This meeting is not subject to
Brown Act noticing requirements.
The agenda is subject to change.

MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

**AGENDA**
**Water Supply Planning Committee**
**Of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District**
******
Monday, April 5, 2021, 4:00 pm, Virtual Meeting

Pursuant to Governor Newsom's Executive Orders N-29-20 and N-33-20, and to do all we can to help slow the spread of COVID-19 (coronavirus), meetings of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District Board of Directors and committees will be conducted with virtual (electronic) participation only using Zoom.

Join the meeting at: https://zoom.us/j/99357894843?pwd=OUk0TWVqMlRqMWhZTG9vVGx2Wk5zZz09

Or access the meeting at: www.zoom.us
Webinar ID Number: 993 5789 4843
Meeting password: 04052021
Participate by phone: (669) 900 - 9128

**For detailed instructions on connecting to the Zoom meeting see page 2 of this agenda.**

**Water Supply Planning Committee Members:**
*George Riley, Chair*
*Karen Paull*
*Mary Adams*

**Alternate:**
*Alvin Edwards*

**Staff Contact**
*David J. Stoldt, General Manager*

*After staff reports have been distributed, if additional documents are produced by the District and provided to the Committee regarding any item on the agenda they will be made available on the District's website prior to the meeting. Documents distributed at the meeting will be made available upon request and posted to the District's website within five days following the meeting.*

**Call to Order / Roll Call**

**Comments from Public -** *The public may comment on any item within the District's jurisdiction. Please limit your comments to three minutes in length.*

**Action Items** - *Public comment will be received. Please limit your comments to three (3) minutes per item.*

1. Consider Adoption of March 1, 2021 Committee Meeting Minutes

**Discussion Items** – *Public comment will be received. Please limit your comments to three (3) minutes per item.*

2. Ability of Pure Water Monterey to Provide Protective Well Levels in the Seaside Basin

3. Update on Seaside Well FO09 and Seawater Intrusion

4. Long-Term Expectations for Aquifer Storage and Recovery Output

5. Federal Legislation for Covid-19 Relief Programs for Water Agencies

6. Update on Pure Water Monterey Project (Verbal Presentation)

**Suggest Items to be Placed on Future Agendas**

**Adjournment**

Upon request, MPWMD will make a reasonable effort to provide written agenda materials in appropriate alternative formats, or disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, to enable individuals with disabilities to participate in public meetings. MPWMD will also make a reasonable effort to provide translation services upon request. Submit requests by 7 pm on Friday, April 2, 2021, to the Board Secretary, joel@mpwmd.net or call 831-658-5652

## Instructions for Connecting to the Zoom Meeting

Note: If you have not used Zoom previously, when you begin connecting to the meeting you may be asked to download the app. If you do not have a computer, you can participate by phone.

**Begin:** Within 10 minutes of the meeting start time from your computer click on this link: https://zoom.us/j/99357894843?pwd=OUk0TWVqMlRqMWhZTG9vVGx2Wk5zZz09 or paste the link into your browser.

**DETERMINE WHICH DEVICE YOU WILL BE USING**
(PROCEED WITH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS)

**USING A DESKTOP COMPUTER OR LAPTOP**
1.In a web browser, type: https://www.zoom.us
2.Hit the enter key
3.At the top right-hand corner, click on "Join a Meeting"
4.Where it says "Meeting ID", type in the Meeting ID# above and click "Join Meeting"
5.Your computer will begin downloading the Zoom application. Once downloaded, click "Run" and the application should automatically pop up on your computer. (If you are having trouble downloading, alternatively you can connect through a web browser – the same steps below will apply).
6.You will then be asked to input your name. It is imperative that you put in your first and last name, as participants and attendees should be able to easily identify who is communicating during the meeting.
7.From there, you will be asked to choose either ONE of two audio options: Phone Call or Computer Audio:

**COMPUTER AUDIO**
1.If you have built in computer audio settings or external video settings – please click "Test Speaker and Microphone".
2.The client will first ask "Do you hear a ringtone?" •If no, please select "Join Audio by Phone".
•If yes, proceed with the next question:
3.The client will then ask "Speak and pause, do you hear a replay?" •If no, please select "Join Audio by Phone"
•If yes, please proceed by clicking "Join with Computer Audio"

**PHONE CALL**
1.If you do not have built in computer audio settings or external video settings – please click "Phone Call"
2.Dial one of the numbers listed below using a phone. Select a phone number based on your current location for better overall call quality.
+1 669 900 9128 (San Jose, CA) +1 301 715 8592 (New York, NY)

+1 312 626 6799 (Seattle, WA) +1 646 558 8656 (Maryland)
+1 253 215 8782 (Houston, TX) +1 346 248 7799 (Chicago, IL)

3.Once connected, it will ask you to enter the Webinar ID No. and press the pound key
4.It will then ask you to enter your participant ID number and press the pound key.
5.You are now connected to the meeting.

**USING AN APPLE/ANDROID MOBILE DEVICE OR SMART PHONE**
1.Download the Zoom application through the Apple Store or Google Play Store (the application is free).
2.Once download is complete, open the Zoom app.
3.Tap "Join a Meeting"
4.Enter the Meeting ID number
5.Enter your name. It is imperative that you put in your first and last name, as participants and attendees should be able to easily identify who is communicating during the meeting.
6.Tap "Join Meeting"
7.Tap "Join Audio" on the bottom left hand corner of your device
8.You may select either ONE of two options: "Call via Device Audio" or "Dial in"

**DIAL IN**
1.If you select "Dial in", you will be prompted to select a toll-free number to call into.
2.You may select any of the numbers listed below:

+1 669 900 9128 (San Jose, CA) +1 253 215 8782 (Houston, TX)
+1 346 248 7799 (Chicago, IL) +1 301 715 8592 (New York, NY)
+1 312 626 6799 (Seattle, WA) +1 646 558 8656 (Maryland)

3.The phone will automatically dial the number, and input the Webinar Meeting ID No. and your Password.
4.Do not hang up the call, and return to the Zoom app
5.You are now connected to the meeting.

## Present Public Comment

Receipt of Public Comment – the Chair will ask for comments from the public on all items. Limit your comment to 3 minutes.

(a) Computer Audio Connection: Select the "raised hand" icon. When you are called on to speak, please identify yourself.
(b) Phone audio connection **with** computer to view meeting: Select the "raised hand" icon. When you are called on to speak, please identify yourself.
(c) Phone audio connection only: Press *9. Wait for the clerk to unmute your phone and then identify yourself and provide your comment. Press *9 to end the call.

## Submit Written Comments

If you are unable to participate via telephone or computer to present oral comments, you may also submit your comments by e-mailing them to comments@mpwmd.net with one of the following subject lines "PUBLIC COMMENT ITEM #" (insert the item number relevant to your comment) or "PUBLIC COMMENT – ORAL COMMUNICATIONS". Comments must be received by 12:00 p.m. on Monday, April 1, 2021. Comments submitted by noon will be provided to the committee members and compiled as part of the record of the meeting.

**WATER SUPPLY PLANNING COMMITTEE**

**ITEM: ACTION ITEM**

**1. CONSIDER ADOPTION OF MARCH 1, 2021 COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES**

**Meeting Date: April 5, 2021**

**From: David J. Stoldt,**
**General Manager**

**Prepared By: Joel G. Pablo**

**CEQA Compliance: This action does not constitute a project as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15378.**

**SUMMARY:** Attached as **Exhibit 1-A** are draft minutes of the March 1, 2021 committee meeting.

**RECOMMENDATION:** The Committee should adopt the minutes by motion.

**EXHIBIT**
**1-A** Draft Minutes of the March 1, 2021 Committee Meeting

MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

**EXHIBIT 1-A**

# DRAFT MINUTES
## Water Supply Planning Committee of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
***March 1, 2021***

**Call to Order:** The Zoom virtual meeting was called to order at 4:00 pm.

**Committee members present:** George Riley, Chair
Mary Adams
Karen Paull
Alvin Edwards (*Alternate)*

**Committee members absent:** None

**Staff members present:** David J. Stoldt, General Manager
Jonathan Lear, Water Resources Division Manager
Maureen Hamilton, Senior Water Resources Engineer
Joel G. Pablo, Board Clerk

**District Counsel present:** David Laredo, De Lay & Laredo

**Comments from the Public:** No Comments

**Action Items**

**2. Adopt 2021 Committee Meeting Schedule**

A motion was made by Director George Riley and second by Director Mary L. Adams to approve the CY2021 Committee Meeting Schedule and unanimously approved on a vote of 3 – 0 by Adams, Paull and Riley.

Public Comment: *None*

**Discussion Items**

**2. Discuss Letter from National Marine Fisheries Service on ASR Bypass Pipeline**

General Manager Stoldt and the board received and discussed the letter from Amanda Ingham, Central Coast Branch Chief with the National Marine Fisheries Services. Chair Riley advised Stoldt to send a letter back acknowledging receipt of the letter, acknowledge letter and leave open the possibility to meet with the National Marine Fisheries Services in the future.

Public Comment: *None*

**3. Discuss System Operating Constraints Under Cease and Desist Order After December 31, 2021**

General Manager Stoldt presented and discussed the staff report and the e-mail received by Steven Westhoff, Esq., State Water Resources Control Board.

Jonathan Lear, Water Resources Manager and Chris Cook, Director of Operations with Cal-Am presented via MS PowerPoint and answered questions from the board. Cook provided an overview of the four (4) source wells (Carmel River Wells, Sand City Desal Wells, Seaside Region Wells and ASR) for the Monterey Main System where water is treated and distributed to Cal-Am customers. Cook provided an overview of the Monterey Main System Water Plan for WY2021-22, the amount of acre feet pumped at each of the source wells in order to maximize 3,376 Acre Feet and to minimize over-pumping of the Seaside Basin. The Board, Cook, Lear and Stoldt discussed the timing of operations of ASR and PWM, functionality of proposed the proposed pipeline and future water needs via Desal and/or Pure Water Monterey.

Public Comment: *None*

**4. Update on Pure Water Monterey Project (Verbal Presentation)**

General Manager Stoldt reported PWM ended the month of February, 2021 with about 266 acre feet injected and noted the new deep well is still proceeding.

Public Comment: *None*

**Suggest Items to be Placed on Future Agendas**

**Adjournment**

Chair Riley adjourn the meeting at 5:28 pm

**WATER SUPPLY PLANNING COMMITTEE**

**ITEM: DISCUSSION ITEM**

## 2. ABILITY OF PURE WATER MONTEREY TO PROVIDE PROTECTIVE WELL LEVELS IN THE SEASIDE BASIN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Meeting Date:** | **April 5, 2021** | **Budgeted:** | **N/A** |
| **From:** | **David J. Stoldt<br>General Manager** | **Program/<br>Line Item:** | **N/A** |
| **Prepared By:** | **David Stoldt** | **Cost Estimate:** | **N/A** |

**General Counsel Review: N/A**
**Committee Recommendation: N/A**
**CEQA Compliance: This action does not constitute a project as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines section 15378.**

**SUMMARY:** There has been much discussion about protective water levels being achieved in the Seaside Groundwater Basis through the addition of water to the ground, beyond the perceived overdraft. This was raised in a letter from the Watermaster to the California Coastal Commission in August 2020. This is not a new issue, rather it has been known and talked about since 2009.

Protective groundwater elevations were determined in 2009 using the Seaside Groundwater Basin groundwater flow model and cross-sectional modeling (HydroMetrics LLC, 2009). A subsequent study in 2013 to revisit and update the protective groundwater elevations concluded that the calibrated parameters in the basin-wide model do not indicate that protective elevations should be lowered (HydroMetrics WRI, 2013).

Both Pure Water Monterey expansion and the MPWSP desalination plant were sized taking into consideration Cal-Am's 700 AFY in-lieu recharge, but never has either project been approached by the Watermaster until recently or sized to meet replenishment needs of the Seaside Basin, despite the known need for protective water levels (PWLs). In fact, at the Watermaster Technical Advisory Committee meeting which preceded the Watermaster Board meeting August 7, 2013 where the second presentation was made, the Cal-Am representative stated that replenishment to meet protective water levels is not the company's responsibility.

Further, until the past few months there has been no discussion as to how the Watermaster could afford to purchase water to achieve protective levels, especially desalination supply at over $5,000 - 6,000 per acre-foot. Likewise, there has to date been no initiative by the Watermaster to develop the infrastructure to distribute and inject water for such a purpose.

To make a connection between the proposed desalination plant and Seaside Basin protective levels was a red herring for the Coastal Commission hearing. For the Watermaster to state that "The MPWSP is the only possible supplemental water project before us that is capable of supplying the

additional water needed to allow Watermaster to sustain PWL in the Basin" is actually an admission that the desalination plant is sized grossly over the needed capacity as a replacement supply for consumers on the Peninsula, further underscoring that the demand forecast used was inflated. Further, it ignores that a Pure Water Monterey expansion of 2,250 AFY could also provide the needed water for such a purpose, as shown in **Exhibit 2-A** attached. The Watermaster has simplified the annual requirements for PWLs which would be 1,000 AFY if at inland wells, but only 850 AFY if at coastal wells. The new 2022 AMBAG growth forecast indicates even more water available from Pure Water Monterey Expansion that could be made available for protective levels, drought reserve, or unexpected growth.

Assuming available supplies of 11,294 AF each year with Pure Water Monterey (PWM) expansion, as shown below, then over 30 years there would be additional water available of 27,931 AF or an average of 931 AF per year.

| Supply Source | w/ PWM Expansion |
|---|---|
| Pure Water Monterey | 3,500 |
| PWM Expansion | 2,250 |
| Carmel River | 3,376 |
| Seaside Basin | 774 |
| Aquifer Storage & Recovery (ASR) | 1,300 |
| Sand City Desalination Plant | 94 |
| **Total Available Supply** | **11,294** |

If there was concern over the viability of ASR to provide 1,300 AF per year – even though studies show that over time ASR builds up a drought reserve in average-to-wet years sufficient to handle an extended drought – then PWM expansion could first be used to build up a 5-year ASR reserve of 6,500 AF. Since there already exists 1,290 AF of ASR water in the ground another 5,210 would be required – almost the first 4 years of PWM expansion excess. The 30 years after that would yield 24,131 AF or 804 AF per year on average.

Both of these scenarios ignore that 700 AF per year becomes available in year 26 after the Cal-Am in-lieu recharge program is concluded.

**EXHIBIT**

**2-A** Calculation of Excess Water Availability under Pure Water Monterey Expansion

# EXHIBIT 2-A

Calculation of Excess Water Availability
under Pure Water Monterey Expansion

| | | Water | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Water | Demand | |
| | Supply | Assuming | |
| | Available | AMBAG | Excess |
| Year | w PWMexp | Growth | Available |
| 1 | 11,294 | 9,825 | 1,469 |
| 2 | 11,294 | 9,862 | 1,432 |
| 3 | 11,294 | 9,899 | 1,395 |
| 4 | 11,294 | 9,936 | 1,358 |
| 5 | 11,294 | 9,973 | 1,321 |
| 6 | 11,294 | 10,011 | 1,284 |
| 7 | 11,294 | 10,048 | 1,246 |
| 8 | 11,294 | 10,085 | 1,209 |
| 9 | 11,294 | 10,122 | 1,172 |
| 10 | 11,294 | 10,159 | 1,135 |
| 11 | 11,294 | 10,196 | 1,098 |
| 12 | 11,294 | 10,233 | 1,061 |
| 13 | 11,294 | 10,270 | 1,024 |
| 14 | 11,294 | 10,307 | 987 |
| 15 | 11,294 | 10,344 | 950 |
| 16 | 11,294 | 10,382 | 912 |
| 17 | 11,294 | 10,419 | 875 |
| 18 | 11,294 | 10,456 | 838 |
| 19 | 11,294 | 10,493 | 801 |
| 20 | 11,294 | 10,530 | 764 |
| 21 | 11,294 | 10,567 | 727 |
| 22 | 11,294 | 10,604 | 690 |
| 23 | 11,294 | 10,641 | 653 |
| 24 | 11,294 | 10,678 | 616 |
| 25 | 11,294 | 10,715 | 579 |
| 26 | 11,294 | 10,753 | 541 |
| 27 | 11,294 | 10,790 | 504 |
| 28 | 11,294 | 10,827 | 467 |
| 29 | 11,294 | 10,864 | 430 |
| 30 | 11,294 | 10,901 | 393 |
| | | | 27,931 |

**WATER SUPPLY PLANNING COMMITTEE**

**ITEM: DISCUSSION ITEM**

## 3. UPDATE ON SEASIDE WELL FO-09 AND SEAWATER INTRUSION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Meeting Date:** | **April 5, 2021** | **Budgeted:** | **N/A** |
| **From:** | **David J. Stoldt<br>General Manager** | **Program/<br>Line Item:** | **N/A** |
| **Prepared By:** | **David Stoldt** | **Cost Estimate:** | **N/A** |

**General Counsel Review: N/A**
**Committee Recommendation: N/A**
**CEQA Compliance: This action does not constitute a project as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines section 15378.**

**SUMMARY:** At the December 2, 2020 Board meeting of the Seaside Groundwater Basin Watermaster, Georgina King of Montgomery & Associates made a presentation on the annual Seawater Intrusion Analysis Report. The consultants concluded that what may be a precursor to seawater intrusion was detected in two monitoring wells experiencing increasing chloride concentrations. One of these is north of and outside of the Seaside Basin (monitoring well FO-10 Shallow), and the other is just inside the northern boundary of the Seaside Basin in the Northern Coastal Subarea (monitoring well FO-09 Shallow). However, none of the Watermaster's Sentinel Wells, located closer to the coastline than monitoring wells FO-09 and FO-10, detected seawater intrusion in the shallow aquifer in their induction logs. This was reported to the Water Supply Planning Committee at its February meeting.

The consultants concluded that the sampling frequency for monitoring wells FO-09 Shallow and FO-10 Shallow should be increased to quarterly to establish if their chloride concentrations are true trends, or anomalous. Following the December 2, 2020 report to the Watermaster board, FO-09 shallow was sampled on January 5th and its chloride concentration was 92.2 mg/L. That was up from 90.4 mg/L from the last Sept 28, 2020 sample, and above the well's Chloride Threshold Level of 67 mg/L. The last 4 samples have increased above each previous sample.

On March 23rd, District staff pulled the pump at FO-09 Shallow and consultant Martin Feeney ran an induction and fluid conductivity log of the well. At 185' below grade, the conductivity greatly spiked and was high all the way down the well. The likely cause of this is a crack in the casing or a separated joint. This is problematic because it means the shallow seawater intrusion in the dune sands has found a pathway to the Paso Robles. However, this is a good discovery because it is the source of the rising chlorides in the well. The sample pump was deployed at 130 feet with a drop tube down to the screens. A seal in the pump had failed and instead of pulling water from the screens, which would have detected the high conductivity water, the pump was pulling from its

base at 130 feet above the crack in the casing leaving it undetected. Good news: no seawater intrusion. Bad news: as the owner of the well, the District will need to destroy the well.

The consultant (Feeney) wants to video the well to see the problem, which District staff thinks is a good idea to get an idea of the damage and inform us how to move forward. However, even if the damage is slight and it appears as if a slip seal could be slid and placed in the well, Monterey County Health Department only allows casing down to 2 inches, and in this case when installed would be on the order of 1 inch, which would not likely be approved by the County. Instead, we would be instructed to destroy the well. It is staff's recommendation that we should not make a repair to this well outside of spec. We would use the video to write the specifications for destruction. After the video, we should let the Health Department know what we have found and that we plan to take care of the issue.

The District needs to destroy this well because it is allowing seawater intrusion to short circuit the Paso Robles strata. However, the District does not use data from this well for any of its programs. FO-09 Deep is in the ASR permits, but not the shallow completion. We can destroy the shallow completion and retain the deep (we will also video the deep so we can prove it is not damaged), so this borehole will still provide the data we need. These FO wells were drilled by Joe Oliver in the early 1990s as exploratory bores to help define the hydrogeology of the Northern Coastal Sub Area and prior to the formation of the Watermaster these wells were infrequently sampled. Upon formation of the Watermaster, quarterly sampling of FO-09S was incorporated into the Court adopted Monitoring and Maintenance plan. Many of the completions from the early 1990 FO effort are not monitored and are nearing the end of life expectancy. If they were found damaged they would be destroyed and not replaced. FO-09S is one of those completions.

The Watermaster and Marina Coast will likely want this well replaced, as it is in their official monitoring plans for the MMP and GSP respectively. The District does not need this well replaced. A replacement well is on the order of $100K. The District will have to decide what, if any, financial contribution it would make to a replacement, since a replacement is not needed for District purposes. The District has not informed either of those entities that the outcome of the cracked casing we be to destroy the well.

Here are some approximate costs for the proposed options for FO-9S:

Video Survey - Pacific Surveys and Supervision - $3K

Well repair – Will depends on survey, use as estimate - $15K

Well destruction - including permits, contractor time, concrete, concrete pumper, supervision, - $15K cheaper if done at time of new construction.

Well replacement – Est. $140/foot ($84K) and $30K supervision - $114K

**EXHIBITS**
None

**WATER SUPPLY PLANNING COMMITTEE**

**ITEM: DISCUSSION ITEM**

## 4. LONG-TERM EXPECTATIONS FOR AQUIFER STORAGE AND RECOVERY OUTPUT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Meeting Date:** | **April 5, 2021** | **Budgeted:** | **N/A** |
| **From:** | **David J. Stoldt General Manager** | **Program/ Line Item:** | **N/A** |
| **Prepared By:** | **David Stoldt** | **Cost Estimate:** | **N/A** |

**General Counsel Review: N/A**
**Committee Recommendation: N/A**
**CEQA Compliance: This action does not constitute a project as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines section 15378.**

**SUMMARY:** There have been recent suggestions at the March 2021 Watermaster Technical Advisory Committee that the annual average ASR volume used in the Pure Water Monterey SEIR is too high because the operational history of the ASR project is lower than 1,300 acre feet per year. However, using the historical average of the project is not a good estimation of how the project will perform in the future.

The ASR project has been built out over the last 15 years and has transitioned from a pilot testing program into a fully functioning project. All 4 ASR wells have only been operational since 2017 and the Monterey Pipeline was not operational until 2018, which was identified by Cal-Am in the previous General Rate Case as having a positive effect on daily ASR injection volumes. Therefore it is a better forecast to use daily operational averages and an analysis of Carmel River flow related to ASR water rights to calculate the number of operational days in a normal water year. Daily injection volumes depend on the balance between sources and daily system demand. In the winter injection months demand is low, injection volumes are higher and as people begin to use more water in the spring, the daily ASR volumes drop. Daily injection values also depend on the condition of the Carmel Valley well field, therefore choosing to use the daily average of the last 4 years will take into account the effects of well outages and changing demand over the operational year. For water years 2017, 2018, 1019, and 2020, the average injection was 12.5 acre feet per day. For the 50% percentile of operational days over the last 60 water years is 98 days with 62 operational days at the bottom of the normal classification and 151 at the top.

Therefore the 50%, middle of Normal Classification, yearly predicts an ASR injection volume of 1,225 acre feet with Cal-Am System in its current state. In the most recent General Rate Case, Cal-Am has asked for funding to drill another Lower Valley well and to undertake a frequent treatment process of the Carmel Valley Wellfield to improve the production. An average daily rate of 13.2 Acre feet per day will provide the average 1,300 Acre feet per year for the 50% water year. The additional 0.7 acre feet per day improvement to go from 1,225 to 1,300 acre feet per

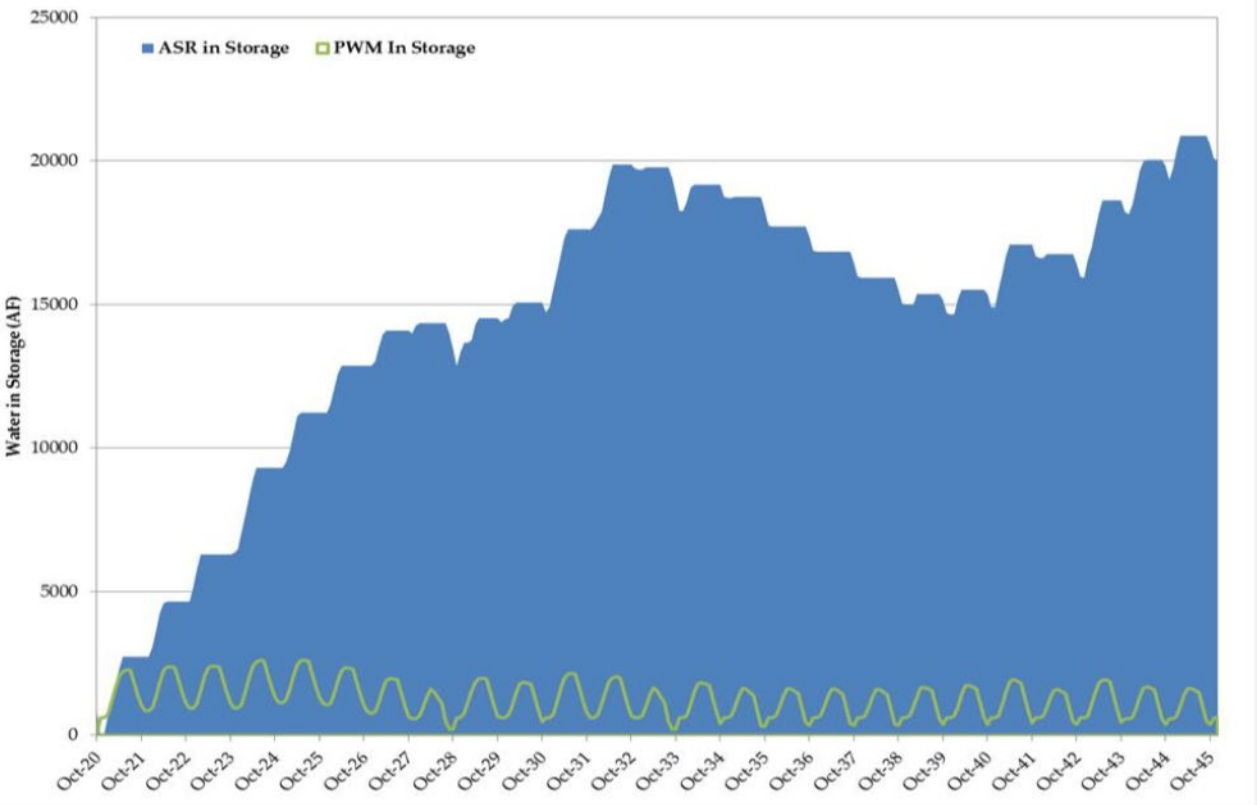
year is an improvement in the Carmel Valley Wellfield of 160 gpm. The well identified in the General Rate Case should produce 1,200 to 1,500 gpm, which is a 5.3 to 6.63 acre feet per day increase over the current capacity of the Cal-Am system. The estimate of 1,300 acre feet per day is conservative because with the planned well installed, the estimate is using wellfield firm capacity to calculate the annual average injection total.

It should also be noted that the District and Cal-Am recently filed a Petition for Extension of Time related to the ASR Water Rights. The combined maximum daily ASR volume is 29 acre feet per day and the maximum daily operational volume has been 21 acre feet. In the Petition, the District and Cal-Am laid out a longer-term plan install more wells to raise the firm system capacity to 29 acre feet per day before licensing the Water Rights. The injection total for the 50% water year at 29 acre feet per day is 2,842 acre feet per year. There is more reason to expect higher daily ASR injection totals in the future than there is to expect lower daily totals.

Further, based on the Benito/Williams technical memorandum modeling assumptions contained in the Pure Water Monterey SEIR appendices, it can be concluded that build-up of ASR storage would be sufficient to meet a 5-year drought as well as yield at least 1,300 AF annually. The build-up occurs based on historical data including wet, normal, and dry years. If the data is randomized, the same results will occur – ASR acts like a lake behind a dam, building up supplies for use later during a drought. To remove ASR from the resource planning mix in a dry year is inappropriate and would be inconsistent with industry practice for estimating water supply availability. Even AWWA recognizes ASR in its reliability assessment: *"ASR wells can improve water basin management by storing water underground from periods of excess supply…, and later allowing a portion of the stored water to be extracted during periods of demand or short supply"*[1]

The manner in which ASR is expected to operate after the Cease and Desist Order is lifted is shown in the graphic below:

[1] AWWA, "Water Resources Planning: Manual of Water Supply Practices M50", 3rd Edition, page 148




The scenario shown actually starts at a higher demand assumption than current year demand, but the annual growth in demand is similar to the AMBAG 2022 Growth Forecast rate. However, actual results will depend on the achieved diversion rates to ASR and other supplies available to Cal-Am.

**EXHIBITS**

None

**WATER SUPPLY PLANNING COMMITTEE**

**ITEM: DISCUSSION ITEM**

## 5. FEDERAL LEGISLATION FOR COVID-19 RELIEF PROGRAMS FOR WATER AGENCIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Meeting Date:** | **April 5, 2021** | **Budgeted:** | **N/A** |
| **From:** | **David J. Stoldt<br>General Manager** | **Program/<br>Line Item:** | **N/A** |
| **Prepared By:** | **David Stoldt** | **Cost Estimate:** | **N/A** |

**General Counsel Review: N/A**
**Committee Recommendation: N/A**
**CEQA Compliance: This action does not constitute a project as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines section 15378.**

**SUMMARY:** On December 27, 2020, The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (PL 116-260) was signed into law. This law includes $638 million in emergency funding to assist low-income households with water and wastewater bills. Then, as part of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, Congress appropriated an additional $500 million to support water accessibility for low-income households through September 2023, increasing funding for water assistance to over $ 1.1 billion.

Water assistance will be provided through the new Low-Income Household Water Assistance Program (LIHWAP). This new program will award grants to States, Territories, and eligible Native American Tribes to assist low-income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes and that pay a high proportion of household income for drinking water and wastewater services, by providing funds to owners or operators of public water systems or treatment works to reduce arrearages of and rates charged to low income households for water and wastewater services.

Grants will be issued and administered by the US Administration for Children and Families' (ACF), Office of Community Services (OCS), which administers the Low Income Household Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and other programs designed to reduce the causes of poverty, increase opportunity and economic security of individuals and families, and revitalize communities. In California, LIHEAP is overseen by the California Department of Community Services and Development (CSD) and administered by 31 Action Agencies throughout California. LIHEAP offers the following types of assistance:

- Help with residential utility bill payment
- Emergency assistance with residential energy-related crisis (utility shut-off notices and energy-related life-threatening emergency)
- Home weatherization

LIHEAP may also prioritize applicants based on the greatest need and income, as well as households with vulnerable populations, including the elderly, disabled and households with young children.

Because LIHWAP is a new program, OCS must design a program that is responsive to the legislative intent. As such, OCS is reviewing existing programs to identify processes and procedures that support and align with the Congressional intent of LIHWAP. OCS is working diligently to stand up the new program as quickly as possible, while also working to ensure it is an effective and efficient program. It is unclear how this program will be administered in California.

The American Rescue Plan also contains $25 billion for emergency rental assistance which allows payment of utility bills.

The $350 billion included for state and local governments can be used for water and wastewater infrastructure, but the $65.1 billion for the cities and $65.1 billion for counties will be subject to their jurisdictions decision-making.