



HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Board of Directors Meeting

July 2021



Ruth Lake

Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District
828 7th Street, Eureka



**Agenda for the Regular Meeting of the
Board of Directors**

Meeting Start Time: 9:00 a.m.

July 8, 2021

District Mission

Reliably deliver high quality drinking water to the communities and customers we serve in the greater Humboldt Bay Area at a reasonable cost. Reliably deliver untreated water to our wholesale industrial customer(s) at a reasonable cost. Protect the long-term water supply and water quality interests of the District in the Mad River watershed.

COVID-19 Notice

Consistent with Executive Order N-09-21; and the State of California Public Health Officer Order of June 11, 2021; and the Humboldt County Public Health Officer’s June 15, 2021 Order Rescinding the Shelter in Place and Facial Covering Order the Board room at 828 7th street will be open to the public. Social distancing and wearing of face coverings will be enforced for those who remain unvaccinated. The Board members will be participating via Zoom.

Members of the public may also join the meeting online at:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85662179716?pwd=QkJwTUJlOENvN3NlL2t6Z0ZpV3YxUT09>

Participate by phone: 1-669-900-9128
Enter meeting ID 856 6217 9716
Enter passcode: 538919

If you are participating via phone and would like to comment, please press *9 to raise your hand.

How to Submit Public Comment: Members of the public may provide public comment via email until 5 pm. the day before the Board Meeting by sending comments to the Board Secretary at hbitner@hbmwd.com. Email comments must identify the agenda item in the subject line of the email. Written comments may also be mailed to 828 7th Street, Eureka, CA 95501. Written comments should identify the agenda item number. Comments received prior to the meeting will be read during the meeting. Comments received after the deadline will be included in the record but not read during the meeting. If participating in the meeting, public comment will also be received during the meeting.

Time Set Items:	Item	
	8.1d McNamara & Peepe Glendale Property	9:15 am
	8.1aii Water Resource Planning	10:00 am
	10.1 Engineering	11:00 am

The Board will take a scheduled lunch break from 12:00 pm to 1:00 pm

1. ROLL CALL**2. FLAG SALUTE****3. ACCEPT AGENDA****4. PUBLIC COMMENT**

Members of the public are invited to address the Board on items not listed on the agenda that are within the scope and jurisdiction of the District. At the discretion of the President, comments may be limited to three minutes per person. The public will be given the opportunity to address items that are on the agenda at the time the Board takes up that item. Pursuant to the Brown Act, the Board may not take action on any item that does not appear on the agenda.

5. MINUTES

5.1 Minutes of May 20, 2021 Special Meeting – discuss and possibly approve*

5.2 Minutes of June 10, 2021 Regular Meeting-discuss and possibly approve*

6. CONSENT AGENDA*–These matters are routine in nature and are usually approved by a combined single vote*

6.1 Media articles of local/water interest*

7. CORRESPONDENCE

7.1 Attorney rate increase – discuss*

7.2 District letter to Planning Commission re Arcata Land Company CUP – discuss*

7.3 State Water Board Notice of Extension of Water Shutoff Moratorium – discuss*

7.4 CalOES letter of approval for COVID-19 assistance – discuss*

7.5 District outreach letter for 3-acre conversion at TRF – discuss*

8. CONTINUING BUSINESS

8.1 Water Resource Planning-status report on water use options under consideration*

a. Local Sales

i. Nordic Aquafarms update - discuss*

ii. Trinidad Rancheria Feasibility Study update - discuss* **(Time set 10:00 am)**

b. Transport -discuss

c. Instream Flow – discuss*

d. McNamara and Peepe – discuss **(Time Set 9:15 am)**

i. California Drinking Water Standards: Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) vs. Public Health Guidelines (PHG) – discuss*

ii. Draft District letter to DTSC requesting quarterly testing – discuss and possibly approve*

8.2 Ruth Lake Emergency Declaration – update

a. USFS Mad River August Complex Restoration Project – discuss*

b. Shoreline Debris Removal – discuss*

8.3 Local drought conditions – discuss*

9. NEW BUSINESS

- 9.1 FERC Part 12D PFMA workshop report out - discuss*
- 9.2 Return to In-person Board meetings – discuss*
- 9.3 Samoa Peninsula Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District (EIFD) – discuss*
- 9.4 **CLOSED SESSION: THREAT TO PUBLIC SERVICES OR FACILITIES - Gov. Code 54957 (to be held as the last agenda item)**

Consultation with:

Ryan Plotz, District counsel
 John Friedenbach, General Manager HBMWD,
 Dale Davidsen, HBMWD Superintendent
 Nathan Stevens, PE, GHD
 Chris Harris, Business Manager

9.5 Report Out from Closed Session

10. REPORTS (from Staff)

10.1 Engineering (Time set 11:00 am)

- a. 12 kV Switchgear Replacement (\$755,832 District Match) – Status Report*
- b. Collector 2 Communications Underground – NCRA License – Status Report*
- c. Collector Mainline Redundancy Hazard Mitigation Grant (\$790,570 District Match) – Status Report
- d. Reservoirs Structural Retrofit Hazard Mitigation Grant (\$914,250 District Match) – Status Report
- e. TRF Generator Hazard Mitigation Grant (\$460,431 District Match) – Status Report
- f. Appeal of FEMA Funding Denial for Collector 4 Emergency Restoration Work – Status Report
- g. R.W. Matthews Dam & Spillway Seismic Stability Analysis and Design HMGP Advance Assistance Project – Status Report
- h. Status report re: other engineering work in progress

10.2 Financial

- a. Fiscal Year 2020-21 budget reallocation – discuss and possibly approve*
- b. Fiscal year 2021-22 proposed budget – discuss and possibly approve*
- c. Financial Report– accept June 2021 financial statement & vendor detail report - discuss and possibly accept*
- d. County Fund Balance from June 30, 2020 – discuss*

10.3 Operations

- a. Monthly report on projects and operations– discuss*
 - i. USEPA letter regarding critical water treatment chemicals – discuss*
- b. Surplus District equipment – discuss and possibly approve*

11. MANAGEMENT

- a. CSDA
 - i. GM Summit report out - discuss*
 - ii. CSDA Annual Conference – discuss and possibly approve attendance*
 - iii. Overview of State Budget passed by Legislature – discuss*
- b. Bill Sheppard memorial – discuss*

12. DIRECTOR REPORTS & DISCUSSION

12.1 General -comments or reports from Directors

12.2 ACWA

- a. Resolution 2021-13: Nomination of Ms. Pam Tobin for President of ACWA Executive Board – discuss and possibly approve*
- b. Resolution 2021-14: Nomination of Ms. Cathy Green for Vice-President of ACWA Executive Board- discuss and possibly approve*

12.3 ACWA – JPIA – report out

12.4 Organizations on which HBMWD Serves:

- a. RCEA- status report*
- b. RREDC-status report*

ADJOURNMENT

ADA compliance statement: In compliance with the Americans with Disability Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the District office at (707) 443-5018. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the District to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.

(Posted and mailed July 2, 2021)

Minutes



HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
828 7th Street, Eureka



Minutes for Special Meeting of Board of Directors
May 20, 2021

1. Roll Call

President Woo called the meeting to order via Zoom at 9:00 am and noted the Time Set items. Director Rupp conducted the roll call. The meeting was conducted within all Brown Act requirements.

Members Present:

Director Neal Latt
Director Bruce Rupp
Director Michelle Fuller
Director David Lindberg
Director Sheri Woo

Members Absent:

Staff:

John Friedenbach, General Manager
Dale Davidsen, Superintendent
Chris Harris, Business Manager
Heather Bitner, Board Secretary
Dee Dee Simpson, Accounting and HR Assistant

Others Present

Adam Jaeger

2. Flag Salute

President Woo led the flag salute.

3. Accept Agenda

On motion by Director Rupp seconded by Director Latt, the Board Accepted the Agenda with Revisions for the May 20, 2021 Regular Meeting by the following Roll Call Vote:

Director Michelle Fuller	AYE
Director Neal Latt	AYE
Director Lindberg	AYE
Director Bruce Rupp	AYE
Director Sheri Woo	AYE

There was no public comment.

4. Public Comment

There was no public comment.

5. Continuing Business (time set for 9:05 am)

5.1 Disaster Declaration at Ruth Lake update

Mr. Adam Jager, our Emergency Mad River Watershed Restoration Disaster Supervisor, presented an update to our board. This included the status of the cleanup of lease lots at Ruth Lake. 26 lots have been cleaned up since March 1, 2021 after the August Complex wildfires. There are 46 remaining to have burn debris removed by CalOES. Each site takes two to three days to have the hazardous debris removed. Once the debris is removed, soil testing is conducted. The tests are processed in Chico. Boat leases have proved challenging due to the need to cross the 450 feet of USFS land in order to clean up. The contractors will have to

decommission the USFS access road after burn debris cleanup work has been completed. One property that is too steep to utilize mechanical equipment and will have to be cleared by hand.

There is a pending CalOES right of entry form, which was required to clear a burned structure that was built on District property by mistake. A forced abatement request is being made of Trinity County for a property that will not sign a right of entry form. Additionally, an illegal cannabis grow operation was built on District property, with the owner not being able to be reached. The District is working with Trinity County OES to address the issues caused by this property owner. CalOES is hesitant to clear either of these properties without law enforcement. A lease lot boundary survey needs to occur to ensure the buildings are rebuilt on the appropriate parcel and not District property.

The Board asked what is being tested during the soil testing? The response is metal, or other contaminant that can be detected which may get into the water supply is being tested. CalOES scrapes three to six inches of soil on the burned structure area of the site. District staff intends to use the USDA grant to install erosion control measures after the salvage logging is complete.

5.2 R.W. Matthews Dam Spillway Retrofit Hazard Mitigation Advance Assistance Grant Program sub application funding match letter

The match commitment is in the amount of \$384,488, and will be funded with advance charges to municipal customer water rates. The Board asked how costs will be held down. Staff noted the District has a comprehensive 50-year CIP plan. The cost for the capital improvement plan projects was around \$50M, so other than municipal water rates, the two other revenue components are grants and long-term financing. The assumption for grant funding was that 15-20% of the revenue needs to be paid for through grants. There is not an incremental increase to muni customers, but rather a continued use of the advance charge funds as other projects mature and are paid off. This current project cost is driven by DSOD and FERC. The intent is to finance the projects and Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) as forecast in the CIP financing analysis which has been discussed with the municipal customers. Staying within those projections is a priority for staff. The projected increase to the muni customers is 2.5% this fiscal year.

There was no public comment.

On motion by Director Latt seconded by Director Rupp, the Board ratified the R.W. Matthews Dam Spillway Retrofit Hazard Mitigation Advance Assistance Grant Program sub application funding match letter by the following Roll Call Vote:

Director Michelle Fuller	AYE
Director Neal Latt	AYE
Director Lindberg	AYE
Director Bruce Rupp	AYE
Director Sheri Woo	AYE

6. FY 2021/22 Project Budget

Superintendent, Dale Davidson introduced the proposed Project Budget (attached to the Minutes). Input from supervisors and staff create the projects for the year. CIP and MRAR projects are layered into the budget. Projects under \$1,000 are considered maintenance. The color key coding for the spreadsheet is as follows: Items in blue font are required annually. Red items are regulatory. Green items are generated from

the main office. Purple is from Essex. The tan colored font is CIP driven items. Columns to the far left are red if it's driven by Essex. Red is a new project.

The Board adjourned for a ten-minute bio break at 10:26 am and returned at 10:35 am.

Board discussion centered around the proposal for a utility boat purchase for maintenance and monitoring at Ruth Lake. Regular inspections may help with compliance of District lease lot requirements, and storage for the watercraft would be at District Headquarters. Staff will bring back a policy for consideration for RLCSO to rent the utility boat for official purposes.

Additional FERC and DSOD requirements have created need to seek grants to fund the requested studies. The critical nature of our dam for drinking water and electricity generation should help the District potentially qualify for funding at the state and federal levels.

Research and maintenance of the industrial water system is new this year as it has been since 2009 that the industrial water lines were used routinely. A break room will be added to the TRF so that staff has somewhere to go during breaks and meals and will serve as a temporary EOC if needed.

The Board suggested resisting the NMFS requirement to install a permanent river berm as the engineering is done at a fixed point in time, and the river's morphology will change. Station 6 needs to be kept viable for the industrial water customers, but an impermanent berm may be a better solution.

The proposed project budget total is \$15,709,588 and will be voted on at the Regular meeting on July 8, 2021.

There was no public comment.

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 11:41 am.

Minutes prepared by:

Heather Bitner, District Board Secretary

Attest:

Sheri Woo, President

J. Bruce Rupp, Secretary/Treasurer



HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
 828 7th Street, Eureka



Minutes for Meeting of Board of Directors
 June 10, 2021

1. Roll Call

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 am, and was conducted within all Brown Act requirements. Time Set items were noted and Roll Call was taken.

Members Present:

Director Bruce Rupp
 Director Michelle Fuller was present from
 11:00am-3:00pm.
 Director David Lindberg
 Director Sheri Woo
 Director Neal Latt

Staff:

John Friedenbach, General Manager
 Dale Davidsen, Superintendent
 Chris Harris, Business Manager
 Heather Bitner, Board Secretary
 Dee Dee Simpson, Accounting and HR Assistant
 Sherrie Sobol, Regulatory Analyst was present
 for Item 9.3

Members Absent:

None

Others Present

Jennifer Kalt, Humboldt Baykeeper
 Nathan Stevens, GHD
 Dr. Paul Rosenfeld, SWAPE
 Matt Hagemann, SWAPE
 Pam Tobin, ACWA
 Cathy Green, ACWA
 Linda Miller, member of the public

Due to Time Set Items, the agenda items were addressed out of chronological order.

2. Flag Salute

The meeting began with a flag salute.

3. Accept Agenda

On motion by Director Lindberg seconded by Director Rupp, the Board Accepted the Agenda as modified for the June 10, 2021 Regular Meeting by the following Roll Call Vote:

Director Michelle Fuller	ABSENT
Director Neal Latt	AYE
Director Lindberg	AYE
Director Bruce Rupp	AYE
Director Sheri Woo	AYE

There was no public comment.

4. Public Comment

There was no public comment.

5. Minutes

5.1 Minutes of May 7, 2021 Regular Meeting

On motion by Director Lindberg, seconded by Director Rupp, the Board Approved the Minutes as corrected and amended for the May 7, 2021 Regular meeting, by the following Roll Call Vote:

Director Michelle Fuller	ABSENT
Director Neal Latt	AYE
Director David Lindberg	AYE
Director Bruce Rupp	AYE
Director Sheri Woo	AYE

There was no public comment.

5.2 Minutes of May 20, 2021 Special Meeting

Approval of May 20, 2021 minutes were deferred until the following meeting. There was no public comment.

6. Consent Agenda

On motion by Director Rupp seconded by Director Latt the Board Approved the Consent Agenda for the June 10, 2021 Regular Meeting by the following Roll Call Vote:

Director Michelle Fuller	ABSENT
Director Neal Latt	AYE
Director David Lindberg	AYE
Director Bruce Rupp	AYE
Director Sheri Woo	AYE

There was no public comment.

7. Correspondence

7.1 FERC letter dated April 30, 2021 re 2019-20 DSSMR (Dam Safety Surveillance and Monitoring Reports)
Action levels need to be established for the survey markers and any other thresholds indicated by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Staff will work with District engineer and GEI Consultants to address this issue.

7.2 U.S. Capitol Christmas Tree decorations needed

Staff introduced that the national tree is going to come from our Six-Rivers Forest and there is a request from USFS for handmade ornaments and tree skirts before September 1, 2021. This item was presented for general awareness.

There was no public comment.

8. Continuing Business

8.1 Water Resource Planning-status report on water use options under consideration

a. Local Sales

i. Nordic Aquafarms update

District staff met with Nordic staff, who is moving forward with their CEQA permitting process. There is a public meeting through the Planning Commission tonight. A question that has come up was how much water is needed. Staff provided calculations to Nordic regarding flow. The District previously diverted up to 65 M gallons/day for the pulp mills industrial water needs, and Nordic's maximum would be 1/20th that amount, or up to 3 M gallons/day.

1. News articles re EIR

2. Planning commission agenda This item was discussed during Item 8.1ai.

ii. Trinidad Rancheria Feasibility Study update - (Time set 10:00 am)

Staff met with Trinidad Rancheria's staff. Topics included were a calculation of the pipeline size and route from McKinleyville CSD to the Rancheria. A meeting with Cal Trans right-of-way senior staff for a proposed right of way is the next step. Upon completion, the feasibility portion of the project will be complete. If the Board wants to pursue, the District staff would bring back a Mainline Extension agreement proposal. The Rancheria is pursuing grant funding options for the engineering and design portions of the project. An engineering firm hired by the Rancheria will perform detailed calculations of: pressure, grade and elevation changes, pump station locations, etc. The sizing of the pipe needed will be based on the needs of the Rancheria's approved site build out plan.

iii. Board of Supervisor's Drought Commission - The Humboldt County Board of Supervisor's meeting on May 25th was attended by Ms. Harris, who provided a presentation on the District's status of water availability. The District received a compliment from Supervisor Bohn on the work done at Ruth Lake to clean up after the 2020 wildfires.

There was no public comment.

b. Transport – no report

c. Instream Flow committee meeting report out

The Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) goals and Multi Species Recovery Plan (MSRP) developed by NMFS are being reviewed by the committee.

8.2 McNamara and Peepe (Time Set 9:15 am)

Director Woo recused herself due to a remote conflict of interest. Director Woo is employed by SHN Engineers and Geologists, which performs work on the McNamara and Peepe site. Director Woo is a SHN minority shareholder, and her interest in the McNamara-Peepe site is remote.

a. DTSC letter approving surface water sampling

Mr. Matt Hagemann, a geologist, and Dr. Paul Rosenfeld, a dioxin expert both from SWAPE, Soil/Water/Air Protection Enterprises (SWAPE) were introduced. Surface water sampling results have concluded that showed dioxins found were below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), but above the public health thresholds. An EPA Toxic

Equivalence Factors (TEQ's) paper was included as a reference document in the Board packet.

Dr. Paul Rosenfeld, a PhD soil chemist and dioxin expert, discussed that MCL's are negotiated contaminant levels for the allowable amounts found in drinking water. MCLs consider the cost of treating and removing the contaminant, in addition to the risk to the public into account. For TCDD (dioxin) the MCL is 30 picograms per liter. The public health goal for dioxin is more health protective at 0.05 picograms/liter. The public health standard is 12 orders of magnitude less a gram.

Mr. Matt Hagemann introduced the results showing that dioxins were found in the surface water samples. He is familiar with the site and has conducted inspections. Dioxin is typically not found in water, but in the case of the McNamara and Peepe site, it may have adhered to an organic matter or fat particle of some sort, and cannot dissolve in water.

The Board asked if based on the findings, what are the chances that the dioxins present could reach the water supply and affect the health of the public we serve? Mr. Hageman stated: given the distance between the intake of the District's water supply and the samples at the McNamara and Peepe site, there is low risk that the District's water supply has any concentration of dioxin. Mr. Hageman also stated that he doesn't know for sure, and recommends that DTSC, as the lead agency for the site, pay for periodic dioxin monitoring, as well as dioxin sampling of sediment from the TRF facility.

Mr. Hagemann clarified the reporting limit (RL) listed on the chart in section 4.0 (8.2b page 5 of the Board packet). The method detection limits are dependent on many variables, and when testing is in the parts/trillion, it is extremely difficult to achieve accuracy below 1 part /trillion or 1 picogram/liter. Mr. Hagemann reiterated his confidence in the lab that provided the testing in terms of quality control and equipment. Testing equipment may not be capable to detect the public health standard, even in a state-of-the-art lab.

The Board noted that public health goals that are impossible to detect are a concern. Staff indicated that the District's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) include standards and goals and will be brought to the July Board meeting for discussion.

Jennifer Kalt, of Humboldt Baykeeper, noted that DTSC has been requesting a new remediation plan for the site for three years, and asked what sampling should be included at any additional sites to determine the extent of contamination? She suggested potentially downstream towards the river at Hall Creek would be an appropriate sampling site. It appears that the contamination is coming from up slope of the cap in the storm water. She would like to see more sampling to determine how far up site and where else the dioxins may be located in order to form a new remediation plan. Dioxin could also be attributed to soil disturbance on the site that has been done over many years.

Linda Miller, provided public comment. Her concern is for the Hall Creek wildlife and natural resources that may be exposed to dioxin. Are there additional actions if there was a different target such as wildlife preservation that we could request from DTSC?

The Board directed staff to request that SWAPE put their recommendations into writing and that they be provided to the General Manager to integrate into a letter to DTSC to be approved at the next meeting.

Director Woo returned to the meeting at the conclusion of discussion at 9:57am.

- b. SHN report on Surface Water Sampling was discussed within the context of the previous agenda item.

8.3 DTSC site investigation workplan for McNord Lumber Mill site

Staff introduced the letter from DTSC to the property owner of a previous mill site (McNord) near Hall Creek and the McNamara-Peepe site. The current owners want to develop the property and they reached out to the District to discuss our concerns about potential contamination. The property owner has proposed a voluntary site investigation plan to DTSC. DTSC has not taken jurisdiction over the testing of this property. The District does not recommend any action until sampling has occurred and the test results are known. Staff noted that Jennifer Kalt has been involved and attended meetings with staff and the McNord property owner. There was no public comment.

8.4 Ruth Lake Emergency Declaration

- a. Cal OES soil sample thresholds – Staff reported back regarding the Board’s request regarding Lease Lot soil samples. Background levels of each contaminant were provided. If the testing results are higher than allowable after factoring in background levels, then CalOES continues to remove soil until results are below the threshold.
- b. News articles re Ruth Lake clean-up efforts –The Board asked if there has been progress on the boat lot side of the lake. USFS has allowed the District to cross their property to perform debris cleanup. Part of the agreement is that the District must remove the access road created by previous lease lot holders after the debris is removed. This will be done by CalOES. Ms. Harris noted that there is also a trespass cannabis grow on District property. Law enforcement is needed to assist with the abatement of the trespass-grow.
- c. Cal Fire Forest Health Grant – Staff -discussed the grant application to begin reforestation of the property around the lake and headwaters in the amount of nearly \$5M. There is an overdemand for tree seedling supply. Part of the funds from the \$15,000 grant from North Coast Resource Partnership (NCRP) was used to hire Mark Andre, registered professional forester at BBW and Associates to provide technical support for the grant application. Staff also acquired a donation of 150,000 tree seedlings to be used as an in-kind match in the amount of \$75,000. No match is required for this grant, but having a match improves the chances of grant award.

9. New Business

9.1 CLOSED SESSION: THREAT TO PUBLIC SERVICES OR FACILITIES - Gov. Code 54957 (Time Set 3:45 pm)

Consultation with:
 John Friedenbach, General Manager HBMWD,
 Dale Davidsen, HBMWD Superintendent
 Nathan Stevens, PE, GHD
 Ryan T. Plotz, Mitchell Law Firm, LLP

The Board adjourned to Closed Session at 3:37 pm and reconvened at 4:36pm. There was no public comment.

9.2 Report Out from Closed Session

There was nothing to report out from Closed Session. There was no public comment.

9.3 Public Hearing: Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) (Time Set 1:30 pm)

a. Resolution 2021-11: Adoption of the District's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

Ms. Sherrie Sobol introduced the UWMP, which is required to be updated every five years to show reliable water supplies. This year the District was required to show five years of adequate supply if there were a drought, rather than the historical requirement of three years. Ms. Sobol recommended the Board approve Resolution 2021-11. The Public Hearing Closed at 1:40pm.

The District must have an approved UWMP in order to be eligible to apply for state grant funding. The Mad River watershed is a very unique hydrologic area. Although conservation may be needed, the District can provide adequate water supply for our Municipal Customers, even during a five year drought. When GHD performed the calculations, urban water management supply was considered, not necessarily in conservation mode, for five years of drought. Projections were required for the next 20 years, including anticipated population growth rate (.7%) from the 2010 census (2020 census figures have not been published). Historical droughts did not require curtailment of any domestic or industrial supply.

On motion by Director Rupp seconded by Director Fuller the Board approved Resolution 2021-11: Adoption of the District's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, by the following Roll Call Vote:

Director Michelle Fuller	AYE
Director Neal Latt	AYE
Director David Lindberg	AYE
Director Bruce Rupp	AYE
Director Sheri Woo	AYE

There was no public comment.

9.4 Joint Board Meeting with Ruth Lake Community Services District date moved to July 9, 2021 Staff introduced the draft agenda for RLCSD Joint meeting.

On motion by Director Latt, seconded by Director Rupp, the Board Approved moving the Joint Board Meeting with RLCSD to July 9, 2021 by the following Roll Call Vote:

Director Michelle Fuller	ABSENT
Director Neal Latt	AYE
Director David Lindberg	AYE
Director Bruce Rupp	AYE
Director Sheri Woo	AYE

There was no public comment.

9.5 Humboldt County drought

a. News articles re drought

Staff stated the reservoir level at Ruth Lake is currently at 96%, despite other state reservoir levels being critically low. Mad River flow levels at Essex are lower than normal for this time of year due to low flow from tributaries.

The Humboldt County Board of Supervisors (BOS) formed a drought taskforce in response to the state crisis. On behalf of the District, Ms. Harris participated in the BOS May 25th meeting when the issue of drought was discussed.

10. Reports from Staff

10.1 Engineering (Time set 11:00 am)

a. 12 kV Switchgear Replacement (\$755,832 District Match)

The 12KV switchgear payment request (number 08) from Sequoia for \$57,000 was for November 2020 through April 2021. They are finalizing change orders for the generator controller upgrade, and construction is occurring. The electrical contractor has completed their installation and foundation slab work has begun. The switchgear equipment is under construction and will be shipped to the site in July. Construction is anticipated to be completed in November 2021.

The requested grant extension for the performance period to March 2022 was accepted by CalOES. The Board asked if PG&E will be ready to complete the switchover. Mr. Stevens has coordinated with PG&E and they are aware of the importance of the HBMWD project and have assured the District that they will complete the switchover in a timely manner. The District is still waiting for the cut-over schedule from the electrical contractor.

b. Collector 2 Communications Underground – North Coast Railroad Authority (NCRA) license: Staff presented the concept of an amendment of the license agreement with NCRA to accommodate the need for an expanded easement. The formal license agreement amendment will be brought forward to the Board at a future meeting. The Board concurred that staff should proceed with the proposed amendment and bring final documents back for consideration.

c. Collector Mainline Redundancy Hazard Mitigation Grant – (\$790,570 District Match) – no report

d. Reservoirs Structural Retrofit Hazard Mitigation Grant (\$914,250 District Match)- The original total cost estimate was \$2.9M and the newer estimate is closer to \$5M, including a 30% contingency to

accommodate the increase in construction costs. District staff has been working with GHD staff to see if there are potential reductions in cost, as well as working with CalOES to request additional grant funding.

The project to work on the domestic and industrial seismic tank retrofits is being separated into two projects for bidding purposes: the Korblex site, and the terminal reservoir at Samoa peninsula. This strategy provides flexibility in the bids. Phase 1 deliverables need to be provided to CalOES a month earlier than the previously approved deadline, so GHD requested a one-month extension to accommodate, which was approved by CalOES.

- e. TRF Generator Hazard Mitigation Grant (\$460,431 District Match) – CalOES sent an RFI clarifying the level of preliminary engineering design for Phase 1. Design will be at 50% level, aligning with FEMA’s standard. The Board commented that the Timber Harvest Plan will need additional outreach to the community prior to tree removal. Staff noted that a 3-acre conversion has been planned with a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) and will allow siting of the TRF backup generator and the Tesla battery bank at the TRF. The District will not remove trees on steep terrain with water dependent habitat. Redwood and spruce are the tree species that will be harvested. The RPF estimated the District may net between \$50,000-\$100,000 from the sale of the timber.
- f. Appeal of FEMA Funding Denial for Collector 4 Emergency Restoration Work – A \$60,000 check was received via mail for this disaster, with no written explanation. Staff thinks it may be administrative fees as it is significantly less than what was requested, so staff will research. CalOES does not send a description with its grant payments.
- g. R.W. Matthews Dam & Spillway Seismic Stability Analysis and Design HMGP Advance Assistance Project – nothing to report.
- h. Status report re: other engineering work in progress – nothing to report.

There were no public comments.

10.2 Financial

- a. Financial Report– accept May 2021 financial statement & vendor detail report

Grant administrative funding and advance charges have accumulated to allow transfer of approximately \$1M to an interest-bearing reserve account. Unrestricted General Reserve funds are at \$4.5M currently.

There is a challenge in having updated information from the County, and the 1% property tax revenue that is refunded to the Munis may need to be estimated. Computations will be based on last year’s 1% tax revenue.

The fiscal year 20-21 Project Budget Reallocation will be brought to the Board in July. Expenses related to Projects came to \$120,000 in May. The first FEMA disaster relief reimbursement funds have been received in the amount of \$16,000. The COVID-19 FEMA grant funds still have not been received.

Director Fuller reviewed the bills. There was a question about a bill for an herbicide used at the dam. Mr. Davidsen clarified that this is an annual fee for service needed to keep the larger vegetation from taking root in the dam. An environmentally sensitive herbicide is used and a permit is obtained from Trinity County.

On motion by Director Rupp, seconded by Director Latt, the Board accepted the May 2021 Financial Statement and Vendor Detail Report in the amount of \$216,412.92 by the following Roll Call Vote:

Director Michelle Fuller	AYE
Director Neal Latt	AYE
Director David Lindberg	AYE
Director Bruce Rupp	AYE
Director Sheri Woo	AYE

There was no public comment.

b. FY 2021-22 Budget presentation

Staff introduced the power point presentation included in the Board packet. There is an estimated increase in the medical premium in the amount of \$44,000 primarily resulting from the increase in HMO plan costs. The Service and Supply budget increase is anticipated to be 3.5%. The Salary and Benefits budget has a 2% COLA increase recommendation, and CA minimum wage increases to \$15.00/hr.

Potential retirement vacancies are a concern, and a temporary staffing position was added to accommodate a transfer of knowledge for any onboarding that may occur.

72% of the District budget is the Project budget. The total estimated for all budgets is \$21M. There is an estimated 2.6% increase to the Muni customers for next fiscal year. Funding sources include \$8.8M in grants, or 46% of the District's revenue.

- i. HSU article re 2020 CPI - This article was provided as reference material to the budget discussion.

c. Annual Appropriations Resolution 2021-12

As required by the California state constitution an annual appropriations limit based on per capita income increases, and population decreases is required. The resolution limits the amount of tax appropriations at \$1,376,643.00 to be collected in the 2021-22 fiscal year.

On motion by Director Rupp seconded by Director Lindberg the Board Ratified Resolution 2021-12: Limit for Appropriation from Taxes by the following Roll Call Vote:

Director Michelle Fuller	AYE
Director Neal Latt	AYE
Director David Lindberg	AYE
Director Bruce Rupp	AYE
Director Sheri Woo	AYE

There was no public comment.

10.3 Operations

a. Monthly report on projects and operations

Staff reviewed the Operations report. There was one, four-day shutdown of the hydro plant due to scheduled maintenance. Cleanup and repair to previous vandalism at the Essex location have been completed. Continued cleanup, including cooperation from the homeless encampment on the north side of the river near the Hwy. 299 bridge, is ongoing. Renovations for the Headquarters building are still being evaluated by staff.

There are challenges with coordinating the scheduling of hydro power production with PG&E for hydro plant repairs. An updated standard operating procedure (SOP) for scheduling work production changes with California Independent System Operator (CAISO) at the hydro plant is in progress. Several staff attended 40-hour cyber security webinar and technical training on electrical motors and planning and system repairs and upgrades for small systems. There was no public comment.

11. Management

a. ACWA

i. US EPA revisions to Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring - (recorder C-5:00)

Staff described the letter from ACWA regarding the (polyfluoroalkyl substances) PFAS. The UCMR-5 rule is a way for EPA to require testing in unregulated water systems to determine if contaminants of concern are affecting the public drinking water systems. The District has participated in the previous four UCMRs. The District has tested for PFAS and the results showed a “non-detect for PFAS” in our water system.

ii. 2021 ACWA Spring conference report out – Mr. Friedenbach attended the conference and thanked the Board for supporting his attendance. The session with Carla Newman, Director of the Department of Water Resources (DWR), who spoke on the issue of small dams and the lack of funding for regulatory compliance was particularly memorable.

b. CSDA

Director Fuller left the meeting at 3:15pm.

i. COVID-19 fiscal impact to local government –

The federal legislature has made funding available for COVID-19, but it has not trickled down to special districts yet. Our district’s impact is approximately \$7,000, but other local small districts have more significant impacts due to the pandemic.

c. Return to In-Person Board meetings-

Staff posed the question to the Board of when they may want to return to in-person meetings. It is anticipated that the state economy will be reopened on June 15. However, modifications to relaxing the Brown Act will not be rescinded until September 30, 2021. In-person Board meetings come with OSHA requirements safeguarding District employees.

The Board agreed that getting back to in-person sessions should be the goal, within OSHA guidelines, and directed Staff to agendize the topic on the July meeting. There was no public comment.

12. Director Reports & Discussion

12.1 General -comments or reports from Directors- there were no reports

12.2 ACWA

a. Nomination of J. Bruce Rupp as Chair of the ACWA Region 1 Board for calendar year 2022.

Director Rupp was invited to serve as the Chair of the Region 1 committee. If elected, there will be additional expense to the District to accommodate additional travel.

On motion by Director Latt seconded by Director Lindberg the Board nominated Director J. Bruce Rupp as Chair of the ACWA Region 1 Board; and Approved Resolution 2021-10 by the following Roll Call Vote:

Director Michelle Fuller	ABSENT
Director Neal Latt	AYE
Director David Lindberg	AYE
Director Bruce Rupp	AYE
Director Sheri Woo	AYE

There was no public comment.

- b. Pam Tobin, candidate for President of the 2022 ACWA Executive Committee (**Time Set 10:30 am**) Ms. Tobin, a candidate for the presidency of ACWA spoke to the Board and requested support and a resolution of concurrence. The Board generally concurred and requested that staff bring back a resolution of concurrence for consideration at the July Board meeting. There was no public comment.
- c. Cathy Green, candidate for Vice President of the 2022 ACWA Executive Committee (**Time Set 10:45 am**) Ms. Green spoke to the Board and requested support of her candidacy for ACWA vice-presidency, and a resolution of concurrence. The Board generally concurred and requested that staff bring back a resolution of concurrence for consideration at the July Board meeting. There was no public comment.

Director Rupp reported out from the ACWA Spring Conference: Directors Rupp and Woo attended the ACWA Spring Conference. Secretary Wade Crowfoot spoke and gave very positive direction.

12.3 ACWA – JPIA

Report out on ACWA-JPIA Spring Conference -

Director Rupp attended the JPIA Spring Conference. There are three vacant positions for the Executive Committee, with the incumbents running unopposed. New agency members were approved and the audit was approved. The Employee Benefits Committee met and discussed changes to retiree benefits.

12.4 Organizations on which HBMWD Serves:

- a. RCEA- Director Woo reported a salary schedule update. The Offshore Wind project was granted \$11M by the state, and will also cover the matching funds that were initially being requested from RCEA.
- b. RREDC- There was no meeting held.

There was no public comment.

Adjournment: The meeting adjourned at 4:36pm.

Attest:

Sheri Woo, President

J. Bruce Rupp, Secretary/Treasurer

Consent

POSTED IN COMMENTARY

Proposed budget doesn't do justice to water storage

JUNE 29, 2021



IN SUMMARY

The current agreement provides \$258 million for wildfire prevention and response and \$3 billion for drought, but lacks any water storage commitment.

By Vince Fong, Special to CalMatters

Assemblymember Vince Fong, a Republican from Bakersfield, represents the 34th District and is vice chair of the budget committee, Assemblymember.Fong@assembly.ca.gov.

Gov. Gavin Newsom and legislative Democrats had the opportunity to alleviate the state's twin crises of drought and wildfire by including resources for ongoing funding, prescribed burning and water storage in this year's budget. These solutions are not new, but they require political will. In light of the haunting memories of past catastrophic wildfires, this year's budget will miss an opportunity.

Sacramento failed to learn from its past mistakes. The proposed budget provides \$258 million – a reduction from a proposed \$1 billion – for wildfire prevention and response efforts and \$3 billion for

drought, but lacks any water storage commitment. Critical details are lacking, with discussions ongoing.

California is facing what experts say may be the worst drought conditions in the state's history. Record heat waves. Dry forests. Water levels at the state's largest reservoirs are alarmingly low. All culminating in a perfect storm for catastrophic wildfires.

California's largest reservoir – Shasta Lake – is below 40% capacity. The state's largest supplier to the State Water Project, Lake Oroville, is at a mere 33%, so low that its hydroelectric power plant likely will be forced to shut down for the first time since it opened in 1967.

Wildfires are a natural part of California's landscape. Recent fire seasons, however, have started earlier and ended later, with more destruction each year. Since June 1, the state's Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, CalFire, has fought 42 wildfires. Nine are still active. And that does not take into account wildfires battled by local firefighters.

I witnessed our governor promise in October 2019 that the state would do everything it could to mitigate catastrophic wildfires. This included "identifying and accelerating implementation of 35 priority fuel reduction projects to protect over 200 of California's most at-risk communities," and "redirecting up to 100 California National Guard personnel to create fuel reduction and fire suppression crews that are available to CalFire to undertake priority projects."

In 2014, voters overwhelmingly approved \$2.75 billion of the \$7 billion bond measure, Proposition 1, to fund water infrastructure projects,

including preparation for the next drought. Yet here we are, seven years later, with little to show in return.

The reality is: Water is running out for already disadvantaged communities and critical industries such as agriculture, threatening our food supply and jobs.

The delayed Sites Reservoir, for example, is an off-river reservoir that could capture excess water from storms. It would increase California's water supply by 15%. In dry years, Sites would pump an additional 250,000 acre-feet or more of cold water to help the ecosystem, improve water quality and recharge groundwater.

Yet not a drop of water storage has been added as Sites, and other storage projects are waiting for permit approvals.

Numerous water infrastructure projects in the Central Valley, such as the Friant-Kern Canal, could have prepared our region for drought but lacked adequate funding.

Almost three years ago, Californians saw one of the most horrific wildfires in our state's history, with 85 lives lost. Thousands of homes and businesses in the Butte County town of Paradise burned to rubble. With a bipartisan group of state legislators, I witnessed firsthand an entire community nearly destroyed – a life-changing experience.

As drought and wildfire conditions accelerate at unprecedented rates, Californians are left watching the two trains collide. Sacramento could have used this year's healthy budget to take action to prevent future disasters. But our elected officials did not.

The impacts of wildfire and drought are no longer confined to select regions of California. Californians across the state need to be vocal, and the time is now. We have to get the basics right in the state budget.

California should not have to endure another heartbreaking wildfire season or drought before the governor and legislative Democrats take action.

Wildfire smoke alters lake ecosystems on regional scale

University of Nevada, Reno Global Water Center researchers studied impacts of six major 2018 wildfires

Publication: Nevada Today | June 10, 2021

Mike Wolterbeek

The 2014 King Fire burned for six weeks and came within 10 miles of Lake Tahoe. The plume of smoke produced as it burned 97,000 acres of National Forest and private lands traveled into nearby states.



The wildfire season has arrived in North America, and recent research highlights that the impacts of wildfire smoke emissions can alter aquatic ecosystems far away from the sources of the fire.

In the summer of 2018, intense smoke from six major wildfires covered Castle Lake, west of Mt. Shasta California, for 55 days. Researchers from

the University of Nevada, Reno, which co-facilitates research operations at the 50-acre lake, showed a significant change to the biology, chemistry and physical dynamics in the lake.

"The most significant aspect of this study is that wildfire can modify ecosystems hundreds of miles away from locations that are burning, and the impacts from smoke remain well after the smoke disappears" Facundo Scordo, a researcher with the University's Global Water Center and Department of Biology and lead author of the study, said. "Trout also disappeared from the nearshore edge of the lake, presumably moving to the open water habitat where there are smaller food particles called zooplankton for them to eat."

Other studies have similarly shown that smoke plumes have the potential to cool the surface of the earth by reducing the amount of incoming solar radiation that reaches the ground. Similarly, wildfire smoke from previous fires decreased water temperatures of 12 rivers and streams located in the lower Klamath River Basin in northern California.

"Mountain lakes and rivers, while they may seem pristine, are generally clear and sensitive to changes in ultra violet and visible light and changes in water

temperature.” Scordo said. "The reduced light and cooling water temperatures change the food supply to trout. For example, the smoke influenced the lakes deep water algal production, causing it to disappear. However, in the lake's shallow water the algae production increased by 109% due to reduction of ultraviolet light and potential fertilization of nutrients by the smoke. It left me wondering if harmful algal blooms could develop as a result of wildfire smoke.”

The observations were made during the summer growing season while six major fires burned in Northern California. Castle Lake is emblematic of other glacial, mountain lakes and it is located in the Upper Sacramento River watershed which is a major water supply for the State of California.

The research program at Castle Lake was initiated in 1959. The resulting long-term ecological research study with 64 years of data collection demonstrate how mountain lakes are sensitive to changes in climate, snowpack, and nutrient supply from the watershed. The lake is an important recreational spot in Northern California.

“The 2020 fire season was another devastating year of wildfires and smoke generation in the United States, with over 10.1 million acres burned and 2.5 times the acreage burned in California when compared to 2018,” Steve Sadro, a University of California, Davis researcher and a co-author of the study, said. "Connecting wildfire smoke impacts to the water quality in aquatic ecosystems is of urgent relevance as the frequency and severity of fires increase in California. U.C. Davis and the University of Nevada, Reno have been funded by the National Science Foundation to expand from this work and explore the impacts of smoke from the 2020 fire season across a range of aquatic ecosystems," he said.

While this study investigates the response of a single lake ecosystem to regional wildfire smoke, the fact that smoke can impact the air at the continental level as evidenced by the 2020 wildfire season suggests that fires may influence lakes and rivers across the United States. Understanding these impacts to society and our natural resources will require planning and a multistakeholder effort.

"Life is already complex and can you imagine living in a world with increased wildfire risk and its smoke emissions?" Sudeep Chandra, director of the Global Water Center and professor in the Department of Biology, said. “Just as tiny particle from smoke and air pollution affects a human’s ability to breath, we demonstrated that wildfire smoke affects how lake’s breath, the production of plants at the base of the food web, and the behavior of animals. To understand how we might live with wildfire smoke, agencies need to break down institutional barriers and support cross disciplinary science endeavors that quantify changes to ecosystems.”

The team of researchers is already investigating several questions that arose from the initial work:

1. Do other types of lakes and aquatic ecosystems, such as estuaries and rivers, respond in the same way to the smoke conditions?
2. How long does the effect of smoke last in the lake once the smoke disappears?
3. How do the duration, quantity, and quality of smoke affect aquatic ecosystems? Such as smoke coming from different types of vegetation
4. The plants and animals on the lake's edge are different from those at the center of the lake where we did our study. Then how does the biology at the lake's edge respond to the smoke-related changes in the ecosystem?

Researchers at the University of Nevada, Reno's Global Water Center and the biology department led this study with engagement by researchers from the Miami University in Ohio, University of California at Davis and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Post doctoral researchers in the University of Nevada, Reno Global Water Center, Facundo Scordo, Suzanne Kelson, Flavia Tromboni, Carina Seitz along with other lab members Josh Culpepper, Erin Suenega and Tim Caldwell were co-authors on the paper in *Nature Scientific Reports* titled Smoke from Regional Wildfires Alters Lake Ecology.

Research & Innovation | June 10, 2021
Mike Wolterbeek

Western Farm Press

There's a danger in over-simplifying Calif. water conservation



California's developed water is vital to urban areas, irrigated agriculture and the environment.

[Jeannette Warnert](#) | Jun 11, 2021

You hear it every time drought returns to California: “Turn off the faucet when you brush your teeth.” “Collect shower water in a bucket before it warms up.”

While valuable, these tried and true drought resilience strategies can also deflect attention from the monumental challenges posed by droughts to natural areas, waterways, agriculture and people in California. Far-sighted and discerning management of the state's annual precipitation and groundwater is critical, particularly as droughts become more frequent due to climate change, said [Faith Kearns](#), the academic coordinator of [UC's California Institute for Water Resources](#).

“Like so many big societal problems, we don't want to get caught up believing individual actions alone will solve this problem,” Kearns said. “Conserving water in households can help people feel activated and certainly conserve some water. But, at the same time, it's not enough. We have big, systemic issues to deal with.”

Urban water use in homes, landscapes, schools and businesses amounts to about 10% of total developed water use in California, according to the [Northern California Water Association](#). Irrigated agriculture uses 41%. The remaining 51% is used for water in rivers protected by state and federal laws as “wild and scenic,” water required for maintaining habitat in streams, and water that supports wetlands in wildlife preserves.

Traditionally, when surface water supplies for California farmers are cut during droughts, farmers pumped groundwater to bridge the gap. Over time, many of the state's groundwater basins have become severely depleted. In 2014, during a devastating five-year drought, the California Legislature passed the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act to regulate groundwater use in the state for the first time. The law aims for sustainable groundwater maintenance by 2040.

“We're in the implementation phase and local groundwater agencies are in various stages of developing and implementing sustainability plans,” Kearns said. “This is an opportunity for public participation to ensure all voices are heard in the effort.”

Underserved rural families

Of particular concern are underserved rural families who rely on wells for their household water. When the water table drops due to excessive pumping, the families can be left without water for drinking, washing and bathing. Small scale farmers often meet the same fate. Larger, neighboring farms may be able to drill deeper wells.

Wintertime flooding in permeable areas is one way groundwater can be recharged as it is used during the dry season. Getting access to water, developing infrastructure and flooding large farms will allow water to seep back into aquifers. Small-scale farmers can also be involved, said [Ruth Dahlquist-Willard](#), the UC Cooperative Extension advisor to small-scale farmers in Fresno and Tulare counties.

“If there was a way to incentivize recharge on small farms, I think we could really contribute to groundwater management,” Dahlquist-Willard said. “It is not just about how we protect small farmers but also about how we involve them and have something that works for everyone's benefit.”

Fallowing land will likely be needed to meet the groundwater law's sustainability requirements. A 2020 report by UCCE specialist [David Sunding](#) and UC Berkeley professor [David Roland-Holst](#), [Blueprint Economic Analysis: Phase One Results](#), estimates about 992,000 acres of California farmland will go out of production, representing \$7 billion in lost crop revenue and \$2 billion in lost farm operating income.

Resources available

The public can support smart and equitable water management by learning about decisions being made by their own local water providers and elected government representatives that impact the future of the California water supply. UC Agriculture and Natural Resources and its California Institute of Water Resources have gathered materials to serve as a starting point for understanding and advocating for sustainable water.

A problem Silicon Valley can't solve: Drought, quake risk

Los Angeles Times
By SUSANNE RUST
JUNE 15, 2021

PALO ALTO —

California is known for its history of natural disasters, and in the Silicon Valley, two potential calamities — drought and earthquake risk — are converging to dry up water supplies in the hub of the state's tech economy.

In a meeting on Wednesday, board members of the Santa Clara Valley Water District voted unanimously to declare a water shortage emergency — in part because a key county reservoir had to be drained to reduce earthquake risks highlighted by federal regulators.

County officials warned last year that the draining of Anderson Reservoir would put the region in a perilous position but were forced to drain the lake anyway, since the reservoir and dam sit atop the Calaveras fault, which could trigger a high-magnitude earthquake.

To preserve supplies, the district is calling for a mandatory 33% reduction in water use compared to 2013 and is planning to rely almost entirely on groundwater, said Tony Estremera, the valley water district's board chair. But if too much groundwater is tapped, the ground is likely to sink, he said, challenging the structural integrity of roads, bridges and buildings.

"That's really not acceptable in a place where we have some of the largest companies in the world," said Estremera, referring to tech giants Apple and Google, which have campuses in Silicon Valley.

To prevent land from subsiding, the water district wants local governments to implement restrictions, including reducing lawn watering to three days a week, banning the filling of swimming pools and ending the use of potable water for washing buildings.

That will hurt some homeowners and businesses, but David Gurrola, a landscaper in East Palo Alto, says it could help his. He expects some clients will begin pulling out turf and replacing it with cactuses, succulents, bark and gravel, and adding high-efficiency drip irrigation systems.

"That's what they did during the last drought," said the owner of E&D Landscaping, referring to the dry years between 2012 and 2016. "No reason to give up on your yard or garden."

While Southern California has so far avoided emergency drought restrictions, Santa Clara County — which includes San Jose, the state's third-largest city — is scrambling, and the rest of the Bay Area is not far behind.

The U.S. Drought Monitor reported Thursday that four of the six San Francisco Bay Area counties had moved into “exceptional” drought — the most dire drought categorization, reflecting the potential for widespread crop and pasture loss, as well as the potential for water emergencies.

San Mateo and Santa Clara counties remain in “extreme” drought.

The dry conditions are the result of two years of low precipitation and abnormally high temperatures across the region, including in wine country and Marin County, which declared a drought emergency in May. While San Francisco and the East Bay manage reservoirs in the high Sierra that can help them get through the summer, they can’t bank on those supplies if coming winters are similarly parched.

Water experts note that the Bay Area has experience with water shortfalls, which will help it adapt to its current challenge.

“Drought is not unusual,” said Ellen Hanak, vice president and director of Public Policy Institute of California’s water policy center. “Water districts know how to prepare.”

Jonas Minton, senior water policy advisor for the Planning and Conservation League, agreed, noting that only two of the six counties have mandated restrictions.

Yet both Hanak and Minton said water managers must confront changes that have left the state with more precipitation in the form of rain instead of snow. In addition, rising temperatures are evaporating much of that remaining snowfall and runoff, leaving less for reservoirs downstream.

“California has relied upon a water storage system that is quickly disappearing,” Hanak said. “That’s snowpack.”

Unlike in Southern California, the Bay Area doesn’t have a dominant water agency that delivers supplies across multiple counties. In Santa Clara, the valley water district serves 15 cities and about 2 million residents, relying on a “robust water portfolio” of reservoirs, groundwater supplies and contracts with state and federal water projects, said Minton, former deputy director of the state’s Department of Water Resources.

Starting last year, however, the district lost a big part of that portfolio.

In February 2020, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ordered an immediate seismic retrofitting of the dam, which was constructed on sand and gravel in 1950, making it vulnerable to large temblors. If the dam were to collapse in an earthquake, scientists say floodwaters could destroy parts of the city of Morgan Hill and even San Jose downstream.

That's forced the district to drain its largest reservoir, which when full, holds slightly more than 91,000 acre-feet of water, and undertake a reconstruction program that is likely to take at least until 2034 to finish, Estremera said.

An aerial view shows drought-stricken Stevens Creek Reservoir, at 18% capacity, in Cupertino, Calif., on May 20.
(Josh Edelson / Associated Press)

Some of the district's other water basins are also low, including the Stevens Creek Reservoir, which had fallen to 18% of capacity by May.

Adding to the pain that month, the federal government announced it was reducing urban water allotments from the Central Valley Project by half. Roughly a quarter of the Santa Clara Valley Water District's supply comes from the federal water project, which is fed largely by runoff from the Sierra snowpack. As of April 1, that snowpack was 59% of normal.

Estremera said the district is investing heavily in water recycling and conservation, as well as planning new reservoirs — such as the potential \$2.5-billion Pacheco Reservoir, which would hold 140,000 acre-feet of water, surpassing by half the volume of Anderson Reservoir. While San Jose Mayor Sam Liccardo announced his opposition to the reservoir, saying it was too expensive, Estremera said the region needs every option.

"You can't create more water," he said. "You need to conserve, preserve and recycle."

Lessons learned from the 2012-16 drought should also help the region get through the current emergency, said Adrian Covent, vice president of public policy for the Bay Area Council, a regional industry group.

"At that time, businesses started doing things like changing out turf in favor of drought-resistant plants and upgrading water efficiency," he said, calling the Bay Area "the most water-efficient region in California."

His group's biggest concern is Marin County — the only other Bay Area county to impose water restrictions.

Unlike other counties, Marin is 75% dependent on supplies from local watersheds, which haven't been adequately replenished in more than two years, and 25% from the Sonoma County Water Agency, which was declared to be in a drought emergency by Gov. Gavin Newsom in April.

“The lack of drought-resilient supplies could cause a moratorium on new connections and housing construction,” he said, noting the Bay Area’s housing shortage and need for new, affordable housing.

State water planners and engineers will need to design and construct new infrastructure to adapt to climate change, while also preparing for the unpredictable, Hanak said.

Wildfires, she noted, can wreak havoc on water systems — reducing water quality in surface reservoirs, destroying infrastructure and contaminating drinking supplies. That’s especially true in the Bay Area, with its byzantine network of water agencies.

“California is a state of extremes,” Hanak said. “We’re never going to make these problems go away. What we need to do is find strategies for resilience and realize that no one size fits all.”

QUAGGA MUSSEL NOTICE

State Parks Division of Boating and Waterways is forwarding the following notice from our sister agency, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW):

CDFW Invasive Species Program News

Adult Quagga Mussels Detected in the Santa Margarita River

On May 20, 2021, Rancho California Water District (RCWD) notified the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) that RCWD discovered adult quagga mussel in the Santa Margarita River, Riverside County, approximately 1,000 feet downstream from the San Diego Pipeline #5 WR-34 Discharge Site. San Diego Pipeline #5 transports water from Lake Skinner, a lake known to have quagga mussels (*Dreissena rostriformis bugensis*) since August 2007. Water from Lake Skinner is chlorinated, transported via San Diego Pipeline #5, then de-chlorinated at the WR-34 Discharge Site before being discharged into the Santa Margarita River. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) manages Lake Skinner, the chlorination, and the pipeline, while RCWD manages the dichlorination and discharge into the Santa Margarita River.

Santa Margarita River is west of the CA I-15 Highway in Temecula. Murrieta Creek and Temecula Creek merge to form the Santa Margarita River. The WR-34 Discharge Site is located just below the confluence of Murrieta Creek and Temecula Creek, and flows directly into the Santa Margarita River.

On May 21, CDFW Region 5 and 6 staff conducted surface surveys for presence/absence of mussels in Murrieta Creek working downstream to the Upper Santa Margarita River to the WR-34 discharge site. CDFW laboratory has visually identified the specimens as quagga mussels and

confirmed that identification with PCR analysis. CDFW staff will conduct additional surface surveys in Santa Margarita River and at Lake O'Neill. In December 2014, the US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) notified CDFW of a positive detection from an October plankton tow sample collected near the same area of the Santa Margarita River. Follow up sampling by USBR, CDFW, and MWD in 2015 confirmed the presence of veligers in multiple samples, and several unpreserved samples were examined and no veligers exhibited movement. In June 2017 CDFW analyzed samples collected by RCWD and no mussels were detected.

For questions that are specific to RCWD, please contact Eva Plajzer, P.E., Assistant General Manager, RCWD, at (951) 296-6910. For questions regarding CDFW's response, please contact Dominique Norton at (916) 203-4499.

For questions specific to quagga/zebra mussel monitoring, or for prevention planning, contact CDFW, at Invasives@wildlife.ca.gov or (866) 440-9530.

Profit-thirsty Big Ag makes a bad thing worse

CAL MATTERS - JUNE 15, 2021



IN SUMMARY

The drought and worsening climate crisis underscore why California's water must be divvied up equitably.

By Ross Middlemiss, Special to CalMatters

Ross Middlemiss is a staff attorney at the Center for Biological Diversity, rmiddlemiss@biologicaldiversity.org.

In dry years, Californians talk about the drought as if it were a war — a battle of north versus south, haves versus have-nots, fish versus farmer.

When a critical resource is scarce, we want to fight for it. But let's not drown in the fake narrative of environmentalists against growers. It's a false dichotomy that distracts from the real heart of California's water woes: an outdated system that prioritizes the financial interests of a wealthy few over the health and well-being of many. This keeps us from finding honest solutions to drought conditions that the climate crisis will only intensify.

An either-or choice ignores the central role water plays in all our lives. Keeping water in the rivers and creeks where it belongs helps more than just salmon. It helps low-income and Indigenous communities, the fishing industry and, yes, farmers too.

On the Klamath River — where salmon are dying because of poor water management and historic overallocation to agricultural users — saving salmon from extinction also means feeding the people of the Yurok tribe and sustaining their cultural traditions, not to mention honoring historic treaty agreements.

Proponents of new water infrastructure projects say we just need more storage. But building more dams and reservoirs that divert water before it passes through the Sacramento-San

Joaquin Delta, or allowing more water to be sucked south to the Central Valley, would be disastrous for the entire ecosystem. These projects don't help all farmers — certainly not those running family farms near the delta.

Big, pricey projects, such as Sites Reservoir in Colusa County and the Delta Conveyance Project promise to secure water supply for everyone, but they actually mostly benefit agricultural corporations focused on profits.

Californians should be wary of boondoggle projects touted as a panacea for the state's challenges. Building a tunnel to siphon more water from the Sacramento River would collapse our natural ecosystem and cause irrevocable harm. Instead, we should focus on right-sizing our agricultural footprint to efficiently feed people, while investing in recycled-water projects, especially in urban and suburban communities.

But if we insist on drawing lines in the parched California earth, let's be honest about where we stand. Much of the water transported from Northern California to Central Valley farms is used to grow water-intensive crops such as alfalfa and tree nuts. The majority of almonds grown in the state are shipped overseas, making them California's top agricultural export.

Farmers have a right to make a living, and we need to feed people. But as the climate crisis intensifies, we should consider our priorities carefully before allocating a scarce public resource to bolster an export crop. Let's not pretend that protecting Big Ag is the same as guaranteeing food on the table.

While everyone can and should do their part to reduce water consumption, it's important to think about the system we're saving water for. The biggest user of California's water is agriculture, and the current system is neither equitable nor efficient.

This drought is not an aberration, nor are the shortages inciting fear and anger throughout the state. The situation is a foreseeable symptom of an allocation system that overpromises to those with financial and political clout. When the gaps in an overallocated system are laid bare, it's the environmental, Indigenous, family-farm and low-income community stakeholders who are left clamoring for the water spilling from the Big Ag trough.

So if we're stuck with the fish-versus-farmer paradigm, let's be clear. The big agribusinesses and shadowy water districts serving them, for whom the system was designed and who have historically benefited — they're the farmer. The rest of us are the fish.

Water is a finite resource, but there's enough for both fish and farmer if we start treating it sensibly. We need a system that recognizes this reality, and prioritizes the public good over the financial interests of a private few.



Top photo: A helicopter, towing the airborne electromagnetic system while acquiring data, flies near Pine Flat Dam outside of Fresno, California. Photo: Rebecca Quist

Ancient River Channels Could Speed Groundwater Recharge

San Francisco Estuary Magazine, June 2021

By [Robin Meadows](#)

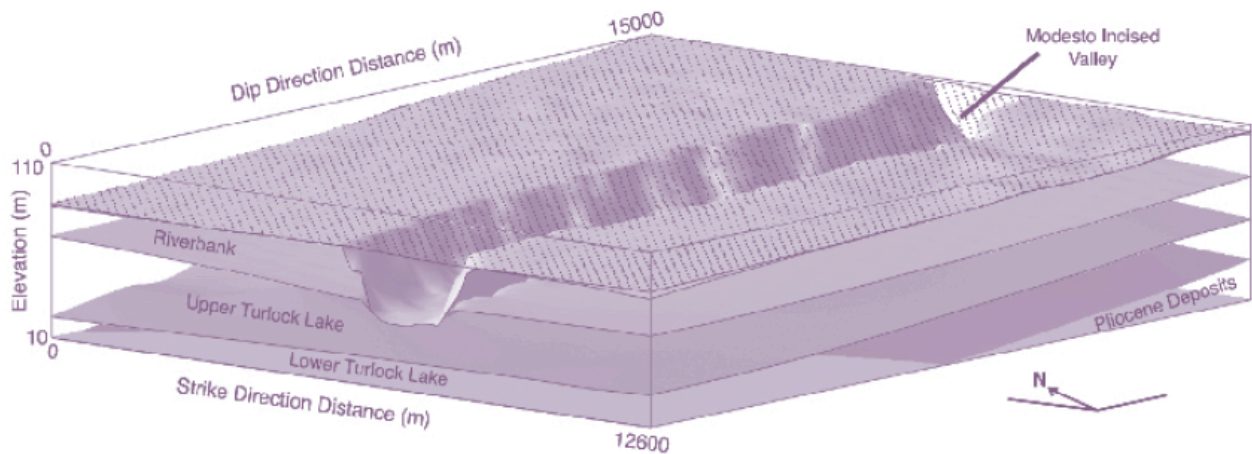
By the time California finally began regulating groundwater use in 2014, most of the San Joaquin Valley was in critical overdraft. The Public Policy Institute of California estimates that groundwater pumping in the region has exceeded replenishment by an average of 1.8 million acre-feet per year over the last few decades. This imbalance was even worse during our last drought, when overuse shot up to 2.4 million acre-feet per year.

Over pumping puts groundwater aquifers at risk of compaction, permanently reducing their water storage capacity and making surface lands sink. Now, however, San Joaquin Valley groundwater managers must find and implement a fix. The state's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act mandates balancing the region's pumping with replenishment by 2040.

Managed aquifer recharge — diverting excess flood water so it can soak into the ground — is an obvious remedy. But accelerating recharge in the San Joaquin Valley is easier said than done. “Recharge is slow in silt and clay, and these are ubiquitous across the Central Valley,” explains Graham Fogg, an emeritus hydrogeologist at UC Davis.

Fogg and colleagues have found a new way to speed recharge in the Central Valley: ancient river channels where water can shoot underground. The channels are called paleo valleys because they formed 16,000 years ago, during the last ice age when an expanse of alpine glaciers capped the Sierra Nevada. “As the ice melted, glacial streams were flowing hard year-round,” Fogg says. This rush of water cut deep, wide channels across Central Valley flats on its way the ocean.

As the glaciers melted away, these channels filled up with sediment. “Paleo valleys are 80 to 90 percent sand and gravel that’s extraordinarily coarse,” Fogg says. These ancient channels are also enormous at about a mile across and 100 feet deep. All this makes them ideal for groundwater recharge. He estimates that water soaks into them 60 times faster than into the fine silt and clay that pervade the Central Valley. Using paleo valleys for recharge would also be relatively cheap. “It would be orders of magnitude less expensive than building and maintaining more dams,” Fogg says.



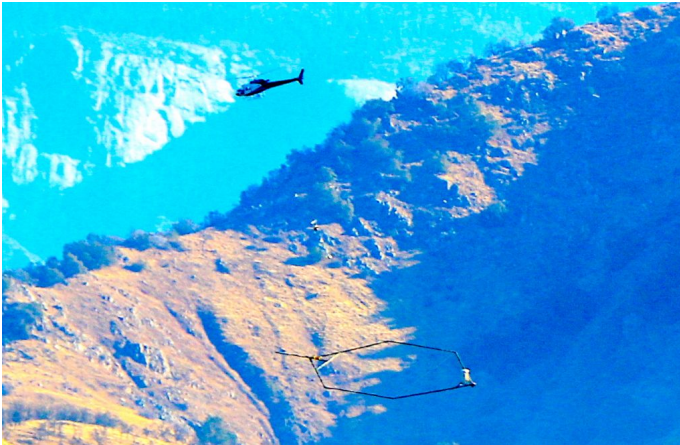
Model of the buried paleo (incised) valley in the Kings River alluvial fan determined with subsurface data from wells (Weissmann 2004). “Modesto, Riverbank, Upper Turlock Lake and Lower Turlock Lake” refer to Pleistocene glacial cycles, with “Modesto” representing the most recent glaciation of the Sierra Nevada that resulted in incision of the ancestral Kings River and backfilling of the paleo valley with very coarse, highly permeable sediments.

So why aren’t we already taking advantage of these marvels of natural infrastructure? We don’t know precisely where the paleo valleys are because the land has changed dramatically. When these channels were first cut, so much of the world’s water was still in glaciers that sea level was about 400 feet lower than it is today. That meant the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta was much lower too, so the rivers draining the

Sierra Nevada cut far into the land. Over the millennia since then, ice melt refilled the seas and sediment built up the land. Today, California's paleo valleys are buried.

Some are just a few feet below the surface, though, and these are the channels best suited for recharge. In the early 2000s, Fogg and then-student Gary Weissmann discovered a paleo valley near the surface on the Kings River in Fresno County. "We said, 'These features have huge potential for recharge — we should find the rest of them,'" Fogg recalls.

It's been 20 years and little progress has been made since then. This is partly because finding paleo valleys has been difficult. So Fogg and colleagues decided to try a new way of finding these ancient river channels. Late last year, Fogg teamed up with Rosemary Knight, a Stanford geophysicist, and her research group in a pilot study with an underground imaging technique called airborne electromagnetics. Knight has used this technique over the past five years to map inland groundwater basins as well as saltwater intrusion into coastal aquifers.



Airborne electromagnetics entails flying low to the ground in a helicopter towing a transmitter loop about 60 feet across. "An electric current goes through the loop, which sets up a magnetic field that penetrates the ground surface," Knight explains. This magnetic field generates underground currents that vary with the electrical resistance of the various materials they encounter underground.

Resistance is highest in the coarse gravel and sand that fill paleo valleys, and lowest in the fine clay that impedes groundwater recharge. These underground currents then generate their own magnetic fields, which are measured by a receiver mounted on the loop. This gives researchers a picture of what's underground to a depth of about 1,000 feet.

To see if airborne electromagnetics can spot paleo valleys, the researchers flew a helicopter along the Sierra Nevada foothills in Tulare and Fresno counties. This region includes the paleo valley discovered via borehole data two decades ago, and the big question was whether the team could find it with airborne electromagnetics, too.

The land above this paleo valley doesn't look special to the naked eye. But airborne electromagnetics confirmed that it's special underground. "We found the paleo valley — it's super exciting!" Knight exclaims, leaning forward and smiling with delight. "It's a massive coarse-grained feature extending out into the valley." She calls paleo valleys "fastpaths" for delivering Sierra Nevada snowmelt to Central Valley aquifers.

The next step is finding more paleo valleys along the Sierra foothills and Central Valley floor, and Knight is confident that airborne electromagnetics is the way to go. “It’s such a stunning signature,” she says. Fogg agrees, saying the technique is “probably a perfect way to find paleo valleys.”

This pilot project is welcome news for groundwater managers in the San Joaquin Valley. “Everybody knows we have to do more recharge but we don’t know where to do it to maximize rates,” says project collaborator Kassy Chauhan, a civil engineer who leads the North Kings Groundwater Sustainability Agency in Fresno County. “This proves we can figure out where those prime locations are.”

NASA-funded study uses International Space Station to predict wildfire effects

Anton L. Delgado

Arizona Republic June 29, 2021



CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT — Breaking through branches and stepping over logs, Andrew Barton pauses to run his hand

up and down the trunk of a silver leaf oak tree.

After finding the perfect spot he preps his drill as Helen Poulos hands him a sap flow monitor. Within moments, it's firmly in place.

The two researchers are leading a team that is studying the burn scar of the 2011 Horseshoe II Fire, which scorched nearly 223,000 acres across the Chiricahua Mountains in southeastern Arizona. By combining data taken on the International Space Station with readings from on-the-ground monitors, the team hopes to understand tree water use in different post-fire settings.

“In the face of increasing wildfire frequency, size and magnitude — due to both fire suppression and climate change — one of the key things we want to understand is how plants recover from fire, specifically high-severity wildfires,” said Poulos, a professor of environmental studies at Wesleyan University and the principal investigator of the study. “Understanding how plants use water is a really important step in understanding ecosystem recovery after a fire.”

Over the last 30 years, wildfires across Arizona and the Southwest have been sparking more frequently, burning at greater severity and scorching more land. These megafires are transforming landscapes in ways science is only beginning to understand.

Researchers hope this three-year project, which draws on the ECOSTRESS space instrument and on-the-ground data, will result in a framework that can be used on wildfire landscapes across the world.

“With increasing wildfire prevalence and rising aridity from climate change, we’re going to see more transitions to vegetation types that are drought tolerant and can handle hot, frequent fires,” Poulos said. “That has a big impact on everything from our wildlife to our water cycle.”

‘ECOSTRESS is the what, Helen is the why’

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is funding the research with a \$300,000 grant. NASA wants to confirm if its ECOsystem Spaceborne Thermal Radiometer Experiment on Space Station, or ECOSTRESS, instrument can accurately predict how landscapes will react before, during and after wildfires.

“ECOSTRESS tells us a lot about what’s going on in terms of how much water is being used and where it is being used. But we don’t know why because you can’t always get that stuff from space,” said Josh Fisher, science lead for the NASA mission. “That’s why Helen is there to figure out the big picture, to look into not just what’s going on, but why. ECOSTRESS is the what and Helen is the why.”

From space, the instrument can measure a range of aspects on a landscape, such as the temperature of different plants and the amount of evapotranspiration taking place in a forest.



From Earth, the researchers can validate that data and collect on-the-ground information by using its 45 sap flow monitors divided between three study plots spread across the burn scar. The study plots, which are also equipped with a Bowen ratio weather station, are on land that burned at different severities — low, moderate, high — during the Horseshoe II Fire.

“With validation from the research team, we will be able to convince people that what we’re seeing from space is accurate on the ground,” Fisher said. “We want to be able to provide information before, during and after a fire.”

Before a fire, the instrument can be used to locate areas at a high risk of burning by looking at the vegetation stress. During a fire, it can be used to detect and track the flames by looking at surface temperature. After a fire, it can predict which plant species are most likely to recover within the burn scar by studying evapotranspiration.

Launched in 2018, the ECOSTRESS mission is relatively young and untested. Through validation from Poulos' research, Fisher hopes the public, land management agencies and firefighting departments will be able to use the data being taken from space. This will be among the first-ever applications of ECOSTRESS to wildfire-related research.

The framework created by the end of this research project is one that Poulos and Fisher say can be used to understand tree water use globally.

“This could be super useful for lots of landscapes that experience wildfires worldwide. Because the instrument has almost global coverage,” Poulos said. “Anywhere in the world where wildfires are happening you will be able to use this data to understand plant water use post fire.”

A threat to forest biodiversity

The relationship between water and plants is critical to understand, Poulos says, because it will define which species will be able to regrow in a burn scar. That, in turn, will either contribute or take away from water availability.

At the moment, Poulos says there is a concern that the pine-oak forests that were burned during the Horseshoe II Fire could be replaced by oak shrublands.

"Ultimately, these shrublands would extract more water out of the soil and put it into the atmosphere than a pine oak forest would," Poulos said. "Instead of water infiltrating into the soil and becoming runoff for public water supply, it would be sent straight into the atmosphere."

It's a critical issue to think about when discussing the future of people and water delivery, Poulos says.

While what will happen in the following decades is uncertain, previous research in the area points in a certain direction. Barton, a biology professor at the University of Maine Farmington, has been conducting research within the Chiricahuas since 1986.

One of the earlier fires he studied there was the 1994 Rattlesnake Fire, which burned just over 10,000 acres.

The results from Barton's research, titled "Intense wildfire in southeastern Arizona: Transformation of a Madrean oak-pine forest to oak woodland," found that "crown fires radically changed community structure and

composition for the long-term, from a lower canopy of oaks with large, emergent pines to a more homogenous oak woodland."

More homogenous forests, which would change available wildlife habitat, would continue to threaten already declining biodiversity across Arizona,

"We're at the 10-year mark now so we're not sure what's going to happen in the long run," Poulos said. "If in 20 years I came back and saw pines regenerating across the burn scar that would make me feel really hopeful things will recover to before the fire. But as of now, who knows. That's what we're here to find out."

Anton L. Delgado is an environmental reporter for The Arizona Republic and azcentral.

Environmental coverage on azcentral.com and in The Arizona Republic is supported by a grant from the Nina Mason Pulliam Charitable Trust. Follow The Republic environmental reporting team at environment.azcentral.com and @azcenvironment on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

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Writer's e-mail: prminasian@minasianlaw.com

H.B.M.W.D. JUN 04 2021

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WILLIAM H. SPRUANCE,
Retired

MICHAEL V. SEXTON,
Retired

June 1, 2021

TO ALL DISTRICT AND MUTUAL WATER
COMPANY CLIENTS

Re: Hourly Rate Increase

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The hourly rate charged for attorneys by this firm will be raised from \$320 per hour to \$350 per hour effective July 1, 2021. The other rates and charges applicable to your work will remain unchanged.

The last increase in our rates occurred on April 1, 2018, when hourly rates were increased from \$290 per hour to \$320 per hour.

Thank you for your continued support.

Very truly yours,

MINASIAN, MEITH, SOARES,
SEXTON & COOPER, LLP

By: 
PAUL R. MINASIAN

PRM/tw



HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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GENERAL MANAGER

JOHN FRIEDENBACH

June 16, 2021

Humboldt County Board of Supervisors
Via Email: planningclerk@co.humboldt.ca.us

**RE: Arcata Land Company
PLN-12255-CUP**

Dear Supervisors,

This letter is to provide input for the consideration of the CUP by Arcata Land Company's proposed development. Our Board of Directors has not taken up consideration of this referenced project and therefore we have no opinion either in support or opposition. The purpose of this letter is to communicate that our water district has an easement across several parcels of the former Simpson Redwood Company facility. That easement includes certain restrictions for construction of permanent structures on, over, or limiting access to maintain, operate, or replace our water lines. Consequently, we respectfully request that due consideration be afforded our easement rights when locating improvements on the respective parcels.

We are willing to work with the applicant regarding how our easement might affect future development in its vicinity on the property.

Additionally, we are willing to discuss the possibilities of providing either potable (through our domestic transmission line) or non-potable (through our industrial transmission line) to the project both of which are contained in our easement across the property. There are technical issues that would need to be analyzed in either case in conjunction with the expected demand volumes prior to making any firm commitment in this regard.

Thank you for considering our information.





Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "John Friedenbach".

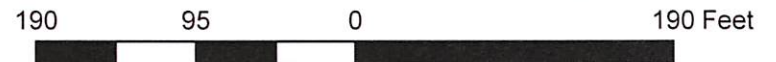
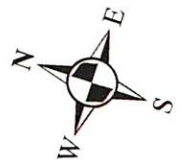
John Friedenbach
General Manager

Cc: Lane DeVries, Arcata Land Company



-  IW Pipeline 42"
-  DW Pipeline 27"
-  HBMWD ROW 30Ft
-  County APN Number

HBMWD Industrial Water 30' ROW



SHT 304

AP# 506-131-01
506-231-02

17108

17108 RECORDED AT REQUEST OF
OFFICIAL
VAL. 656 RECORDS PG 481

Oct 16 4 50 PM 1961

HUMBOLDT COUNTY RECORDS
EMMA CUXALCILA-RECORDER
DEPUTY

GRANT OF RIGHT OF WAY AND AGREEMENT

I. PREAMBLE

THIS EASEMENT AND RIGHT OF WAY AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 12th day of August, 1961, by and between SIMPSON REDWOOD COMPANY, a Washington Corporation, 2000 Washington Building, Seattle 1, Washington, hereinafter referred to as "Grantor" and HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, a Political Subdivision of the State of California, duly organized, existing and acting pursuant to the laws thereof, P.O. Box 95, Eureka, California, hereinafter referred to as "Grantee"

W I T N E S S E T H

II. CONVEYANCE CLAUSE

A. Grantor does hereby grant and convey to Grantee, subject to the reservations, restrictions, and to full compliance with each and all of the terms and conditions herein contained, a permanent easement and right of way along and across the following described real property situated in the County of Humboldt, State of California, to wit:

Portions of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 19, the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 20, and the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 30 All in T6N - R1E - H.M.

III. DESCRIPTION OF RIGHT OF WAY

A. A strip of land over and across portions of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 19, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 20, and the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 30, all in T6N - R1E - H.M., such strip being 15 feet in width on each side of the center line described as follows:
Beginning at an angle point in the above mentioned centerline, said angle point being found 1056.6 feet north and 643.9 feet east of the section corner common to Sections 19, 20, 29 and 30 as located and described in Book 12 of Surveys of the public records of Humboldt County, Page 13;
thence S 69 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds W 1314.8 feet;
thence S 28 degrees 24 minutes W 479.4 feet;

926 A-61

NOTICE TO PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS: EXTENSION OF WATER SHUTOFF MORATORIUM

[Maven](#)

[Other Announcements](#)

June 15, 2021

GOVERNOR'S BUDGET PROPOSES \$1 BILLION FOR WATER SYSTEM ARREARAGES RELIEF



From the State Water Board:

During the COVID-19 emergency, many Californians experienced job loss, reduced wages, and other hardships that made it difficult for them to pay their water bills. As the state prepares to fully reopen in the coming weeks, certain provisions of Governor Newsom's COVID-19 related executive orders remain necessary to help Californians recover. On June 11, 2021, the governor issued Executive Order N-08-21, which extends the prohibition on discontinuing water service for residential customers and small businesses in a critical infrastructure sector until September 30, 2021.

Water systems played—and still play—a vital role in protecting health and safety by halting water shutoffs for residential customers. Governor Newsom's 2021–22 May Revise to the state budget proposes that \$1 billion in American Rescue Plan Act funds be used to provide direct payments to water systems to address customer arrearages and revenue gaps related to the pandemic. Details of this program are still being worked out through the legislative budget process. The State Water Board will share additional details as they become available.



June 17, 2021

Chris Harris
Business Manager
Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District
828 Seventh Street
Eureka, California 95501

Subject: Approval of Request for Public Assistance
FEMA-4482-DR-CA-COVID-19 Pandemic
Cal OES ID: 023-91000 FEMA ID: 023-04A9F-00
Subrecipient: Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District
Cal OES Log: 716112.1 FEMA Log: None

Dear Chris Harris:

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) is pleased to inform the Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District (Subrecipient) that its Request for Public Assistance (RPA) for the **Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)** was **approved** by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Cal OES requests you use the Cal OES ID number noted above when corresponding with Cal OES for this disaster. All correspondence should be addressed to:

Mr. David Gillings, State Public Assistance Officer
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Recovery Section, Public Assistance Division
3650 Schriever Avenue
Mather, California 95655
ATTN: FEMA-4482-DR-CA

Incident Period

Eligibility of Public Assistance (PA) costs, as a result of COVID-19, will be based on events that occurred within the incident period of January 20, 2020 and continuing.

Deadline to Identify Projects

Project Worksheets (PW) are the reimbursement vehicles used to fund disaster projects. PWs are used to document the location, Damage Description and



Dimensions (DDD), Scope of Work (SOW), and cost estimate for each project. The PW is the basis for funding and all cost estimates.

Per the FEMA Memo dated May 14, 2020, damage must be identified within 60 days of the close of the incident or 60 days from the approval of the RPA, whichever is later. Damages and costs must be estimated when final supporting documents are not yet available. To ensure reimbursement of all project costs and prevent additional work requirements on Subrecipients, please identify and submit PW information in accordance with these parameters. Failure to identify and submit PW information in accordance with these parameters may jeopardize project funding or place additional work requirements on Subrecipients. Project funding or payment is not available for a PW until it is obligated.

Project Completion Deadlines

For all COVID-19 declarations, FEMA has extended the deadline for completing emergency work indefinitely and will make notification no later than 30 days prior to establishment of the deadline.

Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Environmental and Historical Laws

Initiating a project prior to FEMA's review for compliance with federal environmental and historic laws and executive orders may result in jeopardizing funding. FEMA will complete required documentation and interagency consultations. Although certain Emergency Protective Measures are statutorily exempted from review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), these actions may still require review for compliance with other Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP) laws, regulations, and executive orders. While the list of eligible activities include actions that do not affect the environment (such as provision of personnel, supplies, and equipment), there are activities associated that do have the potential to adversely affect natural, historic, and/or archaeological resources. Examples are:

- Repurposing, renovating, or reusing existing facilities as temporary medical or sheltering facilities
- Placement of prefabricated facilities on a site
- Construction of new temporary medical or sheltering facilities
- Storage of human remains and mass mortuary services
- Staging resources on an undeveloped site
- Proper disposal of medical waste

Subrecipients must obtain all necessary permits required for all projects and must comply with federal, state, or local environmental and historic laws or permit requirements.

Change in Scope of Work or Additional Funding

Any change to the SOW and/or significant increase in project funding must be requested in writing through Cal OES. A version to the original PW may be prepared based on the eligible work in the documentation provided with the request through FEMA's Grants Portal. Such work may be subject to review for compliance with various EHP laws and regulations.

Management Costs

In accordance with FEMA Recovery Policy FP 104-11-2, Subrecipients can claim management costs through the PW process for those disasters declared on or after August 1, 2017, for five percent of the total award amount. Management costs include indirect costs, direct administrative costs, and any other administrative expense associated with a major disaster. These expenses can include but are not limited to preparing PWs, collecting and organizing documentation, and attending certain meetings with Cal OES and FEMA.

Net Small Project Overrun (NSPO) Guidelines

Pursuant to Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR) section 206.204(e)(2), a PA Subrecipient may appeal for additional small project funding within 60 days of the completion of work on its last small project. The small project threshold for this event is \$131,100.00. When submitting an appeal for an NSPO, you must include a cost overrun summary listing all small project PWs, actual costs to complete the approved SOW, and project completion dates. Further, you must be prepared to supply all required supporting documentation upon request.

Appeal Process

In accordance with 44 CFR section 206.206, you have the right to appeal any determination made by FEMA. Subrecipients must submit an appeal through Cal OES, within 60 days of the certified receipt/return receipt, that provides notification of the FEMA determination. Federal regulations also require appeals contain documented justification to support its position, including an explanation of how FEMA's action conflicts with federal laws, regulations, or policy.

If, after 180 days of filing your first appeal, you have not received a response from FEMA, you may have the right to Section 423 arbitration, in accordance with Section 1219 of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018, and 44 CFR section 206.209. This request for arbitration must be submitted simultaneously to Cal OES, FEMA Region IX, and the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals, and may include additional information that disputes FEMA's determination. In this case, a request for arbitration is in lieu of receiving a determination on a first appeal and waives the right to a second appeal.

Funding Process

Upon obligation of federal funds, Cal OES will notify you via grant obligation notification letters. These obligation letters will describe the state funding

processes. Questions regarding payments of approved funding should be directed to the Cal OES Financial Processing unit (formerly Cal OES Grants Processing Unit) at RecoveryFinancialProcessing@CalOES.ca.gov.

Insurance

Pursuant to 44 CFR section 206.252, there are no Obtain and Maintain (O&M) insurance requirements associated with emergency work. If claiming clean-up or disinfecting of an insured location, a Subrecipient must submit a copy of its commercial property insurance policy. *Generally, the emergency procurement of supplies nor the establishment of temporary medical facilities is insured loss.*

Procurement

For all approved, federally funded and/or federally financed projects, Subrecipients are required to follow the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, at Title 2 Code of Federal Regulation (2 CFR) Part 200, as adopted by the Department of Homeland Security at 2 CFR Part 3002, when using the federal financial assistance to procure property and/or services. As identified in FEMA Fact Sheet, *Procurement Under Grants Conducted Under Exigent or Emergency Circumstances* dated March 16, 2020, current federal procurement standards are found at 2 CFR section 200.320(f)(2). Non-state entities are allowed to non-competitively procure contracts (e.g., sole-source contracting) under certain emergency or exigent circumstances. For the duration of the Public Health Emergency, (which began January 27, 2020 as determined by Health and Human Services) local governments, tribal governments, non-profits, and other non-state entities may proceed with new and existing non-competitively procured contracts in order to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threats created by emergency situations for 1) Emergency Protective Measures under FEMA's PA Program and 2) Use of FEMA non-disaster grant funds by non-state recipients and Subrecipients to respond to or address COVID-19.

In conclusion, expediting the processing of PWs and reimbursements involves a high level of proactive participation. It is imperative you coordinate with your staff and designated Cal OES/FEMA personnel to submit supporting documentation in a timely manner to avoid unnecessary delays in reimbursements, which can ultimately affect your jurisdiction's recovery. If you have any questions related to this correspondence, please contact us at (916) 845-8200 or DisasterRecovery@caloes.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

THE CAL OES RECOVERY TEAM
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

cc: Financial Processing Unit



HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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GENERAL MANAGER

JOHN FRIEDENBACH

Dear Neighbor,

By now you should have been contacted by our registered professional forester, William Dann, regarding our planned 3 acre conversion timber harvest plan application. The area that will be affected is located primarily on the north, east, and south property adjacent to our Turbidity Reduction Facility (TRF) located at the end of Pipeline Road. The operations will occur this summer. The purpose of this small timber harvest is to provide space for two infrastructure resiliency projects relating to our power system for the TRF.

The first project is to add a backup generator to provide power during PG&E PSPS (Public Safety Power Shutoff) events and during unplanned power outages caused by storms or other natural events. It is critical for us to be able to provide drinking water during these events to the nearly 90,000 residents in Humboldt County who rely on our water day in and day out. This project is being paid 75% by a FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant.

The second project is to install a battery bank backup system for short duration power interruption and provide a mechanism to shave our power costs which continue to escalate from the rate increases by PG&E. This project is being paid for 100% with SGIP grant money.

We know that although our timber harvest is a relatively small area, any removal of trees will affect your viewshed toward our facility. Know that we intend to leave some trees to reduce this impact, but the forest will look very different until vegetation re-grows. Fortunately, most of the trees are redwood which regenerate. On average, coastal redwoods grow approximately 3 feet per year. Within five to ten years, we should see substantial re-growth and a new flourishing forest.

We appreciate your understanding of the need for these power resiliency projects and your patience as the forest regrows.

Respectfully,

John Friedenbach
General Manager

Continuing Business

HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

To: Board of Directors
 From: John Friedenbach
 Date: July 1, 2021
 Subject: Water Resource Planning (WRP) – Status Report

.....

The purpose of this memo is to summarize recent activities and introduce next steps for discussion.

1) Top-Tier Water Use Options**a) Local Sales**

i) Nordic Aquafarms – They are moving forward with permitting. For CEQA, they have changed from an MND to a full EIR. Staff is scheduled to meet on July 7th with Humboldt County Building Dept. staff to discuss the water demands of Nordic's project. Your staff will provide a verbal report out at the Board meeting.

ii) Trinidad Rancheria mainline extension. Staff has performed preliminary draft calculations of the possible water mainline extension to serve the Rancheria. These calculations will be reviewed with Rancheria staff. The next step is to prepare a draft mainline extension agreement and begin contract discussions with the Rancheria and McKinleyville CSD. As you may recall, District Counsel had prepared a draft mainline extension agreement last fall, which was pulled from our agenda at the time in favor of an MOU as the preferred document to proceed with our feasibility study.

Staff has been contacted by the City of Trinidad's Water Committee for information about the waterline extension to the Rancheria and potential access by the City. As you recall, the Trinidad City Council voted twice to not participate in the waterline feasibility analysis.

b) Transport

Given another drought situation in California, there may be some renewed interest in transport.

c) Instream Flow Dedication

Attached are the proposed edits to project goals under the District's Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). The committee and staff would like to discuss these at the Board meeting prior to meetings with NMFS and CDFW scheduled for later in July to review HCP in context of instream flow dedication. Staff would like to discuss with the Board at our meeting the strategy for the public engagement component of our instream flow dedication.

Public sounds off on Samoa onshore fish farm plans



Following Nordic Aquafarms' decision to pursue further environmental analysis for its proposed onshore fish farm on the Samoa Peninsula, the County of Humboldt has issued a notice of preparation for a draft environmental impact report and is seeking comment from the public. This is a computer-generated illustration of the proposed facility at the former Samoa Pulp Mill site. (Nordic Aquafarms — Contributed)

By [ISABELLA VANDERHEIDEN](#) | Times-Standard
June 11, 2021

Humboldt County gave the public two chances to air concerns this week surrounding Nordic Aquafarms' proposed onshore fish farm on the Samoa Peninsula.

County planners held two public scoping meetings Thursday to gather input from the public and affected governmental agencies on areas that should be covered in the project's environmental impact report (EIR). The Humboldt County Planning and Building Department had released a mitigated negative declaration (MND) for the project in April but a coalition of environmental groups argued that the assessment didn't go far enough. In response, last month Nordic agreed to pursue further environmental analysis through an EIR.

"I think it's better for Nordic and better for the community to have a frank and open discussion on the project and potential impacts," said Marianne Naess, commercial

director of Nordic Aquafarms, told the Times-Standard in a May 28 [interview](#). “I think this gives us an opportunity to move forward as a better partner to the community.” The project includes clean-up and redevelopment of the defunct Samoa pulp mill facility followed by the construction of five buildings with a combined footprint of approximately 766,000 square feet. The project will create approximately 300 local jobs during construction and 150 permanent jobs when the facility is fully built out.

During Thursday’s public scoping meetings, county planner Alyssa Suárez shared addressed several recurring concerns surrounding the proposed project including fish escape, fish feed and water use.

“The applicant is proposing to raise Atlantic salmon subject to the approval of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. There are many questions regarding the constituents of the fish feed and the amount needed to raise salmon. The county is still doing research to address these questions,” Suárez said. “. . . The facility will be designed to include a number of physical barriers to prevent fish escape, including dump netting around the tanks, drum filters and floor drains. The wastewater treatment process I previously described also acts as a preventative measure to prevent pathogens or fish escape.”

The project would require approximately 10 million gallons per day of saltwater sourced from Humboldt Bay as well as approximately 2.5 million gallons per day of fresh water sourced from the Mad River “of the 16 million gallons that are currently unused but allocated to the Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District,” Suárez said.

“The district has provided a will-serve letter for the project citing that they have the sufficient capacity to serve the needs of the project consistently,” she added. “In order to provide saltwater to the project site, the harbor district, the owner of the property, is proposing to upgrade the existing water intake features The proposed upgrades include a water withdrawal and pumping to specific upland points that will be connected to the Nordic Aquafarm site and future users on the peninsula.”

The county released an initial study and mitigated negative declaration (MND) for the project earlier this year. The document was circulated between April and May and received 324 comments surrounding the aforementioned concerns in addition to impacts from greenhouse gas emissions from refrigerants and fluorinated gases, energy use and transportation impacts.

Byron Turner, senior planner with Eureka-based engineering firm LACO Associates, said it became clear that “a project of this complexity” would warrant an EIR “if for no other reason than to provide a pathway to respond to those comments.”

“There’s no requirement for response to comments in an (MND), so that was one of the main reasons why we shifted gears,” he said. “This is the first part of the EIR process; the scoping period where we inform the agencies and the public that we’re

drafting this document and we're listening to environmental concerns. This is the listening and information gathering stage of the process."

When an EIR is drafted and completed, it will be released and publicly circulated for 45 days whereas public review for the MND is only 30 days. The final EIR also includes responses to comments made on the draft EIR.

"That entire package then goes to the public hearing. In this case, the first public hearing would be the Humboldt County Planning Commission," he said. "This EIR covers the entirety of the project. It's not just the aquaculture facility, it actually encompasses multiple actions and supports multiple permits. Generally speaking, the (California Environmental Quality Act) document will allow the permit to have multiple jurisdictional permits."

During public comment, representatives from several environmental advocacy groups and governmental agencies weighed in on the proposed project, including Jason Davis, deputy air pollution control officer with the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District.

"We understand that diesel generators are proposed to be utilized at the facility when the primary source of electricity is unavailable. We ask that both the toxics and the criteria pollutants that are emitted from those devices be tabulated and then their impacts analyzed," Davis said. "... What's already been done in the MND looks good but we just wanted to have a little bit additional detail on the emissions from the diesel engines."

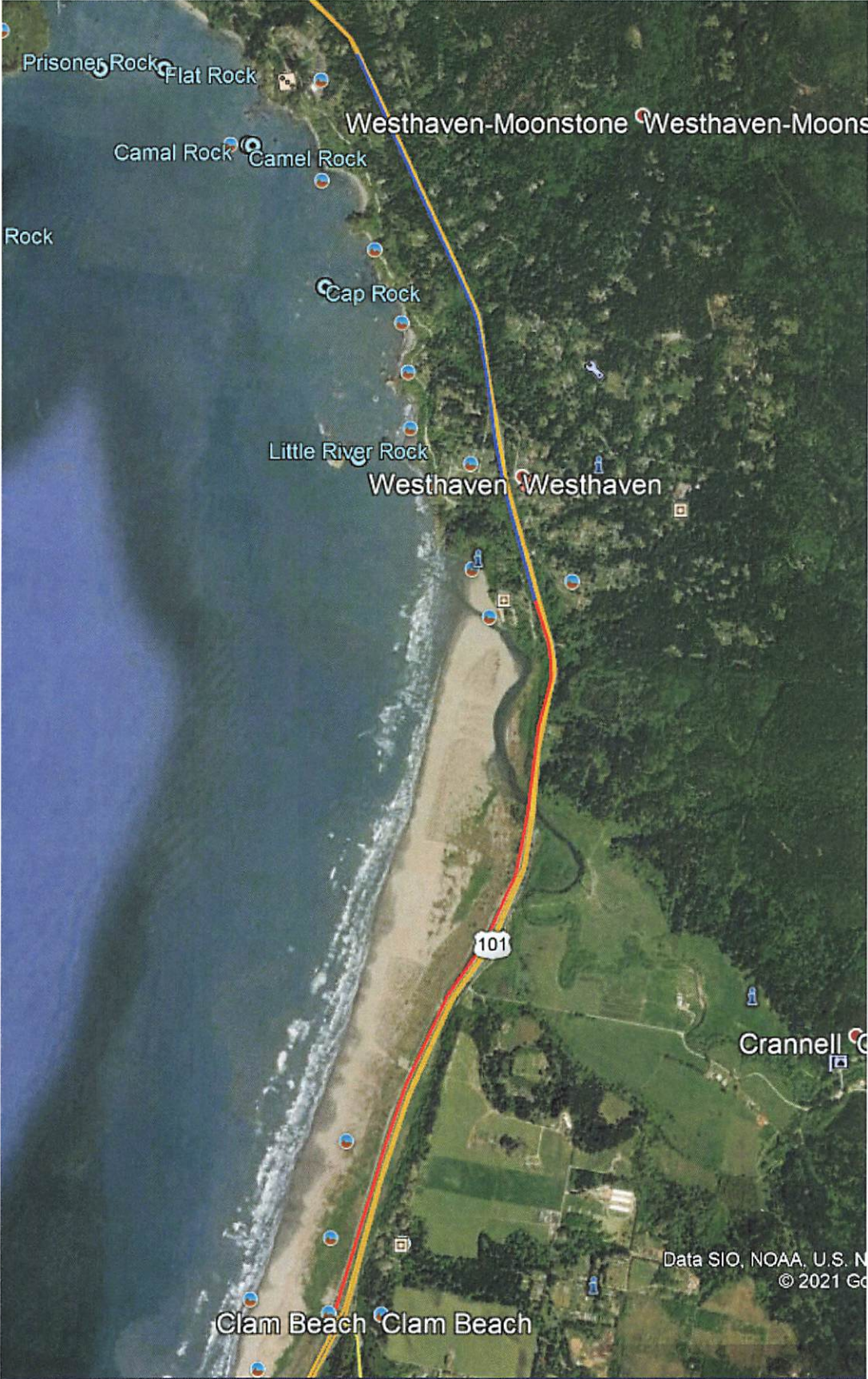
Speaking on behalf of 350 Humboldt, a grassroots climate action group, Daniel Chandler raised concerns about greenhouse gas emissions, energy use, sea-level rise and alternatives to farming Atlantic salmon.

"I was part of a group that met with Nordic and I'm convinced that they really want to do a good project and completely mitigate any possible environmental problems but it is a very complex project," Chandler said.

Jessie Misha, chair of the Humboldt County chapter of the Surfrider Foundation, asked for a more critical look at how increased traffic on the Samoa Peninsula would impact coastal recreation.

"Almost all of the parking for coastal access points along Old Navy Base Road is literally just on the side of the road as pullouts, it's dangerously close to the roadway," she said. "We're hoping that a traffic study will be included to analyze these impacts if the project were to go through."

The notice of preparation for Nordic's draft EIR will be available until July 6 for public comment. A copy of the document can be found at humboldt.gov/2347/Major-Projects.



Forecasted Normal Water Year

	Winter	Spring before May maintenance	During April/May maintenance	Spring after maintenance	Summer	Fall
Release pattern	Maximize flow through turbines for hydroelectric power	Maximize flow through turbines for hydroelectric power	No flow through penstock; maintenance timed to balance spillway flows that are high enough to provide minimum flow requirements, but low enough for worker safety.	Approximate the descending limb of hydrograph at Zenia	Release flows sufficient for munis and "one mill" condition	Release flows sufficient for munis and "one mill" condition until reservoir is full
Biological benefit due to hydroplant operations	NA. Penstock releases are small relative to spillway flows and tributary contributions throughout watershed.	NA. Penstock releases are small relative to spillway flows and tributary contributions throughout watershed.	NA. This is a normally two-week period for hydroplant maintenance.	Mostly in upper Mad River, upstream of Pilot Creek. Edgewater habitat prolonged for YLF and steelhead fry.	In upper and middle reaches, provides aquatic habitat that would otherwise be dry or minimal flow to support aquatic life.	In upper and middle reaches, provides aquatic habitat that would otherwise be dry or minimal flow to support aquatic life
Number of generators running	1 then 2 once reservoir is close to capacity	2	0	1 or 2	1	1 then 2 once reservoir is close to capacity, or winter storm pattern indicates filling will occur.
Approximate flowrate from penstock, varies with reservoir head	135 to 245 cfs	245 cfs	0	Ranges from 245 to 43 cfs. Operational flow steps are approximately 245, 195, 145, 135, 85, 43 cfs	43 cfs, or natural flow, whichever is	43, 85, 135 cfs when 1 generator is online
Spillway conditions	Flow over spillway after reservoir full and 2nd generator is online	Flow over spillway	All flow is from over the spillway	No flow	No flow	No flow

Ruth Lake conditions	Filling	Full	Spilling	Spilling	Draining	Draining and minimal inflow

Forecasted Wet Water Year

	Winter	Spring before May maintenance	During May maintenance	Spring after May maintenance	Summer	Fall
Release pattern	Maximize flow through turbines for hydroelectric power	Maximize flow through turbines for hydroelectric power	No flow through penstock; maintenance timed to balance spillway flows that are high enough to provide minimum flow requirements, but low enough for worker safety.	Release flows that approximate the descending limb of hydrograph at Zenia	Release flows sufficient for munis and "one mill" condition	Release flows sufficient for munis and "one mill" condition until reservoir is full.
Biological benefit	NA. Penstock releases are small relative to spillway flows and tributary contributions throughout watershed.	NA. Penstock releases are small relative to spillway flows and tributary contributions throughout watershed.	NA. This is a maximum two-week period for hydroplant maintenance.	Mostly in upper Mad River, upstream of Pilot Creek. Edgewater habitat prolonged for YLF and steelhead fry.	In upper and middle reaches, provides aquatic habitat that would otherwise be dry.	Initiate/improve summer steelhead spawning migration. Improve habitat upstream of summer holding reach.
Number of generators running	1 then 2 once reservoir is close to capacity	2	0	1 or 2	1	1 or 2
Approximate flowrate from penstock, varies with reservoir head	135 to 245 cfs	245 cfs	0	Ranges from 245 to 43 cfs. Operational flow steps are 245, 195, 145, 135, 85, 43 cfs	43 cfs	Operational flow steps are 245, 195, 145, 135, 85, 43 cfs.
Spillway conditions	Flow over spillway after reservoir full	Flow over spillway	All flow is from over the spillway	No flow	No flow	No flow

	and 2nd generator is online					
Ruth Lake conditions	Filling	Full	Spilling	Spilling	Draining	Draining and some inflow

Forecasted and/or Prior Dry Water Year(s)

	Winter	Spring before May maintenance	During May maintenance	Spring after May maintenance	Summer	Fall
Release pattern	Balance water storage and hydroelectricity production		No flow through penstock; maintenance timed to balance spillway flows that are high enough to provide minimum flow requirements, but low enough for worker safety.	Approximate the descending limb of hydrograph at Zenia	Release flows sufficient for munis and minimum flows established in HCP (5 cfs release and "table flows" as measured at Hwy 299 bridge)	Release flows sufficient for munis and minimum flows established in HCP (5 cfs release and "table flows" as measured at Hwy 299 bridge)
Biological benefit	NA. Penstock releases are small relative to spillway flows and tributary contributions throughout watershed.		NA. This is a maximum two-week period for hydroplant maintenance.	Mostly in upper Mad River, upstream of Pilot Creek. Edgewater habitat prolonged for YLF and steelhead fry.	In upper and middle reaches, provides aquatic habitat that would otherwise be dry.	In upper and middle reaches, provides aquatic habitat that would otherwise be dry.
Number of generators running	1 or 2	1	0	1	1	1 assuming reservoir doesn't reach capacity
Approximate flowrate from penstock, varies with reservoir head	Calculated minimum 56 cfs (36 MGD) sustainable over 4 years of drought similar to 1976-77. Operational minimum flow of 85 cfs.		0	Ranges from 43 to 85 cfs.	43 cfs	Ranges from 43 to 85 cfs.
Spillway conditions	Flow over spillway if/when reservoir full and 2nd generator is online		If reservoir too low for spillway releases, how do we maintain min flow Fish bypass pipe.	No flow	No flow	No flow

District Activity	Potential Impacts, Mitigation and Monitoring
1. Releasing flow at Matthews Dam	<p>Potential Impacts: Take resulting from no flow releases to river, or from rapidly changing flows in a very short time period (e.g. “ramping”)</p> <p>Mitigation: Provide flows sufficient to maintain a 5 cfs minimum at all times below the dam. During low-flow times of the year (defined for this purpose as 100 cfs or less), if the District plans to reduce its releases at one time by more than 25%, it shall do so in gradual increments over a 24-hour period to ensure no stranding will result.</p> <p>Monitoring: Daily flow records for releases from Matthews Dam shall be recorded and maintained.</p>
2. Diverting water in the Essex Reach (sub-surface via Ranney collectors and surface via direct diversion facility)	<p>Potential Impacts: Decreasing flow in river below Essex, potentially causing habitat loss</p> <p>Mitigation: The District will provide sufficient flows to maintain habitat, in accordance with requirements in District’s State Water Rights Permits.</p> <p>Monitoring: On a daily basis, the District plans and executes its flow releases to satisfy all downstream requirements (e.g. diversion and bypass below Essex). On a daily basis, the District will monitor the actual flow below Essex to ensure its bypass flow requirements are met.</p>
3. Bypass flows below Essex	<p>Potential Impact: Decreasing flow below Essex, potentially causing habitat loss.</p> <p>Mitigation: The District will release sufficient water from Matthews Dam to accommodate its downstream diversion requirements, and to maintain the in-stream flow requirements below Essex in accordance with conditions in the District’s State Water Rights Permits. It is important to note that the District could be out of compliance with respect to the downstream flow requirements for up to 72 hours following issuance of a USGS “correction factor” which affects the resulting flow measurement at a USGS gage station on the Mad River (See Section 8.2.a and Appendix C for more details). USGS provides the District with a copy of the gage station correction factor right after they establish one. The District shall immediately increase its release from Matthews if a shortfall in the required bypass flow below Essex occurs following receipt of such correction factor.</p> <p>Monitoring: On a daily basis, the District plans and executes its flow releases to satisfy all downstream requirements (e.g diversion and bypass below Essex). On a daily basis, the District will monitor the actual flow below Essex to ensure its bypass flow requirements are met.</p>
4. Operating the direct diversion facility (Station 6) including the fish screens	<p>Potential Impacts: Take resulting from operation of the fish screens (impingement or removal via the buckets attached to the screen face)</p> <p>Mitigation: The District will be retrofitting the Station 6 screens to minimize take. The retrofit project is described in detail in Section 8.1, which follows.</p> <p>Monitoring: The District will conduct comprehensive monitoring after the Station 6 screens are retrofitted. The monitoring is described in detail in Section 8.2.b, which follows.</p>

District Activity	Table 9 (Continued) Potential Impacts, Mitigation and Monitoring
5. Dredging of forebay at Station 6	<p>Potential Impact: Take could occur if the clamshell bucket or excavator happens to strike or capture fish which happen to be in the forebay at the time of this work. This activity only occurs in the winter when background turbidity in the river is very high, so additional adverse turbidity effects will not occur.</p> <p>Mitigation: To the maximum extent practicable, the District shall conduct excavation activities in a manner that minimizes take of salmonids. To reduce the likelihood of injuring and capturing fish, the operator shall strike the top of the water with the bucket prior to starting dredging, and shall also move the clamshell bucket within the water column in a slow, predictable manner.</p> <p>Monitoring: District personnel will visually monitor as work proceeds.</p>
<p>6. Maintaining adequate water surface elevation to Station 6 during low-flow months</p> <p>and</p> <p>9. Maintaining adequate flow to Station 6 (by excavating aggraded material in low-flow channel)</p>	<p>Potential Impacts: Take could occur if fish are killed or injured during construction. Turbidity may increase for a short period of time just downstream of Station 6.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <p>a) Measures to minimize adverse impacts to habitat: The work will be done such that it occupies the minimum possible area of the low-flow channel. Work will occur in a timely manner to minimize turbidity disturbances (generally less than 6-to-8 hours). The Station 6 pumps will be run as much as possible to draw as much turbidity into the forebay as possible. Any additional techniques known to the District, and suitable for this work, shall be employed to further minimize turbidity effects (e.g. silt screens). The District shall exercise every reasonable precaution to protect the stream from fuel or oil spills. Equipment fueling shall not occur within the bankfull channel. All equipment shall be pressure washed and inspected for leaks prior to entering the river bed. In the event that a spill occurs, a hazardous material spill plan shall be implemented, and details regarding the spill will be reported by the District to NMFS.</p> <p>b) Measures to minimize take:</p> <p>i. To the maximum extent practicable, this work will occur no earlier than required by the District to minimize the likelihood of encountering listed juvenile salmonids.</p> <p>ii. A fisheries biologist shall conduct pre- and post- construction surveys of the action area. The pre-construction survey will occur no earlier than 10 days prior to construction. The post-construction survey will occur no later than 30 days following construction. The District shall prepare a report documenting the findings. The following conditions will be surveyed and reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ A biological investigation of the abundance and distribution of listed salmonids from the construction area to the Highway 299 Bridge ❑ An investigation of the channel configuration and habitat types of the construction area, that includes quantitative information on the existing substrate, depth, velocity, and in stream cover. ❑ A visual estimate of embeddedness in habitats below the construction to the Highway 299 Bridge to evaluate the percentage of stored fine sediment before and after construction.

Table 9 (Continued)**Potential Impacts, Mitigation and Monitoring**

- iii. At least one week prior to the planned construction work, the District will convene a meeting with NMFS, and other interested agencies, to develop a plan to minimize effects to listed salmonids. The District will provide baseline water quality data collected at Station 6, results of the pre-construction investigations, and a description of the planned construction. Participants of the meeting will develop a plan to include: 1) measures to minimize impacts to fish such as by utilizing fish exclusion fencing prior to and during construction, and 2) measures to rescue and relocate fish, if necessary.
- iv. During construction, to the maximum extent practicable, heavy equipment shall be located on the dry river bar. During construction, a biologist shall make every effort to remove and exclude fish from the work area. If gravels from the trenching operation is used for the construction of the berm, gravel will be transported to the berm site in a manner to minimize stream crossings. Prior to any crossings of the wetted channel, a biologist shall make every effort to remove and exclude fish from the proposed crossing.

c) Longer-term Mitigation:

Construction of the gravel berm has been required since 1992 to maintain adequate water surface elevation to Station 6 during the low-flow months (given the long-term bed degradation which has occurred in the Mad River). At this time, there is no reason to believe the bed elevation will aggrade and return to its prior elevation. Therefore, the District will likely have to address low water surface elevations during the low-flow months over the foreseeable future.

The District shall initiate a study to determine if a more permanent solution is feasible to provide the necessary water-surface elevation during the low-flow months. This study shall include an assessment of the geomorphic conditions at the site, engineering considerations, including navigability, and biological considerations, which shall be developed in consultation with NMFS and CDFG. The study shall identify feasible alternatives and shall recommend the preferred alternative. The District shall complete this study within 3 years after obtaining an Incidental Take Permit from NMFS. Via the adaptive management process of this HCP, the District, in consultation with NMFS, shall pursue a more permanent solution if a feasible alternative exists (feasible from engineering, operational and biological perspectives).

Monitoring:

Within 30 days following completion of this work, the District shall provide a monitoring report to NMFS which documents:

- i. Pre- and post-construction surveys conducted by the fisheries biologist,
- ii. A summary of the construction activities, including pre-and post construction photographs, and
- iii. A summary of the fish rescue/relocation reports efforts and whether any injury or mortality occurred.

District Activity	Table 9 (Continued) Potential Impacts, Mitigation and Monitoring
7. Maintaining adequate capacity in tailrace and spillway pools below Matthews Dam	<p>Potential Impact: Take could occur during excavation (if juvenile steelhead are able to navigate the downstream natural barriers and are present in the plunge pool or tailrace outlet at the time when work is being done). Turbidity may increase for a short period of time in the vicinity of the plunge pool or tailrace outlets.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Measures to minimize adverse impacts to habitat: Work will occur in a timely manner such that turbidity disturbance are minimized. The District shall exercise every reasonable precaution to protect the stream from fuel or oil spills. Equipment fueling shall not occur within the bank full channel. All equipment shall be pressure washed and inspected for leaks prior to entering the wetted channel bed. In the event that a spill occurs, a hazardous material spill plan shall be implemented, and details regarding the spill will be reported by the District to NMFS. b) Measures to minimize take: Prior to commencing work, District personnel shall inspect the area. If fish are present, District personnel will wade the water ahead of heavy equipment to disperse the fish. <p>Monitoring: The District shall monitor work and provide pre- and post-construction photographs.</p>
8. Gaining access to and maintaining Ranney collectors (which may involve building temporary gravel structures in river bed)	<p>Potential Impacts: Take should not result from this activity. Temporary gravel structures are constructed on the dry river bed near the collectors during low-flow conditions (unless an emergency or unforeseen condition otherwise warrants). The river bed is returned to its pre-construction condition. At this time, the District is able to access all collectors from the dry river bed, so channel crossings are not necessary. If channel conditions change over the term of the HCP, the District may need to cross the wetted channel.</p> <p>Mitigation: To the maximum extent practicable, this work will occur during summer low flow conditions and during a dry weather pattern. The District shall exercise every reasonable precaution to protect the stream bed from fuel or oil spills. Equipment fueling shall not occur within the bankfull channel. All equipment shall be pressure washed and inspected for leaks prior to entering the channel bed. In the event that a spill occurs, a hazardous material spill plan shall be implemented, and details regarding the spill will be reported by the District to NMFS.</p> <p>If channel crossings become necessary in the future, temporary crossings shall be installed and removed during the period of June 15th to September 15th. A fisheries biologist shall wade the stream ahead of heavy equipment crossing the wetted channel to disperse any juvenile salmonids that may be present.</p> <p>With respect to construction of a containment berm associated with collector flushing, this work shall be completed prior to September 15th each year.</p> <p>Monitoring: District personnel, or the fisheries biologist, shall monitor work and provide pre- and post- construction photographs.</p>

Table 9 (Continued)	
District Activity	Potential Impacts, Mitigation and Monitoring
9. Maintaining adequate flow to Station 6 (by excavating aggraded material in low-flow channel)	Addressed above with Activity No. 6
10. Protecting banks and structures (by maintaining or repairing existing rock structures or revetments)	<p><u>Potential Impacts:</u> Short-term impacts to riparian vegetation could occur, and juveniles could theoretically be killed during the placement of rock. Since this activity is in response to storms or other significant events which cause damage, this work is not expected to occur at all frequently.</p> <p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <p>a) Measures to minimize adverse impacts to habitat: To the maximum extent practicable, this work will occur during summer low flow conditions and during a dry weather pattern. Placement of rock structures shall be done in such a manner that it occupies the minimum possible area of the low-flow channel, and minimizes adverse impacts to riparian vegetation. Stream bank disturbances during rock/revetment repair activities shall be restored with willow mattresses, geo-textile, and/or pre-existing vegetation cover. The District shall exercise every reasonable precaution to protect the stream from fuel or oil spills. Equipment fueling shall not occur within the bankfull channel. All equipment shall be pressure washed and inspected for leaks prior to entering the river bed. In the event that a spill occurs, a hazardous material spill plan shall be implemented, and details regarding the spill will be reported by the District to NMFS.</p> <p>b) Measures to minimize take: If any rock placement occurs in the wetted channel, District personnel or a fisheries biologist shall be present to disperse fish by wading the river ahead of the heavy equipment which is placing rock.</p> <p><u>Monitoring:</u> District personnel or the fisheries biologist shall monitor work and provide pre- and post- construction photographs.</p>

Memo To: Board of Directors
From: Sherrie Sobol
Date: June 15, 2021
Subject: California Drinking Water Standards (MCL and PHG)

How Drinking Water Standards are Created in California

(<https://www.cleanwateraction.org/features/how-drinking-water-standards-are-created-california>)

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes federal standards for drinking water contaminants that each state must enforce.

For California, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) (<https://oehha.ca.gov/water/public-health-goals-phgs>) determines a Public Health Goal (PHG) based on current scientific understanding of the health effects of a particular contaminant. A PHG is the level of a chemical contaminant in drinking water that does not pose a significant risk to the health of people drinking that water. For cancer-causing contaminants, OEHHA usually employs a one-in-a million risk level, meaning that exposure to the substance over 70 years would only cause cancer in one person out of a million. PHG's are established solely on the basis of health-effects data and do not consider technical or economic feasibility. Therefore, they can sometimes be set at levels lower than can be detected by current laboratory methods, or be removed from drinking water with currently available treatment technologies. PHGs are ***not*** regulatory standards.

In California, once OEHHA establishes the PHG for a contaminant, the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB) must set a legally enforceable drinking water standard. The SWRCB is responsible for regulating public water systems and for establishing drinking water standards for contaminants that threaten our water supply. State law (under Health and Safety Code § 116365(a)) requires the SWRCB to set drinking water standards for the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL's) for chemical contaminants as close to the corresponding PHG as is economically and technologically feasible. In some cases, it may not be feasible for SWRCB to set the drinking water standard for a contaminant at the same level as the PHG. The technology to treat the chemicals may not be available, or the cost of treatment may be very high. In some cases, the technology is not yet available to the measure the detail required in PHG's. As a result, the PHG can be dramatically lower in magnitude than the MCL.

According to OEHHA literature ("Guide to Public Health Goal (PHGs) for Chemicals in Drinking Water," OEHHA, 2015), a PHG is not a boundary line between a "safe" and "dangerous" level of a contaminant. Drinking water is considered acceptable for public consumption even if it contains contaminants at levels exceeding the PHG, provided the MCLs are met.

The SWRCB requires public water systems to report out on the water quality of their system for a variety of constituents, based on state and federal regulations. Public water systems are generally not required to monitor for chemicals that are not regulated. The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is provided to customers and provides test results of the contaminants analyzed. A copy of the District's 2020 CCR is attached for your reference.

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name:	Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District (HBMWD, District)	Report Date:	03/22/2021
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We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District a 828 7th Street, Eureka, CA 95501 or (707) 443-5018 para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use:	The District's source water has been classified by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) as groundwater <u>not</u> under the direct influence of surface water. The classification is important as to the regulations that a water system must follow to ensure water quality.
Name & general location of source(s):	<p>The Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District is a regional water wholesaler that supplies the drinking water to local communities. Drinking water delivered by the District is drawn from wells below the bed of the Mad River northeast of Arcata. This water-bearing ground below the river is called an aquifer. These wells, called Ranney Wells, draw water from the sands and gravel of the aquifer at depths of 60 to 90 feet, thereby providing a natural filtration process. During the summer, this naturally filtered water is disinfected via chlorination and delivered to the District's wholesale municipal and retail customers in the Humboldt Bay area.</p> <p>During the winter, it is further treated at a regional Turbidity Reduction Facility which reduces the occasional turbidity (cloudiness) in the District's source water. While turbidity itself is not a health concern, SWRCB is concerned that at elevated levels, turbidity could potentially interfere with the disinfection process.</p>

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:	<p>A Drinking Water Source Assessment was conducted by the Department of Health Services in August 2002. A copy of this assessment can be obtained at the District office at 828 7th Street Eureka, CA. This assessment found that the source water of the Ranney Wells may be vulnerable to activities that contribute to the release of aluminum and barium. Aluminum is associated with some surface water treatment processes and erosion of natural deposits. Barium is associated with the discharges of oil drilling waste or metal refineries and erosion of natural deposits.</p> <p>The District treats its water and performs annual monitoring and testing, in accordance with SWRCB regulations and requirements, to ensure its water is safe to drink. The results from the 2020 monitoring and testing program indicate that our water quality is very high, as has consistently been the case in past years.</p> <p>The tables below list the drinking water contaminants detected during 2020. A detected contaminant is any contaminant detected at or above its Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DLR) (limit is established by SWRCB) or for unregulated contaminants, the Minimum Reporting Level (MRL). The tables show the level of detected contaminants. Contaminants that are not detected, or are detected below the DLR or MRL, are not required to be reported. The tables also show the maximum contaminant levels (MCL) and public health goals (PHG). Definitions for terms used in this report are listed on the next page.</p>
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Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:	Second Thursday of each month at 9:00am at the Eureka Office, 828 7th Street, Eureka, California 95501.
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For more information, contact:	Mario Palmero, Operations Supervisor	Phone:	(707) 822-2918
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TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

* **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

* **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

* **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

NTU: nephelometric turbidity unit (a measure of turbidity)

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

µS/cm: microsiemens per centimeter (a measure of electrical conductivity)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides* that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1-6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2020	10	.12	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2020	10	.96	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2016	3.7	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2016	87	N/A	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (µg/L) (Total Trihalomethanes)	2020	6.9	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (µg/L) (Haloacetic Acids)	2020	1.2	0-1.2	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	2020	Average=0.44	.04-1.73	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	.57	.02-.57	TT = 5.0 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff. High Turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. During the winter season, it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	2016	3.9	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2016	5.0	N/A	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (μ S/cm)	2018	130	N/A	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	2016	10.0	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2016	90	N/A	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	.57	.02-.57	5	N/A	Soil runoff. High Turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. During the winter season, it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Total Alkalinity (mg/L)	2016	65	N/A	N/A	There are no health concerns related to alkalinity

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) – 2020 Testing Results

As part of the federal drinking water program, USEPA issues a list of currently unregulated contaminants to be tested by Public Water Systems throughout the nation. This process occurs every five years pursuant to the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). The purpose of the UCMR program is to determine the prevalence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water. Results of this testing help USEPA determine whether or not to regulate new contaminants for protection of public health.

There have been four cycles of monitoring: UCMR 1 (2001-2003), UCMR 2 (2008-2010), UCMR 3 (2013-2015), and UCMR 4 (2018-2020). UCMR 1 through UCMR 3 tested for a total of 65 constituents. The UCMR 4 consists of testing for 10 cyanotoxins, 20 additional contaminants, and 2 indicators. Below are the constituents within the previous five years that were detected above the minimum reporting level in the most recent tests. Information on the potential health effects are also included.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
HAA5 (μ g/L) [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids]	2020	1.2	0-1.2	60 μ g/L	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
HAA6 (μ g/L) [Sum of 6 Haloacetic Acids]	2020	1.2	0-1.2	N/A	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
HAA9 (μ g/L) [Sum of 9 Haloacetic Acids]	2020	1.2	0-1.2	N/A	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Organic Carbon (μ g/L)	2019	1100	1100-100	N/A	Indicator of the potential to form haloacetic acids during water treatment. Total Organic Carbon has no known health effect.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

HBMWD's source water has been classified by the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) as groundwater, not under the direct influence of surface water. The classification is important as to the regulations that a water system must follow to ensure water quality. In 2009, HBMWD requested the water system be exempt from triggered source groundwater monitoring under the Groundwater Rule because the system consistently achieves 4-log virus inactivation prior to their first service connection. The California Department of Public Health concurred and approved the requested exemption.



HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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June 30, 2021

Ms. Cheryl L. Prowell
 Ms. Nicole Yuen
 Department of Toxic Substances Control
 700 Heinz Avenue
 Berkeley, CA 94710

RE: *McNamara & Peepe Lumber Mill Site Investigations and Remediation*

Dear Ms. Prowell and Ms. Yuen,

We are writing to provide comments regarding SHN's surface water test results published on May 17, 2021. The District appreciates your consideration of its concerns related to the potential for contamination arising from the former McNamara and Peepe Lumber Mill Site (Site) to migrate into the Mad River and contaminate the District's water supply. The Report documents the collection of surface water samples from five locations within a drainage ditch along the southern boundary of McNamara and Peepe. The results of the sampling were tabulated in the Report (Table 1) as follow.

Sample Location	2,3,7,8-TCDD ^a (pg/L) ^b	2005 WHO TEQ ^c (pg/L)	PCP ^d (ug/L) ^e	TCP ^d (ug/L)
SW-1	<0.512 ^f	0.0736	<0.30	<1.0
SW-2	<0.609	7.79	<0.30	<1.0
SW-3	<0.530	4.44	0.099 J ^g	<1.0
SW-4	<0.459	11.4	0.11 J	<1.0
SW-5	<0.762	8.04	0.14 J	<1.0
MCL^h	30	NRⁱ	1.0	NR
PHGs^j	0.05	NR	0.3	NR

The results were summarized in the Report as follow (p. 4).

The reported dioxin toxic equivalency quotient (TEQ) was below the State of California maximum contaminant level for 2,3,7,8-TCDD (30 ug/L) but above the California Public Health Goal (PHG) of 0.05 pg/L (OEHHA, 2019). PCP was detected in surface water sample locations below the cap (SW-3, SW-4, and SW-5) at estimated concentrations that are below the laboratory reporting limit, but above the MDL. The highest PCP concentration in surface water was detected in the southern drainage ditch, downstream of the concrete cap as water discharged off the former mill site (SW-5). PCP concentrations identified in all surface water samples collected during the February 2021 monitoring event were below the State MCL permissible in drinking water (1.0 ug/L) and the California PHG (0.3 ug/L).

With respect to investigation and remediation activities at the Site, the District understands that DTSC seeks to formulate a cost-effective remediation plan based on current contaminant levels in surface and ground water. While the District appreciates these efforts, we remain very concerned that contamination has potentially left the original Site and may be migrating into the Mad River. Given the finding of dioxin and PCP in surface water upgradient and downgradient of McNamara and Peepe, additional sampling needs to be conducted by DTSC to ensure protection of HBMWD water supply wells, located in the floodplain of the Mad River approximately one mile downgradient, and to ensure protection of aquatic habitat.

Specifically, the District requests that DTSC conduct, at its expense, additional quarterly sampling until an effective re dedication plan is formulated and successfully completed.

- Sampling needs to be conducted further downstream in both surface water and sediment to identify how far downgradient (and toward the Mad River) dioxins are moving. DTSC has a voluntary agreement with the owners of the McNord Lumber Mill site on the south side of Glendale Drive where the runoff is directed from McNamara and Peepe towards Hall Creek and then the Mad River. Sampling needs to be conducted quarterly to determine any seasonal variability.
- Sampling the water in wells that supply HBMWD customers should be conducted quarterly.
- Sampling sediment in both Hall Creek (away from power poles) and Mad River ought to be a priority - not just for protecting drinking water, but also for aquatic species. Sediment sampling should also be conducted on sediment recovered from the District's Turbidity Reduction Facility. Sediment sampling should be conducted on a quarterly basis.
- Environmental screening levels for aquatic species should be considered for comparison to the sampling results of water and sediment as well as the maximum contaminant levels and public health goals for drinking water.
- The source of dioxins in stormwater upgradient of SW-1 runoff should be investigated by DTSC.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter. Please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions or concerns.

Respectfully,

Neal Latt,
Board Vice-President

cc: Meredith Williams, Director, DTSC
Grant Cope, Deputy Director, DTSC
Office of Governor Gavin Newsom
Mike McGuire, Senator, District 2
Jim Wood, Assemblymember, District 2
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
Humboldt County Board of Supervisors
John Ford, Director, Humboldt County Planning & Building
Humboldt Baykeeper



Mad River August Complex Restoration Project

Scoping Period Summary, June 2021

US Forest Service photo by Jeremy Marshall.

Scoping Process

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) guides the Forest Service decision-making process and provides opportunities for citizens to share ideas and comments on proposed public land resource management projects, prior to a federal decision.

The SRNF is initiating the 30-day Scoping Period for the *Mad River August Complex Restoration Project* (hereafter referred to as the *August Complex Restoration Project*) from **June 25 to July 26, 2021**, so you may be heard. This project is subject to the pre-decisional administrative review (objection) process pursuant to 36 CFR 218, Subparts A and B. Only those who submit timely and project-specific written comments during either this designated Scoping Period or the upcoming public comment period on the draft environmental assessment (EA) will be eligible to file a subsequent objection on the draft decision notice, planned for this fall.

For more information, contact Kristen Lark at (707) 382-8427 or kristen.lark@usda.gov with a subject line of *August Complex Restoration Project* or visit www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=60286.

Scoping comments must be postmarked by July 26 and may be 1) mailed to or hand delivered between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. weekdays to the Mad River Ranger District, 741 Highway 36, Bridgeville, CA 95526; 2) faxed to (707) 574-6273; or 3) emailed to carol.spinos@usda.gov. Please make sure that *August Complex Restoration Project* is in the subject line of your email.

Background

In mid-August 2020, several rounds of dry thunderstorms tracked across the region during extreme heat and two distinct anomalous wind events. Over 6,000 cloud-to-ground lightning strikes were recorded in California, including 1,463 strikes across interior northern California. These lightning strikes started hundreds of wildfires burning over one million acres across the Mendocino, Shasta-Trinity and Six Rivers

national forests. On September 11, 2020, the fires known as the Elkhorn, Hopkins, Willow, Vinegar, as well as the existing August Complex burned together and became collectively known as the August Complex.

Project Location

The project area is near Three Forks, Berry Creek, Kettenpom and Hettenshaw Valleys, and populated areas near Ruth, Long Ridge, Haman Ridge, and Hoaglin Valley in CA. The legal description is T2S R6E Sections 10, 20-21, 23-24, 28-29, 33-36; T2S R7E Sections 8-13, 17, 21-22, 24-28, 30-33, 35; T2S R8E Sections 6-7, 18-21, 30-33; T3S R6E Sections 2-5, 11, 13-14, 25; T3S R7E Sections 1--8, 10-17, 19-22, 24-25, 29-33; 35; T3S R8E Sections 4-5, 7-9, 16-17, 19-21, 29-33; T4S R7E Sections 2, 5-8, 10-15, 17, 21-28, 33-34; T4S R8E Sections 4-5, 8-9, 19-20; T5S R7E Sections 3, 10-15; Humboldt Meridian. T28N R12W Sections 28-34; T27N R12W Sections 1-36; T27N R11W Sections 7, 18-20, 29-32; T26N R12W Sections 1-5, 8-17, 22-24; T26N R11W Sections 5-7, 18-19; Mount Diablo Meridian.

Proposed Treatment Description

In response to the August Complex that burned 156,153 acres on the Mad River Ranger District of the Six Rivers National Forest (SRNF), the USDA Forest Service (Forest Service) is proposing the *August Complex Restoration Project* on National Forest System (NFS) lands as described below.

Oak Woodland Restoration

564 acres of oak stands presently degraded by conifer encroachment would involve removing live conifer trees up to 12-inch diameter-at-breast height (dbh) and understory vegetation contributing to hazardous fuel loading using masticators and hand tools. Downed fuels would be managed using lop and scatter, mechanical chipping, and mastication on slopes less than 35 percent. Additional activities would include hand piling, tractor piling and burning. Occasionally and infrequently, conifers shading or overtopping large healthy oaks—defined as those generally greater than 12-inch dbh, having less than 10-degree lean and at least a 25 percent live crown—would be girdled and left in place. No predominant conifer trees would be cut or girdled. Predominant trees generally predate the age of existing stands, are larger in diameter than codominant and dominant trees, and have crowns that have grown above the general levels of upper canopies. Forest litter (e.g., small limbs and fallen tree tops) and understory vegetation such as live/dead brush and small trees (saplings and poles up to 12-inch dbh) contributing to hazardous fuel loading would be reduced using masticators, manually lopped and scattered, or mechanically chipped. Additional activities would involve hand piling and burning, tractor piling and burning, and removal of material for biomass utilization for community fuelwood gathering.

Fuels Reduction and Timber Salvage

These treatments involve a combination of area and linear commercial and non-commercial methods. The treatment prescription is the same for area and linear commercial methods. The distinction between them is their unique objective. Linear fuels reduction corridors are strategically located along roads targeting safety and to serve as containment/control lines for firefighters during the next wildfire event. Area-based treatments target economic recovery of timber salvage and clearing post-fire debris and fuels reduction in preparation of planting and to lower risk of high-severity re-burn of seedlings.

Fuels Reduction Corridors (linear)

8,779 acres of linear fuels reduction corridors with 6,852 acres involving non-commercial fuels reduction treatments and 1,927 acres of commercial timber salvage treatments, as follows:

- In high-severity stands (75 percent or greater basal area lost) conifers that meet 70 percent or greater probability of mortality as determined by *2011 Region 5 Fire-Injured Marking Guidelines* and hazard trees would be removed within a 400-foot-wide strip (250 feet above and 150 feet below roads) along select Trinity County and NFS roads (also known as system roads). These areas include roads that are open for public access and those required to transport logs (i.e., haul roads) and other high value resource areas.
- Up to 28 miles of county roads and priority NFS roads would have non-commercial fuels treatment of all live and dead trees less than 12-inch dbh and at least 4-inch; brush would also be removed. Non-commercial dead trees up to 12- to 14-inch would also be removed (depending on location and condition of the snags) for hazardous fuels treatment; the upper limit would vary depending on local site conditions.
- Along a portion of the fuels reduction corridor roads described above, timber salvage would involve manually or mechanically felling and commercially harvesting dead and dying conifers that would have a 70 percent or greater probability of mortality and are 10-inch dbh or greater. This would occur on NFS lands along up to 10 miles of county roads (approximately 600 acres) and up to 44 miles of NFS roads. No commercial treatments would occur within an half-mile radius of established northern spotted owl (NSO) activity centers (AC), within 0.25 miles from suitable (nesting, roosting, or foraging) habitat and within 500 feet of post-fire foraging (PFF) habitat. PFF habitat is defined as previously suitable NSO habitat that burned and is no longer classified as suitable habitat, but potentially may provide foraging opportunities. Non-commercial fuels activities within NSO ACs would include cutting of conifers primarily up to 12-inch dbh and understory vegetation contributing to hazardous fuel loading. Downed fuels would be managed using lop and scatter, chipping, mastication on ground 35 percent slope and less, hand piling and burning, tractor piling and burning, and removal of material for biomass utilization for community uses. Treatment of non-commercial fuels within 0.5 miles of NSO ACs and PFFs would be allowed but would require limited operating period (LOP) restrictions.
- Chainsaws and/or mechanical harvesters (i.e., ground-based, tracked and/or rubber-tired equipment) would be used to fell the trees. The majority of mechanically felled commercial-sized trees would be whole-tree yarded and limbed, topped, and bucked into log segments at designated landings. The remaining limbs and tops would be machine-piled and covered for future burning at landing sites. Trees greater than 20-inch dbh would be hand-felled, bucked into log segments and yarded to designated landings. Limbs and tops would be left on the ground and lopped and scattered to 18-inch depth. Additional construction of new landings would only be created if existing landings are not present. New temporary road construction would be needed.

Fuels Reduction Salvage (area-based)

- 2,578 acres of salvage on NFS lands burned at high severity (where not included as part of the fuels reduction corridor). This treatment includes up to 2,082 acres classified as matrix, 216 acres as late-successional reserve (LSR), 130 acres as Retention and 150 acres as Partial Retention of management areas as defined in the *Six Rivers Land and Resource Management Plan* (SRNF Forest Plan). These would be on broader areas of the landscape that provide for opportunities of reforesting strategic areas and other special habitats, such as within LSRs or high severity burned NSO suitable habitat. These are places featuring gentler slopes, such as ridgetops and other locations with existing road access. Chainsaws and/or mechanical harvesters (i.e., ground-based, tracked and/or rubber-tired equipment) would be used to fell the trees on slopes less than 35 percent. The majority of mechanically felled commercial-sized trees would be whole-tree yarded and limbed, topped, and bucked into log segments at designated landings. The remaining limbs and tops would be machine-piled and covered for future burning at landing sites. Trees greater than 20-inch dbh would be hand-felled, bucked and yarded to designated landings. Limbs and tops would be left on the ground and lopped and scattered to 18-inch depth.
- Salvage occurring within the project area would occur within four land management areas: Matrix, LSR, Partial Retention and Retention. The SRNF Forest Plan states that “salvage shall be a priority in matrix lands under certain conditions.” Salvage is allowed within LSRs. Existing stands must have less than 40 percent canopy. Live trees would not be felled unless they present a hazard per Operational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) provisions. Salvage within Retention and Partial Retention would be to provide for safety and for site preparation to reforest high severity areas that lack seed sources for natural regeneration.

Development of Radio Repeater Site

A new radio communication building and antenna monopole would be installed on Grizzly Peak, replacing the Kettenpom site damaged by the August Complex. An 8-foot by 8-foot Pepro building with a 30-foot monopole would be installed. The Pepro building is essentially a Faraday Cage, providing excellent protection to the radio equipment from lightning strikes. With this type of building there would be no need for a poured concrete foundation. The building would be supported by adjustable support legs mounted to the corners. The legs would attach to pre-formed cement pads that rest on the ground, providing footing and grounding requirements for the building. The building would be delivered by truck and trailer on an existing temporary road, improved as part of 2020 fire suppression activities considered suitable for use by high-clearance vehicles, to a staging location and then placed at the radio site with a “telehandler.”

Reforestation

2,500 acres of mixed conifer species (primarily Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine, with smaller amounts of white fir, incense cedar and sugar pine) would be planted within designated Special Habitats (including LSRs) and deficit NSO core areas. Planting would occur where there is road access and sufficient site (soil) productivity and moisture is present to support survival of tree seedlings. The mix of species and inter-tree spacing would reflect the range of conditions characteristic of recent, historic vegetation patterns and disturbance regimes in the project area (SRNF Forest Plan VI-74). Planting would achieve

stocking levels to ensure the establishment of a successful stand that can later be thinned to desired stocking to achieve management objectives. For instance, planting along fuel corridors would act to “grow” shade to establish desired fuels corridor conditions in the future. Initial stocking would be approximately 200 trees per acre (TPA). Final stocking levels would vary, ranging from 40 to 50 TPA, with higher TPA to achieve re-establishing Special Habitats (LSR) and late-successional forests in NSO core areas. Final recommended ranges for LSRs, as described within the *Late Successional Reserve Assessment*, would be a minimum of 75 trees per acre, but in general would vary between 100 to 125 trees per acre. The planting pattern across all planning areas would be to minimize row planting as much as possible and encourage varied spacing, based on local site conditions. The distribution of planted tree species would depend on topography, elevation, soil type and micro-site conditions.

Fuels reduction within NSO ACs would involve manually cutting pole-size trees (with no commercial salvage value) and sprouting understory brush contributing to hazardous fuel loading. Concentrations of downed fuels composed of forest litter (fallen tree stems, limbs, and broken treetops) would be reduced using lop and scatter, chipping, mastication, hand piling and burning, tractor piling and burning, and removal of material for biomass utilization or community fuelwood gathering.

Treatments to provide the best opportunity for the initial successful establishment and growth of planted trees and later provide increased resiliency for saplings and younger trees for the introduction of fire would include thinning, grubbing, and release. This would ensure that proposed plantations did not add a hazardous fuels component to the landscape. Prior to planting, scalping would be an 8-foot radius from the planted seedling. This would be followed up one year and three years from initial planting by hand grubbing and removing all live brush species growing within 10 feet of live planted conifer seedlings. About 10 to 15 years after initial planting, thinning the stand would occur to reduce stocking density, along with pruning the bole of live trees up to 6 feet to 8 feet or leaving at least 50 percent live crown, to reduce ladder fuel effects (within fuels reduction corridors). Later treatments would include favoring sprouting hardwood tree species where appropriate, thinning saplings and young conifers when necessary to maintain tree vigor and growth and the introduction of understory burning. Fuels treatments associated with thinning and release operations would include lop and scatter, hand pile and burning, and mastication around leave trees to reduce hazardous fuels and suppress brush response.

Invasive Plant Management

465 acres of invasive plant treatment would involve treating them to limit their spread by either hand removal, mulching, or avoidance. Hand removed non-native invasive plants would be either removed from the project area or hand piled for subsequent burning. The aim of this treatment is to eradicate invasive plants where feasible, control and containment of populations to reduce their disruptive nature on native plant populations. The treatment strategy would consider the population size and distribution and the feasibility of successful control.

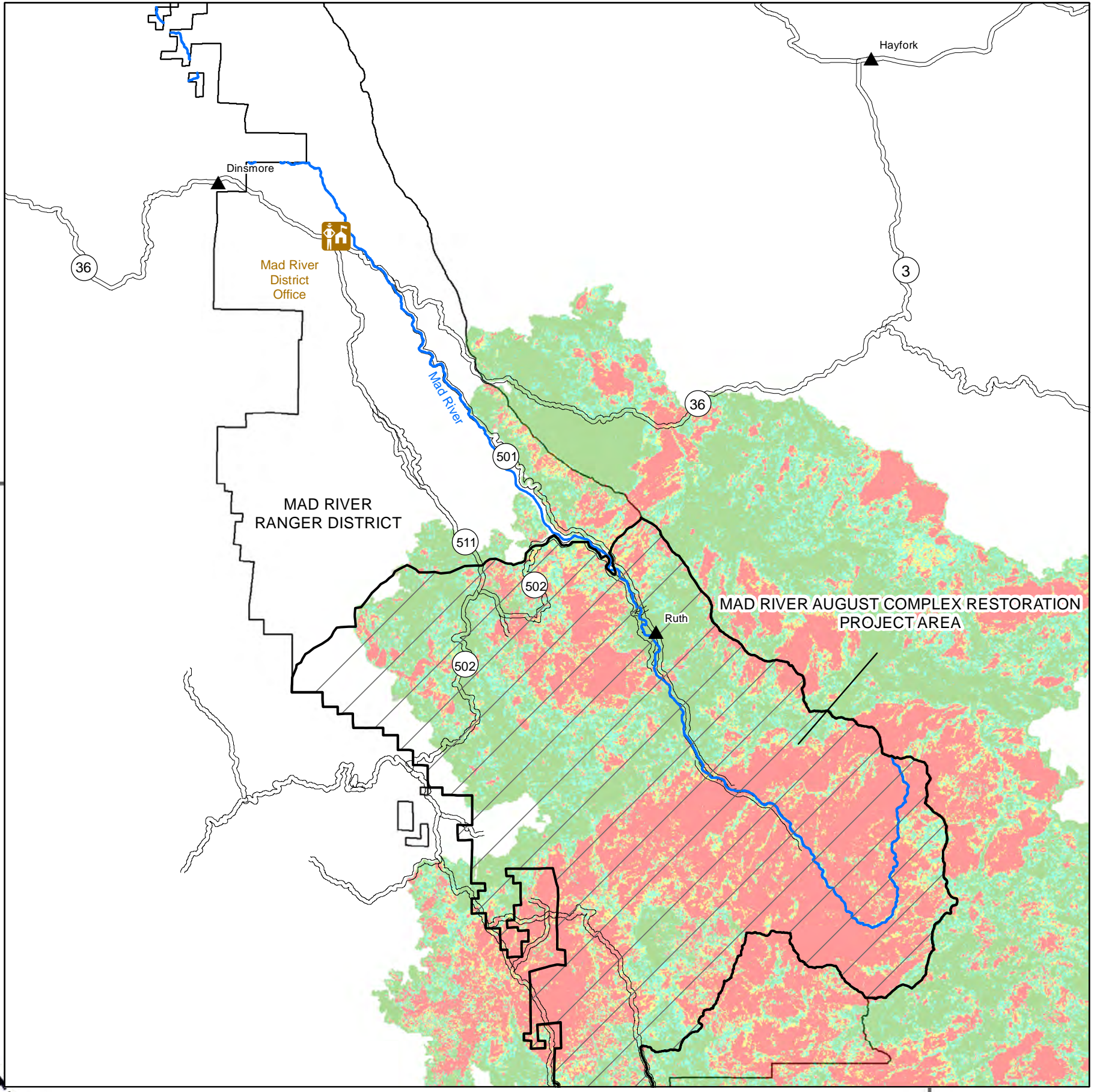
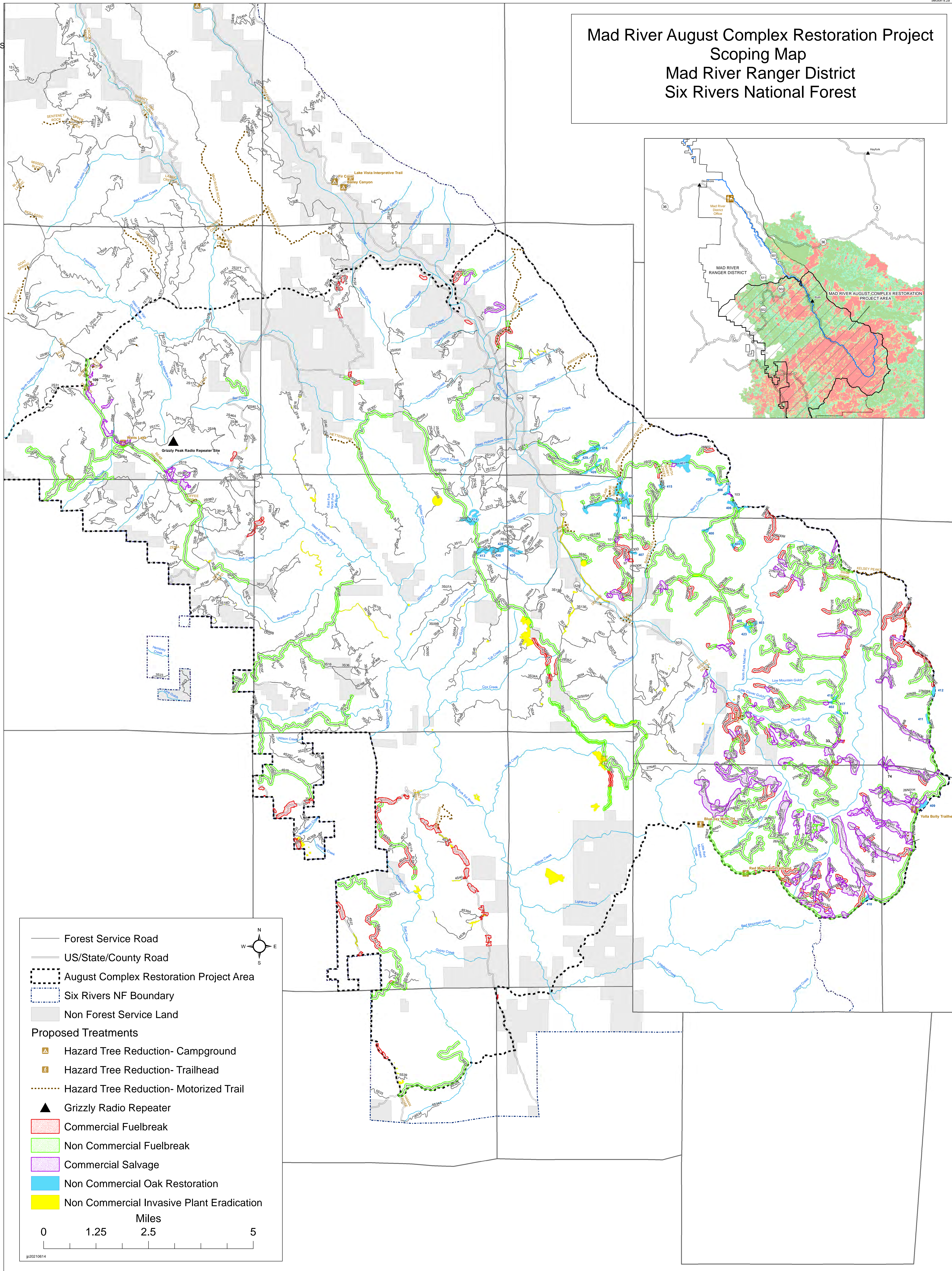
The desired condition, described in *Region 5 Ecological Restoration Leadership Intent* (2015 USDA, Pacific Southwest Region, R5-MR-048) is to decrease the impacts of invasive species through preventative practices, rapid response control, management, rehabilitation and restoration, emphasizing cooperative work with federal, state, and community partners. The SRNF has adopted *Best Management*

Practices (BMP; SRNF 2014) as standard operating procedures for all forest management activities and across all program areas to reduce or eliminate the risk of invasive plant species introduction and spread.

Hazard Tree Removal

Hazard trees with the potential to cause human injury or harm located adjacent and within treatment areas, and select public recreational campgrounds, trailheads and trails would be treated in accordance with *Hazard Tree Guidelines for Forest Service Facilities and Roads in the Pacific Southwest Region* (R5 Hazard Tree Guidelines; Angwin et al. 2012; Report RO-12-01) and addendums *Defining the Hazard Tree Failure Zone* (2020) and the *Streamlined Approach to Hazard Tree Abatement after Catastrophic Events* (2020). Designated hazard trees would be designated using the *Marking Guidelines for Fire-Injured Trees in California* (Smith and Cluck 2011; Report #RO-11-01). Some hazard trees may be left on-site, sold commercially, or made available for personal firewood. Within salvage and fuels reduction corridors treatment areas, the treatment of hazards trees would be addressed by the *2011 Region 5 Fire-Injured Marking Guidelines*.

Mad River August Complex Restoration Project Scoping Map Mad River Ranger District Six Rivers National Forest



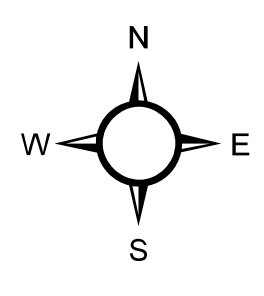
— Forest Service Road
 — US/State/County Road
 - - - August Complex Restoration Project Area
 - - - Six Rivers NF Boundary
 ■ Non Forest Service Land

Proposed Treatments

- ▲ Hazard Tree Reduction- Campground
- ▲ Hazard Tree Reduction- Trailhead
- Hazard Tree Reduction- Motorized Trail
- ▲ Grizzly Radio Repeater
- Commercial Fuelbreak
- Non Commercial Fuelbreak
- Commercial Salvage
- Non Commercial Oak Restoration
- Non Commercial Invasive Plant Eradication

Miles
 0 1.25 2.5 5

ip20210614



R6E

R7E

R8E

R12W

T28N

T27N

T26N

T25N

T1S

T2S

T3S



Mad River August Complex Restoration Project

Time for Action



Six Rivers
National Forest

Following the August Complex: Facing Change

In August 2020, over 6,000 cloud-to-ground lightning strikes ignited numerous forest fires in Northern California. On September 11, 2020, these fires—known as the Elkhorn, Hopkins, Willow, Vinegar and the existing August Complex—burned together and became collectively known as the August Complex, burning over one million acres across the Six Rivers, Shasta-Trinity and Mendocino national forests.

In fighting to control one of the largest fires on record in northern California, fire suppression personnel encountered three extremely dangerous conditions: 1) two distinct anomalous wind events driving unusually rapid and long-range spread of fire embers; 2) exceptionally dry, hot weather conditions promoting active crown fires and high vegetative burn severity; and 3) inaccessible mountainous terrain. Flames burned south/southeast of Three Forks, Berry Creek, Kettenpom and Hettenshaw valleys, with wind-carried embers igniting new fires near populated areas

around Ruth, Long Ridge, Haman Ridge, and Hoaglin Valley. In all, 156,153 acres burned on the Six Rivers National Forest's Mad River Ranger District in Trinity County, California.

Planning Today, Preparing for Tomorrow

Since containment of the August Complex last fall, the Forest Service has been repairing forest roads, removing standing hazard trees in work areas, stabilizing barren fragile soils and coordinating with other agencies to address roadside safety, and remove ash, debris and contaminated soils generated by the fire.

The purpose of the proposed 12,386-acre *Mad River August Complex Restoration Project* is post-fire fuels management; safety; native plant, oak and wildlife habitat restoration; economic recovery of timber salvage; and the installation of a new radio repeater and antenna monopole on Grizzly Peak.

Highlights



On March 26, 2021, Forest Service and collaborative partners gathered at the Ruth Guard Station to discuss the things that matter most regarding post-fire conditions and preparing for the next wildfire. USFS photo.



Over 30 percent of the August Complex burned at a high severity, leaving an expanse of post-fire killed and damaged trees in its wake. Many of these standing trees along public roads, inside campgrounds and along trails that present hazards to user safety are proposed for removal this coming year. USFS photo.

Proposed Action

The purpose for action is to increase protection for communities, oak woodlands, late-successional habitats, and botanical and watershed resources at risk for high-severity reburn, while recovering economic salvage value to serve local economies. The following project-specific needs for action include:

- ❖ Remove fire-damaged standing trees and fuel concentrations that pose risks to travelers on forest roads and trails;
- ❖ Restore oak woodlands by removing conifer encroachment to increase habitat for wildlife such as elk, wild turkeys, and other species;
- ❖ Protect native plant communities by removing harmful non-native plants and reduce the chances for future infestations;
- ❖ Salvage economic value of fire-damaged trees and re-establish late-successional forests;
- ❖ Prepare the landscape to establish safer conditions for future fire suppression; and
- ❖ Improve and expand radio coverage in the area to provide for safety of public service workers and communities.

The project would treat 12,386 acres where the August Complex burned at a high severity. *High severity* is defined as forested stands where more than 75 percent of the vegetation and trees were killed by flames and heat. Field surveys indicate most areas identified for proposed commercial timber treatments feature forest stands where 95 percent of the trees after the fire are dead, with the remaining 5 percent injured to the degree mortality is expected by end of summer 2022. An estimated 1,927 acres of commercial salvage (area) and 8,779 acres of commercial fuels reduction corridors (linear) would be treated using ground-based timber harvest. Only conifer trees deemed 70 percent or greater probability of mortality and hazard trees would be removed within a 400-foot-wide strip (250 feet above and 150 feet below roads) along select Trinity County and National Forest System roads. An additional 6,852 acres of non-commercial fuels reduction treatments would be implemented.

Planting would only occur where there is road access and sufficient soil productivity and moisture available to support survival of tree seedlings. The proposed 2,500 acres of reforestation would be designed to establish mosaic patterns, primarily where mature conifer forests once existed. Oak-dominated stands and native plant restoration is proposed over 1,029 acres across all burn severities. Hazard tree felling would occur near work areas, campgrounds, trailheads and motorized trails. The project would yield commercial outputs, such as sawlogs, as well as non-commercial products, such as personal-use firewood.

A new radio communication building and antenna monopole would be installed on Grizzly Peak, replacing the Kettenpom site damaged by the August Complex. An 8-foot by 8-foot Pepro building with a 30-foot monopole would be installed.

Operations would avoid:

- ❖ Wild and Scenic Rivers;
- ❖ Riparian Reserves;
- ❖ Rare plant populations;
- ❖ Geologically unstable slopes; and
- ❖ Northern spotted owl habitats.

For Mad River August Complex Restoration Project information scan the QR code below or visit www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=60286.



Before the Fire: Oak woodlands, July 2020. USFS photo by Krista Modlin.



After the Fire: Oak woodlands, April 2021. USFS photo by Krista Modlin.

Seeking Ideas and Comments

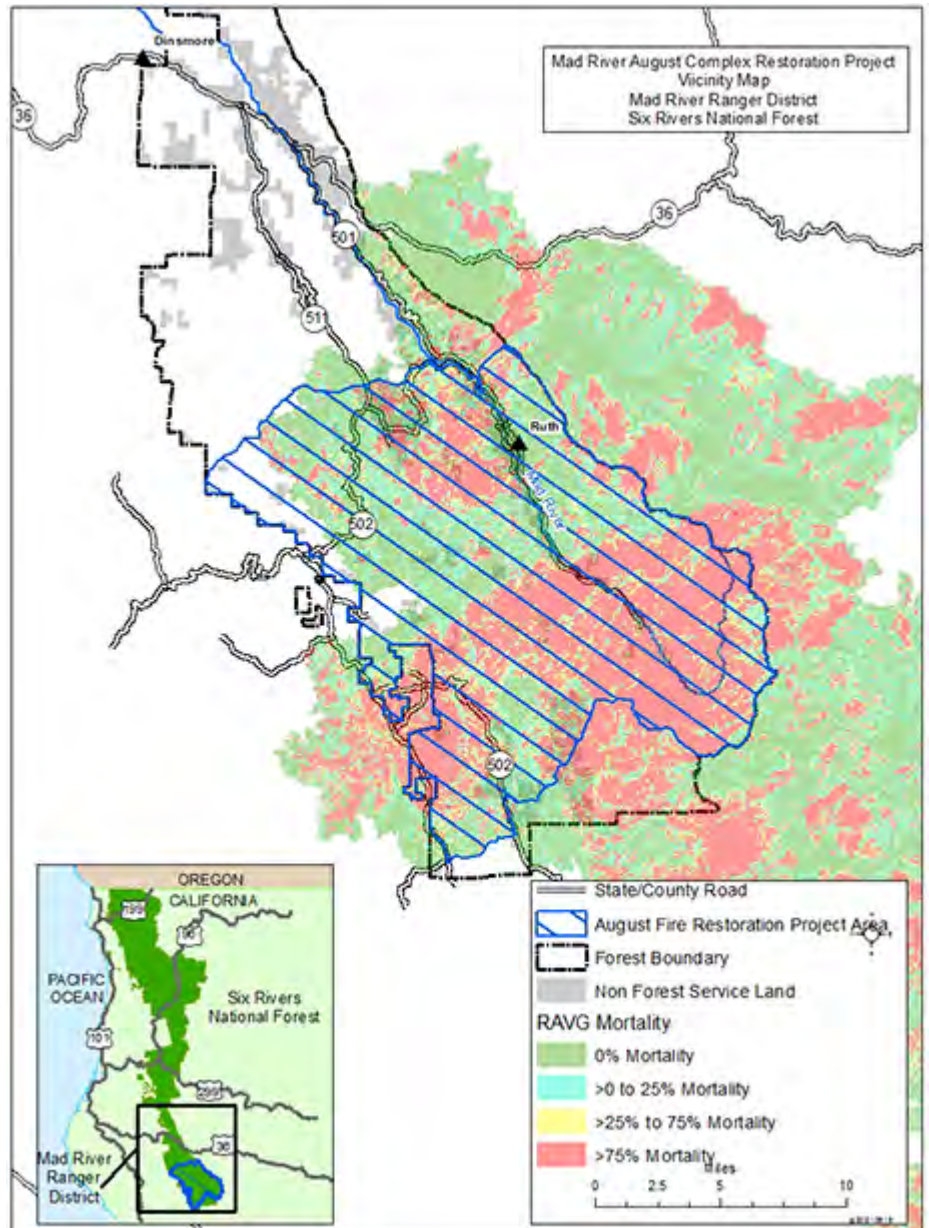
The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) guides the Forest Service decision-making process and provides opportunities for citizens to share ideas and comments on proposed public land resource management projects, prior to a federal decision.

The SRNF is initiating the 30-day Scoping Period for the *Mad River August Fire Restoration Project* from **June 25 to July 26, 2021**, so you may be heard.

Scoping comments may be 1) mailed to or hand delivered between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. weekdays to the Mad River Ranger District, 741 Highway 36, Bridgeville, CA 95526; 2) faxed to (707) 574-6273; or 3) emailed to carol.spinos@usda.gov. Please make sure that **August Complex Restoration Project** is in the subject line of your email.

This project is subject to the pre-decisional administrative review (objection) process pursuant to 36 CFR 218, Subparts A and B. Only those who submit timely and project-specific written comments during either this designated scoping period or the upcoming public comment period on the draft environmental assessment will be eligible to file a subsequent objection on the draft decision notice, planned this fall.

For more information, contact Kristen Lark at kristen.lark@usda.gov or (707) 382-8427.



Vicinity map for the Mad River August Complex Restoration Project, Six Rivers National Forest.

Community Meetings

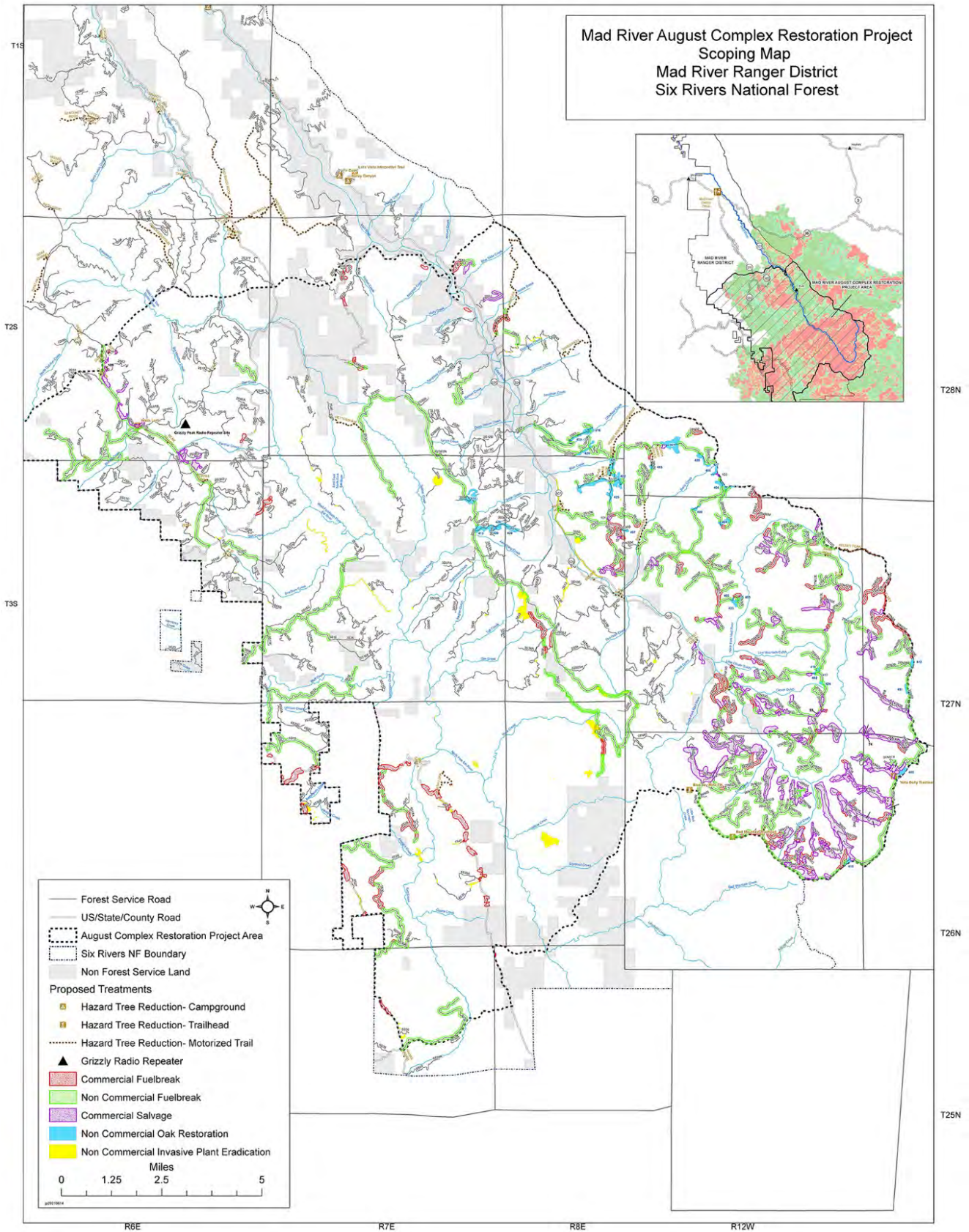
During the scoping period, the Forest Service will host two public engagement meetings where the public can learn more about the project and ask questions:

- **Virtual Public Meeting:** Tuesday, June 29, from 6:30 to 7:30 p.m. via Zoom. To attend, register no later than Monday, June 28, via email to August.Fire.Meeting.2021@gmail.com. Please include "Virtual Public Meeting Registration" in the subject line. You will receive a reply prior to the meeting time with instructions on how to attend.
- **In-Person Public Meeting:** Thursday, July 8, from 6 to 7 p.m. at the Ruth Lake Community Service District Hall, 591 Van Duzen Road, in Mad River. Those in attendance will be asked to follow all COVID-19 protocols in effect at the time of the meeting, including masking and social distancing guidelines.

Both meetings will be identical in content and format.

High burn severity areas are treated to:

- Remove standing safety hazards,
- Restore fire impacted wildlife habitat,
- Reduce post-fire fuel concentrations, and
- Reforest areas that cannot naturally re-seed.



Proposed action treatment methods for the *Mad River August Complex Restoration Project*. Additional information is available online at www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=60286.

HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

SHORELINE DEBRIS REMOVAL

Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District (HBMWD) owns over 3,000 acres of property surrounding Ruth Lake Reservoir, within the Mad River Watershed. Ruth Lake Reservoir provides the drinking water for nearly 90,000 Humboldt County residents. Due to the devastation caused by the August Complex Wildfire in August-October 2020, including the loss of all trees and vegetation in some areas surrounding Ruth Lake Reservoir, HBMWD must remove the increased woody debris accumulation along the reservoir shoreline. The increased shoreline woody debris is a direct result of the fire causing the lack of trees and other vegetation which typically hinder the migration into and around the reservoir of woody debris down water courses and down hillsides and slopes. The amount of debris that has migrated down the water courses and down the hillsides and slopes during the winter has vastly increased, and we anticipate will continue to increase this coming winter. This debris is migrating into the Reservoir and based on the quantity has the potential to possibly overrun the log boom. Should the log boom become overrun, the spillway could become blocked causing the dam to be over-topped. Dam over-topping is a failure mode that would result in potential in loss of life downstream. R.W. Matthews dam is classified by FERC as a *High Hazard Dam*.

To remedy this, the District has retained the services of (CL) Registered Professional Foresters from Baldwin, Blomstrom, Wilkinson & Associates, Inc. (BBW) to quantify the amount of woody debris (report attached). Due to the location of the woody debris and it's proximity to the lake, the majority of this debris will need to be manually gathered and relocated to multiple designated debris retrieval locations. As the District does not have the staffing capacity to be able to accomplish this task, the District intends to enter into a contractual agreement (CL) with California Conservation Corps (CCC) for this staffing.

Debris located on the east shores of the reservoir will be easier to gather and relocate due to the proximity of access roads. Once debris has been gathered and relocated to designated debris retrieval locations, the debris will be transferred using (FAL) a District equipment operator and driver and (FAE) a small front-end loader or a small excavator and into a dump truck. The debris will then be trucked to District owned property away from the reservoir to a site currently being used as a staging area for salvage logging operations occurring in the Mad River Watershed area. There the debris will be loaded into a (RE) large, onsite chipper. Once chipped, the debris chips will be reloaded using (FAL) a District equipment operator and driver and (FAE) the small front-end loader into the dump truck. The dump truck will then deliver chipped debris to locations around the reservoir that have been de-vegetated by the August Complex Wildfire. The delivered chips will be spread by (FAE) a small front-end loader if possible, and will be manually spread as needed using (CL) CCC labor.

Debris located on the west shore of the lake is not readily accessible by roads or vehicles. This debris will be manually retrieved using (CL) CCC labor and will be loaded onto a (FAE) floating work-platform (barge). Due to the proximity of the reservoir, the barge will be able to be located as needed. This barge will be ferried back and forth across the lake using a (RE) rented boat. The debris will be unloaded at District Headquarters, using an existing walkway to the reservoir. This debris will then follow the same steps as debris located on the east side.

The anticipated cost for this project is \$130,588.80 and is summarized on the following page.

LABOR

Contract Labor (CL):	
CCC (25 days debris gathering, 10 days debris chip distribution)	\$43,680.00
BBW (Site Visit, quantification calculations of debris)	\$2,000.00
Force Account Labor (FAL):	
Emergency Watershed Restoration Supervisor (35 days)	\$12,042.80
Equipment Operator (R. Roberts, 30 days)	\$12,616.80
Equipment Operator/Driver (K. Daggs, 30 days)	\$14,349.60

EQUIPMENT

Rental Equipment (RE):	
Large Chipper (5 days)	\$6,000.00
Boat (10 days)	\$2,750.00
Force Account Equipment (FAE):	
Back Hoe (30 days)	\$8,006.40
Excavator (30 days)	\$8,654.40
Dump Truck (30 days)	\$17,292.00
Equipment Trailer (10 days)	\$1,116.80
16'x32' Barge (10 days)	\$2,080.00

<u>TOTAL ANTICIPATED COSTS</u>	<u>\$130,588.80</u>
---------------------------------------	----------------------------

GPS COORDINATES**Designated Debris Retrieval Locations (East Shore):**

1. South of Eagles Nest	40.335058, -123.396593
2. North of Ruth Rec	40.327995, -123.393061
3. Lower Ruth Hilton Lane	40.318796, -123.383177
4. Lonesome Way	40.316615, -123.377268
5. HBMWD Headquarters	40.317818, -123.374406
6. Old Ruth	40.315943, -123.366757

Potential Barge Debris Removal Locations (West Shore):

1. Location One	40.314835, -123.377109
2. Location Two	40.315525, -123.384644
3. Location Three	40.316441, -123.391682
4. Location Four	40.323263, -123.395160
5. Location Five	40.330438, -123.399393
6. Location Six	40.335806, -123.403859

Staging & Chipping Location:

1. Morris Logging Staging Area	40.289054, -123.335158
--------------------------------	------------------------



Baldwin, Blomstrom, Wilkinson and Associates, Inc.
Implementing Ecosystem Forestry in Northwestern
California P.O. Box 702, Arcata, CA 95518 | 707-825-0730
(V) | 707-825-9359 (F) www.bbwassociates.com

RE: Ruth Lake shoreline debris estimate

Date: 6-30-21

Prepared for:

John Friedenbach and Chris Harris

**Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District
PO Box 95 Eureka CA 95502**

Methodology

BBWA foresters divided the Ruth Lake shoreline into ¼ mile segments and performed a site inspection to the shoreline segments to develop an ocular estimate of the observed recoverable woody debris. The material is located from the high-water mark to the current lake water level as of 6-29-21 and did not include any observed submerged material. We used the Ruth Lake aerial photo and USGS maps with a mobile map application (Avenza) that allows for download geo-referenced maps to be used offline using smartphones and tablets.

The material consisted of conifer and hardwood logs and branches as well as some shrub material and root wads. Due to the scattered nature of the observed debris, randomized sample plots were not implemented for this estimate.

Based upon the field review we estimate **56 cubic yards per shore mile** for a total along “bathtub ring” excluding the segments that lacked debris is **1,246 yards**.

Note: The above volume is estimate does not include the standing burned timber on the shoreline that is potential going to fail and fall into the lake and or shoreline within the next 5 years.

Mark Andre,

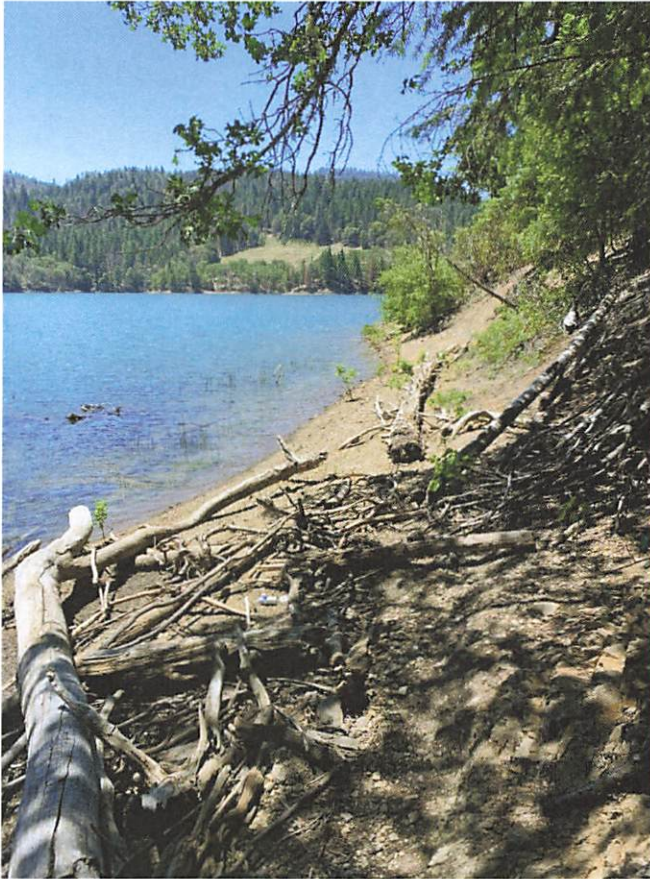
Registered Professional Forester #2391

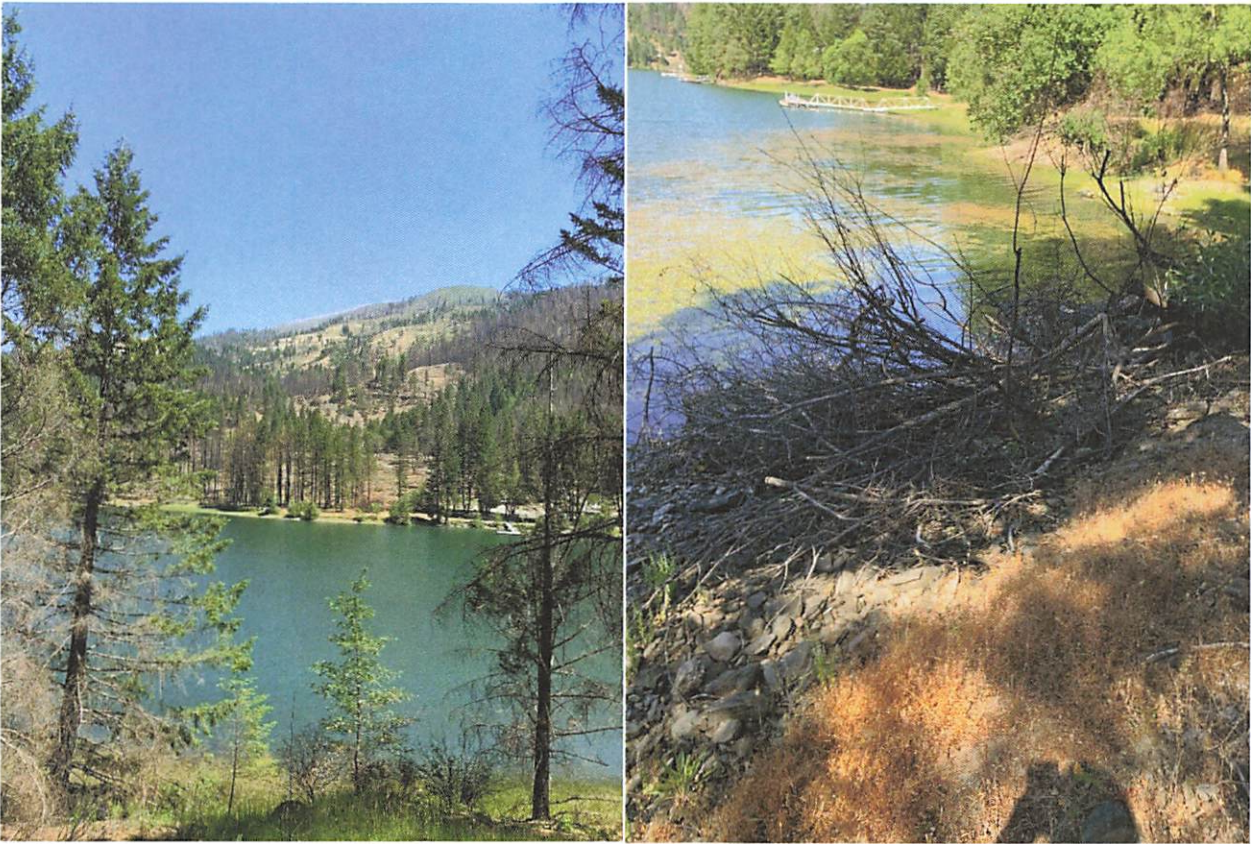
 mandre2391@gmail.com

Attachments:

Site Photos
Aerial photo
USGS location maps











Weekly Drought Update

National Weather Service - Eureka

Issued: 7 AM Thursday July 1, 2021

Point of Contact: NWS Operations (24/7/365) at (707) 443-6484

KEY POINTS

- Moderate to exceptional drought conditions persist across Northwest California
- Near normal chances for precipitation for Humboldt, Trinity, Mendocino, and Lake counties through September 2021.
- Below normal chances for precipitation for Del Norte County through September 2021.
- Drought conditions are expected to persist across California through September 2021.

Changes from the last update are **highlighted**

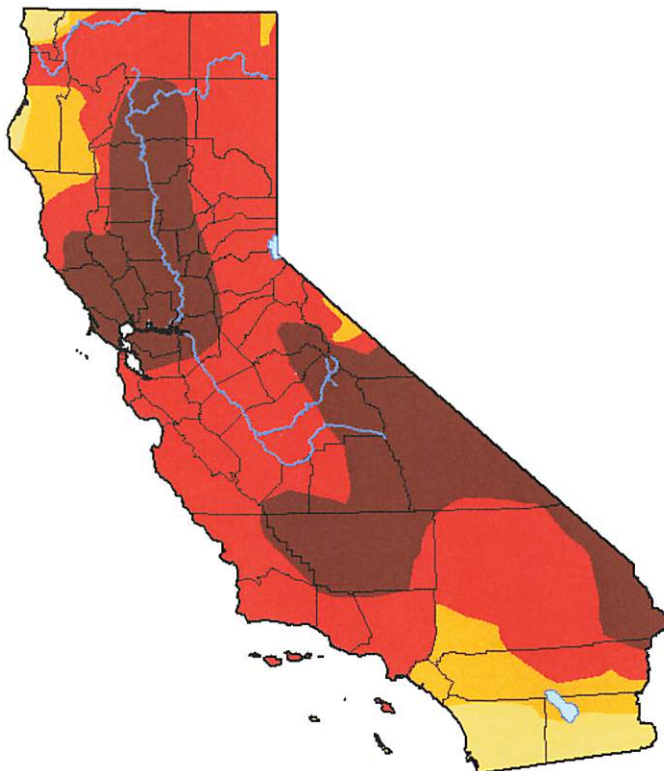
FORECAST GRAPHICS

Current Drought Status

<https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?CA>

U.S. Drought Monitor California

June 29, 2021
(Released Thursday, Jul. 1, 2021)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

Deborah Bathke
National Drought Mitigation Center

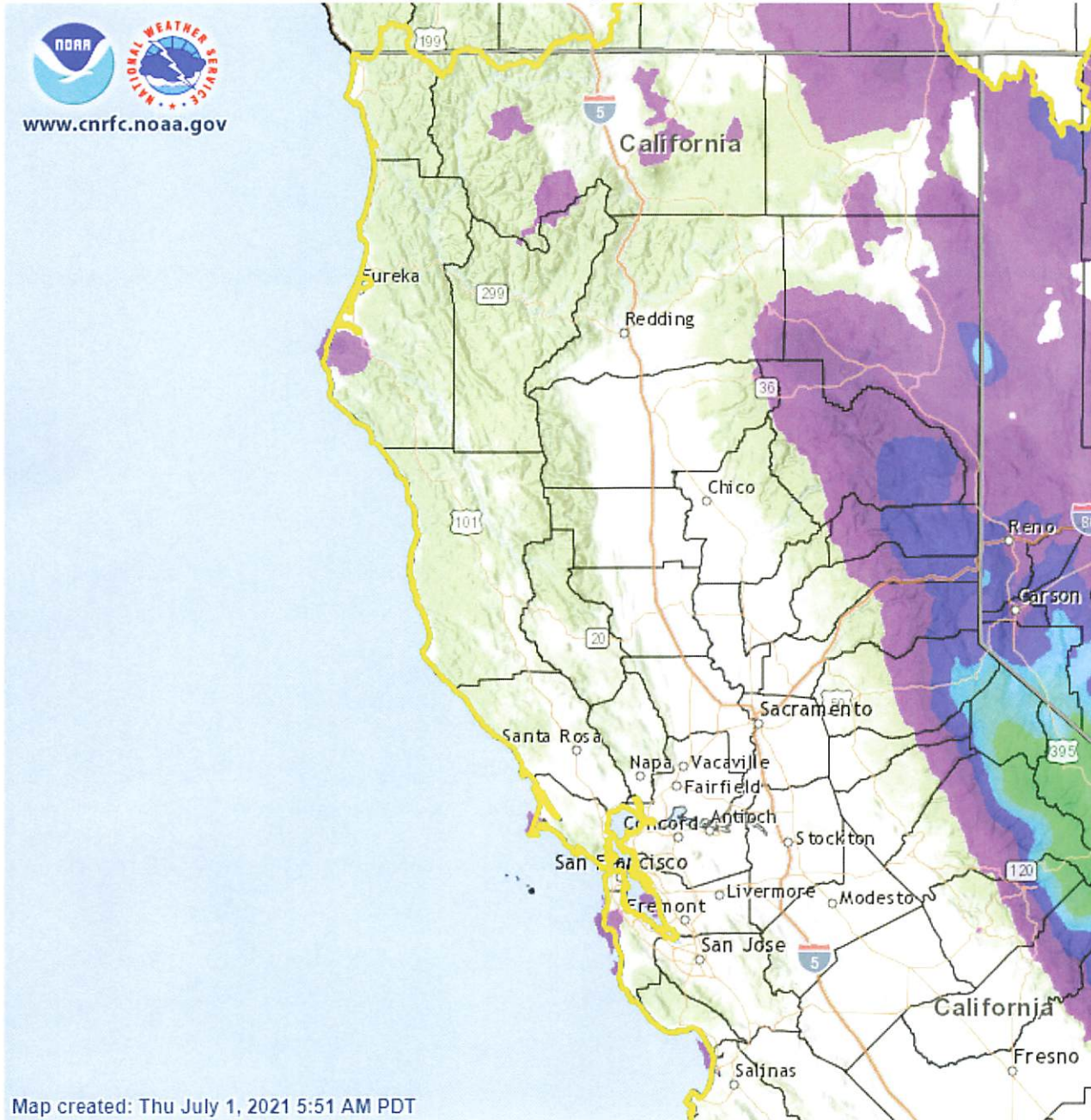


droughtmonitor.unl.edu

6 Day Rainfall Forecast: Wednesday June 30 - Tuesday July 06

<https://www.cnrfc.noaa.gov/?product=QPF6day&zoom=7&lat=39.415&lng=-122.892&time=6day&PNGtypeID=QPF&STATES=true&COUNTIES=true>

6-Day Precipitation Forecast Wed Jun 30 05 AM PDT (30/12Z) through Tue Jul 06 05 AM PDT (06/12Z)

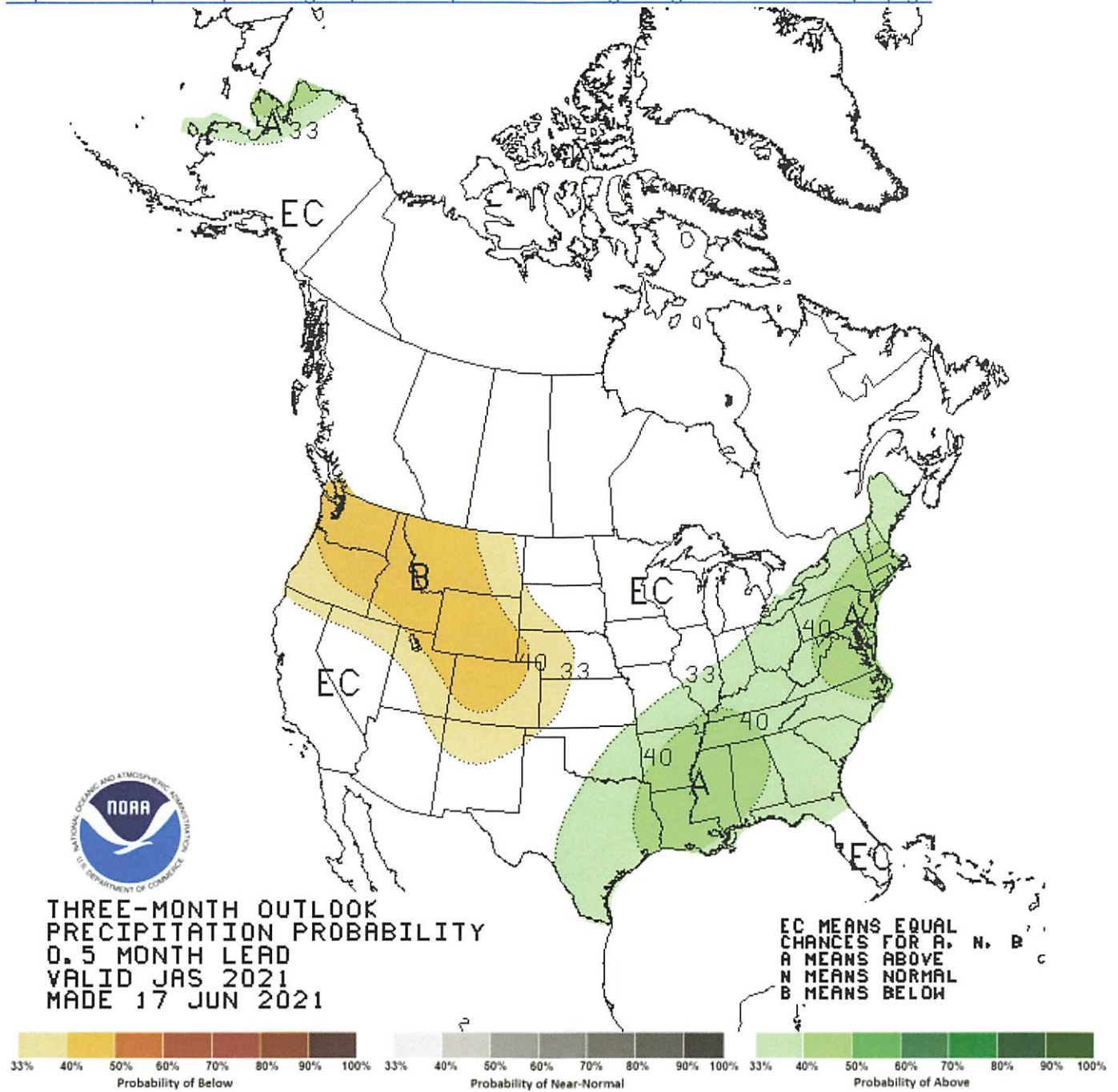


Precipitation (inches)



Seasonal Precipitation Outlook: July, August, September 2021

https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/long_range/lead01/off01_prpcp.gif

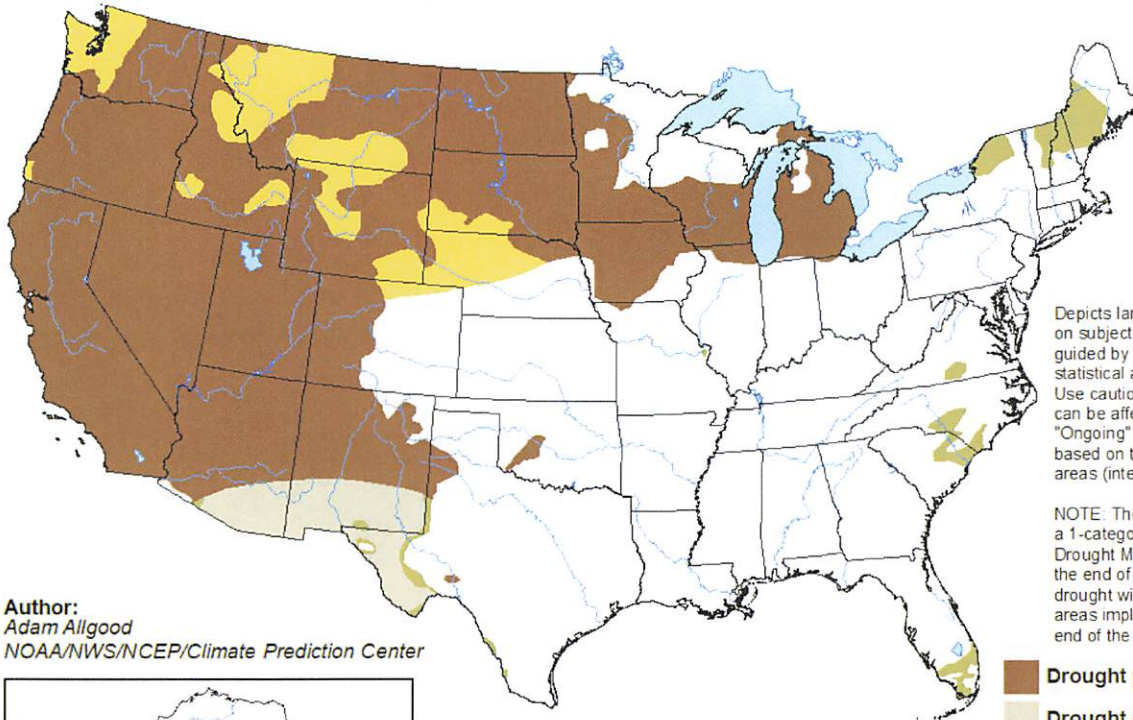


Seasonal Drought Outlook: June - September 2021

https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/season_drought.png

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for June 17 - September 30, 2021
Released June 17



Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

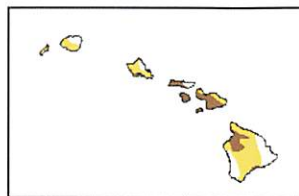
NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

- Drought persists
- Drought remains but improves
- Drought removal likely
- Drought development likely



<http://go.usa.gov/3eZ73>

Author:
Adam Allgood
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center



For the latest forecast updates, visit www.weather.gov/eka.

If you have questions or would like to submit weather reports, photos, or to unsubscribe from these briefings, email eka.hydro@noaa.gov.

Water shortages: Why some Californians are running out in 2021 and others aren't



Stevens Creek Reservoir near Cupertino is one of the reservoirs that supplies water to Santa Clara County. It is only 17% full. This photo was shot on June 7, near the beginning of the long dry season. (Nhat V. Meyer — Bay Area News Group)

By **CALMATTERS** |
PUBLISHED: June 23, 2021

By Rachel Becker, CalMatters

In Los Angeles, people have been hearing about the dangers of drought for decades. But in this land of infinity pools and backyard putting greens — better suited for rattlesnakes and scrub — water never seems to run out.

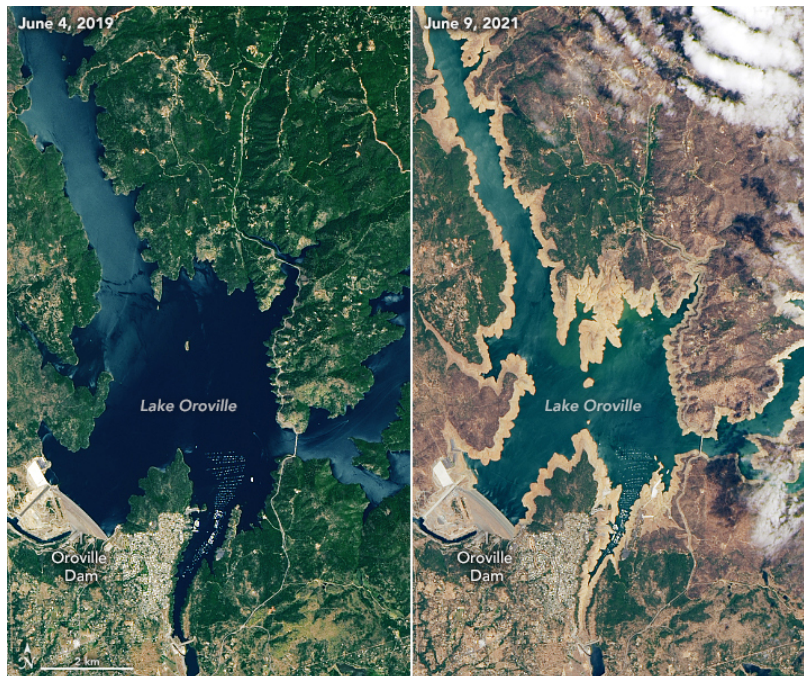
Yet little Redwood Valley in Mendocino County, which gets a bountiful 38 inches of rain in an average year and sits near the headwaters of the Russian River, has been devastated by this year's drought. Each resident has been told to use no more than 55 gallons per day — enough to fill a bathtub and flush a toilet six times. And in San Jose, where less than half of its usual rain has fallen this year, people have been asked to cut water use by 15% — a target that could become mandatory if locals fail to comply.

When it comes to the impact of drought, location is key. Rain and snow vary greatly across California's myriad microclimates, leaving some towns, mostly in the north, accustomed to yearly refills of their rivers, reservoirs and aquifers. Others farther south have fewer natural supplies of their own, and in parts of the Central Valley, the drought never really left.

But drought resilience is manufactured, too. Decades of planning and extraordinary engineering and technology keep the water flowing to arid places.

"There is, of course, no single Northern California or Southern California when it comes to water,"

said Peter Gleick, founder of the Pacific global water think tank. "Water is a very local phenomenon. And every region and water district as a mix of different supply options and demands. This image shows Lake Oroville, which supplies much of the state's drinking water, shallow and dry in June 2019 and June 2021. It's



of the Institute, a very local think tank. And every region and water district as a mix of different supply options and demands. This image shows Lake Oroville, which supplies much of the state's drinking water, shallow and dry in June 2019 and June 2021. It's

holding only 41% of its historic average for this time of year. (Credit: NASA) During the last drought, in 2015, Californians were ordered to cut their water use by an average of 25% statewide. This time, there is no statewide emergency, no universal mandate and no standardized water waste rules.

Instead, residents are facing a patchwork of restrictions. Bracing for a crisis, towns relying on the hard-hit Russian River have imposed stringent mandates on residents and coastal communities may have to truck in water to make it through the year. At the same time, most of California's urban hubs are prepared to weather the summer with only voluntary cuts and limited restrictions that in many cases are holdovers from previous droughts.

A CalMatters survey of the state's 10 largest water agencies found only one — in San Jose — has issued new limits on watering yards, washing cars and other outdoor uses. Eight, including Sacramento, already had rules curbing irrigation and water waste on the books. And four, including water agencies in the East Bay and Riverside, have asked people to voluntarily cut back between 10% and 25%.

Even though Southern California is more arid, it's better hydrated, too: That's because it has largely relied on water transported from elsewhere, dating back more than 100 years in Los Angeles and 50 years in neighboring cities and counties. About half of the water that flows from taps in the region is imported, while half comes from carefully nurtured groundwater reserves and recycled sewage.

As a result, Los Angeles residents are unlikely to face new water restrictions this summer. After a soggy 2019 plus declines in water use since the last drought, the Metropolitan Water District, which supplies imported water to 19 million people in six counties, entered 2021 with record levels of water in storage.

The grip of drought even varies within single counties. For instance, one Mendocino County town is flush with recycled water and groundwater stores, but in another, residents are ordered to reduce use.

"We have a patchwork in part because (water) is managed locally," said Felicia Marcus, who led the state's response to the 2012-2016 drought under former Gov. Jerry Brown.

"The situation is dire in some places, and those places are making calls for higher levels of conservation," Marcus said. "In other places, they may be prepared, or they may be dreaming."

Southern California's manufactured resilience

Southern California goes to extraordinary lengths to take water from elsewhere. This nature-defying engineering keeps the region replete with water even when little falls from the sky. (Downtown Los Angeles averages about 14 inches per year, about a third as much as Mendocino.)

First came the city of Los Angeles' aqueduct — backed by San Fernando Valley investors and approved by voters in 1905 — sucking up mountain-fed streams and lakes in the Owens Valley and transporting it 137 miles.

But it wasn't enough.

Then came the Metropolitan Water District's aqueduct, drawing from California's share of the Colorado River, snaking through the desert and tunneling through mountains to deliver water to the Los Angeles basin in 1941.

But that wasn't enough, either.

Finally, the state in the 1960s began building a massive system to carry river water from Northern California, pumping it over the Tehachapi Mountains and through 700 miles of pipelines and channels to deliver it to San Joaquin Valley farmland and 27 million people, mostly in Southern California.

And that is enough — for now.

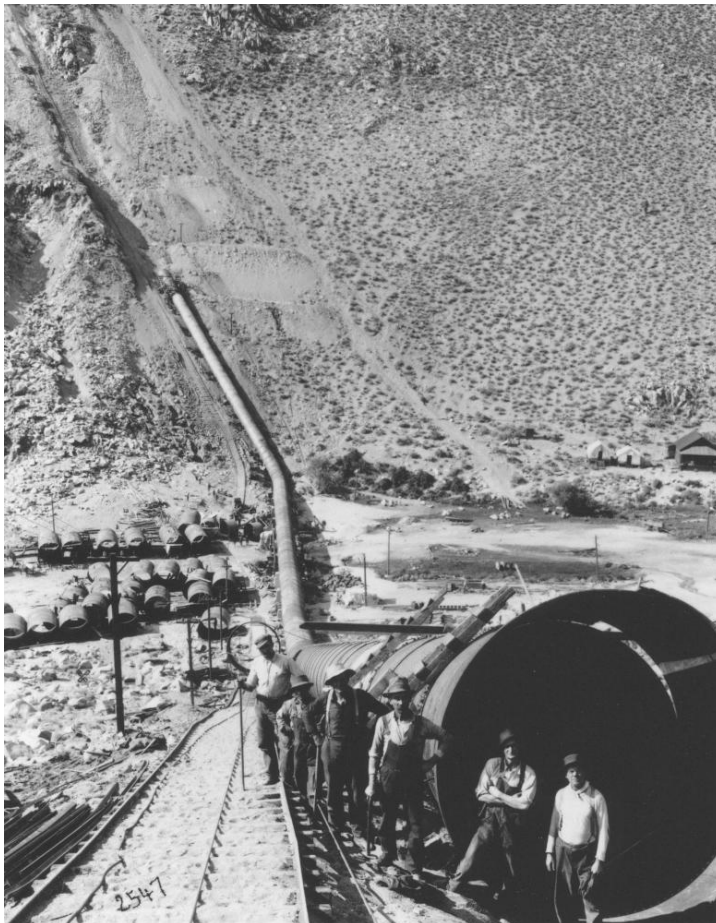
These three extraordinary engineering feats have made much of Southern California able to pull water from a variety of places all at once, transforming its landscape and satisfying the region's thirst.

Los Angeles County also pioneered recycled water, building the nation's first reclamation plant in 1962 to treat sewage and use it to replenish its aquifers. Neighboring Orange County has been a world leader in recycling water, purifying its own sewage and capturing the Inland Empire's to feed its groundwater.

San Diego, too, has built up its resilience since the last drought. For decades it was almost totally reliant on Metropolitan Water District's imported water. But since the 1990s, the San Diego County Water Authority has added desalinated and recycled water, built one dam and raised another, pumped groundwater and cut a deal to get Colorado River water from Imperial County. The water authority announced the region

is "drought-safe this summer" with "no shortages or mandates in the forecast."

Construction of the 137-mile Los Angeles Aqueduct, which brought water from the Owens River to the San Fernando Valley, began in 1907 and took six years. (Archive photo)



Stephanie Pincetl, director of UCLA's California Center for Sustainable Communities, who has studied Southern California's reliance on distant water sources, said the decisions had far-reaching, if unintended, consequences: Los Angeles' water grab from the Owens Valley exploited distant ecosystems, and urban sprawl was fueled by the Metropolitan Water District's imports.

"It's really the growth machine of Southern California ... by providing all this water to inland places, and

allowing the sense that there's unlimited water and the sense that you can build as far as the eye can see," Pincetl said.

Still, she said, "You can point fingers a lot, but you can also be reassured that you can actually turn the tap on and have water come out of it, most of the time."

But is it enough to weather droughts aggravated by climate change?

This year, California regulators announced that they would deliver only 5% of the State Water Project's supplies because of extreme drought conditions. Metropolitan, flush with funds from the cities and agencies it supplies, has spent billions to store water, nearly doubling its reservoir capacity with the completion of the \$1.9 billion reservoir at Diamond Valley Lake in 2000. Between stowing water in reservoirs, pouring it into aquifers and banking it in Lake Mead, Metropolitan Water District's storage has increased 13-fold since 1980, shoring up supplies for residents from Ventura to San Diego to San Bernardino. Los Angeles also doesn't anticipate issuing new water use restrictions, at least not yet.

"We don't see any need right now, because storage levels are still very good," said Delon Kwan, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's assistant director of water resources. "If you still have water in storage, why are you asking customers to do more?"

But water experts caution about the potential for more dry days ahead, exacerbated by climate change, so a gallon of water used now is one less saved for later.

"Maybe Southern California is happy this year and jumping up and down. But if this drought continues for two more years, what will happen? Would they be as happy in two years?" said Newsha Ajami, director of urban water policy at Stanford University's Water in the West program.

Deven Upadhyay, Metropolitan's chief operating officer, said that it could take several dry years in a row before the district imposes mandatory reductions in Southern California. "If we just continue to get dry year after dry year after dry year, there's going to come a time where we're going to be wrapping up messaging and asking for mandatory reductions. But that's not where we are right now," he said.

Imported water, recycled wastewater and collected stormwater runoff are used for irrigation and fountains at Los Angeles County's Descanso Gardens in La Cañada Flintridge. (Pablo Unzueta — CalMatters)

Still, some parts of Los Angeles County are already struggling.

Palmdale, an aerospace hub in the Mojave Desert north of Los Angeles, draws water from snowmelt off the San Gabriel Mountains, taps into the State Water Project directly and pumps groundwater to supply more than 120,000 people.

The Palmdale Water District doesn't have enough storage to bank water during wet years or enough money to easily increase its supply.

"We're not as financially nimble as some of the really big players," said Peter Thompson, Palmdale's director of resource and analytics. "We're just getting to the point where we can start investing in those projects that have already benefited places like Metropolitan."

Residents of this desert city, where less than an inch of rain has fallen this year, were asked in the spring to voluntarily cut water use by 15%. In July, the water district's board may consider making it mandatory.

"Out in the desert, you need more water to keep things alive. So when we experience drought, then you also experience increased demand," Thompson said. "That's one of those double-edged swords that we deal with out here."

Mendocino County's isolation means no resilience

Water is much more precarious in Mendocino County, which is isolated from state and federal aqueducts. Instead, residents rely on patchy aquifers and water that's stored in Lake Mendocino and released into the Russian River.

Properties for sale along the oak-lined roads of Redwood Valley boast their water sources in the listings. One \$675,000 home touts a water district hook-up and a seasonal spring. Another \$699,000 listing flaunts its "elaborately designed 22,000 gallon water storage system."

Known for its wine, weed and wild coast, Mendocino County was one of the first places where California Gov. Gavin Newsom declared a drought emergency. In other parts of the state, "when there's a problem, there's a pipe and there's a canal, and you can connect one water system to the next," said Mendocino County Supervisor Glenn McGourty in a June meeting of the county's drought task force. "We don't have things like that in Mendocino County, so we're going to have to be really creative in our solutions."

This year's drought is the most dire situation they've faced in decades. At the end of May, Lake Mendocino hit a record low of just 40% capacity. Earlier this month, the county faced projections that the reservoir could be dry by the end of the year. In response, the state adopted emergency regulations that could stop 2,400 water right holders from diverting water from the Russian River as early as July 5.



Lake Mendocino in January 2020. (Anne Wernikoff — CalMatters)



Lake Mendocino in January 2021. (Photo by Bobby Cochran Photography)

Although Redwood Valley lies just north of Lake Mendocino, its water supply is never guaranteed. Residents rely on sales from a nearby water agency and any surplus left in the reservoir by nearby communities.

But at this point, there's no surplus. Agricultural connections have been shut off in Redwood Valley and residents are limited to 55 gallons per person per day — enough for just a 22-minute shower and nothing else.

“My dream was to garden,” said Darrell Carpenter, a 61-year-old artist and handyman whose family has lived in Redwood Valley for three generations. Carpenter moved back full time after his partner died six years ago. When the water restrictions and rate changes were announced, he wondered, “Do I sell and move?”

Carpenter was lucky, able to restart an inactive well on his property and keep his garden alive, which he has slowly been converting to native plants and succulents. Still, he worries that his luck and the water will run out as more people stick straws into the ground.

“It might be a false sense of security,” he said.



Darrell Carpenter is converting his garden in Redwood Valley to native and drought-resistant plants.

(Courtesy — Darrell Carpenter)

The water district's cuts have left the reservation for the Redwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians with nothing to refill its tank for irrigating a community garden and filling its fire truck. Hydrants are still operating, but outdoor water use is banned and rancheria officials are investigating whether they can draw

water from an old well.

“We don't have any access to any other water,” said tribal administrator Mary Camp. “We're really concerned.”

Farther out along the coast, in the town of Mendocino, residents depend on private wells pumping from rain-fed groundwater stores. The town declared a stage 4 water shortage emergency in May requiring residents to use 40% less water than allotted.

“I'm nervous. I'm definitely nervous,” said Mendocino City Community Services District Superintendent Ryan Rhoades. “I'm sure that some wells will run dry this year, probably more than last year.”

McGourty, the Mendocino County supervisor, blamed the county's predicament on its limited water storage.

“We've been lulled into the idea maybe that we have lots and lots of water. And we do have lots and lots of water. The problem is that we don't store lots and lots of water,”

McGourty told water officials across the region. “We’re in a different world now, because of climate change.”

Ukiah, just ten miles from hard-hit Redwood Valley, is weathering the drought much better because of steps taken after the last dry spell.

Five decades ago, the Doobie Brothers described Ukiah as a land where “mountain streams that rush on by show the fish a jumpin.” Today the city is facing extremely dry conditions in the Russian River, which typically makes up about half of the supply for its 16,000 residents.

Ukiah will lean more heavily on groundwater, bolstered after the last drought with a state grant that helped pay for three new wells. The city also built a \$34 million recycled water plant that pumps out irrigation water, making up a third of its supply.

“The city saw the writing on the wall, and was looking to improve our drought resiliency, before it was cool,” said Sean White, director of water resources for the city of Ukiah.

“It’s kind of a disparate tale. If you live in the city of Ukiah, (the drought) is really not that big of a deal ... If you live in some of the adjoining ones, it’s either bad or terrible.”

Silicon Valley’s perfect storm

In Silicon Valley, aging dams and drought have collided this year, making Santa Clara County among the hardest hit in the Bay Area. Storage in reservoirs has dwindled by 74%. And supplies from state and federal aqueducts have dropped far below expected levels.

Making matters worse, the area’s largest reservoir is all but empty, drained last year to retrofit it for earthquakes. Without it, the amount of water stored locally for 2 million people in San Jose and nearby communities has been cut by more than half.

“We’re seeing the perfect storm building up and it’s right in front of us,” said Rick Callender, Valley Water’s CEO, at a June board meeting. “We’re indeed in a dire situation.”

If dry conditions persist through next year, land could sink and wells could go dry. In the southern part of Santa Clara County, groundwater is the only drinking water source.

“The aggressiveness and the severity of this drought, the way the drought is increasing is much greater than the previous drought,” Aaron Baker, chief operating officer at Valley Water, said at the hearing. “Conditions will be far worse in 2022 if drought conditions continue and no action is taken.”

Valley Water’s board this month ordered a mandatory 33% cut in residential water use from 2013 levels — a 15% reduction from 2019. Individual water providers will enforce it, which means rules for residents could vary depending on who sends water to their taps.

Cupertino's director of public works, Roger Lee, warns that if water providers fail to coordinate, it could lead to a patchwork of restrictions in neighborhoods served by multiple retailers.

"We can have customers with one set of rules on one side of the street and different sets of rules on the other side of the street," Lee said at the hearing. "It gets very difficult with messaging."

Marin County's largest water provider, too, has been hit hard by shortages in its own reservoirs and those in Mendocino and Sonoma counties. Marin Water, which aims to cut use across the county by 40%, has banned watering plants during the day and limited sprinklers to two days a week, among other mandatory restrictions. Most of the Bay Area isn't in such dire straits — at least not yet. Residents of the East Bay were asked to reduce water use by 10%, and San Francisco golf courses, parks and other irrigation customers were asked to cut back. Both water districts already prohibit wasteful use, like washing down sidewalks. And both, like Los Angeles, pipe water from far away.

The East Bay's aqueducts snake about 90 miles from the Pardee Reservoir in the Sierra foothills, delivering the vast majority of the utility's supply.

"Our forefathers (thought) to create this massive infrastructure that has been our source, our lifeline to the East Bay and has positioned us well during these dry times," said Tracie Morales, an East Bay Municipal Utility District spokesperson. Still, Morales said, "We're concerned about what another dry year will bring."

San Francisco, where residential use per person falls well below the state average, draws about 85% of its water from Yosemite's Hetch Hetchy, which was dammed in 1923, flooding the territory of the Tuolumne Me-Wuk people. San Francisco's reservoirs remain in decent shape at 75% of maximum storage, said spokesperson Will Reisman.

"The Santa Clara Valley used to be orchards here, but we didn't have the population that San Francisco had and we didn't have the impetus of the 1906 quake and the resulting fires to go grab the Hetch Hetchy water," said Gary Kremen, vice chair of Valley Water's board of directors. "They were there first, so they got the better deal."

Counties urgently seeking state help

Some areas, like Santa Clara, are looking for Newsom to expand drought emergencies that could unleash greater enforcement powers and reduce regulations to speed construction products and ease pricey purchases of emergency water supplies.

Compared to the counties already under drought emergencies, "we're in just as bad shape as them, if not worse," Kremen said at a press briefing.

Palmdale spokesperson Judy Shay also said her water district is looking for stronger messaging from the state as it ramps up its drought response.

“We also don’t want to be the ones making all those strict rules,” Shay said. “We also need direction from the state.”



An oak woodland is among the lush features at Descanso Gardens in La Cañada Flintridge. The Los Angeles region was transformed with the use of imported water and recycled wastewater. (Pablo Unzueta — CalMatters)
The Pacific Institute’s Gleick calls for urgent collective action throughout the West.

“The speed with which the western drought is accelerating

and worsening makes it urgent that the governors of the western states declare water conservation mandates and targets and provide resources to help cities and farms cut water use,” Gleick said.

The issue is bigger than simply responding to the current drought, said UCLA’s Pincetl. Californians will need to reimagine what the future could look like and rethink their relationship to water.

“We don’t actually know where we live ... we live in this kind of irrigated bubble that insulates us from the actual California,” Pincetl said. “And having easily accessible water is part of that story.”

New Business

Categories of Identified Potential Failure Modes (As defined and Prescribed by FERC)

Category I	Highlighted Potential Failure Modes	Those potential failure modes of greatest significance considering need for awareness, potential for occurrence, magnitude of consequences, and likelihood of adverse response (physical possibility was evident, fundamental flaw or weakness is identified, or conditions and events leading to failure seemed reasonable and credible) are highlighted.
Category II	Potential Failure Modes Considered but not Highlighted	These are judged to be of lesser significance and likelihood. Each potential failure mode is described and included with reasons for (adverse factors) and against (favorable factors) the potential occurrence of the potential failure mode. The reason that the potential failure mode is considered to be of lesser significance is noted and summarized in the documentation report
Category III	Additional Information Required	These potential failure modes require more information or analyses in order to classify them. These potential failure modes to some degree lacked information to allow a confident judgment on significance, and thus a dam safety investigative action or analysis can be recommended. Because this category of potential failure modes requires action before resolution, the potential failure mode may also be highlighted.
Category IV	Potential Failure Modes Ruled Out	Potential failure modes may be ruled out because the physical possibility does not exist, information came to light which eliminated the concern that had generated the development of the potential failure mode, or the failure mode is clearly non-credible or not reasonable to postulate.

News Release

**COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT
JOINT INFORMATION CENTER**
Telephone (707) 441-5000



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 18, 2021

For more information, contact:
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covidinfo@co.humboldt.ca.us

Cal/OSHA Aligns COVID-19 Workplace Rules with CDPH Guidance

The Division of Occupational Safety and Health, better known as Cal/OSHA, revised COVID-19 safety regulations for California's workplaces. Yesterday, Gov. Gavin Newsom issued an Executive Order to implement the relaxed rules effective immediately.

Some of the revised regulations include:

- Only unvaccinated workers are required to wear face coverings indoors or in vehicles.
- Fully vaccinated employees are not required to wear face coverings, and no one is required to wear face coverings outdoors.
 - In certain high-risk settings such as health care facilities and during workplace outbreaks, all employees must wear face coverings indoors and outdoors when physical distancing cannot be maintained.
- Fully vaccinated workers without symptoms of COVID-19 do not have to be tested or quarantine after an exposure to the virus.
- Physical distancing and physical barriers are no longer required with exceptions only for outbreaks in the workplace.
- Upon request, employers must provide unvaccinated employees with respirators at no cost for voluntary use.
- Employers must offer no-cost testing for COVID-19 during paid time to unvaccinated employees who develop symptoms or are exposed to the virus, vaccinated employees who develop symptoms, unvaccinated employees in an outbreak, and all employees in a major outbreak.

Employers are also required to maintain confidential records of vaccination status for any employee not wearing a face covering. Options include:

- Employees provide proof of vaccination (vaccine card, image of vaccine card or health care document showing vaccination status) and employer maintains a copy.
- Employees provide proof of vaccination. The employer maintains a record of the employees who presented proof, but not the vaccine record itself.
- Employees self-attest to vaccination status and employer maintains a record of who self-attests.

A person is fully vaccinated 14 days after completing a two-dose vaccine series or receiving a single-dose vaccine authorized by the US Food and Drug Administration or the World Health Organization.

Businesses are urged to read Cal/OSHA's FAQ at dir.ca.gov/dosh/coronavirus/Revisions-FAQ.html#whatischanging.

This decision by Cal/OSHA aligns rules for workplaces with the State Public Health Officer Order issued on June 11, which outlines ongoing COVID-19 safety measures, and the California Department of Public Health's (CDPH) masking guidance that allows fully vaccinated people to go unmasked in almost all public settings.

Unvaccinated people must continue to wear masks in indoor public settings, and all people must wear masks in the following places, regardless of vaccination status.

- Public transit and transportation hubs
- Indoors in K-12 schools, childcare and other youth settings
- Health care settings
- State and local correctional facilities and detention centers
- Homeless shelters, emergency shelters and cooling centers.

Read the state's order in full at cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/COVID-19/Order-of-the-State-Public-Health-Officer-Beyond-Blueprint.aspx.

Cal/OSHA establishes masking policies for workers, while customer masking is determined by each individual business. According to CDPH (cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/COVID-19/guidance-for-face-coverings.aspx), businesses have three options to accommodate unvaccinated individuals:

- Provide information to all patrons, guests and attendees regarding vaccination requirements and allow vaccinated individuals to self-attest that they are in compliance prior to entry.
- Implement vaccine verification to determine whether individuals are required to wear a mask.
- Require all patrons to wear masks.

To view COVID-19 vaccination options, go to MyTurn.ca.gov. Check availability at local pharmacies at vaccines.gov, or text a ZIP code to 438829 to find a participating pharmacy nearby.

View the Humboldt County Data Dashboard online at humboldt.gov/dashboard, or go to humboldt.gov/DashboardArchives to download today's data.

For the most recent COVID-19 information, visit cdc.gov or cdph.ca.gov. Local information is available at humboldt.gov or by contacting covidinfo@co.humboldt.ca.us or calling 707-441-5000.

Sign up for COVID-19 vaccination: MyTurn.ca.gov

Check for vaccine availability at a local pharmacy: Vaccines.gov

Local COVID-19 vaccine information: humboldt.gov/VaccineInfo

Humboldt County COVID-19 Data Dashboard: humboldt.gov/Dashboard

Follow us on Facebook: [@HumCoCOVID19](https://www.facebook.com/HumCoCOVID19)

Instagram: [@HumCoCOVID19](https://www.instagram.com/HumCoCOVID19)

Twitter: [@HumCoCOVID19](https://twitter.com/HumCoCOVID19)

Humboldt Health Alert: humboldt.gov/HumboldtHealthAlert

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California Department of Industrial Relations

Revisions to the COVID-19 Prevention Emergency Temporary Standards Frequently Asked Questions

What Changed

Q: What are the important changes in the June 17 revised ETS?

A:

- Fully vaccinated employees without symptoms do not need to be tested or quarantined after close contacts with COVID-19 cases unless they have symptoms.
- No face covering requirements outdoors (except during outbreaks), regardless of vaccination status, though workers must be trained on CDPH recommendations for outdoor use of face coverings.
- Employers may allow fully vaccinated employees not to wear face coverings indoors, but must document their vaccination status. There are some settings where CDPH requires face coverings regardless of vaccination status. In outbreaks, all employees must wear face coverings indoors and outdoors when six-foot physical distancing cannot be maintained, regardless of vaccination status.
- Employers must provide unvaccinated employees with approved respirators for voluntary use when working indoors or in a vehicle with others, upon request.
- Employers may not retaliate against employees for wearing face coverings.
- No physical distancing or barrier requirements regardless of employee vaccination status with the following exceptions:
 - Employers must evaluate whether it is necessary to implement physical distancing and barriers during an outbreak (3 or more cases in an exposed group of employees)
 - Employers must implement physical distancing and barriers during a major outbreak (20 or more cases in an exposed group of employees)
- No physical distancing requirements whatsoever in the employer-provided housing and transportation regulations.
- Where all employees are vaccinated in employer-provided housing and transportation, employers are exempt from those regulations
- Employers must evaluate ventilation systems to maximize outdoor air and increase filtrations efficiency, and evaluate the use of additional air cleaning systems

Q. Are there requirements from the November 2020 ETS that will remain in place?

A: Yes, including:

- An effective written COVID-19 Prevention Program.
- Providing effective training and instruction to employees on the employer's prevention plan and their rights under the ETS.
- Providing notification to public health departments of outbreaks.
- Providing notification to employees of exposure and close contacts.
- Requirements to offer testing after potential exposures.
- Requirements for responding to COVID-19 cases and outbreaks.
- Quarantine and exclusion pay requirements.
- Basic prevention requirements for employer-provided housing and transportation.

Physical Distancing

Q: Are all physical distancing requirements in the revised ETS gone?

A: The revised ETS is similar to rule changes for the general public in California that eliminate physical distancing and barrier requirements regardless of vaccination status. There are several exceptions that may apply:

- Nothing in the revised ETS prevents employers from implementing additional protective measures than are required, including the use of physical distancing and barriers.
- Employers are under an ongoing requirement to assess workplace hazards and implement controls to prevent transmission of disease. There may be circumstances in which employers determine that physical distancing is necessary in their workplace.
- During an outbreak (3 or more employees in an exposed group), employers are required to evaluate whether physical distancing or barriers are necessary to control the transmission of COVID-19.
- Physical distancing and barriers must be used in a major outbreak (20 or more employees in an exposed group) for all employees, regardless of vaccination status.

Respirators

Q: What is an employer’s obligation to provide respirators?

A: An employer must provide respirators in two scenarios: (1) to any unvaccinated employee who works with others indoors or in a vehicle and who requests one and (2) where there is a major outbreak, to any employees in the exposed group for voluntary use. The respirator must be the right size, and the employee must receive basic instruction on how to get a good “seal,” or fit.

Q: What does it mean to “provide respirators upon request”?

A: An employer must be able to provide the respirator upon request. Initially, an employer may either stock respirators and offer them to employees or may poll workers to determine which employees wish to be provided a respirator before obtaining them. However, once an employer has established that it has employees who wish to wear respirators, it should have enough on hand of the correct size and type to fulfill reasonably foreseeable requests upon demand. If an employee prefers to select and purchase their own respirator, an employer may permit this alternative, as long as the employer reimburses the employee in a timely manner.

In a major outbreak, respirators must be offered to employees regardless of vaccination status and without waiting for a request from the employee. The employer must offer respirators immediately upon determining a major outbreak is underway.

An employer is under a continuing obligation to provide respirators to eligible unvaccinated employees at any time they communicate to the employer their desire to wear one.

Q. How soon does a respirator need to be provided after an employee requests it?

A. After initial implementation as described above, employers should provide requested respirators to unvaccinated employees as soon as possible.

Q. What if more employees request respirators than the employer anticipates and the employer runs out of respirators? Will Cal/OSHA cite the employer?

A. Cal/OSHA will not cite employers who make a good faith estimate and effort to provide respirators as soon as possible to employees that request them. If an employer runs out of respirators, they should order more respirators immediately. Cal/OSHA lists some but not all vendors that sell N95 respirators in large quantities (vendors able to fulfill orders of more than 100,000 units) at <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/wildfire/List-of-N95-Vendors.pdf>. There are many vendors who have N95s available in smaller quantities.

Q: Why is Cal/OSHA requiring respirators be offered to unvaccinated persons? Isn't this different from CDC and federal OSHA guidance?

A: Under CDC and federal OSHA guidance, unvaccinated persons are to wear face coverings and physically distance indoors. Cal/OSHA is requiring voluntary respirators because California is phasing out physical distancing, because a well-fitting respirator reduces the risk of infection better than physical distancing alone, and because respirators are readily available. The ETS provides this as an alternative protection for unvaccinated employees.

Q: How often must an employer provide an employee with a new respirator?

A: For voluntary use, the need to replace a respirator varies with use and environment. Filtering facepiece respirators are disposable respirators that cannot be cleaned or disinfected. They must be replaced if they get damaged, deformed, dirty, or difficult to breathe through. A best practice is to replace filtering facepiece respirators at the beginning of each shift. Employers should follow the manufacturer's instructions. CDC recommends replacing a disposable filtering facepiece respirator, such as an N95, after it has been taken on and off five times. Filtering facepiece respirators may not fit correctly after repeated use.

Face Coverings

Q: Who has to wear face coverings?

A: Face coverings are required indoors and in vehicles for unvaccinated employees. Employees in certain indoor settings must wear a face covering regardless of vaccination status if required by CDPH order. As of June 15, those indoor settings where CDPH requires face coverings include public transit, K-12 educational facilities, health care and long-term care settings, correctional and detention facilities, and shelters (homeless or emergency shelters and cooling centers).

Though face coverings are not required outdoors, employers must communicate to workers that face coverings are recommended for unvaccinated persons outdoors where six feet of physical distancing cannot be maintained. Employers must provide face coverings to unvaccinated persons and make them available to vaccinated persons upon request.

Q: Are there exceptions to wearing face coverings indoors?

A: Yes. The most common exceptions for unvaccinated persons are:

- When alone in a room or vehicle
- When eating and drinking
- When an accommodation is required

- When job duties make a face covering infeasible or create a hazard

Q: Are workers protected from retaliation if they choose to wear a face covering, even if not required to do so?

A: Yes. Employers cannot retaliate against workers for wearing face coverings, including when the worker is wearing a face covering voluntarily.

Vaccines

Q: Is documentation required for a fully vaccinated employee to work without a face covering indoors?

A: Yes. Vaccination status must be documented. The revised ETS does not specify a particular method. The employer must record the vaccination status for any employee not wearing a face covering indoors and this record must be kept confidential. Acceptable options include:

- Employees provide proof of vaccination (vaccine card, image of vaccine card or health care document showing vaccination status) and employer maintains a copy.
- Employees provide proof of vaccination. The employer maintains a record of the employees who presented proof, but not the vaccine record itself.
- Employees self-attest to vaccination status and employer maintains a record of who self-attests.

Nothing in the revised ETS prevents an employer from requiring all employees to wear a face covering instead of having a documentation process.

Q. What if the employee declines to state their vaccination status?

A: Under the ETS, an employer is not obligated to require employees to submit proof of being fully vaccinated. Absent such a requirement, an employee has the right to decline to state if they are vaccinated or not. In that case, the employer must treat the employee as unvaccinated and must not take disciplinary or discriminatory action against the employee.

Testing

Q: What are the testing requirements of the revised ETS?

A: Employers must offer testing at no cost to employees during paid time to:

- Symptomatic unvaccinated employees, regardless of whether there is a known exposure. This is a new requirement.

- Unvaccinated employees after an exposure.
- Vaccinated employees after an exposure if they develop symptoms.
- Unvaccinated employees in an outbreak.
- All employees in a major outbreak.

Outbreaks

Q. How will Cal/OSHA ensure employees are adequately protected if there is a surge in COVID-19 cases?

A: The revised ETS requires employers to implement more protective requirements if an outbreak or major outbreak occurs in a workplace. Cal/OSHA also has the option of proposing changes to the ETS one additional time, if necessary.

Enforcement

Q: Will Cal/OSHA issue citations for employers who do not implement all provisions of the June 17 Emergency Temporary Standards immediately?

A: Employers should implement the June 17 ETS as soon as possible. For those unable to implement the ETS immediately, the employer must implement or retain alternative controls to ensure the health of employees. If an employer is continuing to comply with the November ETS while implementing the revisions, Cal/OSHA will not cite the employer.

With respect to face coverings, the employers can comply with the June 17 ETS by requiring face coverings for all employees while they gather documentation to allow fully vaccinated persons to go without face coverings.

If an employer is unable to provide NIOSH-approved respirators on the effective date of the ETS revisions, it is particularly important that the employer take alternative measures to protect unvaccinated employees until respirators are available.

June 2021

Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District

To: Board of Directors
From: John Friedenbach
Date: July 1, 2021

Re: Samoa Peninsula Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District (EIFD)

Discussion

The Board may recall that our District participated in the Samoa Peninsula Infrastructure Workgroup during 2020. See excerpt from February 13, 2020 meeting minutes. [next page] As a result of those discussions and additional analysis by County staff, on June 29, 2021 the Board of Supervisors adopted a Resolution of Intention to establish the Samoa Peninsula Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District. See attached Humboldt County Economic Development Department staff report [pages 5 -11] and draft resolution. [pages 12-18]

Also attached is a copy of the proposed timeline to achieve formal adoption of the Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District (EIFD) and Public Financing Authority (PFA). [pages 3 - 4]

Recommendation and Action

With Board concurrence, staff recommends monitoring the progress of these two initiatives up to and including final adoption.



Minutes for Meeting of Board of Directors
February 13, 2020

Cyber Security

Mr. Matt Murrish of Network Management Systems provided a presentation on cyber security at the Eureka office. He discussed the security in place to prevent a cyber-attack. The system is also automatically backed up throughout the day. The Board asked several questions and thanked him for the presentation.

Samoa Peninsula Infrastructure Workgroup Agreement

Mr. Friedenbach shared the final Samoa Peninsula Infrastructure Workgroup Agreement with the Board. The workgroup consists of the District, Peninsula CSD, Humboldt County Economic Development, Samoa Fire Dept., California Center for Rural Policy, Manila CSD, the Harbor District, City of Eureka, and the City of Arcata. Staff recommends continued participation in the group per the agreement. Director Latt was supportive and requested Mr. Friedenbach inform the group of the steps the District has taken and costs expended to help bring development (such as Nordic Aquafarms) to the peninsula. He stated it is time for others to carry some of the costs. Director Rupp was also supportive of efforts to collaborate. He recommended receiving input from the end users (private property owners). On motion by Director Latt, seconded by Director Rupp, the Board voted 4-0 to approve joining the Samoa Peninsula Infrastructure Workgroup.

J. REPORTS (from Staff)

1. Engineering

GHD Succession Planning

Mr. Kaspari shared a GHD organization chart and stated he would be stepping down as District Engineer. He is in negotiations for a new position outside of GHD. He discussed succession planning and introduced Iver Skavdal Executive General Manager-United States, and John Winzler, Senior Engineer. Both Mr. Skavdal and Mr. Winzler stated they are available for District needs or concerns. Mr. Winzler stated he is very paternal of the District and will make sure the District gets the best engineering possible. As part of the succession plan, Nathan Stevens will be the new District Engineer. Mr. Stevens shared his work history with the District, beginning as GIS intern while still in college. Mr. Kaspari noted that Mr. Stevens knows more about the District than he did when he became District Engineer after succeeding Alex Sulick. The Board did not express concerns regarding the transition.

12kV Switchgear Replacement (\$441,750 District Match)

Mr. Kaspari shared Change Order #1 in the amount of \$23,265. The purpose of the change order is to award Additive Bid Item A-1 since the District decided that higher security fencing and gates are desired for the site. As previously noted, the price came in higher than anticipated. A request for additional funding from CalOES/FEMA in the amount of \$1,256,328 was requested and it looks like the additional funding may be granted.

Domestic Line Cathodic Protection Report

This Technical Engineering report was requested to determine if the anode bed needs to be replaced as scheduled in the District's CIP. Mr. Kaspari discussed the report. To replace all the beds will cost an estimated \$355,000. If the rectifiers also need to be replaced, the cost increases to \$405,000. The cathodically protected pipes are in good condition currently; however, the appurtenances attached to those pipes are corroding. Mr. Kaspari recommended against "piecemealing" the project. Staff recommends that the project move forward since there is heavy corrosion on the appurtenances and we need to take a long-term perspective regarding protection of the integrity of our pipes and infrastructure. The Board requested a cost benefit analysis considering the cost to replace the pipes versus replacing the cathodic protection system. Mr. Kaspari said that could be done and presented to the Board. Mr. Friedenbach stated the District could do advance charges for up to three years and complete the project in one construction year.

Samoa Peninsula Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District
County of Humboldt, State of California

Proposed Schedule of Proceedings

2021

June 29

Resolution of Intention: Board passes Resolution of Intention to form Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District (EIFD) and Public Financing Authority (PFA).

- Sets boundaries (may be non-contiguous)
- States types of facilities and development to be financed
- States necessity of EIFD and goals
- States County's portion of incremental tax revenue may be used to finance facilities
- Establishes PFA
- Fixes time and place for a public meeting (October 14, 2021, at 3:00 PM)
- Directs County official to mail notices/ROI

June 30

Post Notice of Vacancy for two public PFA positions.

Staff mails copy of ROI or one-page notice of intention to all landowners in the proposed district, the PFA, and all affected taxing entities.

July 15

Recruitment Closes for PFA Public Members

July 20

Appoint PFA Members: Board to appoint three Board members and two public members to PFA.

July 21

PFA orders preparation of IFP, Adopts Conflict of Interest Code

- IFP is prepared by County engineer or other appropriate County official, containing all required items
- Conflict of Interest Code approved
- Appointment of various positions

TBD

Distribution of Draft Infrastructure Financing Plan (IFP) and CEQA Review Document to all landowners in EIFD, each affected taxing entity, the PFA, the Planning Commission, and the legislative body; make available for public inspection.

TBD

Publish and mail notice of PFA public meeting.

October 14, 3:00 PM

Initial Public Meeting by PFA: PFA Staff to present proposed EIFD and draft IFP.

Samoa Peninsula Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District
Proposed Formation Schedule

TBD	<p>Publish and Mail Notice of PFA Public Hearing #1 by newspaper, mail, and online.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFA initial public meeting must be held at least 30 days before the notice given for the first public hearing • Notice must be published not less than once a week for 4 successive weeks before 1st public hearing
TBD	PFA holds Public Hearing #1: PFA shall hear all written and oral comments, but take no action.
TBD	Notice of Hearing #2
TBD	PFA holds Public Hearing #2: PFA shall consider any additional written and oral comments, and take action to modify or reject the IFP; must be held at least 30 days from prior hearing.
TBD	Board Resolution adopting IFP – the Board must pass a resolution approving the IFP prior to the PFA’s adoption of the IFP and formation of the EIFD (may be <i>earlier</i>)
TBD	Notice of Hearing #3
TBD	<p>PFA holds Public Hearing #3 and Protest Proceeding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFA conducts protest proceeding • PFA Adopts Resolution Finding no Majority Protest, Proposing Adoption of IFP and Formation of EIFD • PFA Adopts Ordinance Approving IFP • PFA Adopts Resolution Authorizing Incurrence of Debt/Bonds (if applicable)



COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT

For the meeting of: 6/29/2021

File #: 21-505

To: Board of Supervisors

From: County Administrative Office

Agenda Section: Departmental

SUBJECT:

Resolution of Intention to Establish the Samoa Peninsula Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District, establishing a Public Financing Authority, and Authorizing Other Actions

RECOMMENDATION(S):

That the Board of Supervisors:

1. Receive a report from staff on its findings for the establishment of an Enhanced Infrastructure and Financing District (EIFD); and
2. Adopt a Resolution of Intention to establish the Samoa Peninsula Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District (Samoa Peninsula EIFD), establishing a Public Financing Authority to govern the EIFD, authorizing related actions, and setting a public meeting for October 14, 2021, at 3:00 at the Board Chambers.

SOURCE OF FUNDING:

General Fund (1100) - Property Tax

DISCUSSION:

EIFD Overview

The California Legislature authorized the formation of an Enhanced Infrastructure and Financing Districts (EIFDs) in 2014 through Senate Bill 628, and the statutory framework for EIFDs, which has been amended multiple times since 2014, is codified in Chapter 2.99 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the California Government Code (commencing with Section 53398.50) (EIFD Law).

An EIFD is a special financing district, a governmental entity comprised of both public and private partners distinct from the entity which establishes it. EIFDs can aid communities in funding a wide and diverse variety of public capital improvement projects and other projects of communitywide significance set forth in state law, by capturing and leveraging property tax increment (PTI) generated within the EIFD area. The EIFD does not impose a new tax. Added improvements gained through

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EIFD funding supports future development and results in increased property values. This generates increased property tax revenues from the “base year” which can then be leveraged for additional improvements.

Affected taxing entities are not required to contribute their PTI for the EIFD. Participation in the EIFD is voluntary. Each tax sharing entity which elects to join an EIFD has the option to allocate up to 100% of its portion of tax increment to the district. Under the EIFD law, school districts are precluded from participation.

Background

Developing and maintaining public infrastructure on the Samoa Peninsula is central to promoting economic prosperity, meeting energy goals, creating jobs, and enhancing quality of place and life in Humboldt County. Multiple proposed projects on the Samoa Peninsula will require functional infrastructure to succeed. Beginning in May of 2019, staff presented a report on the lack of modern and working infrastructure on the Samoa Peninsula, and your Board directed staff to establish a task force whose purpose was to engage in intradepartmental communication concerning Responsible Engagement for the Development of Infrastructure (REDI) (Agenda item 19-642 from May 21, 2019).

In September 2019 staff provided an overview of partnership & financing options for infrastructure development on the Samoa Peninsula, based on findings of the REDI task force initiative. Your Board directed staff to explore financing vehicles for infrastructure development, and to work with stakeholders sharing a vested interest in infrastructure development on the Samoa Peninsula.

In March of 2020, the County formed the Samoa Peninsula Infrastructure Workgroup (Workgroup), with the purpose to, “explore potential funding opportunities to create and/or improve existing infrastructure on the Samoa Peninsula which may include the possibility of creating an entity that can seek resources for the infrastructure needs of the Samoa Peninsula for economic development improvements and the betterment of the community members who live there and the economy of Humboldt County.” Through the Workgroup and communication with state partners, staff identified the EIFD as the preferred infrastructure improvement investment vehicle and now brings this Resolution of Intention to form the Samoa Peninsula EIFD to your Board for approval.

Proposed Samoa Peninsula EIFD

The proposed EIFD project area consists of four subareas (Table 1 of the Samoa Peninsula EIFD Assessment), encompassing approximately 2,461 acres along the Samoa Peninsula southwest of the State Route 255 bridge (See Exhibit A to the Resolution of Intention). The different subareas contain a variety of land use designation including residential, light & heavy industrial (coastal dependent and otherwise), commercial, and recreational. There are three communities (Samoa, Fairhaven, & Finn Town), 18.7 miles of public roads, one public elementary school, and roughly 450 residents within the project area. The peninsula lies on the deep-water port of Humboldt Bay, California’s second largest natural bay, and was once a high traffic port with national significance.

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With plans for sustainable development in energy, aquaculture, and international communication, the Samoa Peninsula and Humboldt Bay have the potential to redefine their national significance. The largest community on the peninsula, the historic Town of Samoa, has just developed a new affordable housing complex, and is in the process of developing additional residential, commercial, and recreational areas. The peninsula has long been home to large industrial manufacturing, such as the old pulp mill, but now has plans to redevelop this infrastructure towards new more sustainable industries.

The Samoa Peninsula is also a popular destination for recreational enthusiasts, allowing visitors boat access, motorized beach and dune access, multiple points for pedestrian beach access, and sport fishing. Lastly, the district lies in an opportunity zone, which provides tax incentives for investment that support environmental justice, sustainability, climate change, and affordable housing, which allows for implementation of the EIFD.

Potential Infrastructure Projects

EIFDs are designed to fund a wide and diverse variety of community infrastructure projects. Feedback from stakeholder interviews conducted by CCRP highlighted that property owners in the proposed EIFD area are interested in infrastructure development which supports both private and public partnerships. Feedback gleaned from these stakeholder interviews and through discussions with other stakeholders illustrated a demand for infrastructure development which supports, among others:

- Coastal dependent industries and aquaculture projects to aid in the development of existing and growing industries on the Samoa Peninsula.
- Green energy projects which align with local and state goals for energy resiliency, innovation, and independence, and which align with climate change mitigation strategies, including sea level rise and tsunami mitigation as well as earthquake and fire mitigation.
- Renewable energy opportunities such as solar projects and emerging value-added forest product industries, such as torrefied pellet and mass timber manufacturers, that increase the demand for and market value of small diameter timber and biomass in order to fuel forest thinning, reduce risks to communities from overstocked forests, and combat climate change by sequestering carbon.
- Planning, building, zoning, and permitting activities for ongoing and new development projects.

The governing body of the proposed EIFD would undertake a series of public hearings to gather and consider public input on an infrastructure financing plan, which would aim to provide the infrastructure necessary to promote coastal dependent economic development, with additional opportunities to enhance the lives of residents and small businesses through other capital projects. For example, the EIFD could fund projects related to broadband and internet connectivity which would have a direct positive impact on small businesses and neighborhoods. Similarly, infrastructure projects which enhance quality of place and quality of life, such as recreational improvements, trail facilities, etc. may also be funded through the EIFD.

Resolution of Intention to Form the EIFD

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Pursuant to the EIFD Law, proceedings for the establishment of an EIFD are instituted by the Board of Supervisors adopting a Resolution of Intention (ROI). In addition to stating the County's intent to form the EIFD, the ROI must:

1. Describe the boundaries of the proposed EIFD.
2. State the type of public facilities and development proposed to be financed or assisted by the EIFD.
3. State the need for the EIFD and the goals it proposes to achieve.
4. State that incremental property tax revenue from the County may be used to finance the activities of the EIFD.
5. Fix a time and place for a public hearing.

The ROI is the first step in establishing the EIFD. If approved, staff will proceed to evaluate the fiscal impacts, confirm eligible facilities, and prepare the draft IFP for future Board consideration. At the same time as the ROI is adopted, the Board must establish a Public Financing Authority (PFA) as the governing board for the EIFD.

Public Financing Authority for the Samoa Peninsula EIFD

Section 53398.51.1(b) of the EIFD Law requires that the PFA be established at the same time your Board adopts the ROI. The PFA will serve as the governing board of the EIFD. The first action of the PFA will be to order the preparation of the IFP which, upon its completion, will be distributed to your Board and other interested parties as identified in the EIFD Law. The PFA must ensure the IFP is made available for public inspection and direct the distribution of the IFP, along with any reports required by California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pertaining to the proposed public facilities, to each landowner in the district, the legislative body of each affected taxing entity, and the Planning Commission. After the IFP has been mailed to each affected taxing entity, the PFA shall conduct a noticed public hearing on the EIFD (the date and time having been set by the county at the time it adopted the ROI; in this case October 14, 2021, at 3:00 PM), during which it considers any oral and written objections. The county Board of Supervisors, as the legislative body of a participating affected taxing entity, must review the IFP and approve it by resolution. The PFA will then conduct three public hearings on the formation of the EIFD. Upon conclusion of the third public hearing, the PFA may approve the IFP and officially establish the EIFD unless a majority protest prevents as much.

A summary of the key actions for establishing the EIFD, as well as estimated dates of completion, is provided in the Samoa Peninsula EIFD Proposed Schedule which is attached hereto. As shown in this timeline, staff will return to your Board in the future with the proposed IFP for your Board's review and approval, and the PFA cannot establish the EIFD without your Board first approving the IFP.

The Samoa Peninsula EIFD PFA would consist of five members, with a majority of members from the

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legislative body of the affected taxing entity and members of the public whose appointments are approved by the Board of Supervisors.

The PFA, as a local public agency, is subject to the Ralph M. Brown Act and will be authorized and directed to adopt rules, regulations, and procedures pursuant to those and other applicable laws as the PFA deems necessary to perform its functions.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): The ROI to establish the EIFD is a notice regarding a financing, organizational and administrative activity that will not result in direct or indirect physical changes in the environment. A subsequent resolution establishing the EIFD and other actions, including review under CEQA, are required prior to any proposed physical changes. Thus, the adoption of the proposed Resolution does not constitute a project and is not subject to CEQA review. CEQA Guidelines section 15378(b)(4)&(5); 15060(c)(3).

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Though the exact amount of increment allocated to the EIFD would be up to your Board, staff would recommend that the base year be set as Fiscal Year 2020-2021 and that 75% of the PTI (increment) above the base year be allocated to the EIFD with the remaining 25% of the PTI reserved for the general fund. The EIFD assessment (attached to the agenda item) models out total PTI of between \$98 and \$128M over 30 years (page 8 of the assessment). 75% of this would be \$73.5 or \$96M (respectively) over 30 years.

Existing staff resources from various departments, including the County Administrative Office of Economic Development, the Planning and Building Department, County Counsel, the Clerk-Recorder's Office, the Auditor-Controller, the Assessor, and the Treasurer Tax Collector, will be instrumental in initial EIFD formation. Cumulative staff hours across these departments for the initial establishment of the EIFD are anticipated to be 520 staff hours per fiscal year, for the first two (2) years. Once EIFD activity increases staff time to support the EIFD is expected to increase. However, after established, staff time can be self-funded by EIFD revenues. At the fully burdened rate of staff sharing the same compensation rate and classification of an Economic Development Coordinator a 520-hour commitment represents an investment of \$33,800 per fiscal year. Until self-sufficient, this staff commitment would need to be funded through existing department budgets or through an increase from the General Fund. EIFD law does provides that tax increment generated may be allocated to formation planning for the EIFD.

The Governors proposed budget includes \$500m in one-time ARPA funds for Regional Early Action Planning (REAP) grants to provide additional planning and implementation funds to regional entities for infill developments, targeted towards the state's climate goals previous round eligible uses of REAP included funding for education and awareness of various tax increment financing tools, promoting use of local tax increment financing tools (i.e., Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts (EIFDs), Community Revitalization and Investment Authorities (CRIAs), Affordable Housing Authorities (AHAs), Infrastructure and Financing Revitalization Districts (IFRDs) and Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements (NIFTI) districts. Staff is presently working with its partners at the Governor's office of Economic Development to identify grant sources, like REAP, to augment

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revenues to support creation of the Samoa Peninsula EIFD.

Based on findings as reflected in the EIFD Assessment PTI allocations to the district would not begin until 2023. Once formed, property tax revenues up to the base year amount would continue to contribute to the county General Fund and a percentage of the increment revenue could be allocated to the EIFD. The EIFD allocation would not be available for General Fund activities.

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK:

This action supports your Board's Strategic Framework by supporting business, workforce development and creation of private-sector jobs .

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

State of California Governor's office of Economic Development, Humboldt County Assessor, Humboldt County Treasurer Tax Collector, Humboldt Bay Harbor, Recreation & Conversation District, the Samoa Peninsula Community Services District, the Manila Community Services District, the Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District, the City of Eureka, the City of Arcata

ALTERNATIVES TO STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

Board Discretion

ATTACHMENTS:

- A - Resolution of Intention
- B - Samoa Peninsula EIFD Proposed Schedule
- C - Samoa Peninsula EIFD Assessment

PREVIOUS ACTION/REFERRAL:

Board Order No.: N/A

Meeting of: May 21st, 2019, September 3rd, 2019, March 17th, 2020

File No.: 19-642, 19-1246, 20-204

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Certified Copy of Portion of Proceedings for the Meeting of June 22, 2021

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF INTENTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT TO ESTABLISH THE SAMOA PENINSULA ENHANCED INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING DISTRICT; ESTABLISH A PUBLIC FINANCING AUTHORITY; AND AUTHORIZE CERTAIN OTHER ACTIONS RELATED THERETO

WHEREAS, pursuant to Chapter 2.99 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the California Government Code (commencing with Section 53398.50) (the EIFD Law), the Board of Supervisors (the Board) of the County of Humboldt (the County) is authorized to initiate the process to establish an Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District (the EIFD); and

WHEREAS, the Board proposes the establishment of an EIFD to finance certain public facilities allowed pursuant to the EIFD law, including but not limited to the activities listed in Section 53398.52; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the EIFD Law, the Board is required to establish the "Samoa Peninsula EIFD Public Finance Authority" (the PFA) to act as the governing board of the proposed Samoa Peninsula EIFD at the same time that the Board adopts its intention to form the proposed Samoa Peninsula EIFD for the implementation of an Infrastructure Financing Plan (IFP); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 53398.59, the Board now desires to commence the proceedings to establish the Samoa Peninsula EIFD by adopting this Resolution.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE HUMBOLDT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

1. **Recitals.** The Board finds and determines that all the foregoing recitals are true and correct and incorporated herein.
2. **Intention and Proposal to Establish Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District.** The Board proposes and intends to cause the establishment of a Samoa Peninsula EIFD under the provisions of EIFD Law.
3. **Name of Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District.** The name proposed for the enhanced infrastructure financing district is the "Samoa Peninsula Infrastructure Financing District".
4. **Description of Boundaries.** The proposed boundaries of the Samoa Peninsula EIFD are as shown on the map on Exhibit A, which boundaries are hereby preliminarily approved and to which map reference is hereby made for further particulars.
5. **Description of Facilities.** The types of public facilities proposed to be financed by the Samoa Peninsula EIFD and pursuant to the EIFD Law are those listed as facilities on Exhibit B, attached hereto and incorporated herein (the Facilities).
6. **Necessity of EIFD and Goal.** The Board hereby finds that the Samoa Peninsula EIFD is necessary to support the provisions of needed public infrastructure and promote economic

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development within the Samoa Peninsula EIFD and the County. The Board's goal for the Samoa Peninsula EIFD is to create the means by which to assist in the provision of public facilities of communitywide significance that provide significant benefits and promote economic development within the boundaries of the Samoa Peninsula EIFD and the surrounding community and for those facilities located outside the Samoa Peninsula EIFD boundaries which also have a tangible connection to the Samoa Peninsula EIFD.

7. **Use of Incremental Tax Revenues.** The Board hereby declares that, pursuant to the EIFD Law, and if approved by resolution pursuant to Government Code Section 53398.68, incremental property tax revenue from the County of Humboldt and other interested taxing entities may finance the Facilities. The incremental property tax financing will be described in an IFP to be prepared for the PFA under the EIFD Law.
8. **Establishment of Public Financing Authority.** The Board hereby establishes the "Samoa Peninsula EIFD Public Financing Authority" to serve as the governing board of the Samoa Peninsula EIFD. The PFA membership shall be comprised initially by three members of the Board, and two members of the public to be appointed by the Board. Members of the Board and members of the public composing the PFA shall be determined and approved at a later Board meeting by a majority vote of the Board. Members shall serve at the pleasure of the Board and shall serve until their successor assumes office.

The Board further declares that, pursuant to Section 53398.51.1, should a second taxing entity agree to participate in the Samoa Peninsula EIFD, then the PFA membership shall comprised of two members of the County Board, one member of the governing body of the second taxing entity, a public member selected by the Board, and a member of the public selected by the second participating taxing entity. Members shall serve at the pleasure of their respective appointing legislative bodies and shall serve until their successor assumes office. The members are subject to compliance with the EIFD Law and Government Code Section 54974.

The PFA is authorized and directed to adopt such bylaws, rules, regulations, and procedures as the PFA deems necessary or desirable for performance of its functions, all in accordance with EIFD Law. The PFA shall provide all required notices and information, and conduct the public hearing (as set and identified below in Section 9 of this Resolution) regarding the proposed EIFD, all in accordance with the EIFD Law, and perform all other duties of the PFA under the EIFD Law, as necessary or desirable from time to time.

9. **Public Hearing.** The Board hereby establishes October 14, 2021, at the hour of 3:00 PM, or as soon as possible thereafter as the matter may be heard, at the Board Chambers, 825 Fifth Street, Eureka, California, as the time and place, when and where the PFA will conduct an initial public hearing on the proposed establishment of the Samoa Peninsula EIFD
10. **Mailing and Publication of Notice.** Pursuant to Sections 53398.60 and 53398.61, the Clerk of the Board is hereby directed to mail a copy of this Resolution to the PFA, each

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owner of land (as defined in the EIFD Law), and each affected taxing entity, or, alternatively with respect to the owners of land, a single-page Notice of Intention as identified in Section 53398.60(b).

- 11. **Preparation of Infrastructure Financing Plan.** The Board hereby requests the PFA to designate and direct County staff to prepare the IFP in accordance with Sections 53398.62 and 53398.63 of the EIFD Law.
- 12. **Current EIFD Law.** It is the intent of the Board that the formation of the Samoa Peninsula EIFD shall proceed under the now existing and current EIFD Law as effective on the date of this Resolution.
- 13. **Formation of Samoa Peninsula EIFD.** This Resolution in no way obligates the PFA to form the Samoa Peninsula EIFD. The formation of the Samoa Peninsula EIFD is subject to the approval of the PFA by resolution and an ordinance, following the public hearing referred to in Section 9 above, and three additional public hearings held at least thirty days apart as set forth in Section 53398.66.
- 14. **Severability.** If any section, subsection, phrase or clause of this Resolution is for any reason found to be invalid, such section, subsection, phrase or clause shall be severed from, and shall not affect the validity of, all remaining portions of this Resolution that can be given effect without the severed portion.
- 15. **General Authorization.** The Clerk of the Board and all other officers and agents of the County are hereby authorized and directed to take all actions necessary or advisable to give effect to the transactions contemplated by this Resolution.
- 16. **Effective Date.** This resolution shall be effectively immediately upon its adoption.

Chair of the Board of Supervisors,

Dated: _____, 2021

Virginia Bass, Chair of the Board

Adopted on motion by Supervisor _____, Seconded by Supervisor _____, and the following vote:

- AYES:
- NAYS:
- ABSENT:
- ABSTAIN:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
County of Humboldt

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Certified Copy of Portion of Proceedings for the Meeting of June 22, 2021

I, KATHY HAYES, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, County of Humboldt, State of California, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true, and correct copy of the original made in the above-entitled matter by said Board of Supervisors at a meeting held in Eureka, California as the same now appears of record in my Office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of said Board of Supervisors.

KATHY HAYES
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the
County of Humboldt, State of California

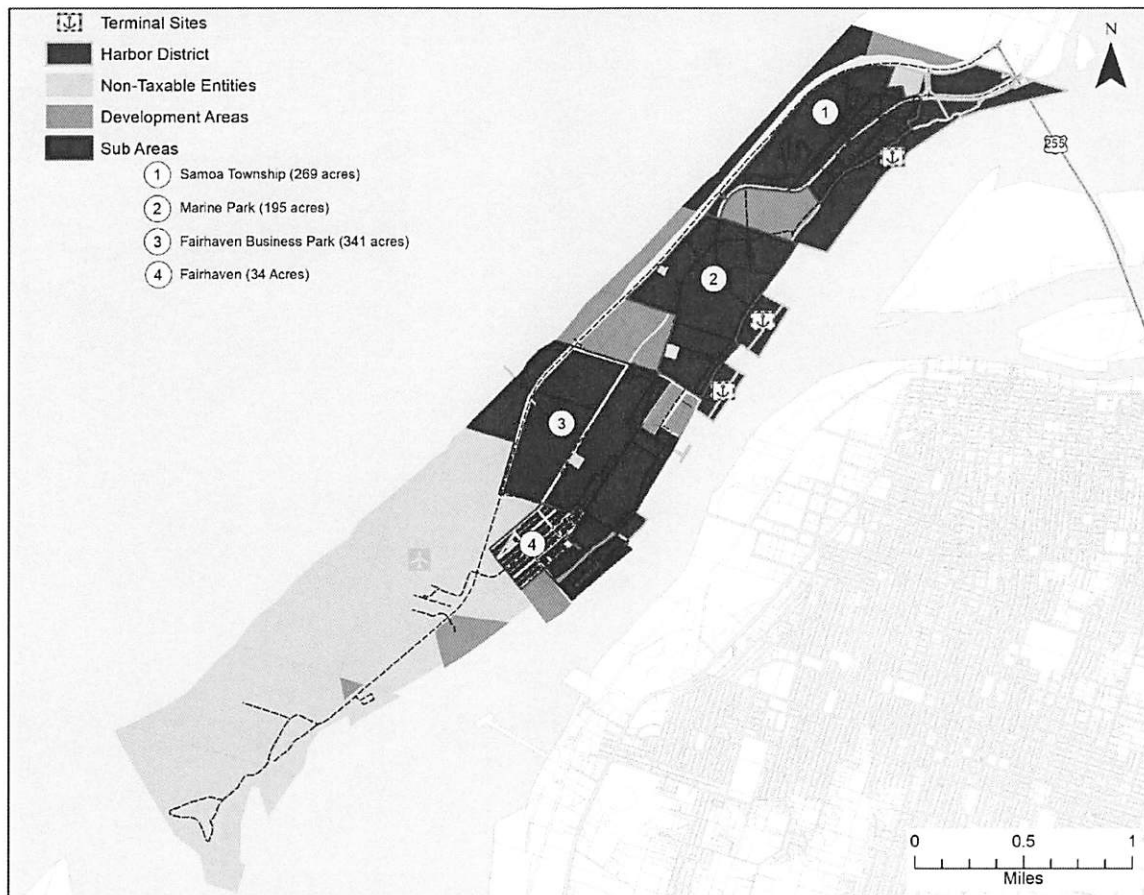
- Attachments:
Exhibit A - Enhanced Infrastructure Financing
District Proposed Boundaries of Samoa Peninsula
EIFD
Exhibit B - Enhanced Infrastructure Financing
District List of Authorized Public Facilities

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Certified Copy of Portion of Proceedings for the Meeting of June 22, 2021

EXHIBIT A

**Samoa Peninsula Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District
 Proposed Boundaries of Samoa Peninsula EIFD**

Development Sub Area	Acres	FY 2018/19 Assessed Value (\$)	Projected Development (\$)
(1) Samoa Township	269	9,890,951	90,570,000
(2) National Marine Research and Innovation Park	195	15,017,971	568,500,000
(3) Fairhaven Business Park	341	1,825,518	8,000,000
(4) Fairhaven	34	7,037,638	7,750,000
Public Lands, Schools, other non-taxable entities	1,119	0	0
Remaining Parcels	503	11,376,685	5,000,000
TOTAL	2,461	45,148,763	679,820,000



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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EXHIBIT B

Samoa Peninsula
Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District
List of Authorized Public Facilities

The Samoa Peninsula EIFD will finance the purchase, construction, expansion, improvement, seismic retrofit, or rehabilitation of any real or other tangible property with an estimated useful life of 15 years or longer and are projects of communitywide significance that provide significant benefits to the District or the surrounding community. The Samoa Peninsula EIFD may also finance the ongoing or capitalized costs to maintain public capital facilities financed in whole or in part by the Samoa Peninsula EIFD. Any facilities located outside the boundaries of the Samoa Peninsula EIFD shall also have a tangible connection to the work of the Samoa Peninsula EIFD as detailed in the infrastructure financing plan. The Samoa Peninsula EIFD will also finance planning and design activities that are directly related to the purchase, construction, expansion, or rehabilitation of these projects. The Samoa Peninsula EIFD may finance costs described in Government code sections 53398.52. Projects financed by the Samoa Peninsula EIFD may include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

1. Sewage treatment and water reclamation plants and interceptor pipes;
2. Facilities for collection and treatment of water for urban uses;
3. Facilities for transfer and disposal of solid waste, including transfer stations and vehicles;
4. Storm water conveyance and collection facilities;
5. Broadband and telecommunications infrastructure;
6. Sidewalks and streetscape improvements;
7. Parks, recreational facilities, and open space;
8. Renewable energy infrastructure;
9. Bicycle lanes and paths;
10. Corporation yards;
11. Brownfield restoration and other environmental mitigation;
12. Highways, interchanges, ramps and bridges, arterial streets, parking facilities, and transit facilities;
13. Affordable housing as authorized under the EIFD Law;
14. Projects that implement a sustainable community's strategy and transit priority projects; and
15. Acquisition, construction, or repair of industrial structures for private use.

Other Expenses

In addition to the direct costs of the above facilities, other incidental expenses as authorized by the EIFD Law, including, but not limited to, the cost of environmental evaluation and environmental remediation; engineering and surveying; construction staking; utility relocation and demolition costs incidental to the construction of the facilities; costs of project/construction management; costs (including the costs of legal services) associated with the creation of the EIFD; issuance of bonds or other debt; costs incurred by the County or the EIFD in connection with the division of taxes pursuant to Government Code section 53398.75; or costs otherwise incurred in order to carry out the authorized purposes of the EIFD; reimbursements to other

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areas for facilities serving the EIFD; and any other expenses incidental to the formation and implementation of the EIFD and to the construction, completion, inspection and acquisition of the authorized facilities.

Closed Session

Engineering

TO: **HBMWD** PROJECT: **HBMWD 12kV Switchgear Relocation** APPLICATION NO: **9**
828 7th St
Eureka, CA 95501

PERIOD FROM: **04/30/21**
 PERIOD TO: **06/30/21**

FROM: **Sequoia Construction Specialties** ENGINEER: **GHD**
PO Box 6061
Eureka, CA 95502-6061

FEMA NO.: **4240-DR-CA-PJ0017**

CONTRACT FOR: APPLICATION DATE: **06/29/21**

APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

Application is made for Payment, as shown below, in connection with the Contract.
 Continuation Sheet is attached.

1. Original Contract Sum	2,448,063.00
2. Net Change by Change Orders	315,007.00
3. Contract Sum to Date (Line 1 and 2)	2,763,070.00
4. Total Completed & Stored to Date	764,550.00
5. Retainage:	
a. 5% of Completed & Stored Work	38,227.50
Total Retainage	38,227.50
6. Total Earned Less Retainage	726,322.50
7. Less Previous Certificates for Payment (Net amount)	502,407.50
8. Current Payment Due	223,915.00
9. Balance to Finish, Plus Retainage	1,998,520.00

CHANGE ORDER SUMMARY	ADDITIONS	DEDUCTIONS
Total changes approved in previous months.	23,265	0
Total approved this Month	291,742	0
TOTALS	\$315,007	\$0
NET CHANGES BY Change Order		\$315,007

APPROVED BY

North Star 6/30/2021

ENGINEER: GHD

OWNER: HBMWD

The undersigned Contractor certifies that to the best of the contractor's knowledge, information and belief the Work covered by this Application for Payment has been completed in accordance with the Contract Documents, that all amounts have been paid by the Contractor for Work for which previous Certificates for Payment were issued an payments received from the Owner, and that current payment shown herein is not due.

Contractor:

By: *Brian Pritchard*

6/29/2021

CHANGE ORDER

PROJECT: HBMWD 12 kV Switchgear Relocation

Change Order No.: 4Date: 7/1/2021Page No.: 1 of 2**DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE:**

The original design for the project included relocating the existing Onan Command Center (OCC) generator controller from the maintenance building to the new integrated power assembly building (IPA). As a part of Change Order #3, a new 3300 controller for the 2 MW generator with associated hardware, conduit, wiring, programming, and control strategy revisions were approved to enable the upgrade and efficient integration of a future proposed Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), to be provided by Tesla. The new 3300 controller will replace the existing OCC, meaning that the OCC is no longer required. During the development of the scope of Change Order #3, GHD and District staff worked with the contractor to specify the hardware to be included with the new generator controller, which included a 12-inch Allen Bradley PanelView human-machine interface (HMI). This HMI would be a cost-effective option from a capital cost standpoint and would provide basic functionality for District operations staff to interface with the generator and IPA equipment.

However, as construction has progressed, District staff determined that the proposed 12-inch PanelView would not provide all the functionality desired for integration with the existing SCADA system. The result is that programming changes to the SCADA system at Essex would require programming changes at the IPA as well, rather than Essex programming automatically updating at the IPA. Duplicating programming effort would result in additional ongoing effort and costs and the potential for errors. Also, the proposed upgrade in the HMI provides a larger screen, which will allow for display of the system on fewer screens resulting in a more logical and cohesive user interface that is consistent with the District's other SCADA terminals.

Given this, the District would like to upgrade the 12-inch PanelView to a 21.4-inch Rockwell SE View computer. This will allow for simpler integration of the new generator controller into the District's existing SCADA system and eliminate the need for duplicating programming effort at the IPA when changes are made to the Essex system, thereby saving programming time and cost in the future. The total cost for this change order is \$3,466.

CONTRACTOR: Sequoia Construction Specialties

Adjustment of contract sum	
Original Contract Sum	\$2,448,063
Prior Adjustments	\$315,007
Contract Sum Prior to this Change	\$2,763,070
Adjustment for this Change	\$3,466
Revised Contract Sum	\$2,766,536

Adjustment of contract completion dates	
Original Contract Completion Date	Nov. 26, 2020
Prior Adjustments in Calendar Days	421
Adjustment in Calendar Days for this Change Order	0
Revised Contract Completion Date	Jan. 21, 2022

NOTE: CONTRACTOR WAIVES ANY CLAIM FOR FURTHER ADJUSTMENTS FOR THE CONTRACT SUM RELATED TO THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED CHANGE IN THE WORK.

RECOMMENDED BY:

Nathan Stevens

Engineer – Nathan Stevens

DATE: 7/1/2021

APPROVED BY:

Owner – John Friedenbach, General Manager

DATE: _____

ACCEPTED BY:

Contractor – Brian Pritchard, President

DATE: _____

Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District

To: Board of Directors

From: John Friedenbach

Date: July 1, 2021

**Re: License Agreement with North Coast Rail Authority for Collector 2
Communication Project**

Discussion

As discussed with the Board last month, staff is requesting consideration to modify the existing License Agreement with the North Coast Rail Authority (NCRA) to allow for installation of underground communication infrastructure for our Collector 2 Communication Upgrade project. The District's current license agreement with NCRA allows the District to locate our 12kV switchgear on the right of way of the former Annie & Mary railroad. The proposed license amendment would provide for installation of underground communication infrastructure from the new 12kV switchgear location along the railroad grade to the entrance of Essex. The communication infrastructure would then travel into Park 1 and to Collector 2 on District property.

District Counsel has prepared the attached draft License Agreement Amendment for your consideration and approval. If approved, the document would then be presented to NCRA for consideration and approval.

Action

Staff is requesting approval of the attached NCRA Commercial License agreement amendment.

FIRST AMENDMENT TO NCRA COMMERCIAL LICENSE

This **FIRST AMENDMENT TO NCRA COMMERCIAL LICENSE** (“**First Amendment**”) is entered into as of the ___ day of July, 2021 (“**Amendment Effective Date**”), by and between the NORTH COAST RAILROAD AUTHORITY, a legislatively created state agency (“**Licensor**”), and HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, a California public entity (“**Licensee**”).

RECITALS

- A. WHEREAS, Licensor and Licensee are parties to that certain NCRA Commercial License Agreement entered into on July 15, 2018 (“**License Agreement**”), whereby Licensor licensed to Licensee a 57’ x 25’ portion of Licensor’s property (APN 504-201-004) together with 550’ x 20’ access corridor, as more particularly described on page 1 of the License Agreement under the heading “Premises” and more particularly depicted in Exhibit A to the License Agreement;
- B. WHEREAS, Licensor and Licensee desire to amend the License Agreement to expand the Premises from a 57’ x 25’ portion of Licensor’s property to a 110’ x 30’ portion of portion of Licensor’s property (APN 504-201-004), together with a 540’ x 20’ corridor for access to the Premises and to site underground electrical and communication lines, as described an depicted in Exhibit 1 attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

NOW, THEREFORE, for adequate consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are acknowledged, Licensor and Licensee agree as follows:

- 1. Expansion of Premises.** As of the Amendment Effective Date, the section appearing on page 1 of the License Agreement under the heading Premises, shall be amended to read as follows:

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth herein, Licensor hereby Licenses to Licensee, and Licensee Licenses from Licensor, the real property and any improvements thereon located near the City of Arcata, County of Humboldt, State of California (“**Premises**”) consisting of the exclusive right to that 110’ x 30’ area of land located on APN 504-201-004, together with the non-exclusive right of access over and the non-exclusive right to site underground electrical and communication lines under that additional area of land approximately 540’ x 20’ located along the Korb/Annie Mary Branch Lead, on or near 7270 West End Road, for the purpose of installing and maintaining an electrical switchgear facility and underground lines with surrounding housing, fencing, and access, as

depicted on Exhibit 1, attached to the First Amendment to NCRA Commercial License, as the "Proposed Additional Easement Boundary".

2. No Further Modification; Conflict. Except as set forth in this First Amendment, all of the terms and provisions of the License Agreement shall remain unmodified and in full force and effect. In the event of any conflict between the terms, covenants and conditions of the License Agreement, and the terms, covenants and conditions of this First Amendment, the terms, covenants and conditions of this First Amendment shall govern and control.

3. Authority. The parties hereto warrant and represent to the other that the individuals executing this First Amendment on behalf of their respective entity has the power and authority to execute this First Amendment and that, upon execution, this First Amendment constitutes legally binding and enforceable obligation of the party.

4. Drafting and Counterparts. This First Amendment shall be deemed to have been drafted jointly by all parties. This First Amendment may be signed in two or more counterparts. When at least one such counterpart has been signed by each party, this First Amendment shall be deemed to have been fully executed, each counterpart shall be deemed to be an original, and all counterparts shall be deemed to be one and the same agreement. This First Amendment may be executed by a party's signature transmitted by facsimile or by electronic means, and copies of this First Amendment executed and delivered by means of faxed or electronic signatures shall have the same force and effect as copies hereof executed and delivered with original signatures. All parties hereto may rely upon faxed or electronic signatures as if such signatures were originals. All parties hereto agree that a faxed or electronic signature page may be introduced into evidence in any proceeding arising out of or related to this First Amendment as if it were an original signature page.

SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS THIS PAGE

Executed and effective as of the Amendment Effective Date written above:

NORTH COAST RAILROAD AUTHORITY

By: _____

Printed Name: _____

Title: _____

HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

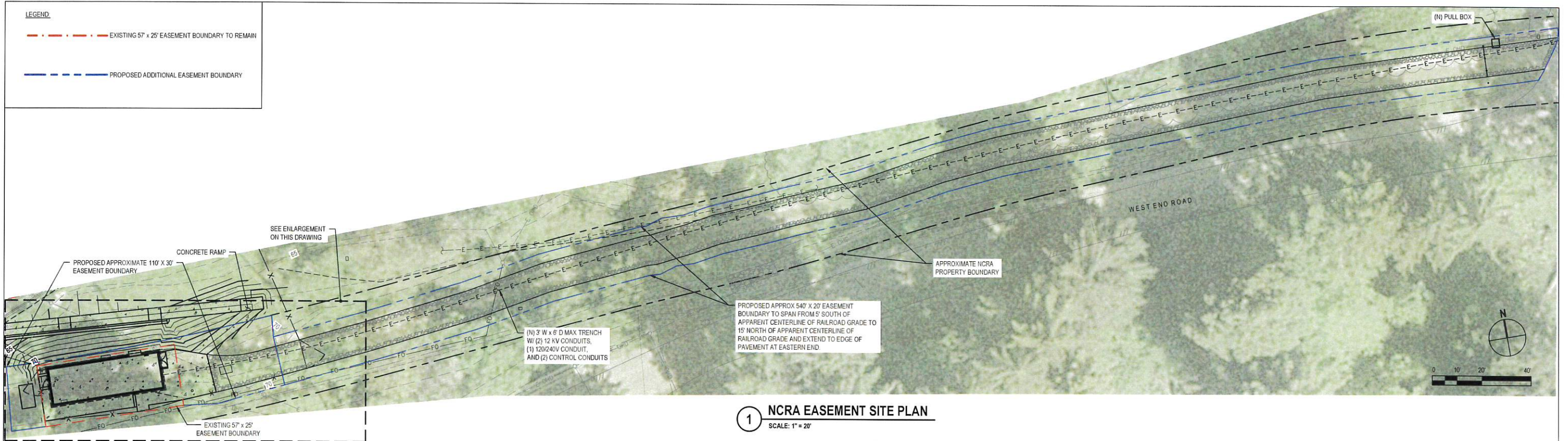
By: _____

Printed Name: _____

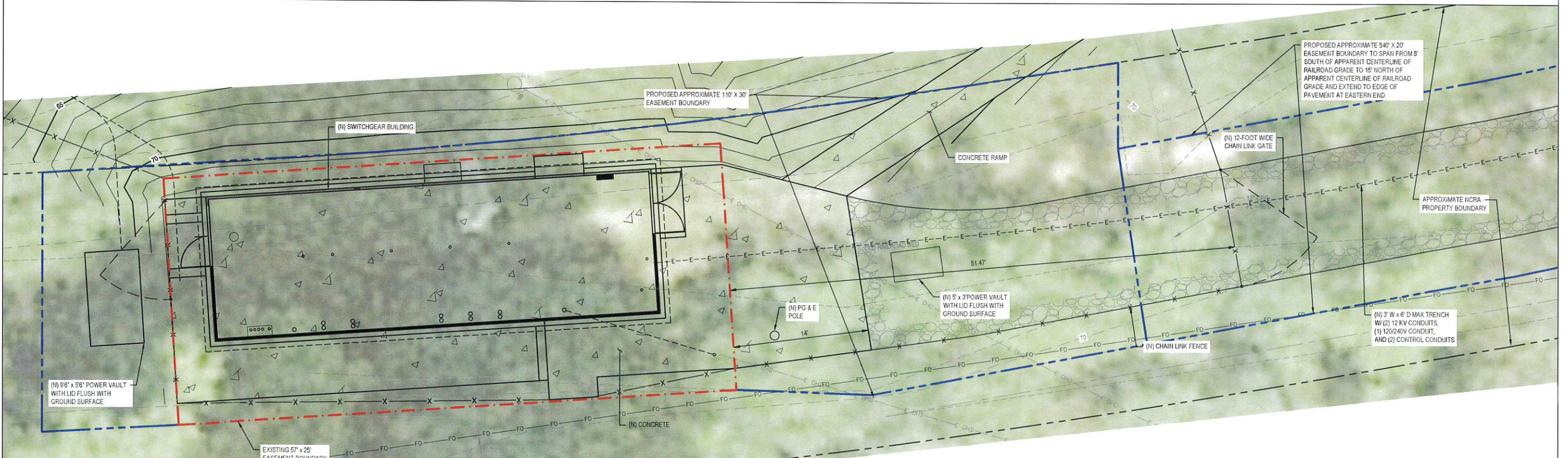
Title: _____

Exhibit List

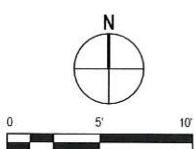
Exhibit 1 – Depiction of Premises



1 NCRA EASEMENT SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 20'

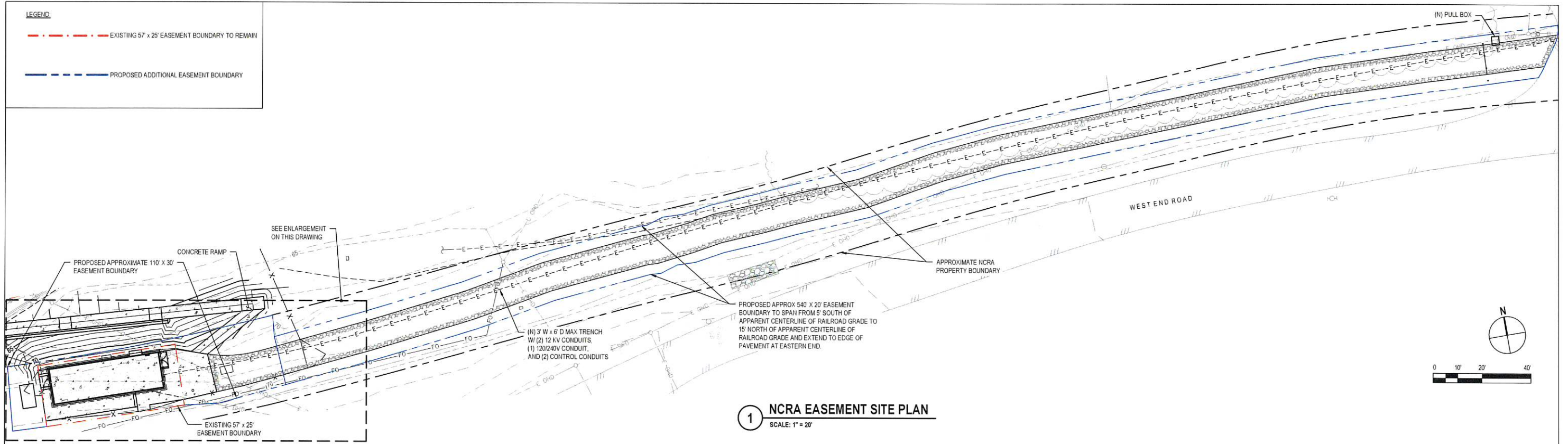


2 NCRA EASEMENT ENLARGEMENT
SCALE: 1" = 5'

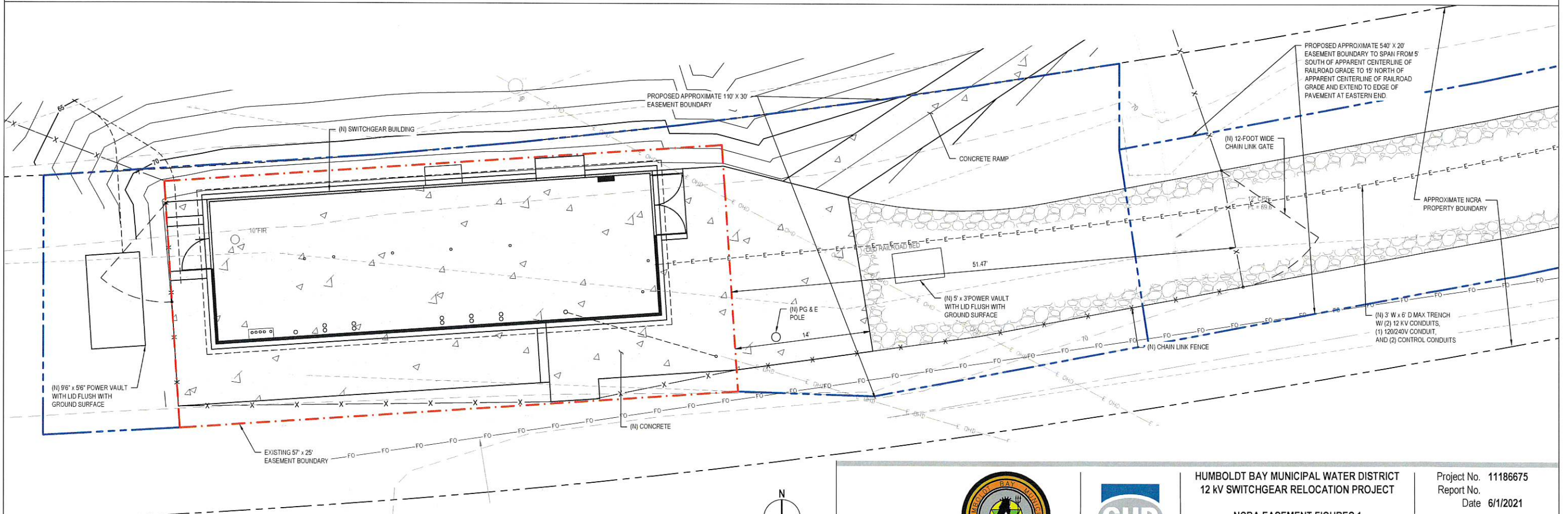


HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
12 KV SWITCHGEAR RELOCATION PROJECT
NCRA EASEMENT FIGURES 1



Project No. 11186675
Report No.
Date 6/1/2021



1 NCRA EASEMENT SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 20'



2 NCRA EASEMENT ENLARGEMENT
SCALE: 1" = 5'

		HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT 12 KV SWITCHGEAR RELOCATION PROJECT	Project No. 11186675 Report No. Date 6/1/2021
		NCRA EASEMENT FIGURES 1	

Financial

20/21 Budget Reallocation Spreadsheet

Budgeted Project		Approved Budget	Revised Budget	Difference
		(Rounded)	(Rounded)	(Rounded)
<u>Budget Increase & New Projects</u>				
1 Army Corps of Engineers - 404 Permit	ENCUMBERED	-	\$ 30,000	30,000
2 Tesla Battery Project - Essex	ENCUMBERED	-	\$ 5,000	5,000
3 Tesla Battery Project - TRF (Timber & SHN)	ENCUMBERED	-	\$ 12,500	12,500
4 12kV System Maintenance		4,000	\$ 6,050	2,050
5 High Pressure Washer		11,250	\$ 11,900	650
6 Main Office Emergency Generator		37,250	\$ 37,850	600
7 Portable Electric Valve Operator		11,000	\$ 11,655	655
8 Dam Spillway Wall Monument Survey		7,600	\$ 12,600	5,000
9 Spillway Innundation Mapping Update	ENCUMBERED	0	\$ 20,000	20,000
10 Headquarters Fire System & Pump House		4,500	\$ 5,100	600
11 FY21 Technical Support/Software Updates		17,250	\$ 27,200	9,950
12 Brush Abatement - Ruth Hydro		6,500	\$ 6,800	300
13 FERC - Dam Safty Surveillance & Monitoring Report		8,000	\$ 10,670	2,670
14 FERC Part 12 - Geologist Inspection		6,800	\$ 7,020	220
15 FERC - Dam Safety Surveillance & Monitoring Report		8,000	\$ 10,900	2,900
16 Spillway Repair, Inspection & Reporting Assistance		10,000	\$ 10,350	350
17 Replacement Server Rack - Eureka Office		0	\$ 5,500	5,500
Total Budget Increase Projects		\$ 132,150	\$ 231,095	98,945
<u>Capital Projects</u>				
18 Fiber Optic Link - Collector 2 (Phase 1)	ENCUMBERED	65,000	\$ 65,000	-
19 Techite Intertie Location Abandonment	ENCUMBERED	12,000	\$ 7,500	(4,500)
20 FY21 Mainline Valve Replacement		31,750	\$ -	(31,750)
21 Transformer at Hydro Plant/Switchgear Panel	ENCUMBERED	160,000	\$ 100,000	(60,000)
22 Interruptor Switchgear Panel		28,000	\$ -	(28,000)
23 Headquarters Remodel	ENCUMBERED	120,000	\$ 120,000	-
24 Headquarters & Bunkhouse Generator	ENCUMBERED	15,000	\$ 12,750	(2,250)
25 Curbing on Mad River Road	ENCUMBERED	5,800	\$ 5,800	-
Total Reallocated Funds in Capital Projects		437,550	311,050	(126,500)
<u>Fixed Assets & Equipment</u>				
26 FY21 Replace Admin Computers (Ops)		2,500	\$ 1,620	(880)
27 Ruth Vehicle (Unit 6)		62,500	\$ 43,175	(19,325)
28 14,000 to 16,000 Lb. Excavator	ENCUMBERED	222,800	\$ 99,175	(123,625)
29 Portable Sandblasting Unit		4,750	\$ 4,200	(550)
30 Wheels/Tires on Zieman Trailer		3,250	\$ 2,900	(350)
31 Humboldt Bay Radio-Read Meter Project		7,500	\$ -	(7,500)
		Approved Budget	Revised Budget	Difference

Fixed Assets & Equipment con't

32 Ergonomic Desks for AOS, WOS, Electrical Shop		4,750	\$	4,150	(600)
33 Tractor Mower		8,500	\$	7,150	(1,350)
34 Tools & Equipment Storage for Shop		2,750	\$	2,350	(400)
35 Trench Shoring Equipment		3,750	\$	3,200	(550)
36 Tractor	ENCUMBERED	70,750	\$	60,450	(10,300)
37 Tilt-Deck Equipment Trailer		12,750	\$	11,550	(1,200)
38 Hydraulic Bolt Torque Machine		12,000	\$	8,700	(3,300)
39 Sieve Shaker		2,500	\$	1,850	(650)
40 Replace Admin Computers (Office)		5,500	\$	4,025	(1,475)
41 Ergonomic Desk for Customer Service Desk		3,000	\$	1,275	(1,725)
42 Front Office Doors	ENCUMBERED	6,000	\$	6,000	-
43 Base Radio Units for HQ & Relief Operator		3,750	\$	3,200	(550)
44 Howell Bunger Valve Cylinders		8,750	\$	7,350	(1,400)
45 Ruth Property Maintenance Equipment		4,000	\$	3,000	(1,000)
46 Ruth HQ Shop Lighting Upgrade/Equipment		6,250	\$	5,050	(1,200)
47 Log Boom Inspection Equipment		2,500	\$	1,700	(800)

Total Reallocated Funds in Fixed Assets & Equipment		460,800		282,070	(178,730)
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Maintenance Projects

48 FY21 Pipeline Maintenance		12,750		7,275	(5,475)
49 FY21 Main Line Meter Flow Calculation		14,000		5,300	(8,700)
50 FY21 Generator Services		3,500		850	(2,650)
51 FY21 TRF Generator Services		500		20	(480)
52 FY21 Hazard/Diseased Tree Removal	ENCUMBERED	8,000		750	(7,250)
53 FY21 Cathodic Protection	ENCUMBERED	6,500		6,500	-
54 FY21 Maintenance Emergency Repairs		50,000		21,810	(28,190)
55 FY21 Fleet Paint Repairs		5,000		750	(4,250)
56 Surge Tank Refurbishments	ENCUMBERED	3,000		2,200	(800)
57 Microsoft Office Package Upgrade		8,250		6,900	(1,350)
58 FY21 Pipeline Repair Parts		12,250		9,850	(2,400)
59 Collector Lube Oil Reservoir Replacement		16,000		13,200	(2,800)
60 Oil Filter Crushing Station		2,500		1,800	(700)
61 35kW Voltage Selector Switch		5,500		-	(5,500)
62 Fence/Gate-DG Fairhaven Fire Service Meter		6,400		1,750	(4,650)
63 FY21 TRF Limitorque Valve Retrofit Supplies	ENCUMBERED	14,500		13,300	(1,200)
64 FY21 Chemical Pump Spare Parts Inventory	ENCUMBERED	5,250		5,250	-
65 TRF Process Pumps Rebuild Kit Inventory		8,250		7,760	(490)
66 Emergency Limitorque Gear Boxes		14,750		-	(14,750)
67 Brush Abatement - Ruth Hydro		6,500		3,400	(3,100)
68 Howell Bunger Valve Inspection		1,110		-	(1,110)
69 Ruth LTO Insurance		5,000		-	(5,000)

Budgeted Project	Approved Budget	Revised Budget	Difference
<u>Maintenance Projects con't</u>			
70 Log Boom Inspection	1,000	260	(740)
71 FY21 Abandoned Vehicle Abatement - Ruth	4,000	-	(4,000)
72 Log Boom Hardware Replacement	7,000	4,200	(2,800)
Total Reallocated Funds in Maintenance Projects	221,510	113,125	(108,385)
<u>Professional Services</u>			
73 FY21 Crane Testing/Certification	10,000	\$ 8,250	(1,750)
74 FY21 Chlorine System Maintenance	ENCUMBERED	16,750	\$ 10,650
75 FY21 Backflow Tester Training	3,000	\$ 1,800	(1,200)
76 Hydro Plant Annual Elect. & Maintenance Inspection	ENCUMBERED	2,050	\$ 2,050
77 FY21 Essex Mad River Cross-Sectional Survey	ENCUMBERED	10,000	\$ 8,950
78 FY21 Technical Training	23,250	\$ 15,500	(7,750)
79 FY21 O & M Training	20,000	-	(20,000)
80 FY21 Essex Server Backup System	8,750	\$ 8,600	(150)
81 FY21 Public Education Funds	5,000	-	(5,000)
82 Water Quality Monitoring Plan	30,000	\$ 2,760	(27,240)
83 FY21 Electrical Technical Training	13,250	\$ 12,100	(1,150)
84 FY21 Grant Application Assistance	20,000	\$ 10,000	(10,000)
85 Comp. Domestic Pipeline Fitness Eval.	195,000	-	(195,000)
86 Retail Rate Study Assistance	5,000	\$ 3,875	(1,125)
87 FERC Part 12 - Plunge Pool Underwater Inspection	ENCUMBERED	13,500	\$ 13,500
88 FERC Part 12 - Geologist Inspection	6,800	\$ 6,800	-
89 FERC Part 12 - Ind. Consultant Insp.	ENCUMBERED	20,000	\$ 20,000
90 FERC - Dam Safety Surveillance & Monitoring Report	8,000	-	(8,000)
91 FERC - Dam Safety Engineer	ENCUMBERED	12,000	\$ 12,000
92 Dam Spillway Wall Monument Survey	-	-	-
Total Reallocated Funds in Professional Services	422,350	136,835	(285,515)
<u>Industrial System Projects</u>			
93 Water to PS6 During Low-Flow Months	13,250	-	(13,250)
Total Reallocated Funds in Industrial System Projects	13,250	-	(13,250)
<u>Carry Over Projects From FY18/19</u>			
94 Collector 5 Security & Anti-Vandalism Measures	7,500	-	(7,500)
Total Reallocated Funds in Carry Over Projects	7,500	-	(7,500)

Budgeted Project	Approved Budget	Revised Budget	Difference
Prior Encumbered Funds From FY18/19			
95 TRF Line Shed 5	14,950	\$ 8,775	(6,175)
96 Col. 2 Underground 12Kv Power/Fiber Optic	ENCUMBERED	\$ 21,460	-
97 Eureka Office Carpeting	14,500	\$ 13,500	(1,000)
98 Fleet Maintenance Equipment	300	\$ -	(300)
99 Meter Reader Handheld Unit	4,500	\$ 3,100	(1,400)
100 Replacement of UPS's (Phase 2)	27,950	\$ 27,450	(500)
101 Collector 1 Electrical Upgrade 2018/19	31,000	\$ -	(31,000)
102 Gates at I/W Reservoir and SBPS	800	\$ 400	(400)
103 Ruth HQ Dock Decking	2,200	\$ 1,225	(975)
104 Ruth Slide Gate Hydraulic Oil	1,950	\$ 750	(1,200)
105 Hydro Plant Electrical and Maintenance Insp.	2,000	\$ -	(2,000)
106 Ruth Hydro Relay Replacement-Phase 2	87,000	\$ 27,375	(59,625)
107 FY20 Abandoned Vehicle Abatement - Ruth	10,000	\$ -	(10,000)
Total Reallocated Funds in Prior Encumbered Funds	218,610	104,035	(114,575)

20/21 Budget Reallocation Spreadsheet -Summary-

Budgeted Project	Approved Budget	Revised Budget	Difference
	(Rounded)	(Rounded)	(Rounded)
Total Increase Projects	132,150	231,095	98,945
Total Capital Projects Reallocation	437,550	311,050	(126,500)
Total Fixed Asset Reallocation	460,800	282,070	(178,730)
Total Maintenance Reallocation	221,510	113,125	(108,385)
Total Professional Services Reallocation	422,350	136,835	(285,515)
Total Industrial System Projects Reallocation	13,250	-	(13,250)
Total Carry Over Project Reallocation	7,500	-	(7,500)
Prior Encumbered Funds Reallocation	218,610	104,035	(114,575)
Total Funds Available for Reallocation	3,091,930	1,178,210	(735,510)

Reallocation of Funds

Reallocation of Funds - Advanced Charges

108 Advanced Charges - 3-Tank Seismic Retrofit	720,510
109 Advanced Charges - Collector Mainline Redundancy	15,000
Total Reallocations	735,510

20/21 Encumbered Funds

Encumbered Funds - Project Budget

Army Corps of Engineers - 404 Permit	30,000
Tesla Battery Project - Essex	5,000
Tesla Battery Project - TRF (Timber & SHN)	12,500
Spillway Innundation Mapping Update	20,000
Fiber Optic Link - Collector 2 (Phase 1)	28,500
Techite Intertie Location Abandonment	5,000
Transformer at Hydro Plant/Switchgear Panel	100,000
Headquarters Remodel	120,000
Headquarters & Bunkhouse Generator	1,500
Curbing on Mad River Road	5,600
14,000 to 16,000 Lb. Excavator	1,500
Tractor	600
Front Office Doors	6,000
FY21 Hazard/Diseased Tree Removal	700
FY21 Cathodic Protection	6,500
Surge Tank Refurbishments	1,000
FY21 TRF Limitorque Valve Retrofit Supplies	13,300
FY21 Chemical Pump Spare Parts Inventory	5,250
FY21 Chlorine System Maintenance	2,800
Hydro Plant Annual Elect. & Maintenance Inspection	2,050
FY21 Essex Mad River Cross-Sectional Survey	2,197
FERC Part 12 - Plunge Pool Underwater Inspection	8,300
FERC Part 12 - Ind. Consultant Insp. (FY22)	12,700
FERC - Dam Safety Engineer	2,000
Col. 2 Underground 12Kv Power/Fiber Optic	8,680

Encumbered Funds - Service & Supply Budget

Auto Expense/Maintenance	Transmission Repair, Mirror	7,628
Materials & Supplies	Roofing Materials, Sodium Hypochlorite	5,000
Maintenance & Repairs	Lubrication, Tarp System, TRF Lamps	6,684
Tools & Equipment	Tools (partially received)	1,036
Professional Services	SWAPE, Inc.	2,981

Total Encumbered Funds

425,007

HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

To: Board of Directors

Date: July 8, 2021

From: Chris Harris

RE: Final Budget for FY2021/22

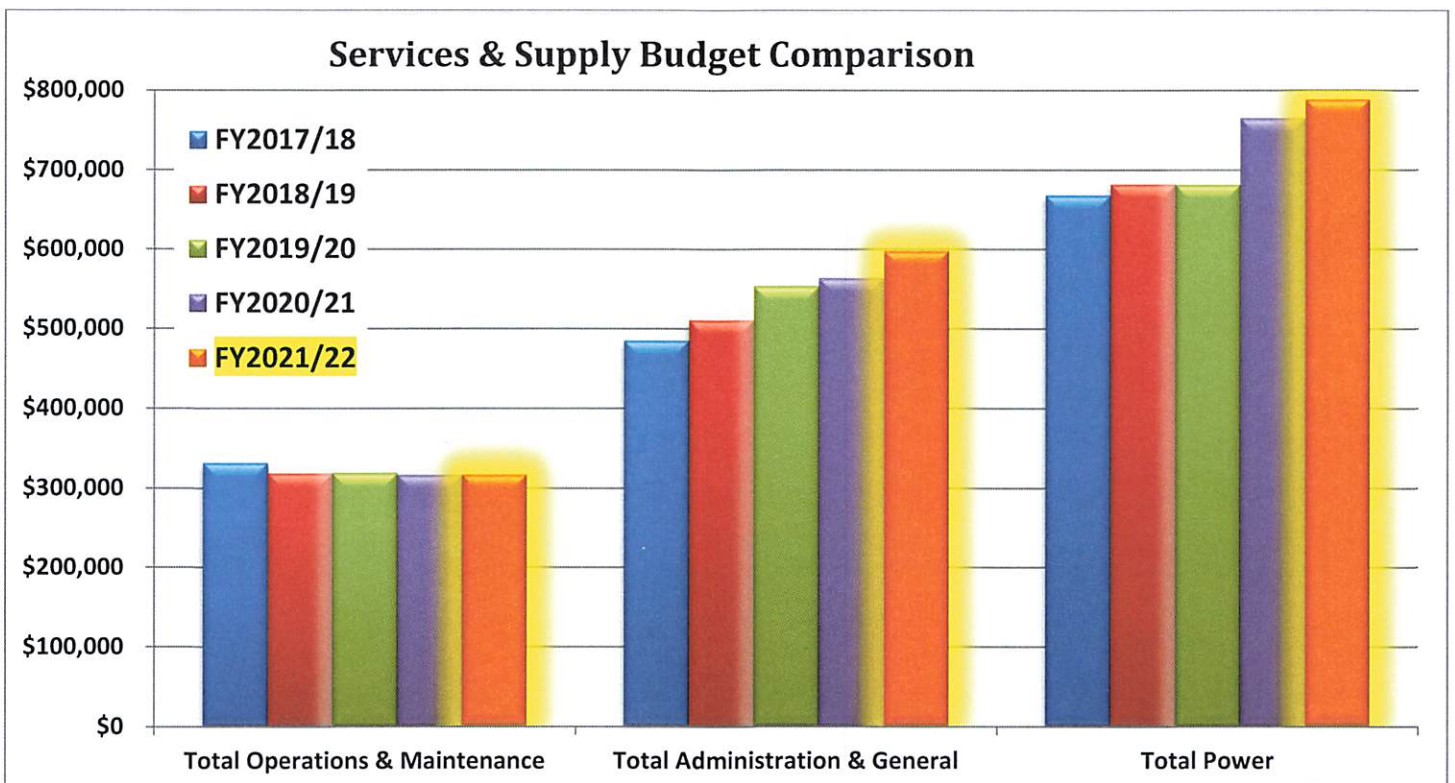
Review of Complete Proposed FY2021/22 Budget

During the June 11th Board Meeting, staff presented the complete draft FY2021/22 budget for review and discussion. Based on feedback during that meeting, staff is presenting the proposed final version of the FY2021/22 budget with minimal changes.

- **Service & Supply Budget – No changes from June presentation.**

- Total Service & Supply Budget including Power ≈ \$1,700,700
 - Increase of \$57,400 or 3.5% over FY2020/21 Budget

- Telephone Expense \$9,000
- Regulatory Agency Fees \$38,500
- Power \$23,000
- Dues & Subscriptions \$4,900



- **Salary & Wages Budget – No changes from June presentation.**

- Total Salary & Wages Budget = \$2,594,075
 - Increase of \$83,340 or 3.3% over FY2020/21 budget

• Staff recommended 2.0% COLA	\$46,300
• 3-month Training Position	\$15,500
• Required Minimum Wage Increase	\$11,340
• Misc. step & longevity increases	\$10,200

Consumer Price Index Informational Overview				
	2021 (Feb)	2021 (Mar)	2021 (Apr)	2021 (May)
U.S. City Average	1.7%	2.6%	4.2%	5.0%
West Region (Urban areas in one of four US regions)	1.6%	2.4%	3.9%	4.7%
West Region Size Class B/C (Population < 2.5M)	1.8%	2.6%	3.9%	5.4%
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward	1.6%	n/a	3.8%	n/a

- **Employee Benefits Budget – Increase of \$25,000 based on increase in Worker’s Compensation X-mod rate from 1.39 to 1.69.**

- Total Employee Benefits Budget \$1,842,600
 - Increase of \$128,250 or 7.48% over FY2020/21 Budget

▪ Medical Insurance Premiums	\$44,000
▪ CalPERS	\$37,550
▪ Worker’s Compensation Insurance	\$25,000
▪ Benefits for 3-month Training Position	\$11,400
▪ Payroll Tax Expense	\$7,700
▪ Life, LTD, and AD & D Insurance	\$2,600

- **Project Budget – Two changes since the June presentation:**

- Decrease of \$25,000 in Advanced Charges for Collector Mainline Redundancy Grant Project to offset increase in Worker’s Compensation expense increase (above). These advance charges will be replaced through the Budget Reallocation process.
- Change of Project – The project to purchase “500GB USB drives for External Back-up” for the 15 main servers (\$2,000) has been cancelled. Instead, external back-up coverage will be added to the contract with the company that is currently managing the limited time-based backups for these servers. The cost of the additional storage for the saved data is expected to be \$2,000. This will be included in the “Technical Support and Software Updates” Project and will change the charges from \$27,000 to \$29,000. (Net impact to customer charges related to this change is \$0.00.)

FY 2021/22 PROJECT BUDGET TOTALS

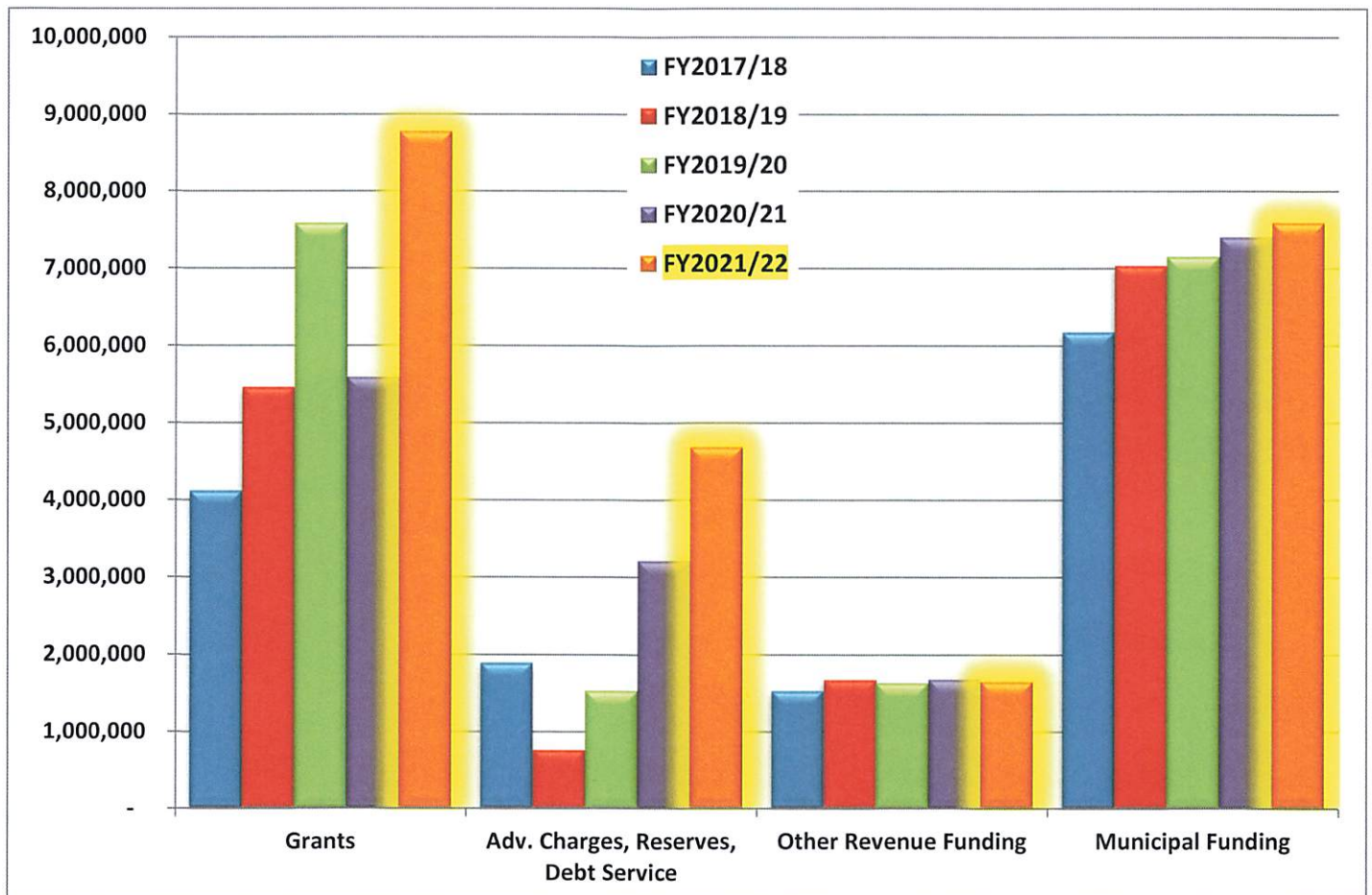
Budgeted Expenditures FY 2021/22

	Treatment	Base Facility	Total Projects	Debt Service	Total Budgeted Expenditures
FY2020/21	\$894,250	\$10,221,988	\$11,116,238	\$162,200	\$11,278,438
FY2021/22	\$1,437,250	\$14,272,338	\$15,709,588	\$81,100	\$15,790,688
Difference	\$543,000	\$4,050,350	\$4,593,350	<\$81,100>	\$4,512,250

Funding Sources for Project Budget FY 2021/22

	Advance Charges (Collected)	Grant Funding	Reserves	Customer Charges	Total Funding Sources
FY2020/21	\$2,527,050	\$5,587,028	\$841,850	\$2,322,510	\$11,278,438
FY2021/22	\$3,809,193	\$8,767,288	\$883,600	\$2,249,507	\$15,709,588
Difference	\$1,282,143	\$3,180,260	\$41,750	<\$73,003>	\$4,431,150

Funding Source Comparison



- Revenue & Funding Budget

- Grant Funding
 - Increased by \$3,180,260 (56.9%) from FY2020/21
- Advance Charges, Reserves, and Debt Service
 - Increased by \$1,424,337 (43.5%) from FY2020/21
- Other Revenue
 - Decreased by \$27,000, (1.6%) from FY2020/21
 - Other Revenue also includes: Power Sales, Retail Water Sales, FCSD Maintenance & Operations Services, and other misc. income
- Wholesale Contract Funding
 - Increase of \$184,800 (2.5%) from FY2020/21

- Complete Budget Summary

COMPLETE FY2021/22 BUDGET SUMMARY & COMPARISON				
	FY 2020/21 Budget	FY 2021/22 Budget	Difference	
Budgeted Expenditures			\$	%
Salaries & Wages	\$2,510,760	\$2,594,100	\$83,340	3.3%
Employee Benefits	\$1,714,350	\$1,817,600	\$103,250	6.0%
Service & Supply	\$878,800	\$913,200	\$34,400	3.9%
Power	\$764,500	\$787,500	\$23,000	3.0%
Projects*	\$11,166,181	\$15,684,588	\$4,543,407	40.5%
Debt Service	\$547,337	\$547,337	\$0.00	0.0%
Charges for Reserves	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$0.00	0.0%
Total Expenditures	\$17,931,928	\$22,694,325	\$4,787,397	26.7%
*Debt Service Listed Separately				
Budgeted Revenues			\$	%
Wholesale Contract Funding	\$7,399,427	\$7,584,227	\$184,800	2.5%
Grant Funding	\$5,587,028	\$8,767,288	\$3,180,260	56.9%
Other Revenue Funding	\$1,677,000	\$1,650,000	<\$27,000>	<1.6%>
Adv. Charges Collected, Reserves, Debt Service	\$3,268,473	\$4,692,810	\$1,424,337	43.5%
Total Funding Sources	\$17,931,928	\$22,694,325	\$4,762,397	26.7%

Total FY2021/22 Budget - \$26.2M		
Funding Source	\$ Funds	% Funds
Grants	\$8.7M	38.3%
City of Eureka	\$3.4M	15.0%
Advance Charges	\$3.6M	15.6%
Other Revenue	\$1.6M	7.0%
City of Arcata	\$1.4M	6.2%
HCS D	\$1.1M	4.8%
MCS D	\$1.1M	4.8%
Reserves	\$883k	3.9%
City of Blue Lake	\$192k	0.8%
FBGD-CSD	\$186k	0.8%
Manila CSD	\$80k	0.4%
Totals	\$22.7M	100%

Total Funding Summary FY2021/22 Budget - \$22.7M		
Funding Source	\$ Funds	% Funds
Municipal Customer Funding	\$7.5M	33.0%
All Other Funding Sources	\$15.2M	67.0%
	\$22.7M	100%

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends Board approval of the FY2021/22 budget as presented and described above and in prior FY2021/22 budget presentations.

HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF FUND BALANCES - PAGE 1 OF 2



<u>BANK ACCOUNT BALANCES AT MONTH-END</u>	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
GENERAL ACCOUNTS		
1. US Bank - General Account	2,885,972.99	2,579,945.87
2. US Bank - Xpress BillPay/Electronic Payments Account	7,633.29	5,308.92
<i>Subtotal</i>	2,893,606.28	2,585,254.79
INVESTMENT & INTEREST BEARING ACCOUNTS		
3. US Bank - DWR/SRF Money Markey Acctnt	303,360.30	166,489.60
4. US Bank - DWR/SRF Reserve CD Account	547,336.94	547,336.94
5. US Bank - PARS Investment Account	986,257.37	771,939.71
6. L. A. I. F Account - General Account	1,687.78	1,687.78
7. L. A. I. F Account - MSRA Reserve Account	441,819.20	438,093.82
8. CalTRUST - Restricted Inv. Account (Medium Term)	1,320,606.21	1,320,606.21
9. CalTRUST - Unrestricted Inv. Account (Medium Term)	431,274.64	416,815.60
10. CalTRUST - DWFP Reserve Account (FedFund)	240,683.13	239,569.60
11. CalTRUST - ReMat Account (LEAF Fund)	780,315.07	554,808.36
12. CalTRUST - General Reserve Account (Short-Term)	2,382,567.11	1,234,475.99
13. Humboldt County - SRF Loan Payment Account	144,029.93	6,163.81
14. Humboldt County - 1% Tax Account	887,434.79	450,593.07
15. Principle Investment Account	34,918.26	22,182.36
<i>Subtotal</i>	8,502,290.73	6,170,762.85
OTHER ACCOUNTS		
16. ReMat Deposit - Mellon Bank	27,000.00	27,000.00
17. Cash on Hand	650.00	650.00
18. Humboldt County - Investment Account (clsd)	11,822.68	11,822.68
19. Humboldt County - DWFP Reserve Account (clsd)	1,483.48	1,483.48
20. Humboldt County - MSRA Reserve Account (clsd)	-	-
21. Humboldt County - ReMat Account (clsd)	2,865.28	2,865.28
<i>Subtotal</i>	43,821.44	43,821.44
TOTAL CASH	11,439,718.45	8,799,839.08

HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF FUND BALANCES - PAGE 2 OF 2



<u>FUND BALANCES AT MONTH-END</u>	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
RESTRICTED FUNDS - ENCUMBERED		
1. Prior-Year Price Factor 2 Rebate	(0.05)	-
2. Prior-Year Restricted AP Encumbrances	(114,677.00)	(239,142.00)
3. Advanced Charges - 12Kv Relocation	(513,866.67)	(331,380.00)
4. Advanced Charges - 18,000lb Excavator	(125,459.00)	(222,800.00)
5. Advanced Charges - 3x Tank Seismic Retrofit	(394,193.67)	(175,000.00)
6. Advanced Charges - Cathodic Protection Project	(99,996.00)	-
7. Advanced Charges - Collector 2 Rehabilitation	(729,848.49)	(625,000.00)
8. Advanced Charges - On-Site Generation of Chlorine	(496,197.00)	(416,193.00)
9. Advanced Charges - Redundant Pipeline	(149,229.00)	(100,000.00)
10. Advanced Charges - TRF Emergency Generator	(299,996.00)	(275,000.00)
11. Advanced Charges - Chlorine Scrubber	-	-
11a. Advanced Funding - Community Power Resiliency	(215,000.00)	-
<i>Subtotal</i>	(3,138,462.88)	(2,384,515.00)
RESTRICTED FUNDS - OTHER		
12. 1% Tax Credit to Muni's	(60,242.85)	(450,593.07)
13. DWR Reserve for SRF Payment	(303,360.30)	(166,489.60)
14. DWR Reserve for SRF Loan	(547,336.94)	(547,336.94)
15. Pension Trust Reserves	(986,257.37)	(771,939.71)
16. ReMat Deposit	(27,000.00)	(27,000.00)
17. HB Retail Capital Replacement Reserves	(95,941.69)	(52,896.00)
<i>Subtotal</i>	(2,020,139.15)	(2,016,255.32)
UNRESTRICTED FUNDS		
BOARD RESTRICTED		
18. MSRA Reserves	(443,506.98)	(439,781.60)
19. DWFP Reserves	(240,683.13)	(241,053.08)
20. ReMat Reserves	(780,315.07)	(557,673.64)
21. Paik-Nicely Development	(4,158.00)	(4,158.00)
22. Principle Investment Reserves	(34,918.26)	(22,182.36)
22a. Northern Mainline Extension Study Prepayment	(5,651.43)	-
<i>Subtotal</i>	(1,509,232.87)	(1,264,848.68)
UNRESTRICTED RESERVES		
23. Accumulation for SRF Payment	(144,029.93)	(10,993.84)
24. Accumulation for Ranney/Techite Payment	(330.44)	(4,152.35)
25. General Fund Reserves	(4,627,523.18)	(3,124,706.33)
<i>Subtotal</i>	(4,771,883.55)	(3,134,220.08)
TOTAL NET POSITION	(11,439,718.45)	(8,799,839.08)

HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

June 30, 2021

100% Of Budget Year

A. CAPITAL PROJECTS

	MTD	YTD		% OF
ACTIVE GRANT FUNDED CAPITAL PROJECTS	EXPENSES	TOTAL	BUDGET	BUDGET
1 Grant - 12kV Switchgear Relocation <i>(\$3M - FEMA Grant)</i>	68,734	490,287	2,517,062	19%
2 Grant - Collector 2 Rehabilitation <i>(\$1.6M - NCRP Prop 1 Grant)</i>	17,009	112,165	1,600,000	7%
3 Grant - 3x Tank Seismic Retro <i>(\$3.5M - FEMA Grant, Phase 1 Approved)</i>	6,066	232,183	329,000	71%
3a Grant - Community Power Resiliency <i>(\$215,000 CalOES Grant)</i>	0	2,988	0	0
3b Grant - Collector Mainline Redundancy	0	775	0	0
NON-GRANT FUNDED CAPITAL PROJECTS				
4 Fiber Optic Link - Collector 2 (Phase 1)	0	65,000	65,000	ENCUMBERED
5 On-Site Generation of Chlorine <i>(\$850k - FY21-22, Treatment Facility Project)</i>	743	743	850,000	0%
6 Techite Intertie Location Abandonment	0	12,000	12,000	ENCUMBERED
7 FY21 Mainline Valve Replacement	0	0	31,750	0%
8 Main Office Emergency Generator	1,163	38,623	37,250	104%
9 Transformer at Hydro Plant	0	100,000	160,000	ENCUMBERED
10 Interruptor Switchgear Panel	0	0	28,000	0%
11 Headquarters Remodel	0	120,000	120,000	ENCUMBERED
12 Headquarters Fire System & Pump House	1,987	5,066	4,500	113%
13 Headquarters & Bunkhouse Generator	6,931	15,000	15,000	ENCUMBERED
14 Curbing on Mad River Road	0	5,800	5,800	ENCUMBERED
14a Tesla Battery Project - Essex	474	1,082	0	0
TOTAL CAPITAL PROJECTS	103,106	1,201,710	5,775,362	21%

B. EQUIPMENT AND FIXED ASSET PROJECTS

	MTD	YTD		% OF
	EXPENSES	TOTAL	BUDGET	BUDGET
15 FY21 Replace Admin Computers (Ops)	0	1,617	2,500	65%
16 Ruth Vehicle (Unit 6)	0	43,168	62,500	69%
17 High Pressure Washer	0	11,859	11,250	105%
18 Portable Sandblasting Unit	0	4,195	4,750	88%
19 Wheels/Tires on Zieman Trailer	0	2,868	3,250	88%
20 Ergonomic Desks for AOS, WOS, Electrical Shop	0	4,114	4,750	87%
21 2 New Laptop Computers	0	2,924	3,000	97%
22 Tractor Mower	0	7,144	8,500	84%
23 Tools & Equipment Storage for Shop	0	2,320	2,750	84%

**HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT - PAGE 2 OF 5**

100% Of Budget Year

June 30, 2021

B. EQUIPMENT AND FIXED ASSET PROJECTS (con't)

	MTD EXPENSES	YTD TOTAL	BUDGET	% OF BUDGET
24 Trench Shoring Equipment	0	3,184	3,750	85%
25 Portable Electric Valve Operator	0	11,651	11,000	106%
26 Hazardous Spill Containment Equipment	0	2,452	2,500	98%
27 Tractor	0	60,450	70,750	ENCUMBERED
28 Tilt-Deck Equipment Trailer	0	11,525	12,750	90%
29 Hydraulic Bolt Torque Machine	8,643	8,643	12,000	72%
30 Sieve Shaker	0	1,828	2,500	73%
<i>(Treatment Facility Project)</i>				
31 Replace Admin Computers (Office)	0	4,021	5,500	73%
32 Ergonomic Desk for Customer Service Desk	0	1,254	3,000	42%
33 Front Office Doors	0	6,000	6,000	ENCUMBERED
34 Base Radio Units for HQ & Relief Operator	0	3,161	3,750	84%
35 Howell Bungler Valve Cylinders	0	7,341	8,750	84%
36 Ruth Property Maintenance Equipment	0	2,968	4,000	74%
37 Ruth HQ Shop Lighting Upgrade/Equipment	0	5,352	6,250	86%
38 Log Boom Inspection Equipment	0	1,694	2,500	68%
TOTAL EQUIPMENT & FIXED ASSET PROJECTS	8,643	211,733	258,250	82%

C. MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

	MTD EXPENSES	YTD TOTAL	BUDGET	% OF BUDGET
39 FY21 Pipeline Maintenance	259	7,272	12,750	57%
40 FY21 12kV System Maintenance	0	6,050	4,000	151%
41 FY21 Main Line Meter Flow Calculation	0	5,288	14,000	38%
42 FY21 Technical Support/Software Updates	0	17,846	17,250	103%
43 FY21 Generator Services	0	828	3,500	24%
44 FY21 TRF Generator Services	0	13	500	3%
<i>(Treatment Facility Project)</i>				
45 FY21 Hazard/Diseased Tree Removal	0	750	8,000	ENCUMBERED
46 FY21 Cathodic Protection	0	6,500	6,500	ENCUMBERED
47 FY21 Maintenance Emergency Repairs	0	21,802	50,000	44%
48 FY21 Fleet Paint Repairs	0	738	5,000	15%
49 Surge Tank Refurbishments	0	2,200	3,000	ENCUMBERED
50 Microsoft Office Package Upgrade	0	6,885	8,250	83%
51 FY21 Pipeline Repair Parts	9,847	9,847	12,250	80%
52 Collector Lube Oil Reservoir Replacement	0	13,167	16,000	82%
53 Oil Filter Crushing Station	0	1,783	2,500	71%
54 35kW Voltage Selector Switch	0	0	5,500	0%
55 Fence/Gate-DG Fairhaven Fire Service Meter	0	1,720	6,400	27%
56 FY21 TRF Limatorque Valve Retrofit Supplies	0	13,300	14,500	ENCUMBERED

(Treatment Facility Project)

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HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT - PAGE 3 OF 5

100% Of Budget Year

June 30, 2021

C. MAINTENANCE PROJECTS (con't)

	MTD	YTD		% OF
	EXPENSES	TOTAL	BUDGET	BUDGET
57 FY21 Chemical Pump Spare Parts Inventory <i>(Treatment Facility Project)</i>	0	5,250	5,250	ENCUMBERED
58 Emergency Sample Sump Pump <i>(Treatment Facility Project)</i>	0	6,080	6,250	97%
59 TRF Process Pumps Rebuild Kit Inventory <i>(Treatment Facility Project)</i>	0	7,754	8,250	94%
60 Sludge Bed Lighting Project <i>(Treatment Facility Project)</i>	0	4,112	4,250	97%
61 Emergency Limitorque Gear Boxes <i>(Treatment Facility Project)</i>	0	0	14,750	0%
62 Brush Abatement - Ruth Hydro	0	3,400	6,500	52%
63 Howell Bunger Valve Inspection	0	0	1,110	0%
64 Ruth LTO Insurance	0	0	5,000	0%
65 Log Boom Inspection	0	260	1,000	26%
66 FY21 Abandoned Vehicle Abatement - Ruth	0	0	4,000	0%
67 Log Boom Hardware Replacement	0	4,183	7,000	60%
TOTAL MAINTENANCE PROJECTS	10,105	147,030	253,260	58%

D. PROFESSIONAL & CONSULTING SERVICES

	MTD	YTD		% OF
	EXPENSES	TOTAL	BUDGET	BUDGET
68 FY21 Crane Testing/Certification	0	8,248	10,000	82%
69 FY21 Chlorine System Maintenance	0	10,650	16,750	ENCUMBERED
70 FY21 Backflow Meter Training	0	1,780	3,000	59%
71 Hydro Plant Annual Elect. & Maintenance Inspection	0	2,050	2,050	ENCUMBERED
72 FY21 Essex Mad River Cross-Sectional Survey	1,122	8,950	10,000	ENCUMBERED
73 FY21 Technical Training	6,000	15,506	23,250	67%
74 FY21 O & M Training	0	0	20,000	0%
75 FY21 Essex Server Backup System (Monthly Fees)	0	8,580	8,750	98%
76 FY21 Public Education Funds	0	0	5,000	0%
77 Water Quality Monitoring Plan	56	2,760	30,000	9%
78 FY21 Electrical Technical Training	0	12,023	13,250	91%
79 FY21 Annual Section 115 Pension Trust Contribution	0	50,000	50,000	100%
80 FY21 Grant Application Assistance	0	9,666	20,000	48%
81 Comp. Domestic Pipeline Fitness Eval.	0	0	195,000	0%
82 Staff Gauge Survey	0	3,800	3,800	100%
83 Retail Rate Study Assistance	0	3,857	5,000	77%
84 FERC Part 12 - Plunge Pool Underwater Inspection	0	13,500	13,500	ENCUMBERED

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HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT - PAGE 4 OF 5

100% Of Budget Year

June 30, 2021

D. PROFESSIONAL & CONSULTING SERVICES (CONT)

	MTD EXPENSES	YTD TOTAL	BUDGET	% OF BUDGET
85 FERC Part 12 - Geologist Inspection	93	7,018	6,800	103%
86 FERC Part 12 - Ind. Consultant Insp. (FY22)	76	20,000	20,000	ENCUMBERED
87 FERC - Dam Safety Surveillance & Monitoring Report	222	10,886	8,000	136%
88 FERC - Dam Safety Engineer	0	12,000	12,000	ENCUMBERED
89 Dam Spillway Wall Monument Survey	0	12,599	7,600	166%
90 Spillway Repair, Inspection & Reporting Assistance	10,132	10,342	10,000	103%
TOTAL PROF/CONSULTING SERVICES	17,701	224,215	493,750	45%

E. INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM PROJECTS

91 Maintain Water Supply to PS6 during Low-Flow	0	0	13,250	0.0%
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM PROJECTS	0	0	13,250	0%

F. CARRY-OVER PROJECTS FROM PRIOR YEAR

92 Collector 5 Security & Anti-Vandalism Measures	0	0	7,500	0%
TOTAL CARRYOVER PROJECTS	0	0	7,500	0%

G. PROJECTS NOT CURRENTLY CHARGED TO MUNICIPAL CUSTOMERS

	MTD EXPENSES	YTD TOTAL	BUDGET	% OF BUDGET
93 18,000 Lb. Excavator <i>(Advanced Charges)</i>	314	99,175	222,800	ENCUMBERED
94 HB Retail Radio-Read Meter Project <i>(HB Retail Capital Replacement Funds)</i>	0	0	7,500	0%
95 Streambed Flow Enhancement Grant <i>(DWR Grant)</i>	663	18,067	467,969	4%
96 Refurbish PS-6 (Phase 1) <i>(EDA Grant & Reserves)</i>	0	2,543	3,500,000	0%
97 I/W Reservoir Fencing Repairs/Replacement <i>(Reserves)</i>	0	810	11,250	7%
98 I/W System Evaluation Memo <i>(Reserves)</i>	0	0	26,000	0%
99 PS6 Gravel Bar Work <i>(Reserves)</i>	0	0	76,100	0%
100 Industrial System Assistance <i>(Reserves)</i>	0	886	10,000	9%
101 Industrial/Domestic System Intertie <i>(Reserves)</i>	0	0	11,000	0%
¹⁰¹ A Fire Disaster Recovery 2020 <i>(Reserves)</i>	118	77,461	0	0%
^{101B} Grant - FEMA - COVID-19 Pandemic <i>(Reserves)</i>	16	6,803	0	0%
TOTAL NOT CHARGED TO CUSTOMERS	1,111	205,745	4,332,619	5%

HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
 PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT - PAGE 5 OF 5
 June 30, 2021

100% Of Budget Year

H. ADVANCED CHARGES & DEBIT SERVICE FUNDS COLLECTED - FY21

	MTD	YTD	BUDGET	% BUDGET
102 Grant - Collector Mainline Redundancy Pipeline <i>(\$3.1M - PENDING FEMA Grant)</i>	4,167	50,000	50,000	100%
103 Grant - Collector 2 Rehabilitation <i>(\$1.2M - NCRP Prop1 Grant)</i>	16,667	200,000	200,000	100%
104 Grant - 3x Tank Seismic Retro <i>(\$3.5M - FEMA Grant, Phase 1 Approved)</i>	16,667	200,000	200,000	100%
105 Grant - TRF Generator <i>(\$1.9M - PENDING FEMA Grant)</i>	2,083	25,000	25,000	100%
106 Cathodic Protection Project <i>(\$405k, FY22)</i>	8,333	100,000	100,000	100%
107 On-Site Generation of Chlorine <i>(\$850k, FY21-22)</i>	6,667	80,000	80,000	100%
108 Ranney Collector 3/Techite Debit Service Funds	14,745	176,945	162,200	109%
TOTAL ADVANCED CHARGES COLLECTED - FY21	69,329	831,945	817,200	102%

PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVITY

CUSTOMER CHARGES	MTD	YTD	BUDGET	% BUDGET
TOTAL NON-GRANT FUNDED CAPITAL PROJECTS*	11,298	366,333	479,300	76%
TOTAL EQUIPMENT & FIXED ASSET PROJECTS	8,643	211,733	258,250	82%
TOTAL MAINTENANCE PROJECTS	10,105	147,030	253,260	58%
TOTAL PROF/CONSULTING SERVICES	17,701	224,215	493,750	45%
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM PROJECTS	0	0	13,250	0%
TOTAL CARRYOVER PROJECTS	0	0	7,500	0%
TOTAL ADVANCED CHARGES/DEBIT SERVICE - FY21	69,329	831,945	817,200	102%
TOTAL CUSTOMER CHARGES	\$117,076	\$1,781,257	\$2,322,510	77%

*EXCLUDES ON-SITE GENERATION OF CHLORINE

NON-CUSTOMER CHARGES (CURRENT FY)	MTD	YTD	BUDGET	% BUDGET
TOTAL GRANT FUNDED CAPITAL PROJECTS	91,808	834,634	4,446,062	19%
TOTAL NON-CUSTOMER CHARGES	1,111	205,745	4,332,619	5%
TOTAL USE OF ENCUMBERED FUNDS	0	114,628	229,305	50%
TOTAL NON-CUSTOMER CHARGES	\$92,919	\$1,155,007	\$9,007,986	13%
GRAND TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET ACTIVITY	\$209,995	\$2,936,264	\$11,330,496	26%

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**HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
ENCUMBERED FUNDS RECONCILIATION REPORT
June 30, 2021**

	MTD	YTD	AMOUNT	
	EXPENSES	TOTAL	ENCUMBERED	REMAINING
A. CAPITAL PROJECTS				
1 TRF Line Shed 5	0	8,771	14,950	6,179
B. EQUIPMENT & FIXED ASSET PROJECTS				
2 Chlorine System Maintenance	0	3,050	3,050	(0)
3 Col. 2 Underground 12Kv Power/Fiber Optic	0	21,460	21,460	ENCUMBERED
4 Eureka Office Carpeting	0	13,500	14,500	1,000
5 Eureka Office ADA Upgrades	0	3,275	3,275	0
6 Fleet Maintenance Equipment	0	0	300	300
7 Meter Reader Handheld Unit	0	3,100	4,500	1,400
8 Replacement of UPS's (Phase 2)	0	27,434	27,950	516
C. MAINTENANCE PROJECTS				
9 Collector 1 Electrical Upgrade 2018/19	0	0	31,000	31,000
10 Gates at I/W Reservoir and SBPS	0	385	800	415
11 Ruth HQ Dock Decking	0	1,219	2,200	981
12 Ruth Slide Gate Hydraulic Oil	0	746	1,950	1,204
D. PROFESSIONAL & CONSULTING SERVICES				
13 Hydro Plant Electrical and Maintenance Insp.	0	0	2,000	2,000
14 Ruth Hydro Relay Replacement-Phase 2	0	27,367	87,000	59,633
15 FY20 Abandoned Vehicle Abatement - Ruth	0	0	10,000	10,000
E. FY20 SERVICE & SUPPLY BUDGET				
16 MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS	0	2465	2,465	0
17 MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	0	50	50	0
18 SAFETY EQUIP & TRAINING	0	500	550	50
19 ACCOUNTING	0	1305	1,305	0
ENCUMBERED FUNDS TOTAL	0	114,628	229,305	114,677

HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
REVENUE REPORT

June 30, 2021

Of Budget Year

A. REVENUE RETURNED TO CUSTOMERS VIA PF2

	MTD RECEIPTS	YTD RECEIPTS	PRIOR YEAR	BUDGET	% OF BUDGET
1. Humboldt Bay Retail Water Revenue	22,011	293,934	387,104	318,394	92%
General Revenue					
Interest	0	0	570	30,000	0%
FCSO Contract (Maint. & Operations)	11,354	211,081	206,489	225,000	94%
Power Sales (Net ReMat)	4,408	130,708	108,031	220,000	59%
Tax Receipts (1% Taxes)	857,086	1,055,543	996,833	825,000	128%
2. Miscellaneous Revenue*	26,779	163,174	45,717	50,000	326%
<i>*Detail on following page</i>					
TOTAL PF2 REVENUE CREDITS	921,639	1,854,440	1,744,745	1,668,394	111%

B. DISTRICT REVENUE

	MTD RECEIPTS	YTD RECEIPTS	PRIOR YEAR	BUDGET	% OF BUDGET
3. Industrial Water Revenue					
Harbor District	0	419	549	0	0
<i>Subtotal Industrial Water Revenue</i>	0	419	549	0	0
4. Municipal Water Revenue					
City of Arcata	105,443	1,262,119	1,239,458	1,147,108	110%
City of Blue Lake	14,465	174,945	174,056	161,539	108%
City of Eureka	250,690	2,982,349	2,952,655	2,753,934	108%
Fieldbrook CSD	13,486	152,883	155,309	149,132	103%
Humboldt CSD	82,829	981,771	961,085	886,893	111%
Manila CSD	6,150	69,718	68,011	62,563	111%
McKinleyville CSD	84,808	1,024,768	985,781	916,164	112%
<i>Subtotal Municipal Water Revenue</i>	557,871	6,648,553	6,536,355	6,077,332	109%
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL & WHOLESALE REVENUE	557,871	6,648,973	6,536,904	6,077,332	109%
5. Power Sales					
Power Sales (ReMat Revenue)	7,249	265,979	241,021	300,000	89%
Interest (ReMat Revenue)	0	5,620	6,994	0	
TOTAL REMAT REVENUE	7,249	271,599	248,014	300,000	91%
6. Other Revenue and Grant Reimbursement					
HB Retail Capital Replacement Rev.	3,598	43,079	42,317		
FCSO Contract (Admin & Overhead)	8,256	93,126	66,195		
FEMA/CalOES Grant Revenue	87,629	768,693	219,229		
SWRCB In-Stream Flow Grant Revenue	0	44,743	172,457		
Quagga Grant (Pass-Through)	0	0	0		
August Complex Fire Recovery	4,356	26,586	0		
Interest - Muni PF2 Retained	2	25,428	42,289		
Net Increase/(Decrease) Investment Accounts	6,804	189,751	56,239		
TOTAL OTHER/GRANT REVENUE	110,647	1,191,406	598,727		
GRAND TOTAL ALL REVENUE	1,597,405	9,966,418	9,128,390	8,045,726	124%

HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE - DETAIL REPORT
June 30, 2021

B. MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS (RETURNED TO CUSTOMERS VIA PF2)

	<u>MTD</u> <u>RECEIPTS</u>	<u>YTD</u> <u>RECEIPTS</u>
<u>Miscellaneous Revenue</u>		
ACWA/JPIA HR LaBounty Safety Award	-	350
ACWA/JPIA Wellness Grant	-	952
ACWA/JPIA Rate Stabilization	-	52,078
Dividend - Principal Life	326	1,522
Fees - Park Use	-	400
Rebate - CALCard	275	1,237
Rebate - WISE Incentive	-	12,809
Refund - Diesel Fuel Tax	59	195
Refunds - Miscellaneous	-	231
Reimb - Attorney Fees-Kirkpatrick	-	775
Reimb - Attorney Fees-Vivid Green	-	2,161
Reimb - Blue Lake SCADA/Internet Monthly Fees	51	200
Reimb - Blue Lake SCADA Set-Up	-	3,133
Reimb. - Copies & Postage	17	102
Reimb. - Gas	-	-
Reimb. - Telephone	-	2,77
Reimb. - Emp. Vol. Life & AD&D	-	118
Rent - Parking Lot	-	-
Rent & Deposit - Vivid Green	-	5,600
Retirees' Health Ins./COBRA Reimb.	1,821	50,048
Sale - Surplus Equipment	-	4,708
UB - Bad Debt Recovery	-	161.4
UB - Water Processing Fees	60	540
UB - Hydrant Rental Deposit/Use	340	1,262
<u>Ruth Area</u>		
Lease - Don Bridge	-	-
Rent - Ruth Cabin	250	1,010
August Complex Wildfire FEMA Reimbursement	20,915	20,915
Ruth Annual Lessee Water Fees	2,050	2,050
Lease - Don Bridge	614	614
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	26,779	163,174

Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District

--Monthly Expenses by Vendor Detail Report--
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Vendor Name	Date Paid	Description	Amount Paid
101 NETLINK			
101 NETLINK	06/01/2021	Ruth Hydro Data Link/Internet	180.00
Total 101 NETLINK:			180.00
ACWA/JPIA			
ACWA/JPIA	06/21/2021	RETIREE MEDICAL	12,049.25
ACWA/JPIA	06/21/2021	COBRA Dental	65.20
ACWA/JPIA	06/21/2021	COBRA Vision	18.56
Total ACWA/JPIA:			12,133.01
Adam Jager			
Adam Jager	06/30/2021	Ruth Area Fire Disaster Recovery	75.00
Total Adam Jager:			75.00
AirGas NCN			
AirGas NCN	06/30/2021	maintenance supplies	20.59
Total AirGas NCN:			20.59
AT & T			
AT & T	06/15/2021	Essex Control Long Distance	120.64
AT & T	06/15/2021	Essex office Long Distance	22.38
AT & T	06/15/2021	Eureka Office	7.47
AT & T	06/15/2021	TRF Long Distance	63.85
AT & T	06/15/2021	Ruth Hydro Data Line	195.91
AT & T	06/18/2021	Eureka/Essex LandLine	35.37
AT & T	06/18/2021	Arcata/Essex LandLine	35.37
AT & T	06/18/2021	Samoa/Essex LandLine	237.17
AT & T	06/18/2021	Eureka Office/Modem	57.29
AT & T	06/18/2021	Eureka Office Alarm Line	52.86
AT & T	06/18/2021	Samoa Booster Pump Station	55.42
AT & T	06/18/2021	Valve Building - Samoa	57.29
AT & T	06/18/2021	Eureka Office	217.19
AT & T	06/18/2021	TRF	51.85
AT & T	06/18/2021	Ruth Hydro Data Line	52.86
AT & T	06/18/2021	Essex office/Modem/Alarm System	52.86
AT & T	06/15/2021	SIMS Service	315.00
Total AT & T:			1,630.78
AT&T Advertising Solutions			
AT&T Advertising Solutions	06/29/2021	white page listing	21.00
Total AT&T Advertising Solutions:			21.00
AT&T Long Distance			
AT&T Long Distance	06/15/2021	Eureka Office Long Distance	88.54
Total AT&T Long Distance:			88.54
BDI - M&S Arcata			
BDI - M&S Arcata	06/04/2021	safety equipment	324.55
BDI - M&S Arcata	06/30/2021	TRF shutdown	53.88

Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District

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Vendor Name	Date Paid	Description	Amount Paid
Total BDI - M&S Arcata:			378.43
Buddy's Auto Center, Inc Buddy's Auto Center, Inc	06/17/2021	<i>Tow Unit 4 from Dinsmore to Arcata</i>	750.00
Total Buddy's Auto Center, Inc:			750.00
Campton Electric Supply Campton Electric Supply	06/30/2021	<i>Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator</i>	105.32
Total Campton Electric Supply:			105.32
Caselle, Inc Caselle, Inc	06/29/2021	<i>Accounting Software Annual Maintenace/Support</i>	6,828.20
Caselle, Inc	06/29/2021	<i>Humboldt Bay Retial Accounting Software Annual Maintenance/</i>	1,680.60
Caselle, Inc	06/29/2021	<i>Fieldbrook-Glendale CSD Accounting Software Annual Mainten</i>	4,783.20
Total Caselle, Inc:			13,292.00
Citi Cards Citi Cards	06/29/2021	<i>Costco Membership Renewal</i>	120.00
Citi Cards	06/29/2021	<i>Ruth Bunkhouse office supplies</i>	16.26
Citi Cards	06/29/2021	<i>Ruth Bunkhouse Building Maintenance</i>	155.13
Citi Cards	06/29/2021	<i>Eureka office supplies</i>	16.05
Total Citi Cards:			307.44
City of Eureka City of Eureka	06/04/2021	<i>Eureka office water/sewer</i>	92.90
Total City of Eureka:			92.90
Corey Borghino Corey Borghino	06/30/2021	<i>auto mileage reimbursement</i>	27.33
Total Corey Borghino:			27.33
Cummins Pacific LLC Cummins Pacific LLC	06/30/2021	<i>Eureka Emergency Generator</i>	1,163.00
Cummins Pacific LLC	06/30/2021	<i>Ruth HQ & Bunkhouse Generator</i>	620.64
Total Cummins Pacific LLC:			1,783.64
Dave Perkins Dave Perkins	06/02/2021	<i>auto mileage reimbursement</i>	195.55
Dave Perkins	06/30/2021	<i>auto mileage reimbursement</i>	81.48
Total Dave Perkins:			277.03
Downey Brand Attorneys LLP Downey Brand Attorneys LLP	06/29/2021	<i>Legal Fees May 2021</i>	202.50
Total Downey Brand Attorneys LLP:			202.50
Eureka Oxygen Eureka Oxygen	06/15/2021	<i>chlorine emergency shutdown system maintenance</i>	89.27

Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District

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Vendor Name	Date Paid	Description	Amount Paid
Eureka Oxygen	06/15/2021	<i>cylinder rental</i>	119.08
Total Eureka Oxygen:			208.35
Eureka-Humboldt Fire Ext.,Co, Inc			
Eureka-Humboldt Fire Ext.,Co, Inc	06/29/2021	<i>Eureka office fire extinguisher maintenance</i>	75.51
Total Eureka-Humboldt Fire Ext.,Co, Inc:			75.51
Fastenal Company			
Fastenal Company	06/04/2021	<i>Replace tools</i>	736.79
Fastenal Company	06/30/2021	<i>Replace tools</i>	33.87
Fastenal Company	06/30/2021	<i>safety supplies</i>	132.01
Total Fastenal Company:			902.67
FEDEX			
FEDEX	06/30/2021	<i>Ship Urban Water Management Plan to Sacramento</i>	9.50
Total FEDEX:			9.50
Ferguson Waterworks #1423			
Ferguson Waterworks #1423	06/30/2021	<i>Fieldbrook-Glendale CSD Meters</i>	9,840.18
Ferguson Waterworks #1423	06/30/2021	<i>Humboldt Bay Retail Meters</i>	7,586.50
Ferguson Waterworks #1423	06/30/2021	<i>Humboldt Bay Retail Meters</i>	796.26
Ferguson Waterworks #1423	06/30/2021	<i>Humboldt Bay Retail Meters</i>	586.50
Ferguson Waterworks #1423	06/30/2021	<i>Humboldt Bay Retail Meters</i>	534.75
Total Ferguson Waterworks #1423:			18,171.19
FleetPride			
FleetPride	06/18/2021	<i>equipment maintenance</i>	141.31
Total FleetPride:			141.31
Frontier Communications			
Frontier Communications	06/29/2021	<i>Ruth HQ Phone</i>	55.76
Frontier Communications	06/29/2021	<i>Ruth Hydro/Ruth Dataline</i>	183.14
Total Frontier Communications:			238.90
GEI Consultants, Inc			
GEI Consultants, Inc	06/29/2021	<i>FERC Ruth Hydro spillway assessment</i>	3,296.00
GEI Consultants, Inc	06/29/2021	<i>FERC Ruth Hydro spillway assessment</i>	6,595.25
GEI Consultants, Inc	06/29/2021	<i>FERC DSSMR review and ODSP Review</i>	222.00
GEI Consultants, Inc	06/29/2021	<i>FERC Ruth Hydro spillway assessment</i>	240.50
Total GEI Consultants, Inc:			10,353.75
GHD			
GHD	06/29/2021	<i>Reservoirs 3X Seismic Retrofit Grant</i>	6,065.90
GHD	06/29/2021	<i>Collector 2 Rehabilitation - Grant</i>	17,008.58
GHD	06/29/2021	<i>12KV Switch Gear Replacement - Grant</i>	11,733.50
GHD	06/29/2021	<i>General Engineering - Ruth Spillway Repairs</i>	8,686.30
GHD	06/29/2021	<i>General Engineering - Essex Crossover Vault</i>	93.25
GHD	06/29/2021	<i>General Engineering - Essex</i>	1,343.99
GHD	06/29/2021	<i>General Engineering - Eureka</i>	839.26

Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District

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Vendor Name	Date Paid	Description	Amount Paid
GHD	06/29/2021	General Engineering - Urban Water Management Plan	46.63
GHD	06/29/2021	General Engineering -Tesla Battery Project	474.39
GHD	06/29/2021	General Engineering - Ruth Hydro	93.25
GHD	06/29/2021	Mad River Cross Section Survey	1,122.26
Total GHD:			47,507.31
H.T. Harvey & Associates			
H.T. Harvey & Associates	06/03/2021	Assistance with Streambed Flow Enhancement - Grant	663.00
Total H.T. Harvey & Associates:			663.00
Health Equity Inc			
Health Equity Inc	06/21/2021	District HSA Contributions - 5 employees	2,465.75
Health Equity Inc	06/15/2021	HSA Admin Fee - 2 employees	5.90
Health Equity Inc	06/15/2021	HSA Admin Fee 8 employees	23.60
Total Health Equity Inc:			2,495.25
Heather Bitner			
Heather Bitner	06/30/2021	expense reimbursement FERC Part 12 PFMA	75.98
Total Heather Bitner:			75.98
Hensel Hardware			
Hensel Hardware	06/30/2021	No Trespassing Signs	8.64
Hensel Hardware	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ Fire System and Pump House	87.04
Hensel Hardware	06/30/2021	maintenance supplies	13.00
Hensel Hardware	06/30/2021	maintenance supplies	38.96
Total Hensel Hardware:			147.64
Henwood Associates, Inc			
Henwood Associates, Inc	06/04/2021	Consultant Services Agreement- April 2021	428.44
Total Henwood Associates, Inc:			428.44
Humboldt County Treasurer			
Humboldt County Treasurer	06/30/2021	Fund No 3876 Account 800870	45,611.43
Total Humboldt County Treasurer:			45,611.43
Humboldt Redwood Company, LLC			
Humboldt Redwood Company, LLC	06/17/2021	Power for radios located at Mt Pierce	7.92
Humboldt Redwood Company, LLC	06/17/2021	Mt Pierce Lease site	296.40
Total Humboldt Redwood Company, LLC:			304.32
Humboldt Waste Management Authority			
Humboldt Waste Management Authority	06/30/2021	299 Right of Way Homeless Camp Cleanup	233.73
Humboldt Waste Management Authority	06/30/2021	299 Right of Way Homeless Camp Cleanup	406.69
Total Humboldt Waste Management Authority:			640.42
HYTORC			
HYTORC	06/17/2021	Hydraulic Bolt Torque Machine	8,642.66

Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District

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Vendor Name	Date Paid	Description	Amount Paid
Total HYTORC:			8,642.66
InfoSec Institute, Inc			
InfoSec Institute, Inc	06/30/2021	<i>Ethical Hacking Dual Cert Boot Camp 2 employees</i>	6,000.00
Total InfoSec Institute, Inc:			6,000.00
Interstate Battery System			
Interstate Battery System	06/30/2021	<i>Unit 9 Battery</i>	290.50
Interstate Battery System	06/30/2021	<i>Unit 9 Battery</i>	30.00
Total Interstate Battery System:			260.50
JTN Energy, LLC			
JTN Energy, LLC	06/04/2021	<i>Consultant Services Agreement - April 2021</i>	428.44
Total JTN Energy, LLC:			428.44
Keenan Supply			
Keenan Supply	06/30/2021	<i>Emergency Pipeline Repair Parts</i>	9,624.38
Keenan Supply	06/30/2021	<i>Humboldt Bay Retail customer service supplies</i>	9.02
Keenan Supply	06/30/2021	<i>Fieldbrook Glendale CSD customer service supplies</i>	25.66
Keenan Supply	06/30/2021	<i>Emergency Pipeline Repair Parts</i>	222.27
Total Keenan Supply:			9,881.33
Matthew Davis			
Matthew Davis	06/30/2021	<i>exprense reimbursement work crew Ruth HQ Fire System and Pu</i>	17.59
Total Matthew Davis:			17.59
Mendes Supply Company			
Mendes Supply Company	06/30/2021	<i>Eureka office maintenance</i>	59.43
Total Mendes Supply Company:			59.43
Miller Farms Nursery			
Miller Farms Nursery	06/04/2021	<i>maintenance supplies</i>	37.66
Miller Farms Nursery	06/30/2021	<i>equipment maintenance</i>	34.40
Miller Farms Nursery	06/30/2021	<i>equipment maintenance</i>	53.81
Total Miller Farms Nursery:			125.87
Mission Linen			
Mission Linen	06/03/2021	<i>Uniform Rental</i>	123.85
Mission Linen	06/03/2021	<i>maintenance supplies</i>	85.87
Mission Linen	06/03/2021	<i>Uniform Rental</i>	98.16
Mission Linen	06/03/2021	<i>maintenance supplies</i>	116.49
Mission Linen	06/03/2021	<i>Uniform Rental</i>	123.85
Mission Linen	06/03/2021	<i>Uniform Rental</i>	98.16
Mission Linen	06/30/2021	<i>Uniform Rental</i>	134.89
Mission Linen	06/30/2021	<i>maintenance supplies</i>	63.34
Mission Linen	06/30/2021	<i>Uniform Rental</i>	98.16
Mission Linen	06/30/2021	<i>Uniform Rental</i>	123.85
Mission Linen	06/30/2021	<i>maintenance supplies</i>	49.26
Mission Linen	06/30/2021	<i>Uniform Rental</i>	109.20

Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District

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Vendor Name	Date Paid	Description	Amount Paid
Mission Linen	06/30/2021	Uniform Rental	145.93
Mission Linen	06/30/2021	maintenance supplies	116.49
Total Mission Linen:			1,487.50
Mitchell, Brisso, Delaney & Vrieze			
Mitchell, Brisso, Delaney & Vrieze	06/04/2021	Legal Services- Ruth Area Vivid Green May 2021	46.50
Mitchell, Brisso, Delaney & Vrieze	06/04/2021	Legal Services- Ruth Area May 2021	170.50
Mitchell, Brisso, Delaney & Vrieze	06/04/2021	Legal Services- May 2021	62.00
Total Mitchell, Brisso, Delaney & Vrieze:			279.00
Napa Auto Parts			
Napa Auto Parts	06/17/2021	Unit 4 repair	67.69
Napa Auto Parts	06/17/2021	Unit 4 repair	68.73
Napa Auto Parts	06/17/2021	Unit 12 service	310.77
Napa Auto Parts	06/30/2021	equipment maintenance	15.72
Napa Auto Parts	06/17/2021	Unit 12 service	211.34
Napa Auto Parts	06/30/2021	Unit 12 service	156.22
Napa Auto Parts	06/30/2021	Unit 1 service	38.01
Napa Auto Parts	06/30/2021	Unit 1 service	3.24
Napa Auto Parts	06/30/2021	Unit 1 service	16.77
Napa Auto Parts	06/30/2021	Unit 3 service	99.97
Napa Auto Parts	06/30/2021	Unit 16 service	31.50
Napa Auto Parts	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	138.66
Napa Auto Parts	06/30/2021	Unit 16 service	133.60
Total Napa Auto Parts:			869.54
North Coast Laboratories			
North Coast Laboratories	06/15/2021	lab tests	155.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/15/2021	lab tests - Humboldt Bay Retail	95.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/15/2021	lab tests - Fieldbrook-Glendale CSD	95.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/15/2021	lab tests - Humboldt Bay Retail	285.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/15/2021	lab tests - Fieldbrook-Glendale CSD	95.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/15/2021	lab tests - Humboldt Bay Retail	50.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/15/2021	lab tests - Humboldt Bay Retail	95.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/15/2021	lab tests - Humboldt Bay Retail	95.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/15/2021	lab tests - Fieldbrook-Glendale CSD	95.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/15/2021	lab tests - Humboldt Bay Retail	50.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/30/2021	lab tests - Humboldt Bay Retail	95.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/30/2021	lab tests - Fieldbrook-Glendale CSD	95.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/30/2021	lab tests - Humboldt Bay Retail	285.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/30/2021	lab tests - Humboldt Bay Retail	185.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/30/2021	lab tests - Fieldbrook-Glendale CSD	95.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/30/2021	lab tests - Humboldt Bay Retail	95.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/30/2021	lab tests - Humboldt Bay Retail	95.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/30/2021	lab tests - Fieldbrook-Glendale CSD	95.00
North Coast Laboratories	06/30/2021	lab tests - Humboldt Bay Retail	95.00
Total North Coast Laboratories:			2,245.00
Northern California Safety Consortium			
Northern California Safety Consortium	06/15/2021	membership fee	75.00
Total Northern California Safety Consortium:			75.00

Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District

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Vendor Name	Date Paid	Description	Amount Paid
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.			
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	06/01/2021	Ruth Bunkhouse	79.33
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	06/01/2021	Ruth HQ	59.12
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	06/15/2021	Eureka Office	510.48
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	06/15/2021	Jackson Ranch Rectifier	15.45
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	06/15/2021	299 Rectifier	127.61
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	06/15/2021	West End Road Rectifier	123.79
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	06/15/2021	TRF	6,511.33
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	06/15/2021	Ruth Hydro Valve Control	26.81
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	06/15/2021	Ruth Hydro	285.69
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	06/15/2021	Samoa Booster Pump Station	666.14
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	06/15/2021	Samoa Dial Station	30.90
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	06/15/2021	Essex Pumping 5/1 - 31/2021	84,525.14
Total Pacific Gas & Electric Co.:			92,961.79
Pacific Paper Co.			
Pacific Paper Co.	06/30/2021	Eureka office supplies	137.78
Total Pacific Paper Co.:			137.78
Pape Material Handling			
Pape Material Handling	06/30/2021	John Deere 60G Excavator	314.08
Total Pape Material Handling:			314.08
Pierson Building Center			
Pierson Building Center	06/30/2021	Pipeline Maintenance	9.26
Total Pierson Building Center:			9.26
Pitney Bowes			
Pitney Bowes	06/18/2021	refill postage	500.00
Pitney Bowes	06/04/2021	postage meter supplies	87.60
Pitney Bowes	06/29/2021	postage meter lease	258.54
Total Pitney Bowes:			846.14
Platt Electric Supply			
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	640.51
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	290.12
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	912.81
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	157.88
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	527.24
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	8.18
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	164.67
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	152.63
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	40.45
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	205.65
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	774.02
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	685.98
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	141.86
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	64.44
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Fieldbrook-Glendale CSD Morris Transfer Switch	14.88
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	27.99
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	1,700.49
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	521.85

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Vendor Name	Date Paid	Description	Amount Paid
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth Bunkhouse smoke detectors	398.82
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	691.04
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Fieldbrook-Glendale CSD Morris Transfer Switch	297.89
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Fieldbrook-Glendale CSD Morris Transfer Switch	86.88
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	718.09
Platt Electric Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ Fire System and Pump House	206.01
Total Platt Electric Supply:			6,544.14
PPG Architectural Coatings			
PPG Architectural Coatings	06/30/2021	Pipeline Maintenance	112.49
PPG Architectural Coatings	06/30/2021	Park 1 maintenance	75.28
Total PPG Architectural Coatings:			187.77
Rebecca J. Moyle			
Rebecca J. Moyle	06/29/2021	Eureka Office Petty Cash- Eureka office COVID-19 Safety Suppl	16.26
Rebecca J. Moyle	06/29/2021	Eureka Office Petty Cash- Ruth Area Rep office supplies	28.19
Rebecca J. Moyle	06/29/2021	Eureka Office Petty Cash- Eureka office supplies	9.75
Rebecca J. Moyle	06/29/2021	Eureka Office Petty Cash - ACWA/JPIA Wellness Grant	5.96
Rebecca J. Moyle	06/29/2021	Eureka Office Petty Cash- Ruth Bunkhouse supplies	57.49
Rebecca J. Moyle	06/30/2021	auto mileage reimbursement	38.58
Total Rebecca J. Moyle:			156.23
Recology Arcata			
Recology Arcata	06/22/2021	Essex Garbage/Recycling Service	632.60
Total Recology Arcata:			632.60
Recology Humboldt County			
Recology Humboldt County	06/15/2021	Eureka office garbage/recycling service	91.71
Total Recology Humboldt County:			91.71
Rogers Machinery Company, Inc			
Rogers Machinery Company, Inc	06/30/2021	TRF Water System Pump Repair	287.52
Total Rogers Machinery Company, Inc:			287.52
Sequoia Construction Specialties			
Sequoia Construction Specialties	06/29/2021	12KV Upgrade - Progress Payment 8	57,000.00
Total Sequoia Construction Specialties:			57,000.00
Sequoia Gas			
Sequoia Gas	06/04/2021	Ruth HQ Propane Tank Rental	95.95
Total Sequoia Gas:			95.95
Sitestar Nationwide Internet			
Sitestar Nationwide Internet	06/17/2021	Essex Internet	52.90
Total Sitestar Nationwide Internet:			52.90
Six Rivers Communications			
Six Rivers Communications	06/15/2021	replace TRF radio	1,293.67

Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District

--Monthly Expenses by Vendor Detail Report--
Report dates: 6/1/2021-6/30/2021Page: 9
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Vendor Name	Date Paid	Description	Amount Paid
Six Rivers Communications	06/30/2021	Unit 8 radio repair	266.69
Total Six Rivers Communications:			1,560.36
Solo Sports			
Solo Sports	06/29/2021	Safety Apparel	328.76
Total Solo Sports:			328.76
Staples			
Staples	06/01/2021	Essex office supplies	31.84
Staples	06/01/2021	Essex office supplies	26.59
Staples	06/29/2021	White Board for Board Room	91.66
Total Staples:			150.09
Stillwater Sciences			
Stillwater Sciences	06/29/2021	professional assistance - Fish habitat/biologist consultation US	14,032.00
Stillwater Sciences	06/29/2021	professional assistance - Fish habitat/biologist consultation US	4,243.00
Stillwater Sciences	06/29/2021	professional assistance - Fish habitat/biologist consultation US	3,936.00
Total Stillwater Sciences:			22,211.00
Streamline			
Streamline	06/01/2021	Website maintenance membership fee	450.00
Total Streamline:			450.00
Sudden Link			
Sudden Link	06/15/2021	Fieldbrook-Glendale CSD Internet	334.11
Sudden Link	06/04/2021	Essex internet	198.26
Sudden Link	06/04/2021	Essex Phones	106.64
Sudden Link	06/04/2021	TRF Internet	25.27
Sudden Link	06/04/2021	TRF Internet - Blue Lake SCADA Monitoring	50.55
Sudden Link	06/04/2021	TRF Internet - Fieldbrook-Glendale CSD	50.55
Sudden Link	06/15/2021	Eureka Internet	208.45
Total Sudden Link:			973.83
SWRCB-DWOCP			
SWRCB-DWOCP	06/29/2021	T4 Certification Renewal - Ian E Ivey	105.00
SWRCB-DWOCP	06/30/2021	Water Distribution Exam Fee D3- Christopher S Stone	100.00
Total SWRCB-DWOCP:			205.00
T.P. Tire Service, Inc			
T.P. Tire Service, Inc	06/30/2021	Unit 7 flat repair	20.00
Total T.P. Tire Service, Inc:			20.00
The Mill Yard			
The Mill Yard	06/04/2021	Ruth HQ Tool	18.43
The Mill Yard	06/04/2021	Ruth HQ garage repair	43.57
The Mill Yard	06/04/2021	Ruth HQ Fire System and Pump House	82.50
The Mill Yard	06/04/2021	Park 1 maintenance	167.84
The Mill Yard	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ Fire System and Pump House	184.84
The Mill Yard	06/30/2021	Unit 10 Dump Side Boards	122.63

Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District

--Monthly Expenses by Vendor Detail Report--
Report dates: 6/1/2021-6/30/2021Page: 10
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Vendor Name	Date Paid	Description	Amount Paid
The Mill Yard	06/30/2021	Unit 10 maintenance	5.64
The Mill Yard	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ Fire System and Pump House	39.65
The Mill Yard	06/30/2021	Pipeline Maintenance	136.78
The Mill Yard	06/30/2021	Maintenance supplies	29.07
The Mill Yard	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ Fire System and Pump House	611.70
The Mill Yard	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ and Bunkhouse Generator	526.27
Total The Mill Yard:			1,968.92
Thomas Law Group			
Thomas Law Group	06/29/2021	Legal Fees - May 2021	600.00
Total Thomas Law Group:			600.00
Thrifty Supply			
Thrifty Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ Fire System and Pump House	497.00
Thrifty Supply	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ Fire System and Pump House	260.90
Total Thrifty Supply:			757.90
Trinity County General Services			
Trinity County General Services	06/29/2021	Pickett Peak site lease	257.50
Total Trinity County General Services:			257.50
Trinity County Solid Waste			
Trinity County Solid Waste	06/17/2021	Ruth HQ dump fees	21.87
Trinity County Solid Waste	06/17/2021	Ruth Hydro dump fees	21.87
Total Trinity County Solid Waste:			43.74
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System			
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Zoom Renewal	73.76
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Annual Ruth Maintenance	5.12
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Association of State Safety Officials membership renewal	55.00
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Annual Ruth Maintenance - Hydro Plant	52.42
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Ruth HQ Garage repair	36.54
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Annual Ruth Maintenance	177.76
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Annual Ruth Maintenance	49.94
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Annual Ruth Maintenance	49.95
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Annual Ruth Maintenance	67.45
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Annual Ruth Maintenance	67.44
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Annual Ruth Maintenance	8.12
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Annual Ruth Maintenance	8.12
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Annual Ruth Maintenance	158.28
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Annual Ruth Maintenance	158.27
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	On-Site Generation of Chlorine	11.17
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Calibration/Repair of Backflow Equipment	79.03
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Calibration/Repair of Backflow Equipment	224.95
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	On-Site Generation of Chlorine	302.56
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	On-Site Generation of Chlorine	299.16
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	On-Site Generation of Chlorine	10.00
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Essex office supplies	97.86
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Purchase Order Software Subscription	79.70
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Wellness Grant Gift Cards	588.00
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Automated Calls for tank maintenance	18.00
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Humboldt Bay Retail bill cards	67.25

Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District

--Monthly Expenses by Vendor Detail Report--
Report dates: 6/1/2021-6/30/2021Page: 11
Jun 30, 2021 05:42PM

Vendor Name	Date Paid	Description	Amount Paid
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Fieldbrook-Glendale CSD bill cards	121.50
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Annual Ruth Maintenance	156.83
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Essex office supplies	62.84
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Ruth Vehicle maintenance	15.61
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Ruth Hydro Vehicle Maintenance	15.61
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Annual Ruth Maintenance	10.58
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Annual Ruth Maintenance	13.58
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Ruth HQ garage repairs	290.47
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Annual Ruth Maintenance	42.65
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	On-Site Generation of Chlorine	29.69
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	On-Site Generation of Chlorine	53.21
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	On-Site Generation of Chlorine	36.93
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Ruth HQ hazardous waste labels	51.64
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	TRF Safety Equipment	62.52
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/04/2021	Essex Safety Equipment	62.52
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	Unit 10 equipment	936.12
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	Ruth Dam Penstock Inspection	19.82
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	HazWoper Refresher - 1 employee	324.50
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	Maintenance Tools	435.80
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	Webinar - Use of Remote Sensing in Dam Safety	130.00
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	Hazwoper Refresher Training - 1 employee	64.90
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	Safety Mirror for Pipeline Road	197.40
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	Safety Sign Pipeline Road	59.54
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	Essex office supplies	112.01
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	Ruth Hydro work crew	11.18
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	Maintenance Tools	600.20
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	Generall Manager Training - Webinar Use of Remote Sensing in	99.00
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	Board Meeting Projector	1,674.00
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	Board Room Projector Installation	97.64
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	General Manager Training	228.17
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	ACWA Region 1 Meeting J. Friedenbach	100.00
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	ACWA Region 1 - S. Woo	100.00
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	Purchase Order Software Subscription	79.70
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	Condolence Floral Arrangement	67.22
U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System	06/30/2021	CraigList Summer Hire Job Posting	20.00
Total U.S. Bank Corporate Payment System:			9,129.23
USDA-Forest Service			
USDA-Forest Service	06/03/2021	US Forest Service Special Use Permit	7,707.05
USDA-Forest Service	06/03/2021	US Forest Service Special Use Permit	7,707.05
Total USDA-Forest Service:			15,414.10
VALEO Networks			
VALEO Networks	06/29/2021	Eureka office Essential Care Computer Services	1,086.19
Total VALEO Networks:			1,086.19
Valley Pacific Petroleum Servi, Inc			
Valley Pacific Petroleum Servi, Inc	06/15/2021	Cardlock Fuel - Pumping and Control	609.70
Valley Pacific Petroleum Servi, Inc	06/15/2021	Cardlock Fuel - Water Quality	609.70
Valley Pacific Petroleum Servi, Inc	06/15/2021	Cardlock Fuel - Maintenance	609.70
Valley Pacific Petroleum Servi, Inc	06/15/2021	Cardlock Fuel - Humboldt Bay Retail	158.52
Valley Pacific Petroleum Servi, Inc	06/15/2021	Cardlock Fuel - Fieldbrook-Glendale CSD	451.19
Valley Pacific Petroleum Servi, Inc	06/30/2021	Ruth HQ Bulk Fuel	258.54
Valley Pacific Petroleum Servi, Inc	06/30/2021	Ruth Hydro Bulk Fuel	258.54

Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District

--Monthly Expenses by Vendor Detail Report--
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Vendor Name	Date Paid	Description	Amount Paid
Total Valley Pacific Petroleum Servi, Inc:			2,955.89
Verizon Wireless			
Verizon Wireless	06/15/2021	General Manager	38.02
Verizon Wireless	06/15/2021	Ruth Area Fire Recovery	42.91
Verizon Wireless	06/15/2021	Customer Service - Humboldt Bay	16.37
Verizon Wireless	06/15/2021	Customer Service - Fieldbrook-Glendale CSD	46.58
Verizon Wireless	06/15/2021	Operations 1	.23
Verizon Wireless	06/15/2021	Customer Service Ipad-Humboldt Bay	9.88
Verizon Wireless	06/15/2021	Customer Service Ipad - Fieldbrook-Glendale CSD	28.13
Verizon Wireless	06/15/2021	Ruth Area	21.57
Verizon Wireless	06/15/2021	Ruth Hydro	21.57
Total Verizon Wireless:			225.26
Wes Green Landscaping			
Wes Green Landscaping	06/30/2021	pipeline maintenance	12.00
Total Wes Green Landscaping:			12.00
Grand Totals:			407,379.98

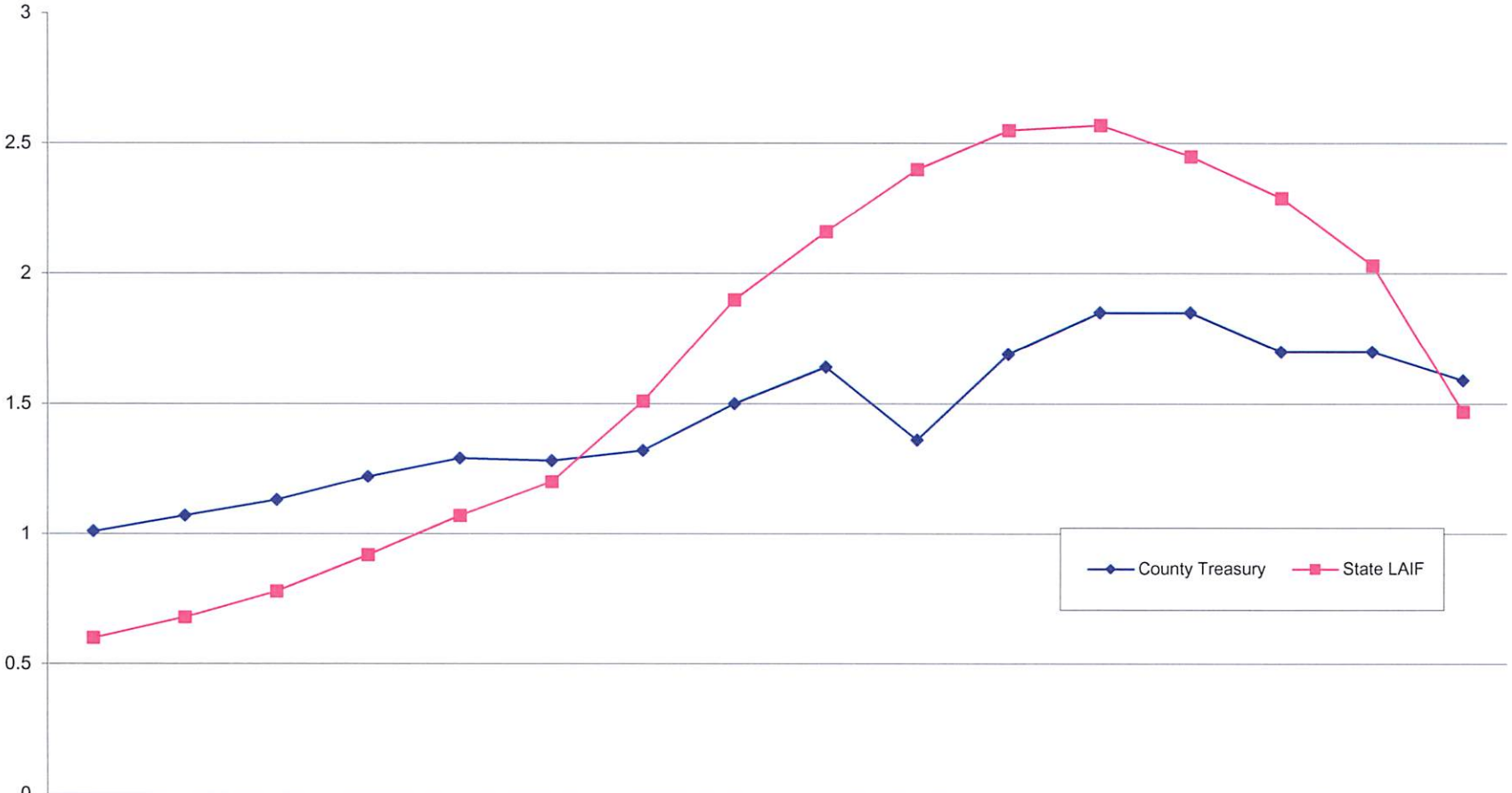
Position Title	2-01 Overtime Emp Hrs	2-01 Overtime Emp Amt	2-02 Doubletime Emp Hrs	2-02 Doubletime Emp Amt
Executive Assis	2.00	\$83	.00	\$0
Actg/HR Spec	.25	\$19	.00	\$0
Total ADMIN:	2.25	\$101	.00	\$0
Maint Worker	.25	\$8	.00	\$0
Elec & Ins Tech	3.00	\$174	.00	\$0
Maint Worker	6.00	\$171	.00	\$0
Elec & Ins Tech	7.00	\$369	1.00	\$70
Total ESSEX:	16.25	\$723	1.00	\$70
Hydro Oper Ruth	5.00	\$275	.00	\$0
Total RUTH:	5.00	\$275	.00	\$0
Grand Totals:	23.50	\$1,099	1.00	\$70

FUND BALANCES
Allocation Account Activity
July 1, 2020 - July 1, 2020

April - June 2020

Account	Fund	Security ID	Current Transaction Rate	Transaction Date	Receipt	Trans. Type	Contributions / Transfer In	Disbursements / Transfer Out / Fees	Allocated Earnings	Balance
Fund Participant										
2710	2710	SYS								449,216.24
<i>10% Taxes</i>			1.540	07/01/2020		Alloc/Fee			1,377.83	450,593.07
Subtotal and Ending Balance			1.540				0.00	0.00	1,377.83	450,593.07
2711	2711	2711								1,884.65
<i>MSRA Reserve</i>			1.539	07/01/2020		Alloc/Fee			21.99	1,906.64
Subtotal and Ending Balance			1.539				0.00	0.00	21.99	1,906.64
2712	2712	2712								2,846.01
<i>Re Mat</i>			1.540	07/01/2020		Alloc/Fee			19.27	2,865.28
Subtotal and Ending Balance			1.540				0.00	0.00	19.27	2,865.28
3873	3873	3873								11,753.69
<i>Investment Account</i>			1.539	07/01/2020		Alloc/Fee			68.99	11,822.68
Subtotal and Ending Balance			1.539				0.00	0.00	68.99	11,822.68
3874	3874	3874								1,473.93
<i>DWFP</i>			1.539	07/01/2020		Alloc/Fee			9.55	1,483.48
Subtotal and Ending Balance			1.539				0.00	0.00	9.55	1,483.48
3876	3876	3876								6,921.76
<i>SRF Payment</i>			1.540	07/01/2020		Alloc/Fee			242.05	6,163.81
Subtotal and Ending Balance			1.540				0.00	0.00	242.05	6,163.81

Comparison of County Treasury and State LAIF Investment Earning Rates
 July 2016 - June 2020



County Treasury	1.01	1.07	1.13	1.22	1.29	1.28	1.32	1.5	1.64	1.36	1.69	1.85	1.85	1.7	1.7	1.59
State LAIF	0.6	0.68	0.78	0.92	1.07	1.2	1.51	1.9	2.16	2.4	2.55	2.57	2.45	2.29	2.03	1.47

moyle@hbmwd.com

From: Christensen, Amy <AChristensen@co.humboldt.ca.us>
Sent: Wednesday, June 16, 2021 12:35 PM
To: accounting@rredc.com; Administrator; Becky Moyle; blchief@suddenlinkmail.com; Board Directors; Bryant, Nanci; County Administrative Office; cglass@fortunafire.com; Chandler, Terri; City of Arcata Finance Director ; City of Eureka (whoward@ci.eureka.ca.gov); City of Fortuna Aaron Felmlie; City of Fortuna Racheal Henry; cityclerk@trinidad.ca.gov; Costa, Stacey; Dave Nakamura HSU; Darrah, Diane; DONNAHCRCD@YAHOO.COM; Hardison, Elisha; Ericka Barber; Ericksen, Vanessa; Ferndale Fire Protection District ; finance@ci.ferndale.ca.us; Fortuna Cemetery ; Fuller, Regina; Furtado, Keri (KFurtado@co.humboldt.ca.us); Gentle-Martin, Mandy; McManus, Joe; Gridley, Teri; Hayes, Kathy; Hershberger, Benjamin; HTA; Humboldt CSD; humcofair@frontiernet.net; Hydesville County Water District Kristin; jerryaldoroty@suddenlink.net; Jessie Etter; jmelanson@humboldt.k12.ca.us; Jordan, Ana; Julia Morrison; Justin McDonald; Law Library; Lisa Madsen; Loleta CSD; manilacsd1@sbcglobal.net; Marcella Clem (marcella.clem@hcaog.net); mcsd@mckinleyvillecsd.com; Merkel, Charlotte; mirandacsd@gmail.com; Nina Diehl; orickcsd@gmail.com; pccsd@att.net; pcosta@nucuaqmd.org; Pfrimmer, Taryn; PHickey; Philip W. Young; redwaycsd@gmail.com; redwayfire@gmail.com; Redwood Coast Energy Authority ; Rhodes, Elizabeth; Richard-Hardwick@redwoods.edu; Saveliff, John; Wendy Sotomayor HSU; Weott Community Services; Westhaven CSD; willowcreekcsd@gmail.com
Cc: Bartholomew, John; Morgan, Whitney
Subject: 4th Quarter 2019-20 Interest Apportionment
Attachments: Interest Apportionment 2019-2020 4th Quarter.pdf

Good Afternoon,

Your fund balances in the County Treasury from April through June 2020 (Fiscal 19/20 4th Quarter) earned an annualized interest rate of 1.54%. For comparison purposes the LAIF (Local Agency Investment Fund) rate was 1.47%.

These reports can also be found on our website <https://humboldt.gov/1343/Treasury>

As always, our goals are Safety, Liquidity and Yield.

Please let us know if you need anything else.

Thank you,

Amy Christensen
 County of Humboldt
 Assistant Treasurer Tax Collector
 707-476-2439
achristensen@co.humboldt.ca.us

Operations

Memo to: HBMWD Board of Directors
 From: Dale Davidsen, Superintendent
 Date: July 1, 2021
 Subject: Essex/Ruth June 2021 Operational Report

Upper Mad River, Ruth Lake, and Hydro Plant

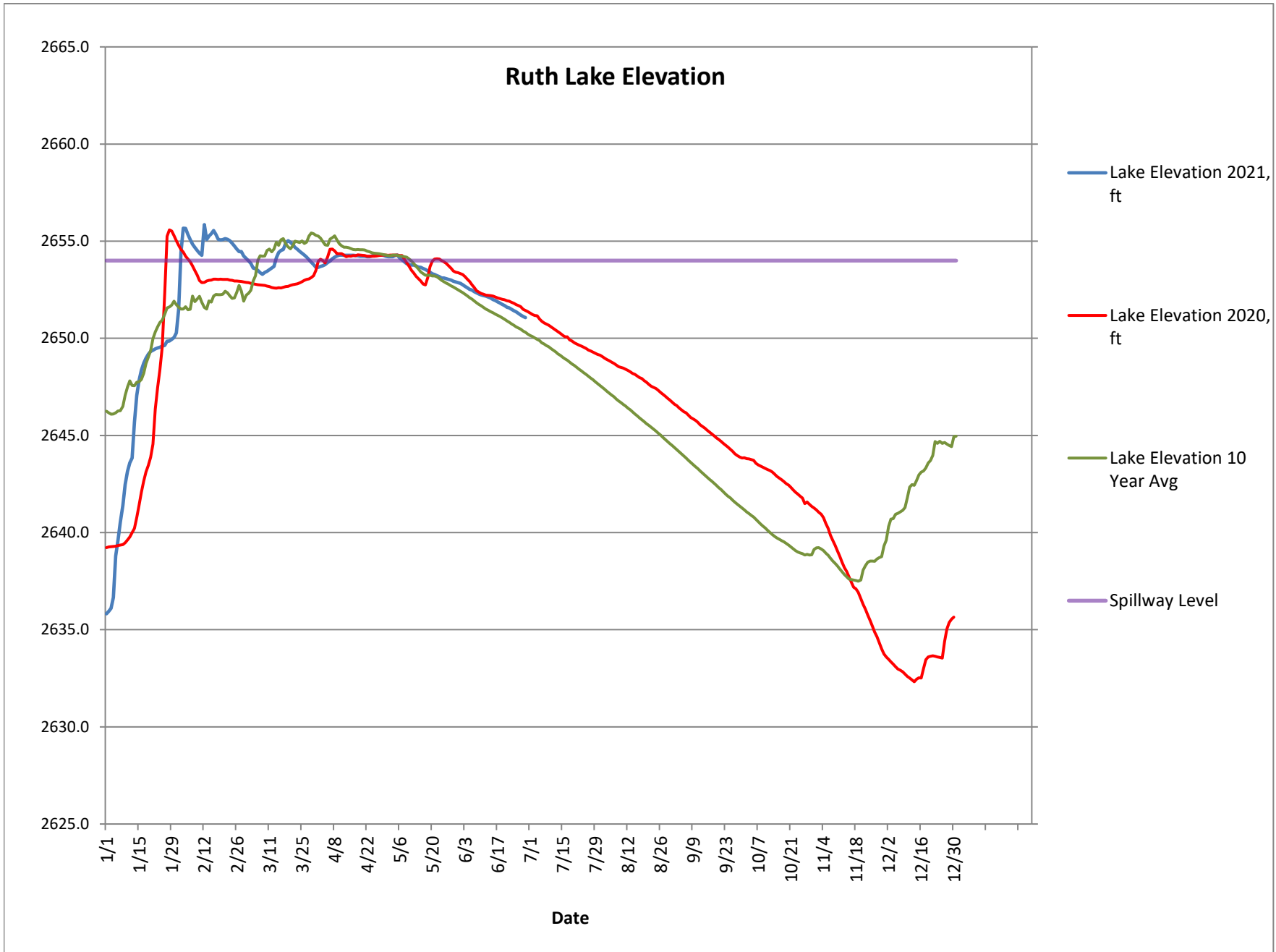
1. The flow at Mad River above Ruth Reservoir (Zenia Bridge) averaged 8 cfs. The low flow was 2 cfs on June 30th and the high flow was 18 cfs on June 12th.
2. The conditions at Ruth Lake for June were as follows:
 The lake level on June 30th was 2651.07 feet which is:
 - 1.83 feet lower than May 31st, 2021
 - 0.30 feet lower than June 30th, 2020
 - 0.75 feet higher than the ten-year average
 - 2.93 feet below the spillway
3. There was 0.41 inch of recorded rainfall for June at Ruth Headquarters.
4. Ruth Hydro produced 156,000 KWh as of June 30th. There were 2 shutdowns, with lost time of 7.83 hours and lost production of 1,566 KWh.
5. The lake discharge averaged 43 cfs with a high of 46 cfs on June 24th.

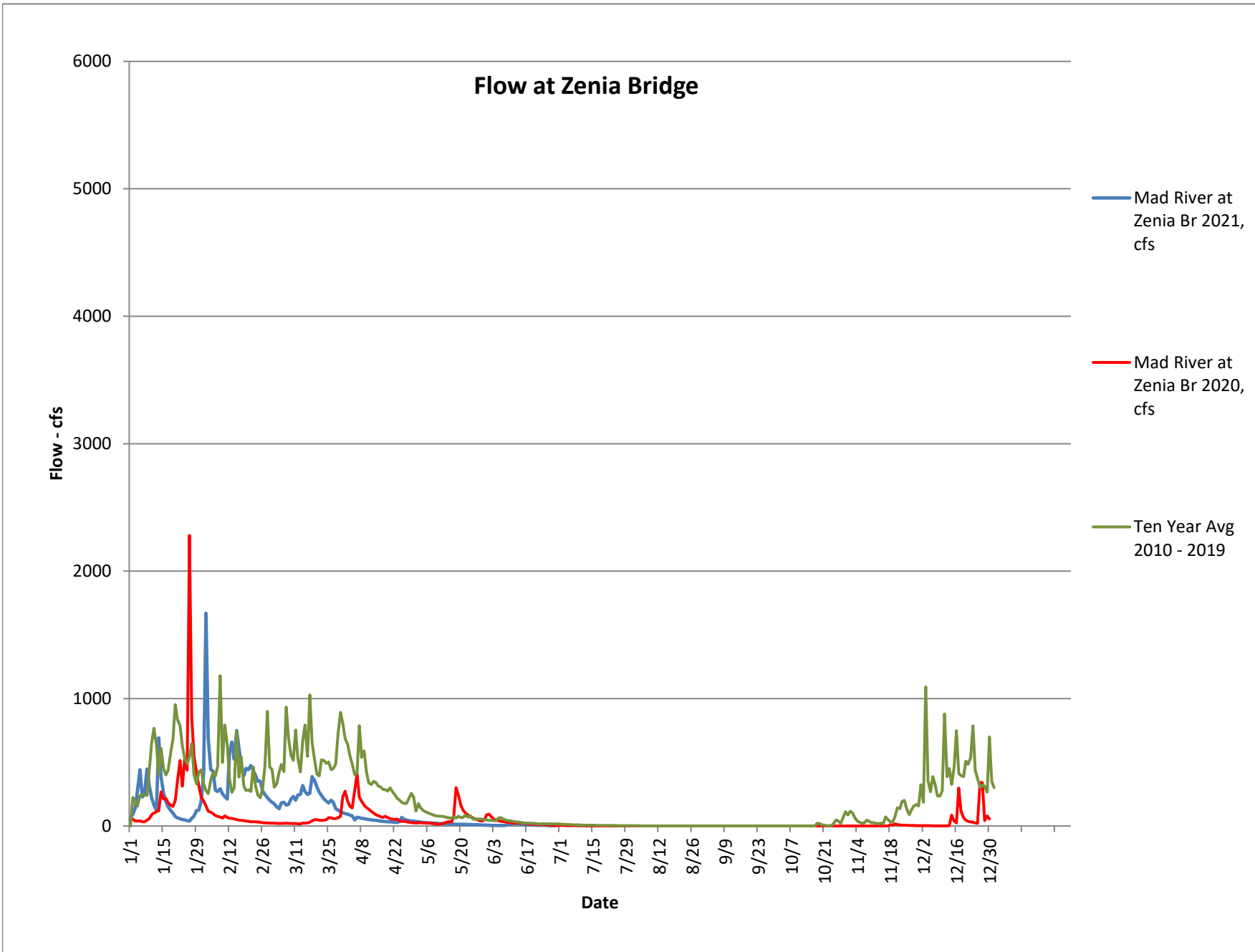
Lower Mad River, Winzler Control, and TRF

6. The river at Winzler Control Center for June had an average flow of 67 cfs. The river flow reached a high of 94 cfs on June 14th.
7. The domestic water conditions were as follows:
 - The domestic water turbidity average was 0.11 NTU, which meets Public Health Secondary Standards.
 - As of June 30th, we pumped 267.102 MG at an average of 8.861 MGD.
 - The maximum metered daily municipal use was 9.908 MGD on June 7th.
8. The TRF conditions for June were as follows:
 - There were 15 TRF filter backwashes as of June 15th. The plant is offline for the summer since June 7th.

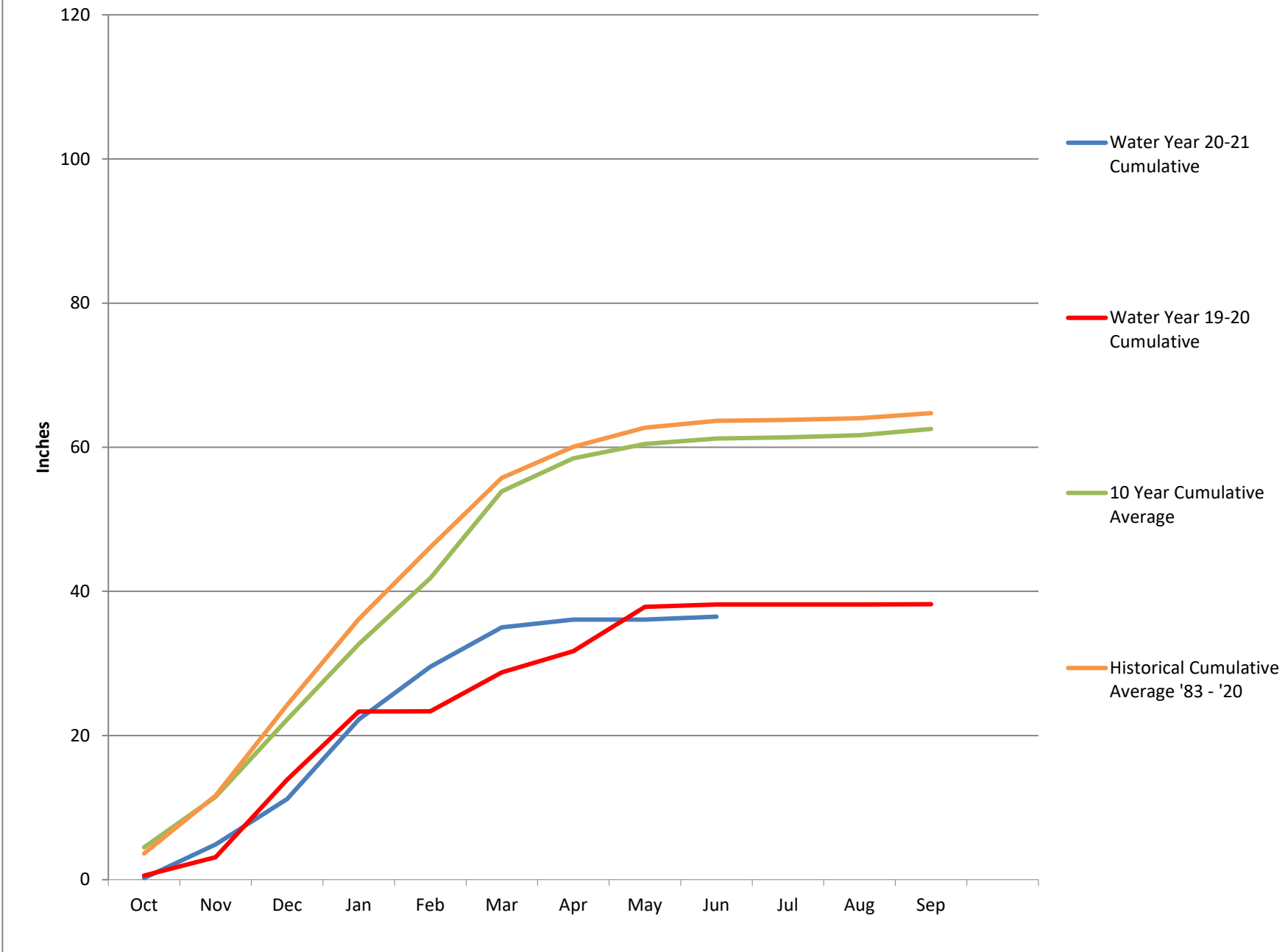
9. June 2nd – Electrical staff went to Ruth to meet with PG&E to megger conductors from load break to hydro plant.
10. June 3rd – Notified by North Coast lab the we had a positive Bac-T sample result. Notified SWRCB and took required re-test samples.
11. June 4th – Bac-T samples from yesterday’s re-test came back negative. Yesterday’s positive determined to be a false positive.
12. June 7th – Operations staff started taking the TRF offline.
13. June 8th – I attended a ASDSO webinar – Remote sensing on Dams with drones.
14. June 10th
 - Someone tried to pass the dump truck on West End Rd. and didn’t make it, they clipped the front bumper and sped off. We reported the accident to APD. Damage was repairable in house.
 - Maintenance staff hauled 3 dump truck loads of garbage away from the homeless camp.
15. June 11th – Electrical staff met with PG&E at Ruth HQ. for power switch over as part of the standby generator and power upgrade project.
16. June 16th – I attended a JPIA webinar. Nut & Bolt of supervisor Law.
17. June 17th
 - 12 kV switchgear IPA slab got poured.
 - Conference call with USGI and Supervisors regarding the on-site generation of hypochlorite project.
18. June 18th – Met with the neighbors at the TRF regarding trees we would like to remove on their property that could endanger the 1 MG reservoir.
19. June 21st – Two Essex staff attended First Aid / CPR training at NCSC.
20. June 22nd – FERC Part 12D inspection of Matthews Dam
21. June 23rd – We were notified by Scott Gilbreath of SWRCB of a chlorine gas shortage on the west coast. He suggested we contact our supplier.
22. June 23rd & 24th – FERC Part 12D PFMA workshop.
23. June 25th – Mario and I attended a Teams meeting with our chlorine supplier and heard from them the cause and the expected duration of shortage.
24. June 28th – I attended a PG&E Teams meeting regarding future PSPS events this year.
25. June 29th
 - Maintenance staff started installing the collector 2 underground power conduits on the railroad grade East of the 12kV project.
 - I worked on, On-site Hypochlorite generation system conceptual layout design and submitted to USGI for review and comments.
26. Current and Ongoing Projects

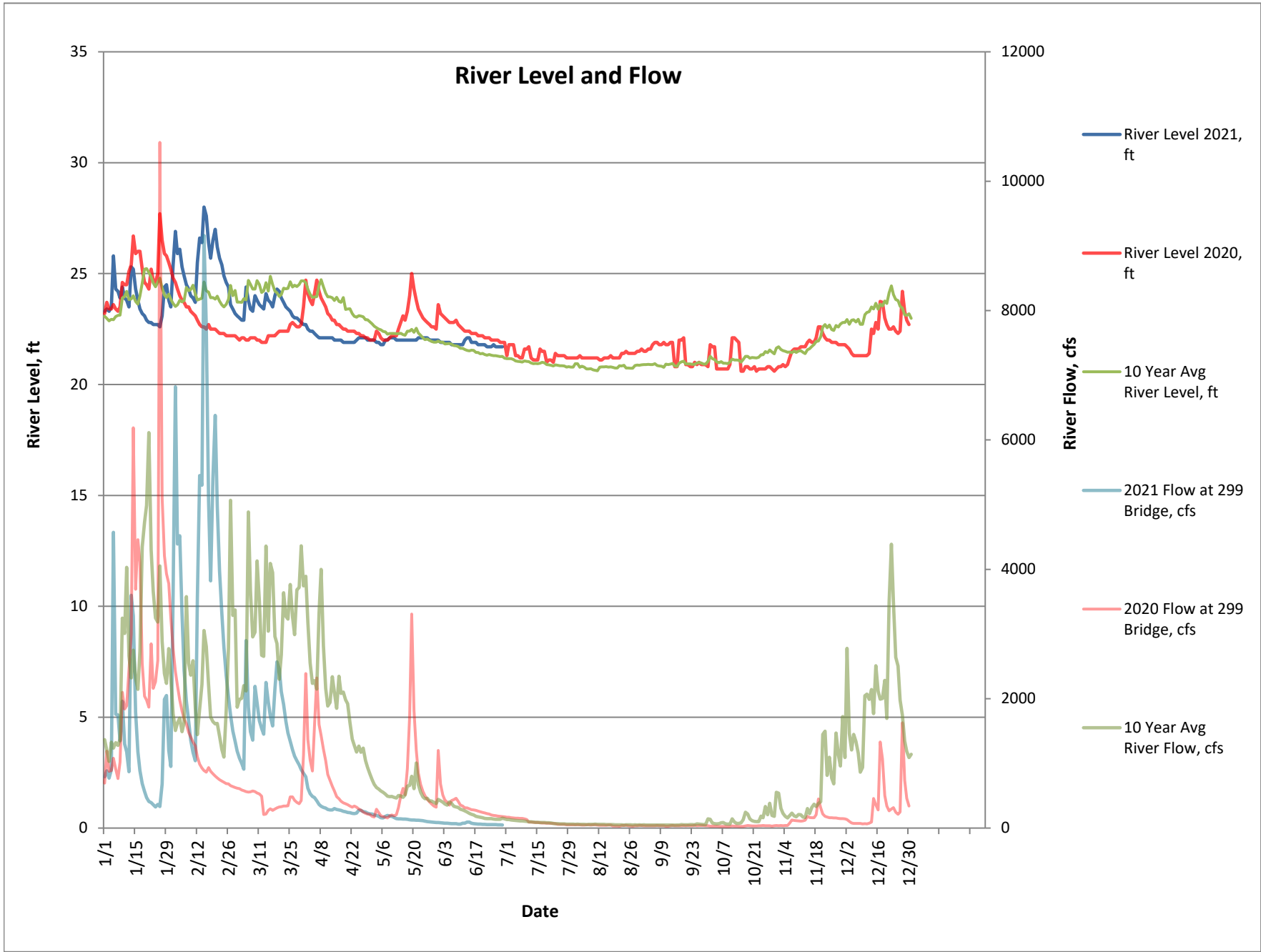
- COVID 19 – Dealing with modified staffing arrangements due to COVID cases as best we can. All staff is doing well.
- 12kV project. – Project construction back in progress. This last month we have had multiple coordination meetings with the contractor and sub-contractors, regarding Equipment, SCADA communications and cutover planning.
- TRF Generator / Tesla battery bank projects – Coordination meetings are happening
- Reservoir Seismic Retrofit project. – Meetings, plan reviews and emails as needed.
- Routine annual equipment maintenance and services.





Ruth Rainfall - Water Year 2020-2021





**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JUN 3 0 2021

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Dear Chemical Sector Partners:

Ensuring that drinking water and wastewater services are fully operational is critical to protecting our nation's public health and environment, as well as maintaining a functioning economy. I would like to request that chemical manufacturers and suppliers prioritize drinking water and wastewater systems as customers of critical water-treatment chemicals, such as gaseous chlorine, sodium hypochlorite and calcium hypochlorite.

This request is a result of concerning challenges that some water systems have recently experienced in procuring gaseous chlorine, sodium hypochlorite and calcium hypochlorite. Several water utilities across multiple states – California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Oregon and Washington – have received *force majeure* notifications, even reducing chlorine allocations in some cases, from suppliers due to supply shortages across the industry. While drinking water and wastewater disinfection accounts for less than 5 percent of all chlorine consumed in the United States, this usage is vital to ensuring the health and well-being of our citizens and businesses.

If drinking water systems cannot obtain a sufficient and reliable supply of gaseous chlorine, sodium hypochlorite and calcium hypochlorite, they will be unable to continue to provide safe drinking water to their communities. Similarly, if wastewater systems lack adequate chlorine supplies, they will be unable to disinfect treated wastewater prior to discharge to surface waters, potentially leading to an increase in the concentration of pathogens in the surface water. A loss of drinking water or wastewater services, even for short durations, would have cascading impacts on hospitals, manufacturing, government facilities, private offices and restaurants – essentially all of the critical services necessary to sustain a community.

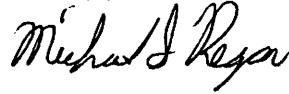
By prioritizing delivery of chlorine and other critical water treatment chemicals to drinking water and wastewater systems and the retail vendors that sell chlorine to these systems, you can help to ensure the uninterrupted supply of safe drinking water and treatment of wastewater across the nation.

I also request that we maintain open lines of communication between the water and chemical sectors so that we can collectively maintain situational awareness of threats to the water treatment chemical supply chain. This awareness is particularly important as we enter what is forecast to be an active hurricane season with the potential to impact chemical manufacturers in states along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts.

The chemical sector is a key partner in the treatment of water and, therefore, in the protection of public health and the environment. My U.S. Environmental Protection Agency colleagues and I are committed to working with you to support our nation's public health and economic viability.

Please do not hesitate to contact me, or your staff may contact Jennifer McLain, director of the Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, at mclain.jennifer@epa.gov or (202) 564-4029.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael S. Regan". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "M" and "R".

Michael S. Regan

Memo to: Board of Directors
From: Dale Davidsen, Superintendent
Date: July 1, 2021
Subject: Surplus equipment request

The District has replaced the high pressure washer in the FY 20-21 budget. I propose the District surplus the old pressure washer.

2013 Landa high pressure washer.

Management

HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

To: Board of Directors

From: John Friedenbach

Date: June 30, 2021

Subject: CSDA Annual Conference Report Out

.....

On June 28th and 29th I attended the California Special District Association's GM Summit. The Key Note speakers were: Bruce Tulgan -It's OK to be the Boss; Laura Izon, esq. – The Past, Present, and Future of COVID-19; and Dr Mary Kelly – Master Your World: 10 Leadership Strategies to Improve Productivity and Communication..

I attended the following educational sessions:

- A Leader's Guide to Building & Keeping Trust with Your Board
- Trends in Municipal Financing: What Special Districts Should Know
- Authentic Public Engagement: Strategies & Tools for Managers

**ATTENDEE
BROCHURE**

Section 11a Page 1
**LEARN & NETWORK WITH
DISTRICT PEERS**

IN ONE PLACE!



**YOU ARE A...
SPECIAL DISTRICT
HERO**



**2021 CSDA ANNUAL CONFERENCE
& EXHIBITOR SHOWCASE
AUGUST 30-SEPTEMBER 2 MONTEREY, CA**



ATTENDEE BROCHURE

SPECIAL DISTRICT POWERS **ACTIVATE**

In 2020 and 2021, special district staff and elected officials were called on to be the HEROES of their communities by providing essential services to Californians through difficult times.

Come together with other special district heroes for a three day, must-attend education and networking event. Develop new partnerships. Participate in inspiring and motivating keynote sessions. Walk away with strategies, new connections, and innovative ideas to help you and your district in good times and challenging times.

TWO DYNAMIC KEYNOTES



Kevin Brown

Jason Hewlett

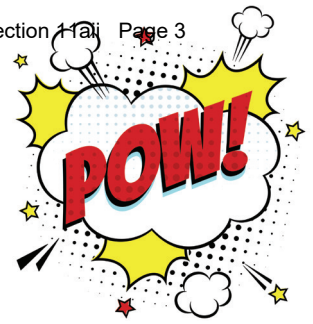


**THE CSDA ANNUAL
CONFERENCE & EXHIBITOR
SHOWCASE IS THE ONE
CONFERENCE SPECIAL
DISTRICT LEADERS CAN'T
AFFORD TO MISS!**



35

breakout sessions



THIS YEAR'S CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD IN AMAZING MONTEREY!



Breakout Session Information

Choose from over 35 breakout sessions for your needs and the needs of your district. Topics include: pensions, ethics, harassment prevention, prevailing wage, Brown Act, community outreach and engagement, governance, legislative and legal updates and much, much more!

Check the conference website for full breakout session details.



CSDA will follow all state and local COVID-19 guidelines at the 2021 Annual Conference and Exhibitor Showcase. These may include masking and social distancing at the following locations:

- Monterey Conference Center
- Monterey Marriott
- The Portola Hotel & Spa



Room reservations for the CSDA Annual Conference and Exhibitor Showcase begin at \$214 plus tax and are based on availability. In order to book a hotel room, you must first register for the conference to obtain a CSDA room reservation link.



HOTELS & CONFERENCE CENTER



Monterey Marriott
350 Calle Principal
Monterey, CA 93940

Portola Hotel & Spa
2 Portola Plaza
Monterey, CA 93940

Conference Center
1 Portola Plaza
Monterey, CA 93940

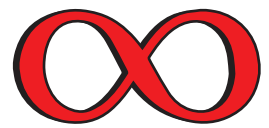


Credit Incentive Points

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

07

pre-conference
events



amount of
fun



Kevin Brown

OPENING KEYNOTE

Tuesday, August 31

“The Hero Effect – Being your best when it matters the most!”

In a fresh and entertaining style, Kevin shares ideas, strategies and principles that will inspire and equip participants to show up every day and make a positive difference. At the heart of Kevin’s message is a simple, yet powerful philosophy for life that drives every thought, every action and ultimately every result we achieve both personally and professionally. Your team will be motivated to reach beyond what is required and do something remarkable!

This program is designed to help participants:

- Achieve greater results by eliminating “ordinary” thinking and mastering the habit of excellence.
- Own the moments that matter (and they all matter) by taking responsibility for their attitude, their actions and their results.
- Create meaningful relationships and deliver an extraordinary experience for every “customer” at work and at home.



Jason Hewlett

SDRMA SPONSORED KEYNOTE

Wednesday, September 1

“The Promise – Becoming Legendary Leaders.”

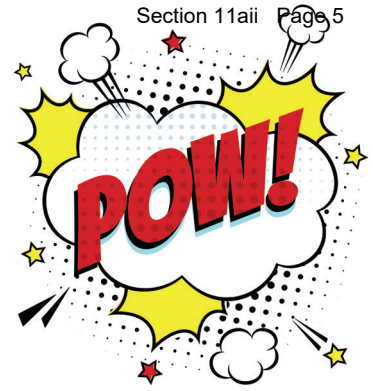
With humor, heart, and absolute clarity, Jason hilariously brings legends of stage, music, and comedy to life to help leaders discover their very own signature moves and redefine their promise and commitment to their teams and organizations.

In 2021 our world is different, but foundational values remain the same: To deliver on our promises, to be accountable to expectations and exceed them, and to always give 100% in every interaction. In Jason’s entertaining and educational presentation, utilizing the legends of stage for establishing what a promise looks like from a performance level, participants will be enlightened, energized, and entertained in a keynote unlike any other. Music, comedy, stories, and powerful insights will leave attendees talking about the promise in their own lives, business, and how everyone can up their game in 2021.

YOU ARE A...
SPECIAL DISTRICT
HERO



PRE-CONFERENCE PROGRAM EVENTS TO HELP YOU POWER UP!



PRE-CONFERENCE PROGRAM EVENTS

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 2021

9:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.

[Pre-Conference Workshops]

Special District Leadership Academy Module 1: Governance Foundations* -

As the core curriculum of CSDA’s Special District Leadership Academy, this workshop serves as the “foundation” for the series on effective governance of special districts. It is specifically designed for special district board members and meets the requirement for six hours of governance training for Special District Leadership Foundation programs.

So, You Want to Be a General Manager? *

This is a practical career development workshop for senior executives and emerging leaders in special districts. This action-oriented workshop includes group and panel discussions on the journey, roles, and skill sets of a general manager; identifying general manager opportunities; developing positive relations with the board, staff, and peer agency executives; and leadership best practices.

10:00 a.m.

SDLF Scramble for Scholarships Golf Tournament*

Pacific Grove Golf Links

12:30 – 3:30 p.m.

[Pre-Conference Workshop]

The Board and General Manager Working Together to Optimize the District – a 5-Step Program for Assuring Optimal Performance*

Optimizing district performance is always a goal. The five systematic steps that will be presented in detail are:

- a frank assessment of district position, status and outlook
- a realistic look at communications between the board and general manager
- an honest appraisal of the third rails of your organizational model
- policies that support best practices
- clearly setting the organizational vector

The instructor will use in-class exercises and assessment tools for each step for assessment purposes. Come prepared to have open dialogue about how to get and keep your district performing at the highest levels.

1:30 – 3:30 p.m.

Certified Special District Manager (CSDM) Exam, Special District Leadership Foundation (Optional)

3:45 – 5:15 p.m.

Chapter Roundtable Discussion (Optional, no fee, must be attending annual conference)

**Separate registration and payment required. Space is limited and on a first-come, first-served basis.*



5:15 - 7:30 P.M. [MONDAY]

CONFERENCE OFFICIALLY

BEGINS



President’s Reception with the Exhibitors

ALL REGISTERED ATTENDEES WELCOME

NEW CONFERENCE CENTER



MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 2021

- 9:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Pre-Conference Workshop: **SDLA Module 1: Governance Foundations***
- Pre-Conference Workshop: **So, You Want to Be a General Manager?***
- 10:00 a.m.
SDLF Scramble for Scholarships Golf Tournament*
- 12:30 - 3:30 p.m.
Pre-Conference Workshop: **The Board and GM Working Together to Optimize the District***
- 1:30 - 3:30 p.m.
Certified Special District Manager (CSDM) Exam, Special District Leadership Foundation*
- 3:45 - 5:15 p.m.
Chapter Roundtable Discussion
- 5:15 - 7:30 p.m.
Conference Begins!
President's Reception with the Exhibitors

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 2021

- 7:30 - 8:30 a.m.
Continental Breakfast with the Exhibitors
- 8:45 - 10:45 a.m.
Opening General Session: Kevin Brown
- 11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.
Breakout Sessions
- 12:15 - 1:30 p.m.
Lunch with the Exhibitors
- 1:45 - 3:00 p.m.
Breakout Sessions

TUESDAY CONT...

- 3:45 - 4:45 p.m.
Breakout Sessions
- 5:00 - 6:30 p.m.
Mix & Mingle in the Exhibit Hall

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 2021

- 8:00 - 10:30 a.m.
SDRMA Full Plated Breakfast and Keynote Speaker: Jason Hewlett
- 10:45 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.
Breakout Sessions
- 12:15 - 1:45 p.m.
Legislative Update Luncheon
- 2:00 - 3:15 p.m.
Breakout Sessions
- 3:30 - 5:00 p.m.
Breakout Sessions
- 6:00 - 9:00 p.m.
SDLF Taste of the City

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 2021

- 8:00 - 10:00 a.m.
CSDA Closing Breakfast

* = optional, advanced registration, additional fee



2021 CSDA ANNUAL CONFERENCE ATTENDEE REGISTRATION FORM

one form per attendee, please print

Section 11.11 Page 7
**PLEASE PRINT & INCLUDE
FORM WITH PAYMENT.**

Three Ways to Register:

1. REGISTER ONLINE by visiting the CSDA Annual Conference website at conference.csdanet.net.
2. REGISTER BY FAX your registration form to 916-520-2465.
All faxed forms must include payment.
3. REGISTER BY MAIL to CSDA, 1112 I Street, Suite 200, Sacramento, CA 95814.
Check made payable to: California Special Districts Association.

Not sure if you are a member?

Not sure if you are a member? Contact the CSDA office at 877-924-2732 to find out if your agency or company is already a member. To learn more about the benefits of membership, contact Member Services Director Cassandra Strawn at cassandras@csda.net or call toll-free 877-924-2732.

Full conference registration fee includes:

- » President's Reception with the Exhibitors Monday
- » Keynote Sessions
- » Continental Breakfast with the Exhibitors on Tuesday morning
- » Lunch with the Exhibitors on Tuesday
- » Mix and Mingle in the Exhibit Hall on Tuesday
- » SDRMA Full Plated Breakfast on Wednesday
- » Legislative Update Luncheon on Wednesday
- » All Breakout Sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday
- » Taste of the City Reception on Wednesday
- » Closing Breakfast on Thursday

Full conference GUEST registration includes all meal functions.

Name:		Title:		
District:				
Address:				
City:		State:	Zip:	
Phone:		Fax:		
Email:		Website:		
Member status: <input type="checkbox"/> Member <input type="checkbox"/> Non-member				
Special Needs (include dietary):				
Emergency Contact:				
Would you prefer to opt out of exhibitor or sponsor emails? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FEES		EARLY BIRD (ON/BEFORE JULY 30, 2021)	REGULAR (AFTER JULY 30, 2021)	SUBTOTAL
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CSDA Member - Full Conference	\$625.00	\$675.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-member - Full Conference	\$940.00	\$1015.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Guest of a Member - Full Conference (Cannot be from a district/co.) <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetarian	\$300.00	\$325.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Guest of a Non-member - Full Conference (Cannot be from a district/co.) <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetarian	\$450.00	\$485.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	CSDA Member - One-day registration <input type="checkbox"/> Tues. <input type="checkbox"/> Wed. <input type="checkbox"/> Thurs.	\$350.00 each day	\$375.00 each day	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-member - One-day registration <input type="checkbox"/> Tues. <input type="checkbox"/> Wed. <input type="checkbox"/> Thurs.	\$510.00 each day	\$565.00 each day	
SEPARATE REGISTRATION FEES		CSDA MEMBER	NON-MEMBER	SUBTOTAL
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pre-Conference Workshop: SDLA Module 1: Governance Foundations - Aug. 30	\$225.00	\$340.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pre-Conference Workshop: So You Want to be a General Manager? - Aug. 30	\$100.00	\$100.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pre-Conference Workshop: The Board and GM Working Together... - Aug. 30	\$150.00	\$225.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDLF Scramble for Scholarships Golf Tournament - Aug. 30	\$105.00 (includes lunch)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Taste of the City Reception (Guests only) - Aug. 30	\$ 65.00 CSDA Member Guest	\$ 98.00 Non-member Guest	
TOTAL				
Payment type: <input type="checkbox"/> Check <input type="checkbox"/> Visa <input type="checkbox"/> MasterCard <input type="checkbox"/> AMEX <input type="checkbox"/> Discover				
Account name:		Account Number:		
Expiration date:		Authorized Signature:		

Cancellations/Substitution Policy: Cancellations must be in writing and received by CSDA no later than Friday, August 13, 2021. All cancellations received by this date will be refunded less a \$75 processing fee. There will be no refunds for cancellations made after August 13, 2021. Substitutions are acceptable and must be done in writing no later than August 20, 2021 at 5:00 p.m. Please submit any cancellation notice or substitution request to meganh@csda.net or fax to 916-520-2465.

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

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

CSDA: California Special Districts Association

Overview of State Budget Passed by Legislature

By [Kristin Withrow](#) posted 6/21/21



One day before [the constitutional deadline to pass the state budget](#), the California Legislature passed [Assembly Bill 128](#), the Budget Act of 2021-22. However, legislative leaders and Governor Newsom are still negotiating the final spending plan which would take effect July 1. The final agreement will allocate an estimated \$100 billion surplus and determine whether special districts receive COVID-19 relief funding.

According to [a handout from the Legislative Analyst's Office](#), the budget bill passed by the State Legislature “provides significant additional funding to schools and community colleges... additional funding for drought, wildfire, and other climate-related purposes... discretionary funding for homelessness services... additional funding for public health infrastructure... substantially larger augmentations for student financial aid programs... [and] sets aside funds to prepay bond debt service.”

COVID-19

Among other things, the 2021-22 state budget contains an appropriation of \$100 million to provide fiscal relief to independent special districts that have encountered unanticipated costs or loss of revenue due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Special districts are strongly encouraged to email the Governor and legislative leaders as soon as possible using the sample letter found at [CSDA's Take Action page related to COVID-19 Relief Funding](#).

ENVIRONMENT

The Legislature proposes several packages addressing environmental concerns with details to be determined in a final agreement among the Senate, Assembly, and Governor. The spending levels are:

- Wildfire Prevention & Resilience: \$1 billion
- Agriculture Budget Plan: \$776 million
- Water and Drought Resilience: \$3.7 billion
- Climate Resilience: \$3.7 billion over three years
- Cap-and-Trade Spending Plan: \$1.4 billion
- ZEV Package: \$3.9 billion over three years, including \$2.7 billion in 2021-22
- Advancing Clean Energy: \$835 million

The passed budget plan does not include [a proposed \\$200 million carve-out](#) from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection meant to fund healthy forest and fire prevention programs and projects that improve forest health and reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by uncontrolled wildfires, and complete prescribed fire and other fuel reduction projects through proven forestry practices.

The budget includes \$30 million in one-time funding for a sea level rise local assistance grant program with funds available until June 30, 2026.

The plan includes \$100 million for community hardening to build disaster resistant communities. Of the funds made available, \$85,000,000 shall be used to cover a portion or the full share that local governments must pay to participate in the federal hazard mitigation grant program; \$15,000,000 shall be used for the administrative costs of the Office of Emergency Services to administer this program. Only under-resourced communities will be eligible for this funding.

AB 128 contains approval for \$3 million in General Fund dollars to establish the Board of Environmental Safety within the Department of Toxic Substances Control with placeholder trailer bill language on the specifics of the Board and governance reform. The companion measure, placeholder trailer bill language to revise the Environmental Fee rates and the hazardous waste fee rates and structure, is also approved. The trailer bills previously associated with these proposals [\[1\]](#)[\[2\]](#) are available from the Department of Finance.

The budget rejects [the tiered mil fee assessment trailer bill](#) proposed earlier this year.

UTILITIES

On the topic of unpaid utility arrearages, the budget bill approves Governor Newsom's May Revise proposal regarding the American Rescue Plan Act energy arrearages, providing approximately \$1 billion in one-time assistance provided by the federal government under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to cover low-income utility payment arrearages.

WATER

The Legislature's budget proposal approves \$60 million in CARES funding for the Sustainable Groundwater Management Program, while deferring action on drought control sections and drought contract exemption trailer bill language pending future discussions on the drought package with the Assembly, Senate, and Governor. It also includes \$1,962,000 for groundwater sustainability plan review.

The budget approves \$1 billion of American Rescue Plan Act funds for water arrearages, subject to a final agreement with the Senate, Assembly, and Governor. Coupled with the \$1 billion mentioned earlier for unpaid utility arrearages, this makes up the bulk of the state's plan to address the operating revenue loss experienced by water and utility providers as a result of shutoff moratoriums. CSDA continues to advocate for this funding and supports eligibility for all special district utilities.

The budget also approves \$4,282,000 in reimbursement authority and adds personnel to oversee cleanup of contaminants including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This funding underscores [a continuing interest](#) of the Legislature, CalEPA, and the California State Water Resources Control Board in monitoring for, detecting, and addressing PFAS contamination.

TRANSPORTATION

Provides \$3 billion in funding for transportation infrastructure across the state including:

- \$1 billion (General Fund) to deliver critical projects for completion by 2028
- \$1 billion (General Fund) for transit and rail projects statewide that improve rail and transit connectivity between state and regional/local services
- \$500 million (General Fund) to advance projects that increase active transportation
- \$500 million (General Fund) to support critical safety improvements throughout the state

The budget also provides \$400 million for a State and Local Transportation Adaptation program.

The budget rejects trailer bill language to extend the AB 8 fees on cars, tires, and boats that fund zero-emission vehicles and infrastructure.

The plan includes \$250 million from the Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund of 2021 for California ports impacted by the COVID-19 state of emergency, as proclaimed on March 4, 2020.

COMMUNITY SERVICES: BROADBAND / LIBRARIES / PARKS

The Legislature's budget plan provides \$7 billion (\$2 billion ARPA and \$5 billion General Fund) for broadband issues, with specific direction to be determined through additional Legislative Action. This would be allocated as follows:

- 2021-22: \$1 billion ARPA Funds
- 2022-23: \$1 billion ARPA Funds
- 2023-24: \$1 billion General Fund
- 2024-25: \$1 billion General Fund

- 2025-26: \$1 billion General Fund
- 2026-27: \$1 billion General Fund
- 2027-28: \$1 billion General Fund

The budget passed by the Legislature approves the governor's proposal of \$3 million in one-time General Fund dollars to support grants to local library jurisdictions to acquire bookmobiles and vans, and provides \$439 million on a one-time basis to support an equity-focused matching infrastructure grant program to support local library maintenance, capital projects, broadband and technology upgrades, and purchasing of devices. The bill also includes \$6 million to support the Broadband Connectivity initiative for public libraries, assisting in leveraging federal funds to connect rural and under-sourced public libraries, tribal libraries and cultural centers and to upgrade local library equipment to support high speed connectivity.

The Legislature's budget bill makes available \$35 million on a one-time basis to support local projects seeking to expand broadband access and upgrade equipment to access high-speed connectivity in isolated and under-served communities through a collaborative partnership of local and regional libraries, local education agencies, and telehealth providers on projects eligible to leverage funding available through the Federal Universal Service Program for Schools and Libraries.

The Legislature's budget plan approves \$250 million in one-time funding for capital outlay local park grants and legislative investments.

HUMAN RESOURCES

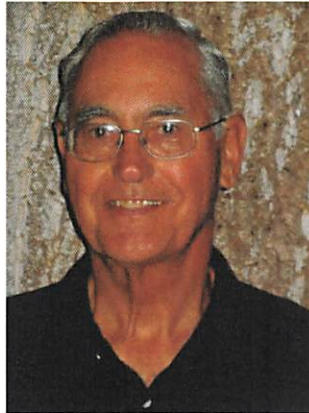
The budget bill changes employers' contributions to the Public Employees' Contingency Reserve Fund to 0.25 percent of the gross health insurance premiums paid by the employer and employee for administrative expenses. The Director of Finance may adjust the rate to ensure a two-month reserve in the Public Employees' Contingency Reserve Fund. The contributions made to the Contingency Reserve Fund are not used for administrative expense purposes, but are instead utilized to defray increases in future rates, to reduce the contributions of employees and annuitants and the employers, or to increase the benefits provided by any plan to the extent that

amounts in the Fund are derived from that plan, upon determination by the CalPERS board.

PROPERTY TAX

Finally, the budget provides approximately \$11 million for local assistance to local governments affected by the 2020 wildfires.

OBITUARY: William 'Bill' Sheppard: 1941- 2021



Bill Sheppard, beloved husband and father, passed away on June 3, 2021 at the age of 79. He was born in Arcata to Jack and Eleanor Sheppard.

Bill graduated from Arcata High School and Humboldt State University, where he received a bachelor's degree in civil engineering. Bill also served in the National Guard, as well as other volunteer public service positions. While still a student at Humboldt State, he worked as a surveyor in the backcountry of Humboldt County. After receiving his degree, he went to work as an engineer for Winzler and Kelly in Eureka. Bill then branched out and started his own construction company, building and working on many of the water and sewer systems he had earlier designed. Bill truly loved being a contracting engineer and made many close friends through his work.

Bill had an appreciation of old things, especially antique drag saws and old tools. He enjoyed woodworking, long Sunday drives and being at home spending time with his family. husband, dad, granddad, great-granddad, brother and friend; the greatest man we have ever known. He has quietly done so much, for so many.

He was welcomed to heaven by his parents, Jack Sheppard and Eleanor Sheppard Kearney. He is survived by us, who love him beyond measure: wife Myrna Sheppard; children Paul Sheppard (Laurie), Pam Sheppard Getchell (Howard), Holly Sheppard Aitken (Neil); grandchildren Howard Getchell (Darlene), Billy Getchell (Caitlin), Ali Sanderson (David), Ben Sheppard (Hannah), Lance Aitken, Bruce Aitken and Quaid Aitken; great-grandchildren Charley Getchell, Gilliann Getchell, Elliana Getchell, Asa Getchell, Cooper Sanderson and Logan Sheppard; brother Roy Sheppard (Sylvia); sister Eleanor Lendahl; nephew Jack Sheppard and niece Kelly Sheppard.

Our family would like to thank the staff at St. Joseph Hospital, especially the doctors, nurses and technicians in the ICU for their outstanding care and compassion. In lieu of flowers, donations can be made in Bill's name to the Blue Lake Fire Department or your favorite charity. The family will be holding a private celebration of life.

Directors

ACWA

Resolution No. 2021-13

**Resolution of the Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District Board of Directors
Nomination of Pamela Tobin to Position of President of
ACWA Executive Board of Directors**

WHEREAS, the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) has announced a 2021 Nominating Committee to identify a slate for ACWA's statewide officer positions of President and Vice President for the 2022-23 term; and

WHEREAS, the individual who fills these ACWA officer positions will need to have a working knowledge of water industry issues and concerns, possess strength of character and leadership capabilities, and be experienced in matters related to the performance of the duties of the office; and

WHEREAS, this person must be able to provide the dedication of time and energy to effectively serve in this capacity, and Pamela Tobin was previously elected to serve as ACWA Vice President and has done so since January, 2020; and

WHEREAS, Pamela Tobin serves on the ACWA-Joint Powers Authority Board of Directors, Executive and Liabilities Committees; and

WHEREAS, as ACWA Vice President, Pamela Tobin has accomplished her priorities for ACWA including creating the highly-successful "Leadership to Leadership" virtual town hall; leading and supporting staff and members throughout the COVID-19 Pandemic with programs and other relief activities; actively participating in ACWA's efforts to shape input to the 2020 California Resiliency Portfolio; and, working with the ACWA Board to adjust its budget and review its 2020 Strategic Plan to reflect COVID-19 impacts; and

WHEREAS, throughout her term as Vice President, Pamela Tobin has actively engaged with members around the state to ensure their voices and differing viewpoints have been heard and to find common ground and "win-win" solutions; and

WHEREAS, as ACWA Vice President, Pamela Tobin has advanced the need to increase diversity, inclusion, and equity in ACWA's Board and Committee structure; and

WHEREAS, Pamela Tobin has served in a leadership role as a member of the San Juan Water District Board of Directors since December 2004; and

WHEREAS, prior to her service as ACWA Vice President, Pamela Tobin served in a leadership role as a member of the ACWA Board of Directors since 2018; served on the ACWA Region 4 Board from 2016-2019 and Region 4 Chair in 2018-2019; served on the ACWA Federal Affairs Committee and the ACWA Local Government Committee from 2014-2019; and served on the ACWA Board of Directors' Steering Committee for Long-Term Strategic Planning in 2019; and

WHEREAS, Pamela Tobin served on the Board of the Sacramento Regional Water Authority (RWA) from 2004-2019, including as RWA Board Chair, and as a member of the RWA Executive Committee for a number of years, and received the RWA "Distinguished Service" Award for 2018; and

WHEREAS, Pamela Tobin served on the Board of the Sacramento Groundwater Authority (SGA) from 2004-2019, and has previously served as SGA Chair, including in 2019; and

WHEREAS, it is the opinion of the Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District Board of Directors that Pamela Tobin possesses all of the qualities needed to fulfill the duties of the office of ACWA President.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District Board of Directors does hereby support Pamela Tobin as a candidate for the office of ACWA President, pledging the District's support of her endeavors in fulfilling the duties of this office if elected.

Passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District.

Adopted and approved this 8th day of July, 2021 by the following roll call vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:

Attest:

Sheri Woo, President

J. Bruce Rupp, Secretary/Treasurer

Resolution No. 2021-14

**Resolution of the Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District Board of Directors
Nomination of Cathy Green to Position of Vice-President of
ACWA Executive Board of Directors**

WHEREAS, the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) has announced that a Nominating Committee has been formed to develop a slate for the ACWA election of its statewide lead officer positions of President and Vice President; and,

WHEREAS, the individual who fills the ACWA Vice President position needs to possess a working knowledge of water industry issues and concerns, connections with water professionals throughout the state, strength of character and leadership capabilities, and experience in matters related to the performance of the duties of the office; and,

WHEREAS, this person must be able to provide the dedication of time and energy to effectively serve in this capacity; and,

WHEREAS, Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District recognizes that Director Green has served on the ACWA Board since 2016, and on the ACWA Board Executive Committee since 2020; and,

WHEREAS, Director Green has served as ACWA Region 10 Chair (2018-19) and is now serving her second term as ACWA Region 10 Vice Chair (2016-17, 2020-current), and she has served as ACWA Region 10 Board member since 2012; and,

WHEREAS, Director Green has served on the ACWA Water Quality Committee (2012-current) and the ACWA Energy Committee (2019-current), and she previously served on the ACWA State Legislative Committee (2012-15); and,

WHEREAS, Director Green has served in a leadership role at Orange County Water District. She was elected to the OCWD Board of Directors (OCWD Board) in November 2010 and was re-elected in 2012, 2016 and 2020. She was selected by the OCWD Board to serve as its 2015 and 2016 President. She currently serves as First Vice President, a position she previously held in 2013, 2014, and since 2019; and,

WHEREAS, Director Green currently serves as the Chair of the Water Advisory Committee of Orange County (WACO), Chair of the OCWD Water Issues Committee, and Vice Chair of the OCWD Communications and Legislative Liaison Committee; and,

WHEREAS, prior to her service on OCWD's Board, Director Green was elected to two consecutive terms on the Huntington Beach City Council (2002-2010) where she served two terms as Mayor (2003, 2009). Director Green has been involved as a council liaison and active community member on many city boards, commissions, and committees; and,

WHEREAS, it is the opinion of Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District Board of Directors that Director Green possesses all of the qualities needed to fulfill the duties of the office of ACWA Vice President; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District Board of Directors does hereby endorse Orange County Water District First Vice President Cathy Green as a candidate for Vice President of the Association of California Water Agencies.

Passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District.

Adopted and approved this 8th day of July, 2021 by the following roll call vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:

Attest:

Sheri Woo, President

J. Bruce Rupp, Secretary/Treasurer

ACWA - JPIA

RCEA/RREDC



BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING AGENDA

June 24, 2021 -Thursday, 3:30 p.m.

COVID-19 NOTICE

RCEA AND HUMBOLDT BAY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OFFICES WILL NOT BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC FOR THIS MEETING

Pursuant to the Governor's Executive Order [N-29-20](#) of March 17, 2020, and the Humboldt County Health Officer's March 30, 2020, [Shelter-in-Place Order](#), the RCEA Board of Directors meeting will not be convened in a physical location. Board members will participate in the meeting via an online Zoom video conference.

To listen to the meeting by phone, call (669) 900-6833 or (253) 215-8782. Enter webinar ID: 819 7236 8051. **To watch the meeting online**, join the Zoom webinar at <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81972368051>.

You may submit written public comment by email to PublicComment@redwoodenergy.org. Please identify the agenda item number in the subject line. Comments will be included in the meeting record but not read aloud during the meeting.

To make a comment during the public comment periods, raise your hand in the online Zoom webinar, or press star (*) 9 on your phone to raise your hand. You will continue to hear the meeting while you wait. When it is your turn to speak, a staff member will unmute your phone or computer. You will have 3 minutes to speak.

While downloading the Zoom application may provide a better meeting experience, Zoom does not need to be installed on your computer to participate. After clicking the webinar link above, click "start from your browser."

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, any member of the public needing special accommodation to participate in this meeting should call (707) 269-1700 or email Ltaketa@redwoodenergy.org at least 3 business days before the meeting. Advance notice enables RCEA staff to make their best effort to reasonably accommodate access to this meeting while maintaining public safety.

Pursuant to Government Code section 54957.5, all writings or documents relating to any item on this agenda which have been provided to a majority of the Board of Directors, including those received less than 72 hours prior to the RCEA Board meeting, will be made available to the public at www.redwoodenergy.org.

OPEN SESSION Call to Order

1. REPORTS FROM MEMBER ENTITIES

2. ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

This time is provided for people to address the Board on matters not on the agenda. At the conclusion of all oral communications, the Board may respond to statements. Any request that requires Board action will be set by the Board for a future agenda or referred to staff.

3. CONSENT CALENDAR

All matters on the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine by the Board and are enacted in one motion. There is no separate discussion of any of these items. If discussion is required, that item is removed from the Consent Calendar and considered separately. At the end of the reading of the Consent Calendar, Board members or members of the public can request that an item be removed for separate discussion.

3.1 Approve Minutes of May 27, 2021, Board Meeting.

3.2 Approve Disbursements Report.

3.3 Accept Financial Reports.

3.4 Adopt Resolution No. 2021-3, A Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Redwood Coast Energy Authority to Partner with the Humboldt Transit Authority on a U.S. Department of Transportation Equitable and Sustainable Public Transit Planning for Rural America Project Grant Application.

3.5 Authorize the Executive Director to Execute a Legal Services Agreement with Braun Blaising Smith Wynne, P.C. for Regulatory Support and Legal Services Through June 2024, Subject to Sufficient Budgetary Allocations and Pending RCEA General Counsel Review.

3.6 Appoint Ethan Lawton to the Community Advisory Committee for the Remainder of a Term Ending on April 12, 2022.

4. REMOVED FROM CONSENT CALENDAR ITEMS

Items removed from the Consent Calendar will be heard under this section.

COMMUNITY CHOICE ENERGY (CCE) BUSINESS – None.

Items under this section of the agenda relate to CCE-specific business matters that fall under RCEA's CCE voting provisions, with only CCE-participating jurisdictions voting on these matters with weighted voting as established in the RCEA joint powers agreement.

5. OLD BUSINESS

5.1. RCEA Fiscal Year 2021-22 Budget

Adopt proposed RCEA Fiscal Year 2021-2022 budget.

6. NEW BUSINESS – None.

7. STAFF REPORTS

- 7.1. Report by Executive Director Matthew Marshall on Board meetings post-shelter-in-place.
- 7.2. Report by Director of Infrastructure Planning & Operations Dana Boudreau on the Redwood Coast Airport Microgrid Project.

8. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

Any request that requires Board action will be set by the Board for a future agenda or referred to staff.

9. CLOSED SESSION

- 9.1. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATIONS Pursuant to Government Code § 54956.8 in re: APNs 001-104-001-000 and 001-011-021-000; RCEA negotiator: Executive Director; Owner's negotiating party: Kramer Investment Corporation and the City of Eureka; Under negotiation: price and terms.

10. RECONVENE TO OPEN SESSION

11. CLOSED SESSION REPORT

12. ADJOURNMENT

NEXT REGULAR MEETING

Thursday, July 22, 2021, 3:30 p.m.

This meeting will be an online teleconference following shelter-in-place orders.



Redwood Region Economic Development Commission
 Prosperity Center 520 E Street, Eureka, California 95501
 Phone 707.445.9651 Fax 707.445.9652 www.rredc.com

**Redwood Region Economic Development Commission
 REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Via Zoom <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89059430243?pwd=VVlrTjJ4Ump5M3BGYmRTbzltbm9sdz09>

or by phone: call in +1 669 900 6833

Meeting ID: 890 5943 0243 / Passcode:132801

June 28, 2021 at 6:30 pm PT

AGENDA

- I. **Call to Order**
- II. **Approval of Agenda**
 - A. Approval of Agenda for June 28, 2021
- III. **Public Input for non-agenda items**
- IV. **Public Hearing for Draft FY 2021/2022 RREDC Budget**
- V. **Consent Calendar**
 - A. Approval of Minutes of the Board of Directors Regular Meeting: April 26, 2021
 - B. Acceptance of Agency-wide Financial Reports: 3rd Quarter 3-31-2021
- VI. **New Business**
 - A. Discussion and Possible Action: Broadband Update Connie Stewart
 - B. Approval of RREDC Budget for FY 2021/2022
- VII. **Old Business None**
- VIII. **Reports – No Action Required**
 - A. Executive Director's Report
 - B. Loan Portfolio Report
- IX. **Closed Session:**
 - A. **Public Employee Evaluation & Reappointment** - pursuant to Government Code Section 54957: Title: Executive Director
 - B. **Discussion with Negotiator Gregg Foster, RREDC Executive Director** - pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.8 regarding 520 E St. Facility Lease Renewal with Ron Pileggi
- X. **Member Reports**
- XI. **Agenda/Program Requests for future Board of Directors Meetings**
- XII. **Adjourn**

The Redwood Region Economic Development Commission will, on request, make agendas available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and the federal rules and regulations adopted in implementation thereof. Individuals who need this agenda in an alternative format or who need a disability-related modification or accommodation in order to participate in the meeting should contact the Board Secretary at (707) 445-9651. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the Commission to make reasonable arrangements for accommodations.



Cities Arcata · Blue Lake · Eureka · Ferndale · Fortuna · Rio Dell · Trinidad
 Community Services Districts Humboldt · Manila · McKinleyville · Orick · Orleans · Redway · Willow Creek
 Humboldt Bay Harbor, Recreation and Conservation District · Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District
 County of Humboldt · Hoopa Valley Tribe · Redwoods Community College District