tune-up Program and Leak Detection Device Incentive

Work to increase response for the Lawn Replacement Program and smart irrigation incentives through increased outreach and a higher level of linkage to support services.
Messaging: & Outreach: Reinforce the importance of creating/maintaining a water efficient property as preparedness for future water shortages.
Restrictions: Continue with current restrictions.

Level 2 Strategy

Goal: Up to a voluntary 20% decrease in water use.
Supply Augmentation: SCV Water deploys groundwater/banking/transfers as deemed appropriate to reduce customer shortage request.
Programs: Programs remain the same.
Messaging & Outreach: Define Watch (Moderate Shortage) Condition and utilize in general customer messaging.
Begin profiling customers and micro-target high potential customers, utilizing messaging that will best resonate with those customers.
Restrictions: Consider escalation of local water waste prohibitions.
At this level, SCV Water will communicate to customers that there's a need to increase water efficiency levels and will ask everyone to do their part to save.

Level 3 Strategy

Goal: Voluntary/Mandatory 30% decrease in water use.[1]
Supply Augmentation: SCV Water deploys groundwater/banking/transfers as deemed appropriate to reduce customer shortage request.
Programs:

- Rebate programs remain the same.
- Provide virtual irrigation controller programming assistance.
- Consider direct smart irrigation installation programs (controllers and nozzles).
- Increase the volume of Home Surveys performed.

Messaging & Outreach: Define Warning (Significant Shortage) Condition to use in general customer messaging.
SCV Water continues profiling and micro-targeting of high potential customers.
Introduce influencer marketing (role models, respected community members and active HOAs).
Restrictions: Escalation of water waste prohibitions and enforcement. Increase regional outreach regarding prohibitions.

Level 4 Strategy

Goal: Up to a Mandatory 40% decrease in water use.
Supply Augmentation: SCV Water deploys groundwater/banking/transfers as available to reduce customer shortage costs.
Supply Augmentation: SCV Water deploys groundwater/banking/transfers as deemed appropriate to reduce customer shortage request.
Programs:

- Continue base programs and increase incentive amounts for high efficiency nozzles and smart controllers.
- Continue virtual irrigation controller programming assistance and smart irrigation direct installation programs.

Messaging & Outreach: Define Emergency (Severe Shortage) Condition and utilize as general customer messaging.
SCV Water expands profiling and micro-targeting to include mid-range water users as well as high-water use customers. Ramp up influencer marketing.
Restrictions: Hire additional local staff and set up operations for expanded customer communication and enforcement administration.

[1] Note that the Water Shortage Task Force would be responsible for recommending voluntary or mandatory status to SCV Water management which would then seek Board approval to implement mandatory actions and advise when voluntary.

Level 5 Strategy

Goal: Up to a Mandatory 50% decrease in water use.
Supply Augmentation: SCV Water deploys groundwater/banking/transfers as available to reduce customer shortage costs.
Programs:

- Continue virtual irrigation controller programming, increased incentives, and smart irrigation direct installation.
- Suspend Lawn Replacement Program promotions.

Messaging & Outreach: Define Critical Condition and use as general customer messaging.
SCV Water strengthens the message of urgency and the community call to action.
Restrictions: Increase penalties, implement emergency alerts and new media coverage.

Level 6 Strategy

Goal: Mandatory 51+% decrease in water use.
Supply Augmentation: SCV Water deploys groundwater/banking/transfers as available to reduce customer shortage costs.
Programs:

- Only offer leak detection and repairs programs.
- Suspend all landscape & irrigation programs.

Messaging & Outreach: Define Catastrophic (Super Critical Shortage) Condition and utilize as general customer messaging.
Implement crisis messaging, announcing essential use only.
Restrictions: Conduct stringent enforcement of restrictions.

Table 5 summarizes the Water Shortage Contingency Plan Strategy per Shortage Stage/Level.

Table 5: Summary of Water Shortage Contingency Plan Strategy per Shortage Stage/Level

Shortage Stage	Goal	Demand Reduction Actions		
		Potential Programs	**Outreach**	**Restrictions***
No Shortage	Create Resilient Properties Prior to Shortage	Current Programs Lawn Replacement Irrigation Rebates Support & Education Services	Educate Importance of Efficiency as Preparedness for Shortages	Voluntary & General Water Use Efficiency Recommendations,
STAGE 1	up to 10% Reduction	Programs Remain the Same	Increase Outreach Reinforce Importance of Efficiency Target inefficient and high use	Continue with Voluntary General Water Use Efficiency Recommendations, Prohibited Water Waste Measures
STAGE 2	up to 20% Reduction	Consider Addition of Sprinkler System Tune-up and Leak Detection Programs	Educate about ***Moderate Shortage*** Request Everyone to do Their Part	Applicable General Water Use Efficiency Measures, Prohibited Water Waste Measures, Additional Measures (3 Days per Week Watering, 10 Minutes per Watering Station, Time of Day Restrictions)
STAGE 3	up to 30% Reduction	Add Virtual Sprinkler Timer Adjustment Assistance	Educate about ***Significant Shortage***	Applicable General Water Use Efficiency Measures, Prohibited Water Waste Measures, Additional Measures (Irrigation limited to 3 Days per Week April – October, 2 Days per Week November – March, 10 Minutes per Watering Station, Time of Day Restrictions)
		Consider Direct Installation of Irrigation Devices	Increase Outreach	

			Add Mid-range Users at Target	
STAGE 4	up to 40% Reduction	Increase Incentive Amounts for Sprinkler Nozzles & Smart Timers	Educate about ***Critical Shortage***	Applicable General Water Use Efficiency Measures, Prohibited Water Waste Measures, Additional Measures (Irrigation limited to 2 Days per Week, 10 Minutes per Watering Station, Time of Day Restrictions)
			Increase Outreach	
STAGE 5	50% Reduction	Suspend Lawn Replacement Program	Educate about ***Emergency Shortage***	Increase Penalties & Enforcement, Applicable General Water Use Efficiency Measures, Prohibited Water Waste Measures, Additional Measures (Irrigation limited to 1 Day per Week, 10 Minutes per Watering Station, Time of Day Restrictions, No Potable Water for New Turfgrass Installations, Pool and Spa Fill Restrictions, No New Potable Water Service, No Potable Water Use for Grading, Potable Water May Not Be Used to Wash Vehicles, Except at Commercial Facilities that Recycled Water)
		Continue Installation & Support Programs	Strengthen Urgency Message	
			Send Emergency Alerts	
Stage 6	50+% Reduction	Suspend All Programs Except Leak Detection & Repairs	Educate about ***Catastrophic Shortage***	Conduct Strict Enforcement, Applicable General Water Use Efficiency Measures, Additional Measures (No Irrigation Watering)
			Announce Water for Essential Use Only	

***Note:** Restrictions are summarized in Table 5 and are subject to change. Actual provisions are listed and updated in the Water Conservation and Water Shortage Ordinance.

4.3. Operational Changes

A number of operational changes may be utilized at various shortage levels, and SCV Water utilizes a flexible approach whereby it looks for opportunities that meet supply needs at a given period of time. The following are examples:

- Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Customer Portals can be utilized to convey water shortage messaging, water use within billing cycles, and potential alerts.
- Clusters of intermittent use can be identified and coordinated to maintain optimal supply management (e.g., turnout constraints and rapid response customers).
- Well off-line periods can be reduced by fast tracking maintenance, or otherwise coordinating services.

4.4. Additional Mandatory Restrictions

SCV Water will consider mandatory restrictions if needed in addition to demand response actions mentioned above. These will be flexibly deployed for each on an as-needed basis. Table 6 provides a ranking of each water waste prohibition by stage. Note these are only the water waste measures, and they do not include other activities regulated in the ordinance (number of watering days, time restrictions, etc.).

Table 6: Water Waste Prohibitions--Ranking by Stage

			Stages V = Voluntary M = Mandatory						
Water Waste Measures	**Outdoor/ Commercial**	**Savings Estimates**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Notes**
Allowing runoff onto non-irrigating areas when irrigating with potable water.	Outdoor	Up to 50%	M	M	M	M	M	M	Irrigation runoff is a significant contributor to water waste in scv. With mostly clay soils in the valley, which absorb water at .2 inches/hour, and with average sprinklers applying ~3 inches/hour, watering times should be limited to no more than 3-5 minutes. However, this can be increased to 30 minutes when using High Efficiency Nozzles 20 minutes for drip.
Using hoses with no shutoff nozzles to wash cars.	Outdoor & Commercial	100-250 gallons per event	M	M	M	M	M	M	SCV Water provides free Water Efficiency Kits to customers upon request which include HE Showerheads, Hose Nozzles, HE Kitchen and Bathroom Aerators, Toilet Leak Detection Dye Tablets, Drip Gauges, and Flow Rate Bags to measure volumes. Consider working with carwashes that recycle water to promote additionally efficiency opportunities during a shortage.
Using potable water to wash sidewalks, driveways, and hardscapes	Outdoor & Commercial	100-250 gallons per event	M	M	M	M	M	M	SCV Water can provide brooms as part of its Drought Residential Check-Up service. Historically, customers have provided feedback on issues like washing dog feces, house cleaning and etc.
Using potable water in decorative water features that do not recirculate water	Outdoor	~80% of annual ET X surface area	M	M	M	M	M	M	Utilizing recirculating pumps on fountains is a smart feature and improves efficiency by eliminating single-pass use.

Irrigating Outdoors during and within 48 hours following measurable precipitation (quarter-inch or more)	Outdoor	500+ gallons per event	M	M	M	M	M	M	There are 3 weather stations in the Valley and these should be used in the agency's measurement. If all three stations report >.25 inches, the agency would enforce Stages 1-6.
Irrigation with potable water of landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development, including the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance updated by the State as required by AB 1881 and Executive Order B-29-15 issued by Governor Brown on April 1, 2015.	Outdoor	26% over MWELO design standards	M	M	M	M	M	M	SCV Water could monitor irrigation meters and applicable water efficiency targets.
The irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians.	Outdoor	~40 gallons per sq. ft. per year	M	M	M	M	M	M	Most, if not all, medians were converted during the last drought. The use of potable water for turfgrass on medians provides no functional purpose.
The serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased.	Commercial	4-8 gallons per load + water and ice per glass	V	V	V	V	M	M	SCV Water starts with engagement and education, increased to enforcement at higher stages.
Hotels and motels must offer their guests the option to not have their linens and towels laundered daily, and prominently display this option in each guest room.	Commercial	% of total laundry load	V	V	V	V	M	M	SCV Water starts with engagement and education, increased to enforcement at higher stages.

4.5. Emergency Response Plan

SCV Water periodically updates its Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to ensure restoration of water service for essential use in the Valley if a catastrophic supply interruption (e.g., power outage, earthquake, or other non-dry period related emergency), were to temporarily interrupt water supply. This plan is not publicly available but identifies actions to be taken if there is a catastrophic supply interruption. SCV Water staff responsible for water transportation, treatment, and distribution have established the ERP to guide assessment, prioritization, and repair of SCV Water facilities potentially damaged during such a disaster.

Catastrophic supply interruptions enter into the SCV Water determination of water supply shortages. Specific water shortage levels are not directly tied to supply interruptions as the nature of the interruption and the availability of alternative supplies can mitigate any shortage level experienced by SCV Water customers. To the extent that supply interruptions contribute toward the total SCV Water system shortage, the response actions associated with the determined water shortage level from this WSCP will apply.

4.6. Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

For its own facilities, SCV Water is completing a Seismic Risk Evaluation and Mitigation report that will appear as Appendix C when available. SCV Water has also contributed toward seismic mitigation on the State Water Project (SWP).

SWP Seismic Improvements
DWR's recent SWP seismic resiliency efforts have focused heavily on SWP Dam Safety. The most prominent is the joint United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and DWR corrective action study of Sisk Dam which will result in a massive seismic stability alteration project, which is expected to begin construction in 2021.Similarly, Perris Dam had a major foundation modification and stability berm added to the downstream face which has resulted in the removal of the DSOD imposed storage restriction. Several analyses have been conducted on SWP dam outlet towers/access bridges which has resulted in seismic upgrades (some including the Castaic outlet tower described below are on-going). Dam seismic safety evaluations are being performed on the Oroville Dam embankment and the radial gate control structure on the flood control spillway.

At Castaic Lake DWR is undertaking a project to retrofit the bridge that provides access to the outlet tower. As part of a statewide effort to reduce seismic and hydrologic risk to SWP facilities, DWR's Castaic Dam Modernization Program begin in the fall of 2020. In its most recent inspection, the California Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) rated Castaic Dam as fair – meaning there are no existing dam safety deficiencies that will impact the dam's functions under normal conditions. However, improvements can be made to prevent serious impacts after either an extreme weather or earthquake event. Studies indicate that the outlet structures (the large towers that allow DWR to release water from the reservoir) are vulnerable to collapse in a major earthquake. While this

would not cause the dam to fail, it would significantly reduce DWR's ability to release water reliably therefore slowing the delivery of water to customers.

Although not directly an impact on SCV Water, seismic retrofits have also been completed on 23 SWP bridges located in four Field Divisions with additional retrofits in various development stages. DWR has also updated the earthquake notification procedures and has replaced and expanded instrumentation for the SWP's seismic network.

Emergency Freshwater Pathway Description (Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta)
It has been estimated by DWR that in the event of a major earthquake in or near the Delta, water supplies could be interrupted for up to three years, posing a significant and unacceptable risk to the California business economy. A post-event strategy would provide necessary water supply protections to avert this catastrophe. Such a plan has been coordinated through DWR, Corps of Engineers (Corps), Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the State Water Contractors.

DWR Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan
The Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan (DWR, 2018) provides strategies for response to Delta levee failures, up to and including earthquake-induced multiple island failures during dry conditions when the volume of flooded islands and saltwater intrusion are large, resulting in curtailment of export operations. Under these severe conditions, the plan includes a strategy to establish an emergency freshwater pathway from the central Delta along Middle River and Victoria Canal to the export pumps in the south Delta. The plan includes the prepositioning of emergency construction materials at existing and new stockpile and warehouse sites in the Delta, and development of tactical modeling tools (DWR Emergency Response Tool) to predict levee repair logistics, timelines of levee repair and suitable water quality to restore exports. The Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan has been extensively coordinated with state, federal and local emergency response agencies. DWR, in conjunction with local agencies, the Corps and Cal OES, conduct tabletop and field exercises to test and revise the plan under real time conditions.

DWR and the Corps provide vital Delta region response to flood and earthquake emergencies, complementary to Cal OES operations. These agencies perform under a unified command structure and response and recovery framework. The Northern California Catastrophic Flood Response Plan (Cal OES, 2018) incorporates the DWR Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan. The Delta Emergency Operations Integration Plan (DWR and USACE, 2019) integrates personnel and resources during emergency operations.

Pathway Implementation Timeline
The Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan has found that using pre-positioned stockpiles of rock, sheet pile and other materials, multiple earthquake-generated levee breaches and levee slumping along the freshwater pathway can be repaired in less than

six months. A supplemental report (Levee Repair, Channel Barrier and Transfer Facility Concept Analyses to Support Emergency Preparedness Planning, M&N, August 2007) evaluated among other options, the placement of sheet pile to close levee breaches, as a redundant method if availability of rock is limited by possible competing uses. The stockpiling of sheet pile is vital should more extreme emergencies warrant parallel and multiple repair techniques for deep levee breaches. Stockpiles of sheet pile and rock to repair deep breaches and an array of levee slumping restoration materials are stored at DWR and Corps stockpile sites and warehouses in the Delta.

Emergency Stockpile Sites and Materials
DWR has acquired lands at Rio Vista and Stockton as major emergency stockpile sites, which are located and designed for rapid response to levee emergencies. The sites provide large loading facilities, open storage areas and new and existing warehousing for emergency flood fight materials, which augment existing warehousing facilities throughout the Delta. The Corps maintains large warehousing facilities in the Delta to store materials for levee freeboard restoration, which can be augmented upon request of other stockpiles in the United States. Pre-positioned rock and sheet pile are used for closure of deep levee breaches. Warehoused materials for rapid restoration of slumped levees include muscle (k-rail) walls, super sacks, caged rock containers, sandbags, stakes and plastic tarp. Stockpiles will be augmented as materials are used.

Emergency Response Drills
Earthquake-initiated multiple island failures will mobilize DWR and Corps resources to perform Delta region flood fight activities within an overall Cal OES framework. In these events, DWR and the Corps integrate personnel and resources to execute flood fight plans through the Delta Emergency Operations Integration Plan (DWR and USACE, 2019). DWR, the Corps and local agencies perform emergency exercises focusing on communication readiness and the testing of mobile apps for information collection and dissemination. The exercises train personnel and test the readiness of emergency preparedness and response capabilities under unified command and provide information to help to revise and improve plans.

Levee Improvements and Prioritization
The DWR Delta Levees Subventions and Special Projects Programs have prioritized, funded and implemented levee improvements along the emergency freshwater pathway and other water supply corridors in the central and south Delta. These efforts are complementary to the Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan, which along with pre-positioned emergency flood fight materials, ensures reasonable seismic performance of levees and timely pathway restoration after a severe earthquake. These programs have been successful in implementing a coordinated strategy of emergency preparedness to the benefit of SWP and CVP export systems.

Significant improvements to the central and south Delta levees systems along Old and Middle Rivers began in 2010 and are continuing to the present time. This complements substantially improved levees at Mandeville and McDonald Islands and portions of Victoria and Union Islands. Levee improvements along the Middle River emergency

freshwater pathway and Old River consist of crest raising, crest widening, landside slope fill and toe berms, which improve seismic stability, reduce levee slumping and create a more robust flood-fighting platform. Urban agencies, including Metropolitan, Contra Costa Water District, East Bay Municipal Utility District, and others have participated in levee improvement projects along or near the Old and Middle River corridors.

4.7. Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

The overall effect of water shortage response actions is to start with the expected unconstrained demand, apply supply augmentations and demand responses, and thereby demonstrate the level of service reliability. Table 7 provides estimates of demand response action effectiveness for each shortage stage.

Table 7: Demand Reduction Action Effectiveness

Shortage Stage	Demand Response Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?
No Shortage	Create Resilient Properties Prior to Shortage	No Gap
Water Shortage Level 1: (Voluntary - up to 10% reduction)	Education	up to 5%
	Increased Cons. Program marketing	up to 3%
	Targeted Engagement	up to 1%
	Mandatory Prohibition	up to 1%
Water Shortage Stage 2: Moderate Shortage (Voluntary - up to 20% decrease in water use)	Education	5%
	Increased Cons. Program marketing	up to 3.5%
	Targeted Engagement	up to 10%
	Mandatory Prohibition	up to 3%
Water Shortage Stage 3: Significant Shortage (Voluntary - up to 30% decrease in water use)	Education--about Significant Shortage	5%
	Increased Cons. Program marketing--Consider Direct Installation	up to 5%
	Targeted Engagement -- Add Mid-range users	up to 15%
	Mandatory Prohibition	up to 5%
Water Shortage Stage 4: Severe Shortage (Mandatory - up to 40% decrease in water use)	Education--about Severe Shortage	up to 10%

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Shortage Stage	Demand Response Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?
	Increased Cons. Program Incentives	up to 6%
	Targeted Engagement -- Broaden	up to 15%
	Mandatory Prohibition	up to 5%
Water Shortage Stage 5: Critical Shortage (Mandatory - 50% decrease in water use)	Education--about Critical Shortage	up to 10%
	Suspend Lawn Replacement Programs, Continue Installation and Support Programs	up to 6%
	Targeted Engagement -- Broaden	up to 15%
	Mandatory Prohibition	up to 25%
Water Shortage Stage 6: Super Critical Shortage (Water for essential use only)	Educate about Catastrophic Shortage	up to 10%
	Conservation: Suspend All Programs Except Leak Detection & Repairs	less than 1%
	Announce Water for Essential Use Only	up to 15%
	Mandatory Prohibition	up to 25%

Table 8 provides estimates for how much emergency restrictions of all outdoor uses would reduce 2020 demand using estimates from SCV Water's DSS model.

Table 8: Estimated Demand Reduction from Restricting all Outdoor Water Uses

Estimated Demand Reduction from Restricting all Outdoor Water Uses					
Reduction in Outdoor Water Use	**Total Demand, Predicted 2020 (AF)**	**Estimated Indoor Use (AF)**	**Estimated Outdoor Use (AF)**	**Reduced Demand (AF)**	**Estimated Reduction in Total Demand (%)**
Base	68,900	26,182	42,718	0	0
25%	58,221	26,182	32,039	10,680	15.5%
50%	47,451	26,182	21,359	21,359	31.0%
75%	36,862	26,182	10,680	32,039	46.5%
100%	26,182	26,182	0	42,718	62.0%
Source: SCV Water DSS model predicted demand and estimated indoor/outdoor for 2020					

Section 5: Communication Protocols

Following the record-breaking drought of 2012-2016, SCV Water's legacy agencies prioritized expansion of their water conservation and education outreach programs to emphasize water efficiency as a sustainable way of life, rather than solely a response to dry conditions or drought. Messaging has encouraged behavioral changes that can be sustained regardless of weather and uses tools and technology that can be implemented to permanently save water in homes and businesses, particularly outdoors where up to 70% of total water use occurs.

These efforts have helped solidify a conservation ethic across Southern California, supporting investments in conservation, recycling, and groundwater recovery since 1990. When combined with additional investments in storage, local supply development, and programs to increase water storage reserves in wet years, the region is better prepared to withstand future droughts. Still, in response to the challenges of climate change and other abnormal supply conditions, increased water efficiency will still be necessary. As those conditions become more prevalent, effective communication strategies and a common understanding of necessary actions between water agencies, the public, elected officials, and other key stakeholders become even more important should the district need to activate the WSCP. These relationships and communication tools must be well-established to be successful. To that end, water providers should aim to communicate to customers in the following areas:

Communication Plan Purpose
This section of the WSCP describes the basic communications strategies needed to help SCV Water effectively communicate vital information for each of the six standard water shortage levels that represent changes from normal reliability.

The six standard water shortage levels depicted in this communications plan correspond to progressively increasing estimated shortage conditions up to 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, and greater than 50% shortage compared to the normal reliability conditions.

Key Audiences
Communicating to various stakeholders is essential during normal supply periods and becomes increasingly more involved during water shortages. Communicating to these audiences requires varying levels of involvement depending on the status of supply conditions. Feedback, research, and leveraging existing relationships are central to an effective communications plan. Staff will continue to coordinate closely with member agencies, stakeholders, and governing agencies on an ongoing basis to ensure appropriate messaging is culturally competent and provided in multiple languages to reflect the region's demographics.

Residents

- Single family homeowners
- Multi-family tenants

- Multi-family property owners

Businesses

- Commercial/Industrial/Institutional
- Homeowner Associations
- Building Industry Association and Developers
- Media Networks
- Rapid Response Network (from SCV Water's Demand Management Program)
- SCV Chamber of Commerce
- Valley Industry Association (VIA)
- Vendors/Contractors/Consultants doing business with SCV Water

Public/Community Agencies

- Educational Institutions
- Elected Officials and Community Leaders
- Community-based Organizations (CBOs): Non-profits, service clubs and fraternal organizations
- State and Federal Representatives and Staff
- City of Santa Clarita
- Los Angeles County
- Public Safety Agencies (Fire Department and Law Enforcement)
- Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
- School districts/educators/students
- Community Councils (Canyon Country Advisory Council; unincorporated areas – Castaic, Acton and Agua Dulce)
- Area Public Information Officers Coalition
- Environmental Groups (Sierra Club; SCV Hiking Club)
- Watershed Interests

Partnerships

- Water Industry – Association of California Water Agencies (state and federal); Southern California Water Committee; National Water Resources Association; Association of Water Agencies; Ventura County; neighboring water agency partners (i.e., Palmdale)
- Regulatory Agencies (California Department of Water Resources; State Water Resources Control Board; Regional Water Quality Board; etc.)
- Environmental Agencies (state and federal Fish and Wildlife)
- California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP)
- Alliance for Water Efficiency (AWE)
- EPA WaterSense

Media

- Local media outlets (Signal, KHTS, SCVTV, etc.)
- Regional media (TV, newspaper, etc.)

Internal

- Agency staff
  - Office staff
  - Field staff
  - Customer service
  - Management
- Retail Divisions
- Board of Directors

Goals and Objectives
SCV Water's communications goals are rooted in the following guiding principles:

- Motivate key audiences to:
  - Increase conservation
  - Follow voluntary or mandatory water use guidelines
  - Participate in water-saving incentive programs
  - Encourage family, friends, neighbors, and colleagues to do all of the above

- Raise awareness about:
  - Water shortage and/or drought conditions
  - Water sources, supplies and reserves
  - Local, regional and state regulations

- Educate key audiences about:
  - Water supply reliability
  - Water infrastructure and delivery
  - Water quality

- Prepare the region for:
  - Varying water supply conditions
  - Escalating supply shortage levels

Customer Outreach and Engagement Tools
Conservation as a way of life remains central to messaging during normal supply conditions. Regional rebate programs, indoor and outdoor water use efficiency, investments to maintain infrastructure, emergency preparedness, local supply programs, water quality, and regional supply reliability are among some of the themes that make up a normal supply period's communications mix to encourage ongoing conservation actions. Below is a snapshot of the various strategies involved:

Education

- Website
- Social media (boosted/promoted posts – Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn, NextDoor)
- Emails to customers (Constant Contact)

- Emails to local elected officials
- eNewsletters
- Media Relations (Press releases, advisories, interview, op-eds)
- FAQ sheet/Fact sheets
- ROBO Calls (all customers)
- Digital, print, and other paid media marketing
- Direct mail (bill messages/inserts, postcards, targeted letters)
- Community Events
- User class outreach
- Education outreach (school programs and gardening classes)
- Resources (conservation "how to" videos, irrigation guide)

Action

- Conservation Rebate Programs

Regulatory

- SCV Water Board Approved Ordinances
- Local/state prohibited actions (State Water Resources Control Board)

Customer Engagement Strategy / Key Communication Strategies
Our customer engagement strategy focuses on prioritizing water savings opportunities, which follows the steps/flow listed in the response plan below:

Figure 8: Response Plan

Water Shortage Communication Response Action Strategy

Water Shortage Level 1 Communications – up to 10% Reduction

This section addresses communications strategies SCV Water uses during periods of 10% water shortage conditions. In addition to the Agency's ongoing communications efforts, a 10% shortage would require the following elements:

Outreach Goal (level 1)
• Increase Outreach • Reinforce importance of efficiency

• Target inefficient and high-water use

Outreach Response:	
Protocols for customers, general public and interested parties	**Protocols for local, regional, and state government entities**
• E.g., social media posts, bill stuffers or newsletters, press releases, radio spots, television coverage, and blog posts	• E.g., formal notifications, emergency communications

Water Shortage Level 2 Communications – up to 20% Reduction

In a more severe supply shortage or demand management period, SCV Water will continue actions outlined in Level 1 communications strategies, and add the following efforts, which are designed to address a 20% percent mandatory conservation under the WSCP:

Outreach Goal (level 2)
• Educate about Moderate Shortage • Request everyone do their part • Option for customized water use reports

Outreach Response:	
Protocols for customers, general public and interested parties	**Protocols for local, regional, and state government entities**
• E.g., social media posts, bill stuffers or newsletters, press releases, radio spots, television coverage, blog posts, and customized water reports.	• E.g., formal notifications, emergency communications

Water Shortage Level 3 and 4 Communications – up to 30% or 40% Reduction

In addition to Level 2 communications strategies, the following efforts will address an even more severe shortage of 30%-40% mandatory conservation under the WSCP:

Outreach Goal (level 3)	**Outreach Goal** (level 4)
• Educate about significant shortage • Increase outreach • Add Mid-range users at target	• Educate about critical shortage • Increase outreach

Outreach Response:	
Protocols for customers, general public and interested parties	**Protocols for local, regional, and state government entities**

• E.g., social media posts, bill stuffers or newsletters, press releases, radio spots, television coverage, blog posts, and customized water reports.	• E.g., formal notifications, emergency communications

Water Shortage Level 5 – 6 Communications – 50% reduction or more

The severity of this level of the WSCP calls for immediate, extreme conservation measures and a focus on water use for health and safety only. As with previous levels, communications strategies at this level of the WSCP incorporate and build upon ongoing efforts.

Outreach Goal (level 5)	**Outreach Goal** (level 6)
• Educate about emergency shortage • Strengthen urgency message • Send emergency alerts	• Educate about Catastrophic shortage • Announce water for essential use only

Outreach Response:	
Protocols for customers, general public and interested parties	**Protocols for local, regional, and state government entities**
• E.g., social media posts, bill stuffers or newsletters, press releases, radio spots, television coverage, blog posts, and customized water reports.	• E.g., formal notifications, emergency communications

Crisis Communications – Catastrophic Shortage

In the event of a catastrophic shortage due to an infrastructure failure and/or natural disaster, SCV Water will enact its crisis communications as part of our Agency's Emergency Response Plan. The Emergency Response Plan was developed in accordance with local, regional, state and federal emergency response guidelines to ensure a coordinated effort and effective response.

Response Action Process

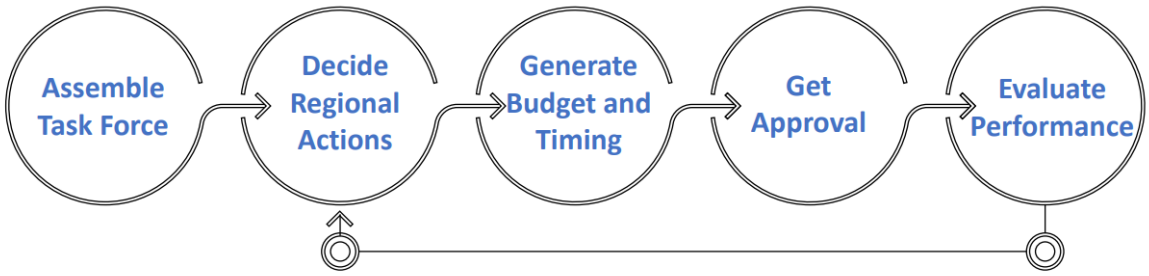

Figure 9: Response Action Process

Section 6: Compliance and Enforcement

Compliance and enforcement will be assured with the following methods:

- Letters of Noncompliance can be distributed with monthly bills to indicate water use above a designated level.
- Monthly efficiency goals can be communicated on bills (e.g., 55 gpd x 4 people + Landscape ETo).
- Water shortage service area inspections (patrols).
- Sending a general letter stating the rules for drought restrictions, with notification that patrols will drive through your area on a particular week. This way compliance is encouraged prioritizing education and engagement.
- SCV Water does not intend to utilize drought rates as a first response. Rather, financial impacts will be mitigated by planned use of reserve funds.

According to Section 11 of the Ordinance, "The General Manager and other authorized Agency representatives have the duty to enforce the provisions of the Ordinance consistent with this Section. The Agency's intent and goal in implementing the contents of this Section is to conserve water resources and generate the greatest benefit for the Agency customers during times of drought and water shortages. The Agency is committed to verifying complaints of excessive water use prior to deeming a customer is in violation and prior to taking enforcement actions. The Agency is focused on communication, education, and enforcement as necessary." Section 11 contains scaled levels of actions it can take for the first, second, third, and greater violations that start with written notices and range to escalating fines and, ultimately, flow restriction. Appeals and Waivers (Section 12) are also included.

Section 7: Legal Authorities

The Agency has the legal authority to implement and enforce its water shortage contingency plan. California Constitution article X, section 2 and California Water Code section 100 provide that water must be put to beneficial use, the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water shall be prevented, and the conservation of water is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and the public welfare. In addition, Water Code Section 375 provides the Agency with the statutory authority to adopt and enforce water conservation restrictions, and Water Code Section 350 et seq. authorizes the Agency to declare a water shortage emergency and impose water conservation measures when it determines that the Agency may not be able to satisfy ordinary demands without depleting supplies to an insufficient level. Lastly, the Agency is a Special Act Agency and has the authority to impose water conservation restrictions through Section 17 of the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency Act, (SB 634, Chapter 833, 2017).

Pursuant to these authorities, the Agency is adopting the Water Conservation and Water Shortage Ordinance (WCWSO)in 2021, which prohibits the waste of water and imposes water conservation requirements on customers (see Appendix A). The WCWSO contains six stages of water shortage conditions with escalating water conservation requirements at each stage. These stages are consistent with the requirements of Water Code Section 10632(a)(3) and include the declaration of a water shortage emergency by the Agency Board of Directors depending on conditions at the appropriate stages. Such declarations will be made in accordance with Water Code Section 350. The WCWSO also provides for the enforcement of all requirements and restrictions, and has a process for appeals.

Section 8: Financial Consequences of WSCP

Implementing the WSCP will produce financial consequences to SCV Water that can be anticipated, including potential reductions in revenue and increased expenses associated with implementation of shortage response actions. Likewise, SCV Water can implement actions to mitigate these financial impacts.

Water Rate Structure

SCV Water has a uniform commodity rate within each division and a fixed monthly charge.

Use of Financial Reserves

SCV Water has two types of cash reserves, Restricted and Unrestricted. Restricted reserves are established and utilized for narrowly defined purposes as specified by legal restrictions, bond covenants, and other regulations or ordinances. The SCV Water can have restricted cash reserves for:

- Unspent Bond Proceeds
- Bond Redemption
- Water Conservation
- Grants

The utilization of unrestricted reserves is guided by the Unrestricted Reserve Fund Policy (Dec. 2020). This policy was developed to maintain prudent management of the Agency water system and to integrate the unrestricted cash reserves of the four divisions of the Agency: Regional (formerly wholesale), Newhall Water Division (NWD), Santa Clarita Water Division (SCWD) and Valencia Water Division (VWD). The policy identifies the sources of funding for such reserves, and target amounts for each reserve. The policy established reserve funds applicable to water shortage events:

Water Supply Reliability Reserve – This reserve is maintained to provide a source of funding for the extraction of water from groundwater banking programs or acquisition of other necessary water supply during dry years that will help to further mitigate rate increases.

Revenue Rate Stabilization Reserve – This reserve is maintained to provide the Agency with the ability and flexibility to avoid sharp increases in customers' rates.

Emergency Reserves – This reserve is established to provide additional liquidity in the event of a natural disaster, financial crisis, various economic uncertainties or financial hardships, loss of significant revenue sources, local disasters or capital obligations, cash flow requirements, unfunded mandates including costly regulatory

requirements and other such needs. These amounts should supplement monies received from insurance policies and by state and federal programs.

Use of these reserve funds is based on the recommendation of the General Manager and approval of the Board.

Should revenue shortfalls due to drought or shortage occur, SCV Water could consider the options of drawing from the appropriate reserve fund balances, deferring operation and maintenance and capital projects, or using water stored for emergencies. Multiple year water shortages may require consideration of additional changes to SCV Water's rate structure to maintain financial capacity to deliver reliable water supply to water customers and communities in the Santa Clarita Valley.

Potential Revenue Reductions and Expenses Associated with Activated Shortage

Potential revenue reductions and expenses caused by WSCP deployment will vary depending on shortage response actions. Customer reductions in water consumption will result in decreased revenue in shortage events. Some short run operating costs may be lower, but operations expenditures for customer outreach and shortage mitigation will be significantly higher, depending on the shortage level.

Potential Consequences of Limiting Excessive Water Use

SCV Water's Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Ordinance identifies specific water waste measures and includes an escalating framework aimed at greatly reducing wasteful and excessive uses of water. Should the Agency declare a water shortage stage, specific water waste activities would be prohibited. Additionally, since discouraging excessive use is a standard part of SCV Water's everyday practice, the financial consequences of prohibiting excessive use would be minimal.

Section 9: Monitoring and Reporting

SCV Water monitors and reports water supply and demand monthly, including forecasts of supply availability and weather/drought tracking. Water supply volumes from all supply sources and customer billing records are generated monthly. If the monthly goals of balancing supply and demand under shortage conditions are not being met, SCV Water can implement shortage response actions, including both supply augmentation and demand response. Baseline and demand reduction targets can utilize unconstrained demands, demand target as a percent, and weighted by month to determine success.

Section 10: WSCP Refinement Procedures

WSCP refinement procedures are used to ensure shortage risk tolerance is appropriate and that water shortage mitigation tactics are implemented when required. SCV Water plans to refine the WSCP at least every five years in conjunction with the UWMP updates, unless a shorter time frame is deemed appropriate by SCV Water.

Evaluation tracking will be implemented with each future WSCP deployment to evaluate the effectiveness of the water shortage response actions on demand levels. The evaluation logic model will document SCV Water programmatic shortage response and compare the expected percent demand reduction against actual reductions; by this means, the shortage response actions in the WSCP will be revised using the evaluation generated evidence. The success of customer outreach and communications will also be assessed to inform the next WSCP revision. The WSCP development will be considered a life cycle with the following steps:

1. Implementation
2. Monitoring
3. Performance Indicators
4. Assessment and Evaluation
5. Process to Refine and Improve the Plan
6. Adoption by the Board

Section 11: Special Water Feature Distinction

The Water Code requires us to analyze water features that are not pools or spas separately from pools and spas in the WSCP. Non-pool or non-spa water features may use or be able to use recycled water, whereas pools and spas must use potable water for health and safety considerations.

An additional difference between types of water features that is of particular consequence to SCV Water is that some water features are used as firefighting water supplies.

Thus, the Response Actions in this WSCP reflect the following considerations:

- For pools and spas, and any other water features with direct human contact, potable water is needed for health and safety considerations. And thus, restrictions on these water features are consistent with and complement restrictions on other potable water end uses.

- For water features that use recycled water, restrictions on these water features are consistent with, and complement, restrictions on other water features that use recycled water. For example, recycled water is used for golf courses and median strips in the SCV Water service area. To the extent recycled water can be used to replace scarce potable water supplies, this is incorporated in the plan.

- For water features that are part of the emergency supply for firefighting purposes, water restrictions should avoid impacting the availability of this supply. For example, lakes in the SCV Water service area that are used for fighting purposes are not subject to water use restrictions even in the highest Shortage Levels.

Section 12: Plan Adoption, Submittal and Availability

1. Staff Analysis
2. Management Review and Revise
3. Committee Review, Revise, and Approval
4. Board Adoption
5. Submit to DWR
6. Implement
7. Amend WSCP Outside UWMP Cycle

Resources and References

"2018 Santa Clarita Valley Water Report," prepared for: Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency and Los Angeles County Waterworks District 36, May 2019.

"Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020," DRAFT August 2020, State of California, Natural Resources Agency Department of Water Resources, DRAFT August 2020.

"Jumpstart Water Shortage Toolkit - Tool #1: Model Water Shortage Contingency Plans," 2021 Update.
http://toolbox.calwep.org/wiki/Model_Water_Shortage_Contingency_Plans

"2015 Urban Water Management Plan for Santa Clarita Valley," Prepared for Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA), CLWA Santa Clarita Water Division, Newhall County Water District, Valencia Water Company, and Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 36/Cooperating Agency. July 1, 2016, including June 6, 2017 Update.

"2017 Water Supply Reliability Plan Update," Prepared for Castaic Lake Water Agency, Final Report, 1 November 2017.

"2019 Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, 5-Year Strategic Plan,"
https://yourscvwater.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/SCV-Water-2019-5-Year-Strategic-Plan.pdf

"Upper Santa Clara River Integrated Regional Water Management Plan," February 2014.
https://yourscvwater.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Integrated-Regional-Water-Management-Plan_February-2014.pdf

Urban Water Management Planning, California Water Code Sections 10610-10656,
http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayexpandedbranch.xhtml?tocCode=WAT&division=6.&title=&part=2.6.&chapter=&article=

California's Most Significant Droughts: Comparing Historical and Recent Conditions (DWR, 2019) https://water.ca.gov/drought/

National Drought Mitigation Center – U.S. Drought Monitor https://drought.unl.edu/

ATTACHMENT C

ORDINANCE NO. 02

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY TO ESTABLISH WATER CONSERVATION AND WATER SUPPLY SHORTAGE RESTRICTIONS AND REGULATIONS

WHEREAS, the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (Agency or SCV Water) was created on January 1, 2018 by the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency Act (SB 634, Chapter 833, 2017) and is the successor entity to the Castaic Lake Water Agency and Newhall County Water District, which were merged into SCV Water through SB 634; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to SB 634, Valencia Water Company, a former private retail water provider in the Santa Clarita Valley, was dissolved and its assets were transferred to the Agency in January 2018; and

WHEREAS Castaic Lake Water Agency, Newhall County Water District, and Valencia Water Company each had water conservation regulations in place and the Agency now desires to adopt one conservation ordinance to apply throughout its service area; and

WHEREAS, this Ordinance has six escalating stages of water shortage regulations and is consistent with new requirements in the Water Code for Urban Water Management Plans; and

WHEREAS, California Constitution Article X, Section 2 and California Water Code Section 100 provide that because of conditions prevailing in the state of California (State), it is declared policy of the State that the general welfare requires that the water resources of the State shall be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, the waste of water or unreasonable use of or unreasonable method of use of water shall be prevented, and the conservation of such waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and the public welfare; and

WHEREAS, in addition to Article X, Section 2, the Agency has the authority to adopt and enforce water conservation restrictions pursuant to Water Code sections 375 and 31026, and the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency Act, (SB 634, Chapter 833 2017 Section 17); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Water Code Section 350, the Board of Directors is authorized to declare a water shortage emergency to prevail within its jurisdiction when it finds and determines that the Agency will not be able to or cannot satisfy the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers without depleting supplies of the Santa Clarita Valley to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection; and

WHEREAS, because of persistent unpredictable water conditions in the State, statutory requirements for water planning, and the declared policy of the State, the Agency hereby finds and determines that it is necessary and appropriate for SCV Water to adopt, implement, and enforce a water conservation program with stages of water shortage restrictions, including

emergency stages, to reduce the quantity of water used by consumers within SCV Water, to preserve water supplies, to prevent the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water, and to ensure that there is sufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection; and

WHEREAS, this Ordinance is intended to encourage responsible water use, conserve our water resources and protect the Agency's customers, especially during times of drought and water shortages. While enforcement is a necessary component of this Ordinance, the Agency is focused on outreach, communication, and education first, and then enforcement as necessary. The Agency is also committed to verifying complaints prior to taking enforcement actions.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings and Determinations. The Agency hereby finds and determines that the above recitals are true and correct and incorporated herein.

Section 2. Rescission of Previous Regulations. Castaic Lake Water Agency Ordinance No. 44, Newhall County Water District Ordinance No. 117, and Valencia Water Company Rule 14.1 are hereby repealed and replaced by this Ordinance.

Section 3. General Water Use Efficiency Recommendations. The following recommendations are smart management practices for indoor and outdoor water use. Since more severe effects of a water shortage are often brought about due to wasteful water use habits carried over from times of sufficient supply, these certain water-use practices are encouraged at all times.

3.1 Outdoor Water Use Efficiency Recommendations

a. Irrigation systems should be checked monthly for breaks and adjusted so that overspray, runoff and water waste are avoided.
b. Repair all water system leaks within 24 hours of detection or before next scheduled watering cycle.
c. Drip irrigation for plantings and high efficiency nozzles for turf should be considered where appropriate.
d. Shredded bark mulch, spread at a minimum 3" depth, should cover all bare earth and landscape planting areas to help soil retain moisture and keep weeds from growing.
e. Turf should be core aerated annually.
f. Replace underutilized turf areas with low water use plants and mulch.
g. Pool covers should be used to reduce evaporation.
h. The following watering schedule should be maintained throughout the year during average rainfall years: December-January (1x/week), February, March and November (1-2x/week), April and October (2x/week), May and September (2-3x/week), June, July and August (3x/week). Irregularities in average temperatures could cause the actual scheduling to be adjusted either more or less.
i. Due to mostly clay soils in the Santa Clarita Valley, where clay soils have slow absorption rates (~1/5 (.2) inches/hour), irrigation runtimes should

incorporate a cycle-and-soak schedule to allow maximum absorption of applied water and to greatly reduce/eliminate runoff. Runtimes for each cycle should not exceed the amount of time it takes for runoff to occur (example – if runoff occurs after 6 minutes, each cycle should be set to run no more than 5 minutes).

3.2 Indoor Water Use Efficiency Recommendations

a. All leaks to faucets, toilets, and indoor pipes should be repaired immediately.
b. WaterSense Certified devices for plumbing faucets, toilets, and showers should be used.
c. Install 1.0 gallon per flush ultra-low-flow toilets or dual-flush toilets.
d. Water-efficient Energy Star® appliances such as clothes washer and dishwashers should be used.
e. Showers should be limited to 5 minutes.
f. To promote water conservation, operators of hotels and motels should provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotel or motel should prominently display notice of this option in each guestroom in a clear and easily understood manner.
g. Eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafés, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased, should only serve drinking water upon request.

Section 4. Watering Restrictions. To promote water conservation and prevent the waste, unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water, each of the following actions are discouraged at all times:

a. Allowing runoff onto non-irrigated areas when irrigating with potable water.

b. Using hoses with no shutoff nozzles to wash cars.

c. Using potable water to wash sidewalks, driveways, and hardscapes.

d. Using potable water in decorative water features that do not recirculate the water.

e. Irrigating outdoors during and within 48 hours following measurable precipitation (quarter-inch or more).

f. Irrigation with potable water of landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development, including the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance updated by the State as required by AB 1881 and Executive Order B-29-15 issued by Governor Jerry Brown on April 1, 2015.

g. The irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians.

Section 5. Certain Exemptions.

a. The watering day and time limitations in Stages 1, 2, 3 and 4 do not apply to landscape irrigation zones that use drip irrigation and/or low precipitation rated High-Efficiency rotary nozzles (equal to or less than 1 inch per hour).

b. The hand watering of established trees is not prohibited and is exempt from the requirements of this Ordinance.

c. The hand watering of plants that are used for the production of fruits and/or vegetables for human consumption is not prohibited and is exempt from the requirements of this Ordinance.

d. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, the SCV Water Board of Directors may prohibit the exempted activities in subsections b and c if it determines that such activities impede its ability to achieve the water use reduction requirements of this Ordinance.

Section 6. Stage 1 Water Shortage.

A Stage 1 Water Shortage condition exists when the Agency determines in its sole discretion that due to drought, state regulations, or other water supply conditions, a reduction in water use is necessary to make the most efficient use of water and appropriately respond to existing water and regulatory conditions. The water use reduction goal during a Stage 1 Water Shortage condition is up to 10%. Upon declaration by the Agency of a Stage 1 Water Shortage condition, the following water conservation restrictions go into effect:

a. The actions described in Section 4 above are prohibited.

Section 7. Stage 2 Moderate Water Shortage

A Stage 2 Moderate Water Shortage condition exists when the Agency determines in its sole discretion that due to drought, state regulations, or other water supply conditions, a reduction in water use is necessary to make the most efficient use of water and appropriately respond to existing water and regulator conditions. The water use reduction goal during a Stage 2 Moderate Water Shortage condition is 10-20%.

6.1 Additional Measures. Upon declaration by the Agency of a Stage 2 Moderate Water Shortage condition, in addition to the requirements for a Stage 1 Water Shortage, the following water conservation restrictions shall be in effect:

a. Limits on Watering Days
Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water is restricted to three (3) days per week. Customers with street addresses ending in an odd number (1,2,5,7,9) may only water on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Customers with street addresses ending in an even number (0,2,4,6,8) may only water Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water is prohibited on Saturdays. Customers with multiple accounts on the same property must select either an even or odd address watering schedule for their property.

b. Limits on Watering Station Run Time (Duration)
Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water is limited to no more than Two 5-minute cycles (10 Minutes Max.) per watering station (recommend Cycle & Soak Schedule See 3.1.i).

c. Watering Times (Time of Day)
Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water must occur during the following timeframes:

November through April – 6 PM to 10 AM
May through October – 8 PM to 9 AM

Section 8. Stage 3 Significant Water Shortage

A Stage 3 Significant Water Shortage exists when the Agency determines in its sole discretion that due to drought, state regulations, or other water supply conditions, a reduction in water use is necessary to make the most efficient use of water and appropriately respond to existing water and regulatory conditions. The water use reduction goal during a Stage 3 Significant Water Shortage condition is 20-30%.

8.1 Additional Measures. Upon declaration by the Agency of a Stage 3 Significant Water Shortage condition, in addition to the requirements for a Stage 1 and Stage 2 Water Shortage, the following water conservation restrictions shall be in effect. If there is a conflict between the restrictions in certain stages, the restrictions in the higher level stage will apply.

a. Limits on Irrigation Watering Days
During the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water is restricted to three (3) days per week. Customers with street addresses ending in an odd number (1,3,5,7,9) may only water on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Customers with street addresses ending in an even number (0,2,4,6,8) may only water Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday. Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water is prohibited on Saturdays. Customers with multiple accounts on the same property must select either an even or odd address watering schedule for their property.

b. During the months of November, December, January, February and March, outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water is restricted to two (2) days per week. Customers with street addresses ending in an odd number (1,3,5,7,9) may only water on

Monday and Thursday. Customers with street addresses ending in an even number (0,2,4,6,8) may only water on Tuesday and Friday. Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water is prohibited on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays

c. Limits on Watering Station Run Times (Duration)
Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water is limited to no more than Two 5-minute cycles (10 Minutes Max.) per watering station (recommend Cycle & Soak Schedule See 3.1.i).

d. Watering Times (Time of Day)
Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water must occur during the following timeframes:

November through April – 6 PM to 10 AM
May through October – 8 PM to 9 AM

Section 9. Stage 4 Critical Water Shortage

A Stage 4 Critical Water Shortage exists when the Agency determines in its sole discretion that due to drought, state regulations, or other water supply conditions, a reduction in water use is necessary to make the most efficient use of water and appropriately respond to existing water and regulatory conditions. The water use reduction goal during a Stage 4 Critical Water Shortage condition is 30-40%.

9.1 Additional Measures. Upon declaration by the Agency of a Stage 4 Critical Water Shortage condition, in addition to the requirements for a Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3 Water Shortage, the following water conservation restrictions shall be in effect. If there is a conflict between the restrictions in certain stages, the restrictions in the higher level stage will apply.

a. Limits on Irrigation Water Days
Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water is restricted to two (2) days per week at all times. Customers with street addresses ending in an odd number (1,3,5,7,9) may only water on Monday and Thursday. Customers with street addresses ending in an even number (0,2,4,6,8) may only water on Tuesday and Friday. Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water is prohibited on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays. Customers with multiple accounts on the same property must select either an even or odd address watering schedule for their property.

b. Irrigation Watering Times (Duration)
Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water is limited to no more than Two 5-minute cycles (10 Minutes Max.) per watering station (recommend Cycle & Soak Schedule See 3.1.i).

c. Irrigation Watering Times (Time of Day) Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water must occur during the following timeframes:

November through April – 6 PM to 10 AM
May through October – 8 PM to 9 AM

d. If existing pools or spas are drained, they may not be re-filled with potable water. Existing water levels may however be maintained.

Section 10. Stage 5 Emergency Water Shortage

A Stage 5 Emergency Water Shortage exists when the Agency determines in its sole discretion that due to drought, state regulations, or other water supply conditions, an emergency situation exists that requires a significant reduction in water use in order to maintain sufficient water supplies for public health and safety. The water use reduction goal during a Stage 5 Emergency Water Shortage is 40-50%.

10.1 Additional Measures. Upon declaration by the Agency of a Stage 5 Emergency Water Shortage condition, in addition to the requirements for a Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3, and Stage 4 Water Shortage, the following water conservation restrictions shall be in effect. If there is a conflict between the restrictions in certain stages, the restrictions in the higher level stage will apply.

a. The recommendations in Section 3.2(f) and 3.2(g) above are mandatory.

b. Limits on Irrigation Water Days
Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water is restricted to one (1) day per week. Customers with street addresses ending in an odd number (1,3,5,7,9) may only water on Monday. Customers with street addresses ending in an even number (0,2,4,6,8) may only water on Thursday. Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water is prohibited on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. Customers with multiple accounts on the same property must select either an even or odd address watering schedule for their property.

c. Irrigation Watering Times (Duration)
Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water is limited to no more than Two 5-minute cycles (10 Minutes Max.) per watering station (recommend Cycle & Soak Schedule See 3.1.i).

d. Irrigation Watering Times (Time of Day)
Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water must occur during the following timeframes:

November through April – 6 PM to 10 AM

May through October – 8 PM to 9 AM

e. No potable water may be used for new landscaping installed after the declaration of a Stage 5 Emergency Water Shortage except for drought tolerant plants requiring less than typical water requirements.

f. No potable water may be used for any lawn, whether by seed or sod, established after the declaration of a Stage 5 Emergency Water Shortage.

g. No pools or spas, whether existing or subsequently constructed, may be filled with potable water, but existing water levels may be maintained.

h. No New Potable Water Service.
Upon declaration of a Stage 5 Emergency Water Shortage condition, no new potable water service will be provided, no new temporary meters or permanent meters will be provided, and no statements of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service ("will-serve letters") will be issued, except under the following circumstances:

- A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project; or
- The project is necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare; or
- The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of the Agency.

This Section 10.1(h) does not preclude the resetting or turn-on of meters to provide continuation of water service or the restoration of service that has been interrupted for a period of one year or less.

i. Potable water may not be used for grading.

j. Potable water may not be used to wash vehicles, except at commercial facilities that recycle water.

k. Street cleaning with potable water is prohibited.

Section 11. Stage 6 Catastrophic Water Shortage

A Stage 6 Catastrophic Water Shortage exists when the Agency determines in its sole discretion that due to drought, state regulations, or other water supply conditions, a catastrophic situation exists that requires a significant reduction in water use in order to maintain sufficient water supplies for public health and safety. The water use reduction goal during a Stage 6 Catastrophic Water Shortage is more than 50%.

11.1 Additional Measures. Upon declaration by the Agency of a Stage 6 Catastrophic Water Shortage condition, in addition to the requirements for a Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3, Stage 4, and Stage 5 Water Shortage, the following water conservation restrictions shall be in effect. If there is a conflict between the restrictions in certain stages, the restrictions in the higher level stage will apply.

a. No Irrigation Watering
Water or irrigating of outdoor lawns, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited.

Section 12. Penalties & Enforcement

The General Manager and other authorized Agency representatives have the duty to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance consistent with this Section. The Agency's intent and goal in implementing the contents of this Section is to conserve water resources and generate the greatest benefit for the Agency customers during times of drought and water shortages. The Agency is committed to verifying complaints of excessive water use prior to deeming a customer is in violation and prior to taking enforcement actions. The Agency is focused on communication and education and enforcement as necessary.

12.1. Penalties for failure to comply with any provision of this Ordinance are as follows:

a. First Violation: A written warning will be provided to the customer by mail or personal delivery.

b. Second Violation: For a second violation within twelve (12) calendar months of the first violation, a written notice of non-compliance will be provided to the customer by mail and/or personal delivery and a fine of $50 per violation will be imposed.

c. Third and Subsequent Violations: For a third violation within twelve (12) calendar months of the first violation, a written notice of non-compliance will be provided to the customer by mail and/or personal delivery and a fine of $100 per violation and an increase of $100 for each subsequent violation up to a maximum of $500 per day will be imposed.

d. After a third violation within twelve (12) calendar months of the first violation, the Agency may install a flow restrictor after written notice. It is the customer's responsibility to pay for the installation and removal of any such flow restrictor and the Agency may collect such costs from the customer. The Agency is under no obligation to provide sufficient fire flow to the customer after the third notice of violation within twelve (12) calendar months of the first violation. This requirement is the sole responsibility of the customer.

12.2 Additional Penalties

a. In addition to any fines and the installation of a water flow restrictor imposed pursuant to this Section, the Agency may shut off a customer's water service for willful violations of mandatory restrictions in this Ordinance.

b. Leak Shut Off – Irrigation Meters
In instances where a leak is observed on the customer's side of a dedicated irrigation system or water meter, the Agency may immediately shut off such system and/or meter and may issue a notice of violation as provided for in this Ordinance. Water service will not be reinstated until such leak is repaired.

12.3 Separate Violations:

Each violation of this Ordinance is a separate offense. However, for the limited purpose of calculating the number of violations to determine the escalating penalties in subsections 12.1(b),(c), and (d) above, lack of compliance with multiple measures of this Ordinance on the same day will only count as one violation.

12.4 Appeals:

The Agency will issue a Notice of Violation by mail and/or personal delivery. Customers may appeal a Notice of Violation by filing a written appeal with the Agency within fourteen(14) days of the date of the Notice of Violation. Any Notice of Violation not timely appealed will be final. Upon receipt of a timely appeal, a hearing on the appeal will be scheduled, and the Agency will mail and/or personally deliver written notice of the hearing date to the customer at least fourteen(14) days before the date of the hearing. The Agency's General Manager, or authorized delegate, shall serve as the hearing officer and make any and all decisions regarding any appeals. The Agency shall promptly send written notification of any decision and all decisions are final.

Section 13. Waivers

a. Undue or Disproportional Hardship:
If, due to unique circumstances, a specific requirement of this Ordinance would result in undue hardship to a person using water or to property upon which water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to the water users generally or to similar property or classes of water users, then the person may apply for a waiver to the requirements as provided in this section.

b. Establishment Waiver
Customers installing or renovating landscaped areas may qualify for a waiver if the Agency determines that additional watering is required to plant and maintain those landscaped areas for a limited amount of time. If such a determination is made, the Agency will provide the customer with an allowable watering schedule, which will include an allocated increase in water use, and when such watering schedule exception will expire. Any violation of the schedule will be punishable as described in this Ordinance. Approval of establishment waivers will be based on current conservation targets and the Agency's ability to meet those targets.

c. Alternative Performance Compliance Waiver
Customers with more than ten (10) active master-controlled smart weather-based irrigation controllers may qualify for the Alternative Performance Compliance Waiver. An Alternative Performance Compliance Waiver would relieve qualifying and approved customers from having to comply with the Limits on Watering Days, Limits on Watering Times (Duration), and Irrigation Watering Times (Time of Day) in Water Shortage Stages 2-5. In order to qualify, customers with more than ten (10) active master-controlled smart weather-based irrigation controllers must agree to reduce their water use by the water use reduction goal percentage in each declared Stage of Water Shortage. Failure to comply with the applicable water use reduction goal percentage in the applicable declared Stage of Water Shortage will result in expiration of the waiver and such violations will be punishable as described in this Ordinance.

d. Application:
A person wishing to receive a waiver pursuant to this section must submit a written request/application to the Agency, which should include a statement describing the reasons for the request, a detailed watering schedule, duration of waiver, and any other relevant information to support the request, including but not limited to any photographs, drawings, or maps.

e. Written Finding:
The waiver may be granted or conditionally granted only upon a written finding of the existence of unique circumstances and facts demonstrating an undue hardship to a person using water or to property upon which water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to water users generally or to similar property or classes of water use due to specific and unique circumstances of the user or the user's property. The findings must also include a determination that, based on the information in the request/application and any other relevant information, a waiver does not constitute a grant of special privilege inconsistent with the limitations upon other residents and businesses.

f. Approval Authority

The General Manager or authorized delegate of the Agency must act on any completed application no later than ten (10) business days after submittal. The Agency may request a site visit, if needed, to verify or collect any missing information needed to make the final decision. The General Manager or authorized delegate may approve, conditionally approve, or deny the waiver request. The applicant requesting the waiver must be promptly notified in writing of any action taken. The decision of the General Manager or authorized delegate is final.

Section 14. CEQA Exemption

The adoption of this ordinance is not subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), or, alternatively, is exempt from CEQA. As only water conservation would result from the implementation of the Ordinance's provisions, the Ordinance would not commit the Agency to any action that would result in any significant environmental effects. As a result, per State CEQA Guidelines §15378, the Ordinance does not constitute a project subject to requirements of CEQA. Alternatively, the adoption of this Ordinance is exempt from CEQA under State CEQA Guidelines, §15061 (b)(3) and §15308 because CEQA only applies to projects that have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment and it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the Ordinance will have a significant effect on the environment, and because the Ordinance would result in the conservation of water, a limited and currently scare resource, and would, therefore, have a beneficial effect on the environment. On this basis, and the on the basis of the information contained in the whole of the administrative record, the adoption of this Ordinance requires no further analysis under CEQA.

Section 15. Severability

If any provision of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the ordinance which can be given effect without invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this ordinance are severable. The Board hereby declares that it would have adopted this ordinance irrespective of the invalidity of any particular portion thereof.

Section 16. Effective Date

This Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon adoption.

Joan Martin

President

I, the undersigned, hereby certify: That I am the duly appointed and acting Secretary of the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, and that at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of said Agency held on June 16, 2021, the foregoing Ordinance No. 02 was duly and regularly adopted by said Board, and that said ordinance has not been rescinded or amended since the date of its adoption, and that it is now in full force and effect.

DATED: June 16, 2021

Secretary

SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 2018 CALIFORNIA

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ATTACHMENT D

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER N-10-21

WHEREAS communities across California are experiencing more frequent, prolonged, and severe impacts of climate change including catastrophic wildfires, extreme heat and unprecedentedly dry conditions that threaten the health of our people, habitat for species and our economy; and

WHEREAS severe drought afflicts the American West and increasingly warming temperatures driven by climate change exacerbate harmful drought effects including disruption of drinking water and irrigation supplies, degradation of fish and wildlife habitat, and heightened flammability of wildland vegetation; and

WHEREAS on April 21 and May 10, 2021, I issued proclamations that a state of emergency exists in a total of 41 counties due to severe drought conditions and directed state agencies to take immediate action to preserve critical water supplies and mitigate the effects of drought and ensure the protection of health, safety, and the environment; and

WHEREAS today, I issued a further proclamation of a state of emergency due to drought conditions in nine additional counties (Inyo, Marin, Mono, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz), and directed state agencies to take further actions to bolster drought resilience and prepare for impacts on communities, businesses, and ecosystems; and

WHEREAS drought conditions present urgent challenges, including the risk of drinking water shortages in communities, greatly increased wildfire activity, diminished water for agricultural production, adverse impacts on fisheries, and additional water scarcity if drought conditions continue into next year; and

WHEREAS agriculture is an important economic driver in California that has made significant investments in irrigation efficiencies such that nearly 70 percent of the nation's farmland using drip and micro-irrigation is located in California, and despite that investment, many agricultural producers are experiencing severe reductions in water supplies and are fallowing land in response to current dry conditions; and

WHEREAS action by Californians now to conserve water and to extend local groundwater and surface water supplies will provide greater resilience if the drought continues in future years; and

WHEREAS during the 2012-2016 drought, Californians did their part to conserve water, with many taking permanent actions that continue to yield benefits; per capita residential water use statewide declined 21 percent between the years 2013 and 2016, and has remained on average 16 percent below 2013 levels as of 2020; and

WHEREAS local water suppliers and communities have made strategic and forward-looking investments in water recycling, stormwater capture and reuse, groundwater storage and other strategies to improve drought resilience; and

WHEREAS there is now a need to augment ongoing water conservation and drought resilience investments with additional action to extend available supplies, protect water reserves in case drought conditions extend to a third year and maintain critical flows for fish and wildlife.

NOW THEREFORE, I, GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the State Constitution and statutes, do hereby issue the following order to become effective immediately.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1) To preserve the State's surface and groundwater supplies and better prepare for the potential for continued dry conditions next year, and to join existing efforts by agricultural water users, public water systems, and governmental agencies to respond to water shortages, I call on all Californians to voluntarily reduce their water use by 15 percent from their 2020 levels. Commonsense measures Californians can undertake to save water and money include:

    a. Irrigating landscapes more efficiently. As much as 50 percent of residential water use goes to outdoor irrigation, and much of that is wasted due to evaporation, wind, or runoff caused by inefficient irrigation methods and systems. Watering one day less per week, not watering during or immediately after rainfall, watering during the cooler parts of the day and using a weather-based irrigation controller can reduce irrigation water use, saving nearly 8,800 gallons of water per year.

    b. Running dishwashers and washing machines only when full. Full laundry loads can save 15–45 gallons per load. Full dishwasher cycles can save 5–15 gallons per load.

    c. Finding and fixing leaks. A leaky faucet that drips at the rate of one drip per second can waste nearly 3,200 gallons per year.

    d. Installing water-efficient showerheads and taking shorter showers. Keeping showers under five minutes can save 12.5 gallons per shower when using a water-efficient showerhead.

    e. Using a shut-off nozzle on hoses and taking cars to commercial car washes that use recycled water.

    The State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) shall track and report monthly on the State's progress toward achieving a 15-percent reduction in statewide urban water use as compared to 2020 use.

2) State agencies, led by the Department of Water Resources and in coordination with local agencies, shall encourage actions by all Californians, whether in their residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural, or institutional use, to reduce water usage, including through the statewide Save Our Water conservation campaign at SaveOurWater.com, which provides simple ways for Californians to reduce water use in their everyday lives.

3) The Department of Water Resources shall monitor hydrologic conditions such as cumulative precipitation, reservoir storage levels, soil moisture and other metrics, and the Water Board shall monitor progress on voluntary

conservation as ongoing indicators of water supply risk that may inform future drought response actions.

This Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that as soon as hereafter possible, this Order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this Order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 8th day of July 2021.

GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor of California

ATTEST:

SHIRLEY N. WEBER, PH.D.
Secretary of State

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ATTACHMENT E

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY

WHEREAS climate change continues to intensify the impacts of droughts on our communities, environment, and economy, and California is in a second consecutive year of dry conditions, resulting in drought in all parts of the State and extreme or exceptional drought in most of the State; and

WHEREAS the meteorological summer in California and the rest of the western United States was the hottest on record; and

WHEREAS on April 12, 2021, May 10, 2021, and July 8, 2021, I proclaimed states of emergency to exist in the counties of Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Marin, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Benito, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba, due to severe drought conditions; and

WHEREAS since my July 8, 2021 Proclamation, sustained and extreme high temperatures have increased water loss from reservoirs and streams, increased demands by communities and agriculture, and further depleted California's water supplies; and

WHEREAS the counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, and Ventura are now experiencing severe drought conditions; and

WHEREAS long-term weather forecasts for the winter rainy season, dire storage conditions of California's largest reservoirs, low moisture content in native vegetation, and parched soils, magnify the likelihood that drought impacts will continue in 2022 and beyond; and

WHEREAS the increasing frequency of multiyear droughts presents a significant risk to California's ability to ensure adequate water supplies for communities, agriculture, and fish and wildlife; and

WHEREAS the most impactful action Californians can take to extend available supplies is to re-double their efforts to voluntarily reduce their water use by 15 percent from their 2020 levels by implementing the commonsense measures identified in operative paragraph 1 of my July 8, 2021 Executive Order N-10-21; and

WHEREAS it is necessary to expeditiously mitigate the effects of the drought conditions to ensure the protection of health, safety, and the environment; and

WHEREAS under Government Code Section 8558(b), I find that the conditions caused by the drought, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single local government and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to appropriately respond; and

WHEREAS under Government Code Section 8625(c), I find that local authority is inadequate to cope with the drought conditions; and

WHEREAS to protect public health and safety, it is critical the State take certain immediate actions without undue delay to prepare for and mitigate the effects of the drought conditions, and under Government Code Section 8571, I find that strict compliance with various statutes and regulations specified in this Proclamation would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the drought conditions.

NOW THEREFORE, I, GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the State Constitution and statutes, including the California Emergency Services Act, and in particular, Section 8625, **HEREBY PROCLAIM A STATE OF EMERGENCY** to exist in the State due to drought in the remaining counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, and Ventura, such that the drought state of emergency is now in effect statewide.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. All agencies of the state government are to utilize and employ state personnel, equipment, and facilities for the performance of any and all activities consistent with the direction of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services and the State Emergency Plan. Also, to protect their safety, all residents are to obey the direction of emergency officials with regard to this emergency in order to protect their safety.

2. The orders and provisions contained in my April 21, 2021, May 10, 2021, and July 8, 2021 Proclamations remain in full force and effect, except as modified herein. State agencies shall continue to implement all directions from those Proclamations and accelerate implementation where feasible.

3. Operative paragraphs 3, 5, 6, and 10 of my July 8, 2021 Proclamation are withdrawn and replaced with paragraphs 4 through 8 below.

4. Consistent with the policies stated in Water Code Section 1011.5(a), local agencies are encouraged to take actions to coordinate use of their available supplies and to substitute an alternate supply of groundwater from existing groundwater wells for the unused portion of surface water that the local agency is otherwise entitled to use. For actions taken pursuant to this paragraph, the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 85225) of Part 3 of Division 35 of the Water Code and regulations adopted pursuant thereto are suspended for any (a) actions taken by state agencies pursuant to this paragraph, (b) actions taken by a local agency where the state agency with primary responsibility for implementing the directive concurs that local action is required, and (c) permits or approvals necessary to carry out actions under (a) or (b). The entities implementing this paragraph shall maintain on their websites a list of all activities or approvals that rely on the suspension of the foregoing Water Code provisions.

5. To support voluntary approaches where hydrology and other conditions allow, the State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) shall expeditiously consider water transfer requests. For purposes of carrying out this paragraph, the following requirements of the Water Code are suspended:

    a. Section 1726(d) requirements for written notice and newspaper publication, provided that the Water Board shall post notice on its website and provide notice through electronic subscription services where interested persons can request information about temporary changes; and
    b. Section 1726(f) requirement of a 30-day comment period, provided that the Water Board shall afford a 15-day comment period.

6. As necessary to assist local governments and for the protection of public health and the environment, state agencies shall enter into contracts to arrange for the procurement of materials, goods, and services necessary to quickly assist with the response to and recovery from the impacts of the drought. Applicable provisions of the Government Code and the Public Contract Code, including but not limited to travel, advertising, and competitive bidding requirements, are suspended to the extent necessary to address the effects of the drought. Approval of the Department of Finance is required prior to the execution of any contract entered into pursuant to this provision.

7. To proactively prevent situations where a community runs out of drinking water, the Water Board, the Department of Water Resources, the Office of Emergency Services, and the Office of Planning and Research shall assist local agencies with identifying acute drinking water shortages in domestic water supplies, and shall work with local agencies in implementing solutions to those water shortages.

8. To preserve the State's surface and groundwater supplies and better prepare for the potential for continued dry conditions next year, local water suppliers are directed to execute their urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans and agricultural Drought Plans at a level appropriate to local conditions that takes into account the possibility of a third consecutive dry year. Suppliers shall ensure that Urban and Agricultural Water Management Plans are up to date and in place.

9. The Water Board may adopt emergency regulations, as it deems necessary, to supplement voluntary conservation by prohibiting certain wasteful water practices. Wasteful water uses include:

    a. The use of potable water for washing sidewalks, driveways, buildings, structures, patios, parking lots, or other hard-surfaced areas, except in cases where health and safety are at risk.
    b. The use of potable water that results in flooding or runoff in gutters or streets.

c. The use of potable water, except with the use of a positive shut-off nozzle, for the individual private washing of motor vehicles.
d. The use of water to irrigate turf and ornamental landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall of at least one-fourth of one inch of rain.
e. The use of potable water for irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians.
f. The use of potable water for street cleaning or construction purposes, unless no other source of water or other method can be used or if necessary, to protect the health and safety of the public.
g. The use of potable water for decorative fountains or the filling or topping-off of decorative lakes or ponds, with exceptions for those decorative fountains, lakes, or ponds which utilize recycled water.

10. The California Department of Food and Agriculture, in collaboration with other relevant state agencies, shall evaluate water efficiency measures implemented in California agriculture over the past several years and develop a report with recommendations on how to further increase efficiencies.

11. The Office of Emergency Services shall provide assistance under the authority of the California Disaster Assistance Act, Government Code section 8680 et seq., and California Code of Regulations, title 19, section 2900 et seq., as appropriate to provide for, or in support of, the temporary emergency supply, delivery, or both of drinking water or water for sanitation purposes.

12. For purposes of carrying out or approving any actions contemplated by the directives in operative paragraphs 5, 6, and 9, the environmental review by state agencies required by the California Environmental Quality Act in Public Resources Code, Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) and regulations adopted pursuant to that Division are hereby suspended to the extent necessary to address the impacts of the drought.

    For purposes of carrying out the directive in operative paragraph 4 and 7, for any (a) actions taken by the listed state agencies pursuant to that directive, (b) actions taken by a local agency where the Office of Planning and Research concurs that local action is required, and (c) permits necessary to carry out actions under (a) or (b), Public Resources Code, Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) and regulations adopted pursuant to that Division are hereby suspended to the extent necessary to address the impacts of the drought. The entities implementing these directives shall maintain on their websites a list of all activities or approvals for which these provisions are suspended.

This Proclamation is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this Proclamation be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this Proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 19th day of October 2021.

GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor of California

ATTEST:

SHIRLEY N. WEBER, PH.D.
Secretary of State

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ITEM NO.
7.4

BOARD MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 8, 2021

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Joseph Byrne and Thomas Bunn
General Counsel

SUBJECT: Approve Continuation of Remote Meetings as Described in AB 361 and Make Required Findings

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SUMMARY / DISCUSSION

At the September 28, 2021 adjourned Board meeting, pursuant to AB 361, the Board of Directors adopted Resolution No. SCV-235 that authorized the Board to continue to have remote meetings based upon the continued state of emergency for COVID-19, and made findings that (1) Los Angeles County officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing; and (2) meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health and safety of attendees. In order to continue to hold remote meetings pursuant to AB 361, the Board is required to reconsider the circumstances of the state of emergency and make one or both of the above findings within 30 days of the last action.

Consistent with this requirement, at the October 19, 2021 regular Board meeting, the Board reconsidered the circumstances of the state of emergency and authorized continued remote meetings for an additional 30 days, making one of the above findings - that state and local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing.

At the time this report was prepared, there is a continued state of emergency for COVID-19. This item is on the Agenda for the Board to consider whether to continue remote meetings pursuant to AB 361 for an additional 30 days

The recommendation below is consistent with the action the Board took at the October 19, 2021 regular Board meeting, which authorized continued remote meetings pursuant to AB 361 based on a finding that state and local officials continue to impose or recommend social distancing.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

None.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Board of Directors vote to continue virtual meetings pursuant to AB 361 for an additional 30 days based on the findings that (1) it has reconsidered the circumstances of the state of emergency for COVID-19, and (2) state and local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing.

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ITEM NO. 9.1

BOARD MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 8, 2021

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Courtney Mael, P.E., Chief Engineer
Keith Abercrombie, Chief Operating Officer

SUBJECT: November 4, 2021 Engineering and Operations Committee Meeting Report

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The Engineering and Operations Committee met at 5:30 PM on Thursday, November 4, 2021 via teleconference. In attendance were Chairman William Cooper, Directors Jeff Ford, Gary Martin, Piotr Orzechowski and Lynne Plambeck. Staff members present were Assistant General Manager Steve Cole; Chief Engineer Courtney Mael; Chief Operating Officer Keith Abercrombie, Director of Operations and Maintenance Mike Alvord; Executive Assistant Leticia Quintero; Executive Assistant Elizabeth Adler; Environmental Health & Safety Supervisor Mark Passamani; Safety Specialist I Aaron Southard; Management Analyst II Cheryl Fowler; Principal Engineer Jason Yim; Senior Engineer Shadi Bader; Senior Engineer Jim Leserman, Associate Engineer Elizabeth Sobczak, and Assistant Engineer Dolores Campos. Two members of the public were present on the call. A copy of the agenda is attached.

Item 1: Public Comments – There was no public comment.

Item 2: Quarterly Safety Presentation – Mark Passamani and Aaron Southard reviewed the Agency's Safety Program for the first quarter of FY 2021/22.

Item 3: Recommend Approval of a Resolution Authorizing the General Manager to Apply for Grant Funding Under the Federal Bureau of Reclamation WaterSmart Water Energy Efficiency Grant Program (WEEG) for an Automated Metering Infrastructure Project – The Committee recommended Board approval and placement of the item on the Board consent calendar at the November 16, 2021 regular Board meeting.

Item 4: Recommend Approval to Purchase Approximately 5,000 AMI Compatible Meters – The Committee and staff discussed this item and after much discussion recommended staff present for consideration at the November 16, 2021, regular Board meeting.

Item 5: Recommend Approval of a Resolution Authorizing a Purchase Order to Lee & Ro, Inc. for Final Design Services for Rio Vista Water Treatment Plant (RVWTP) Underground Storage Tank (UST) Replacement Project – The Committee recommended Board approval and placement of the item on the Board consent calendar at the December 7, 2021 regular Board meeting.

Item 6: Recommend Adopting a Resolution Authorizing SCV Water to Execute a Financing Agreement with the State Water Resources Control Board for the Los Angeles Residential Community Pipeline Project – The Committee and staff discussed this item and after much discussion recommended staff present for consideration at the December 7, 2021, regular Board meeting.

Item 7: Monthly Operations and Production Report – Staff and the Committee reviewed the Operations and Production Report.

Item 8: Capital Improvement Projects Construction Status Report – Staff and the Committee reviewed the Capital Improvement Projects Construction Status Report.

Item 9: Third Party Funded Agreements Quarterly Report – Staff and the Committee reviewed the Third Party Funded Agreements Quarterly Report.

Item 10: Committee Planning Calendar – Staff and the Committee reviewed the FY 2021/22 Committee Planning Calendar.

Item 11: General Report on Treatment, Distribution, Operations and Maintenance Services Section Activities – Keith Abercrombie updated the Committee on the Production Facilities, boosters, tanks, turnouts, and wells. Upgrading meters to eliminate duplication of production meters to save on costs on testing, repairing, and replacing the meters was also discussed.

Item 12: General Report on Engineering Services Section Activities – Courtney Mael updated the Committee on several notice of completions for the Five Point Builder area in the process of being recorded. Moving the projects along for development. Using the internal inspection on the smaller projects such as the generator project. Master meter consolidation for the Mutual Water Companies. Also, working on a standard meter operating procedure.

Item 13: Adjournment – The meeting adjourned at 7:31 PM.

CM/KA

Attachment

M65

Date: October 27, 2021

To: **Engineering and Operations Committee**
William Cooper, Chair
Jeff Ford
Gary Martin
Piotr Orzechowski
Lynne Plambeck

From: Courtney Mael, Chief Engineer
Keith Abercrombie, Chief Operating Officer

The **Engineering and Operations Committee** is scheduled to meet via teleconference on **Thursday, November 4, 2021** at **5:30 PM,** call-in information is listed below.

TELECONFERENCE ONLY
NO PHYSICAL LOCATION FOR MEETING

TELECONFERENCING NOTICE

Pursuant to the provisions of AB 361 and SCV Water Resolution SCV-235, the SCV Water Board will continue to hold remote Board and Committee meetings due to the continuing State of Emergency for COVID-19 and the ongoing imminent risks to the health or safety of the attendees from COVID-19. Any Director may call into an Agency Committee meeting using the Agency's **Call-In Number 1-833-568-8864, Webinar ID: 160 218 0388**
or Zoom Webinar by clicking on the link https://scvwa.zoomgov.com/j/1602180388
without otherwise complying with the Brown Act's teleconferencing requirements.

The public may not attend the meeting in person. Any member of the public may listen to the meeting or make comments to the Committee using the call-in number or Zoom Webinar link above. Please see the notice below if you have a disability and require an accommodation in order to participate in the meeting.

If the State of Emergency for COVID-19 expires prior to this meeting and after the posting of this Agenda, this meeting will be held in person at the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, CA 91350 in the Board and Training Rooms.

We request that the public submit any comments in writing if practicable, which can be sent to **eadler@scvwa.org** or mailed to **Elizabeth Adler, Executive Assistant**, Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, 26515 Summit Circle, Santa Clarita, CA 91350. All written comments received before 4:00 PM the day of the meeting will be distributed to the Committee members and posted on the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency website prior to the start of the meeting. Anything received after 4:00 PM the day of the meeting will be made available at the meeting and will be posted on the SCV Water website the following day.

MEETING AGENDA

ITEM			PAGE
1.		**Public Comments** – Members of the public may comment as to items within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Agency that are not on the Agenda at this time. Members of the public wishing to comment on items covered in this Agenda may do so at the time each item is considered. (Comments may, at the discretion of the Committee Chair, be limited to three minutes for each speaker.)	
2.	*	Quarterly Safety Presentation	1
3.	*	Recommend Approval of a Resolution Authorizing the General Manager to Apply for Grant Funding Under the Federal Bureau of Reclamation WaterSmart Water Energy Efficiency Grant Program (WEEG) for an Automated Metering Infrastructure Project	11
4.	*	Recommend Approval to Purchase Approximately 5,000 AMI Compatible Meters	15
5.	*	Recommend Approval of a Resolution Authorizing a Purchase Order to Lee & Ro, Inc. for Final Design Services for Rio Vista Water Treatment Plant (RVWTP) Underground Storage Tank (UST) Replacement Project	17
6.	*	Recommend Adopting a Resolution Authorizing SCV Water to Execute a Financing Agreement with the State Water Resources Control Board for the Los Angeles Residential Community Pipeline Project	29
7.	*	Monthly Operations and Production Report	73
8.	*	Capital Improvement Projects Construction Status Report	179
9.	*	Third Party Funded Agreements Quarterly Report	181
10.	*	Committee Planning Calendar	189
11.		General Report on Treatment, Distribution, Operations and Maintenance Services Section Activities	
12.		General Report on Engineering Services Section Activities	
13.		Adjournment	

* Indicates Attachment
♦ Indicates Handout

NOTICES:

Any person may make a request for a disability-related modification or accommodation needed for that person to be able to participate in the public meeting by telephoning Elizabeth Adler, Executive Assistant, at (661) 297-1600, or in writing to Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency at 26515 Summit Circle, Santa Clarita, CA 91350. Requests must specify the nature of the disability and the type of accommodation requested. A telephone number or other contact information should be included so that Agency staff may discuss appropriate arrangements. Persons requesting a disability-related accommodation should make the request with adequate time before the meeting for the Agency to provide the requested accommodation.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.5, non-exempt public records that relate to open session agenda items and are distributed to a majority of the Committee less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting will be available for public inspection at the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, located at 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, CA 91350, during regular business hours. When practical, these public records will also be made available on the Agency's Internet Website, accessible at http://www.yourscvwater.com.

Posted on October 28, 2021.

M65

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ITEM NO.
11.1

From: ejglad (null)
To: April Jacobs
Subject: DIRECTORS AB 1234 REPORT
Date: Thursday, October 28, 2021 11:38:49 AM

DIRECTORS AB 1234 REPORT

Director Name: Jerry Gladbach
Meeting Attended: ACWA/NWRA Board Agend
Date of Meeting: October 28, 2021
Date of Meeting to be Presented: November 16, 2021
Points of Interest:
This was a meeting of ACWA's representatives to the NWRA Board.
The main subject was the proposal to give the Executive Vice-President a $25,000 bonus for all of the accomplishments that have been made, especially in this time of COVIG-19. We were all surprised that such a proposal would have been made by the Executive Committee, in this time of financial hardships, but we did not want to be the only ones opposing it so we reluctantly agreed to support it, but to point out that it should not set a precedent, this was the first time this has been done.

Sent from my iPad

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ITEM NO.
11.2

DIRECTOR AB 1234 REPORT

Director Name: DANIEL B. MORTENSEN

Meeting Attended: 2021 CITY OF SANTA CLARITA STATE OF THE CITY

Date of Meeting: 11/4/2021

Board Meeting to Be Presented At: 11/16/2021

Points Of Interest: What this was, was very unsuspected. No long boring speeches and endless "honorings". Instead it was mostly short hard hitting video clips of the city's projects and accomplishments. Santa Clarita is now the 3rd largest city in Los Angeles County, 7th largest city in California and 93rd largest city in America.

Please Attach Agenda or Brochure if Available.

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City of
SANTA CLARITA

2021 STATE OF THE CITY

ALL-STAR CITY

PROGRAM

Welcome: Ken Striplin, City Manager

Posting of the Colors/Pledge of Allegiance:
Valencia High School's JROTC

Invocation: Pastor David Hegg,
Grace Baptist Church

Farm Fresh Food from the
Old Town Newhall Farmer's Market

SPEAKERS AND VIDEO PRESENTATIONS

Mayor Bill Miranda

Mayor Pro Tem Laurene Weste

Councilmember Jason Gibbs

Councilwoman Marsha McLean

Councilmember Cameron Smyth

Tours and Happy Hour Following the Program

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ITEM NO.
12.1

BOARD MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 25, 2021

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Ed Colley
Board Member

SUBJECT: Discuss and Consider Changing the Board Policy on Director Remote Attendance at Board and Committee Meetings

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SUMMARY

The current policy requires a Director to provide an "important reason" to justify his or her remote attendance at an agency meeting. This may compel a Director to either publicly reveal personal information or forgo remote attendance. A change to allow each Director to determine for him or herself the importance of remote attendance, subject to reasonable limits applicable to all Directors, is proposed.

DISCUSSION

The current remote attendance policy provides:

> "Directors may participate in Board meetings by teleconference with Board approval, at the request of the Board president, or by approval of the Board President if circumstances are such that obtaining Board approval is not practicable. Unless requested by the Board President, Directors wishing to participate in a Board meeting using teleconference shall submit a written request to the Board President that includes the reason(s) for the request. The Board President shall place the item on the next Board agenda for consideration. It is the Board's position that Directors not participate in Board meetings by teleconference unless there is an important reason to do so. Any teleconferenced meeting shall comply with all of the requirements of the Brown Act."

Recently Director R.J. Kelly submitted a request under this policy that serves to highlight substantial problems with this current policy.

Three fundamental assumptions are important to this discussion. First, every Director is primarily answerable to his or her constituents and the ratepayers of the Agency. Second, no Director's personal life or medical issues should be made a subject of public discussion unless he or she chooses to voluntarily place an issue into the public domain. Third, every Director's attendance and participation in meetings is important and valued.

Director Kelly asserted in his request that he needed to attend meetings remotely for "personal reasons." He did not reveal any more specifics. One could speculate that he intends to go on a vacation, or that he needs to have prostate surgery; one could make up a hundred different possible scenarios, but none would serve any purpose as the public has far too little evidence

upon which to form an opinion. Ultimately, unless he decides, voluntarily, to tell the public, it is not their business.

Under the current policy that declares that an “important reason” must exist in order to overcome the presumption that teleconferencing is disfavored, a Director may be compelled to either reveal more information than they might otherwise want to keep private, or suffer the consequence of not being able to attend a meeting remotely. Depending on the nature of the “important reason” the Director may be faced with a Hobson’s choice.

Of course, the contours of an “important reason” are not included in the current policy. Some might consider a vacation to be of sufficient importance to warrant the absence. Others may not. Some might think that caring for one’s spouse following a mastectomy to be important. Others might reason that leaving that care to a hospital staff for a few hours would be the better option. Again, one could fill a hundred pages with reasons, and sorting them into important and un-important would likely be difficult and subject to substantial disagreement by members of the Board.

For each individual director called upon to judge the importance of a reason, it is likely that other factors would come into play. If the requestor was less popular it would be more likely that his or her reasons would be found to be un-important. A popular director’s request is more likely to be found to be important.

In his request, Director Kelly urges that it is important that every Director be afforded the opportunity to represent his or her constituents and to stay informed by attending meetings.

Of course, one should also consider the costs incurred when a Director attends a meeting remotely. When any Director attends remotely, every vote must be taken by roll call which always takes more time than the “clickers” which could otherwise be used. At the October 19, 2021 meeting, where every director attended remotely, it took 40 seconds to vote on the agenda by roll call. If one assumes it typically took 10 seconds to vote with the automated system used for in-person meetings, each roll call vote extends the meeting by about 30 seconds. If a typical Board agenda requires ten votes, a typical meeting is extended by five minutes. For committee meetings votes are not required, so one would not expect meetings to be any longer.

Additionally, some extra work is required in preparation for the meeting, and most of this work falls on the Board Secretary. However, again, the extra time for this preparation would normally be much less than a single hour.

The current policy implies that there exist some reasons important enough such that the costs and benefits of remote attendance tip in favor of attending remotely. The question then comes down to who should decide how the scale is balanced. Is it a better practice to allow each Director to make the decision for him or herself, or to allow the President or full Board to make the decision?

In allowing each Director to decide remote attendance for themselves, that policy would parallel the policy on attendance at meetings and events outside our own agency. It would also protect the Director’s privacy. It is proper for the Board to place reasonable limits on such attendance while leaving it to the discretion of each Director to decide his or her own priorities within those limits, and to leave the *judgement* of the use (or abuse) of this discretion up to the voters.

In addition, service as a Director is far from a full-time job, and the monetary compensation is modest. A typical meeting may last for three hours, and advance preparation may require a Director to spend about two hours per meeting. Thus, the average compensation may be less than $50 per hour. Such modest compensation may not justify a policy that would impose substantial limitations on what an individual Director might otherwise do in their personal life in order to continue to serve his or her constituents and ratepayers.

As it applies to limits on remote attendance, a numerical annual limit similar to the policy on attendance on outside events would be workable. In most years about 24 – 30 Board meetings are held. If remote attendance was limited to about 20 to 25%, a limit of remote attendance to six Board meetings each year would be appropriate. Because remote attendance at committee meetings comes at a lower cost, a limit of eight might be appropriate. In any case, the limits would be established by the Board majority and applied evenly to every Director such that any possible bias is eliminated.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

None.

RECOMMENDATION

Director Colley recommends that the remote attendance policy be changed to read as follows:

> The Board finds that in-person attendance at Agency Board and Committee meetings is preferred, but sometimes important reasons exist for remote attendance as is allowed under the Brown Act. Directors may appear remotely by teleconference as allowed under the Brown Act only under the following conditions:
>
> 1) The Director must notify the Board Secretary of the intent to appear remotely at least twelve days in advance of the meeting and must provide the specific physical address of the remote location from which the Director will attend.
>
> 2) An individual Director will be allowed to attend no more than six meetings of the Board from a remote location in any calendar year.
>
> 3) An individual Director will be allowed to attend no more than eight meetings of all assigned standing Committees from a remote location in any calendar year.
>
> 4) If more than four Directors inform the Secretary of an intent to attend a meeting from a location outside the boundary of the Agency, the Secretary will inform the fifth and subsequent Directors that they may not attend the meeting remotely.
>
> 5) The Secretary will provide an electronic copy of any/all document(s) that is/are required to be posted at the remote location. The Director will print the document(s) and properly and timely post them.

6) The Director is responsible for compliance with all the requirements of law at the remote location. Any teleconferenced meeting shall comply with all the requirements of the Brown Act.

7) Ad Hoc Committee attendance will be as directed by the Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Committee.

8) The President may waive any requirement of this policy other than those which are required by law.

This policy will not be effective where no physical location for a meeting is provided, or the Board meets under the provisions of Government Code § 54953(e); in such cases the numerical limits do not apply. Additionally, where the President determines that remote attendance is impractical, such as when the Board itself travels to a remote location or where remote access to witness testimony or evidence might be insufficient, this policy will not apply, and remote attendance will not be permitted.

Attachment

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

FOR THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY (SCV WATER)

August 20, 2019

SECTION III, A.1

BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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III. BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

A. Board Meetings

1. Quorum and Voting

Seven (7) or more Directors constitute a quorum of the Board. No Board meeting may be called to order nor may any action be taken without the presence of a quorum. As the number of Directors reduces consistent with Sections 9 and 10 of the Act, a majority of the number of authorized Director positions shall constitute a quorum of the Board.

The Board shall act, at properly noticed Board meetings, only by ordinance, resolution, or motion. Adoption of any ordinance, resolution, or motion requires an affirmative vote by a majority of the Board unless the action being taken specifically requires otherwise. Directors should vote (yes, no, or abstain) on all proposed Board actions unless a Director declares the matter to be a conflict of interest prior to discussion of the subject, in which case the affected Director should recuse him or herself from discussing and/or voting on the matter and leave the room until after the discussion, vote and disposition of the matter is concluded (Political Reform Act, Government Code §§87100-87105).

Voting on ordinances shall be by roll call vote, with the yes's and no's recorded in the minutes. When conducting a roll call vote, the Secretary shall call for the vote of each Director and for the vote of the President last.

Voting on resolutions and motions may be by voice or electronic system vote, ruled upon as either passing or failing by the President. The President or the Board Secretary shall announce if an action was unanimous and if it was not, which Directors voted against the action. On demand of any Director, a roll call vote shall be called to confirm the ruling of the President as to the outcome of a voice or electronic system vote.

Directors may participate in Board meetings by teleconference with Board approval, at the request of the Board president, or by approval of the Board President if circumstances are such that obtaining Board approval is not practicable. Unless requested by the Board President, Directors wishing to participate in a Board meeting using teleconference shall submit a written request to the Board President that includes the reason(s) for the request. The Board President shall place the item on the next Board agenda for consideration. It is the Board's position that Directors not participate in Board meetings by teleconference unless there is an important reason to do so. Any teleconferenced meeting shall comply with all of the requirements of the Brown Act.

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ITEM NO.
12.2

September 9, 2021

From: RJ Kelly – Director

To: Gary Martin – President

Re: Remote attendance at SCVWA board meetings, special meeting, committee meeting and any additional meeting that may be scheduled in my absence.

Mr. Martin,

I am requesting the above referenced remote attendance since I will not be able to attend the meetings in person for personal reasons. The time requested is 09/15/21 through 11/30/21.

In the past myself and other directors have requested and been approved for remote attendance, so I am requesting a continuance of this practice. I will as in the past abide by all Brown Act requirements and communicate with the Board Secretary as require.

I know the Brown Act allows for this to happen, but I need to get permission from the SCVWA board based on our policy.

The board and other meeting have been successfully held remotely via Zoom and Team for over a year. I know this will probably be teleconference as in the past.

I also have a responsibility to my constituents who elected me to office and attending remotely will fulfil my responsibilities.

The agency just committed to a work remotely from home policy for agency employees.

My attendance may also ensure a quorum if needed.

Finally, I have a responsibility to the board and the agency to acquire as much knowledge to be able to vote for agenda items that will be in the best interest of the agency.

RJ Kelly

Director

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POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

FOR THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY (SCV WATER)

August 20, 2019

SECTION III, A.1

BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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III. BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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