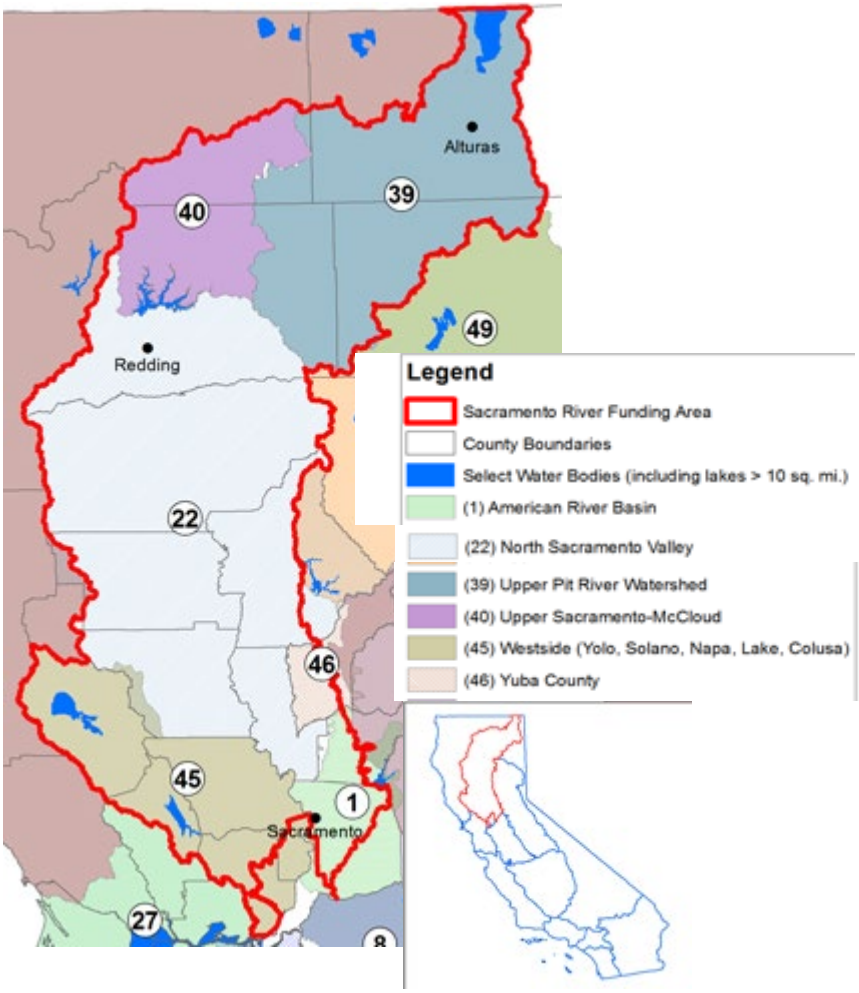
SACRAMENTO RIVER FUNDING AREA
PROPOSITION 1 DAC INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

PHASE 1 (YEAR 1) REPORT



Prepared by
Sacramento River Funding Area (SRFA)
Prop 1 Disadvantaged Community Involvement Program (DACIP)

Reviewed and Approved by the following Sacramento River Funding Area IRWM Regions:
Upper Sacramento-McCloud, Upper Pit River Watershed,
North Sacramento Valley, Yuba County, Westside, and American River Basin

With technical support from
Burdick & Company

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Disadvantaged Communities Involvement Phase 1 Summary

SRFA DACIP Report Acronyms List

Acronym	Meaning
ARB	American River Basin
CBNA	Community-based Needs Assessment
CC	Coordinating Committee
CDP	Census-Designated Place
CIEA	California Indian Environmental Alliance
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
CNA	Community Needs Assessment
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRWA	California Rural Water Association
DAC	Disadvantaged Community
DACI	Disadvantaged Community Involvement
DACIP	Disadvantaged Community Involvement Program
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EDA	Economically Distressed Area
EJCW	Environmental Justice Coalition for Water
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Emergency Response Planning
GIS	Geographic Information System
IRWM	Integrated Regional Water Management
IRWMP	Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commission
LPA	Local Primacy Agency
MHI	Median Household Income
NA	Needs Assessments
NCRP	North Coast Resource Partnership
NSV	North Sacramento Valley
PSP	Project Solicitation Package
RCAC	Rural Community Assistance Corporation
Region	IRWM Region
RWMG	Regional Water Management Group
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SRFA	Sacramento River Funding Area
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SWS	Small Water System(s)
TAC	Tribal Advisory Committee
TMF	Technical, Managerial, and Financial
UFR	Upper Feather River
UPR	Upper Pit River
URC	Underrepresented Communities
USR	Upper Sacramento River

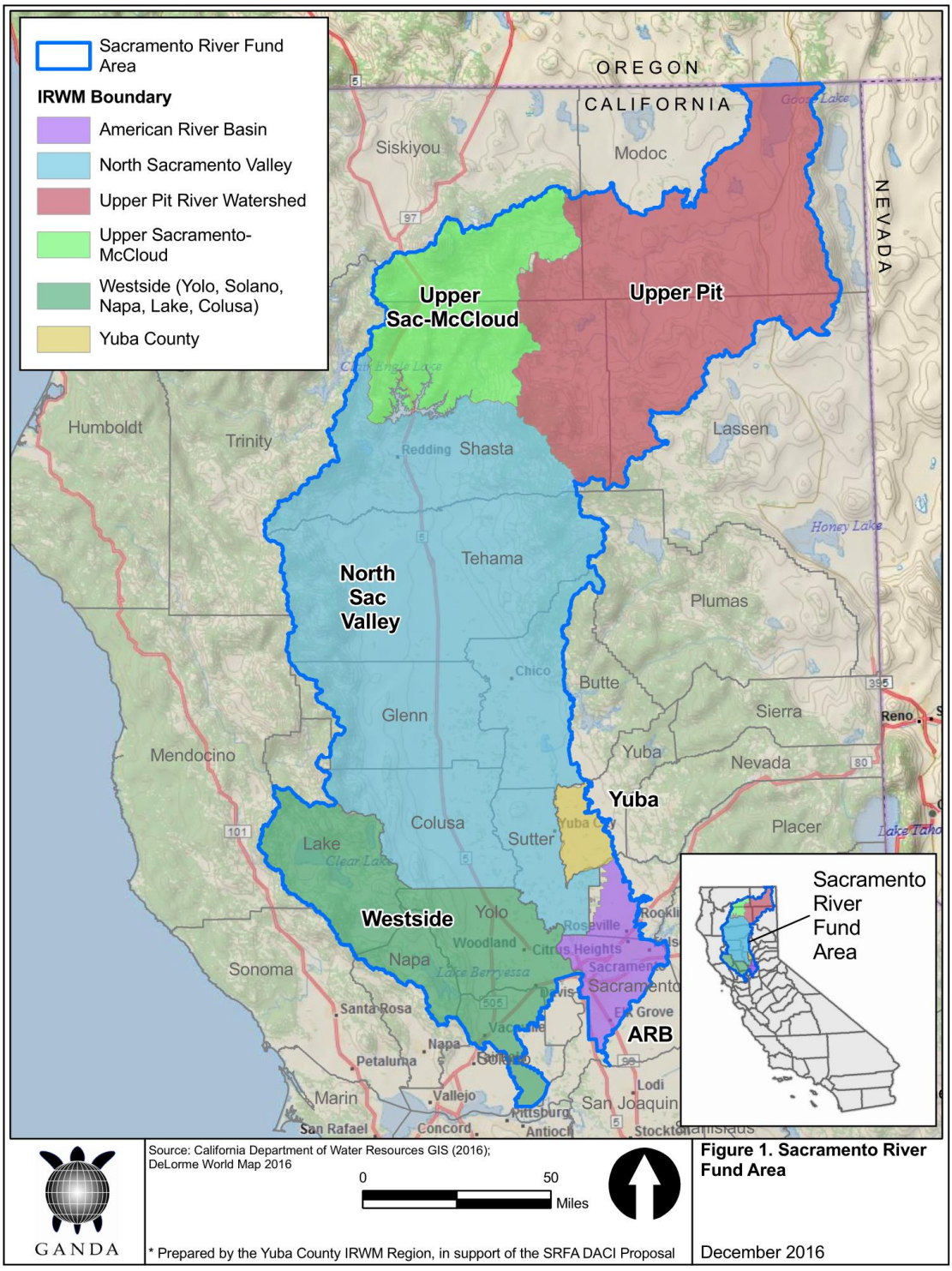
DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT PHASE 1 SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of the outcomes and work conducted for Phase 1 of the Sacramento River Funding Area (SRFA) Proposition 1 Disadvantaged Community Involvement Program (DACIP). Phase 1 occurred from January 21, 2017 through August 31, 2018.

The SRFA comprises six Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Regions (Figure 1): Upper Pit River Watershed (UPR); Upper Sacramento-McCloud (USR); North Sacramento Valley (NSV); Westside Yuba County [portion]; and a portion of the American River Basin (ARB).

The primary aim of DACIP Phase 1 was to gather information regarding drinking water and wastewater needs of disadvantaged communities (DACs) in the SRFA by conducting Needs Assessments (NAs), the results of which would then inform the work plan and implementation effort for Phase 2 (estimated to extend from October 1, 2018 – August 31, 2019).

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) mapping tool was used during the 2016 proposal development process to investigate the distribution and coverage of DAC mapping units used to analyze DAC focus areas including: DAC Places, Community Tracts, and Community Block Groups. These DAC units were used to define and focus the geographic effort for SRFA DACIP Phase 1 activities (see Figure 2 SRFA DAC Maps). Maps were also created to show the distribution and coverage of economically distressed areas (EDAs) in the SRFA (see Figure 3 SRFA EDAs).


Sacramento River Fund Area
IRWM Boundary
American River Basin
North Sacramento Valley
Upper Pit River Watershed
Upper Sacramento-McCloud
Westside (Yolo, Solano, Napa, Lake, Colusa)
Yuba County
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
Upper Sac-McCloud
Upper Pit
North Sac Valley
Westside
Yuba
ARB
Siskiyou
Modoc
Humboldt
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Tehama
Plumas
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
Mendocino
Yuba
Nevada
Colusa
Sutter
Placer
Lake
Yolo
Napa
Sonoma
Marin
Solano
Sacramento
Sacramento River Fund Area
Source: California Department of Water Resources GIS (2016); DeLorme World Map 2016
0
50
Miles
GANDA
* Prepared by the Yuba County IRWM Region, in support of the SRFA DACI Proposal
Figure 1. Sacramento River Fund Area
December 2016

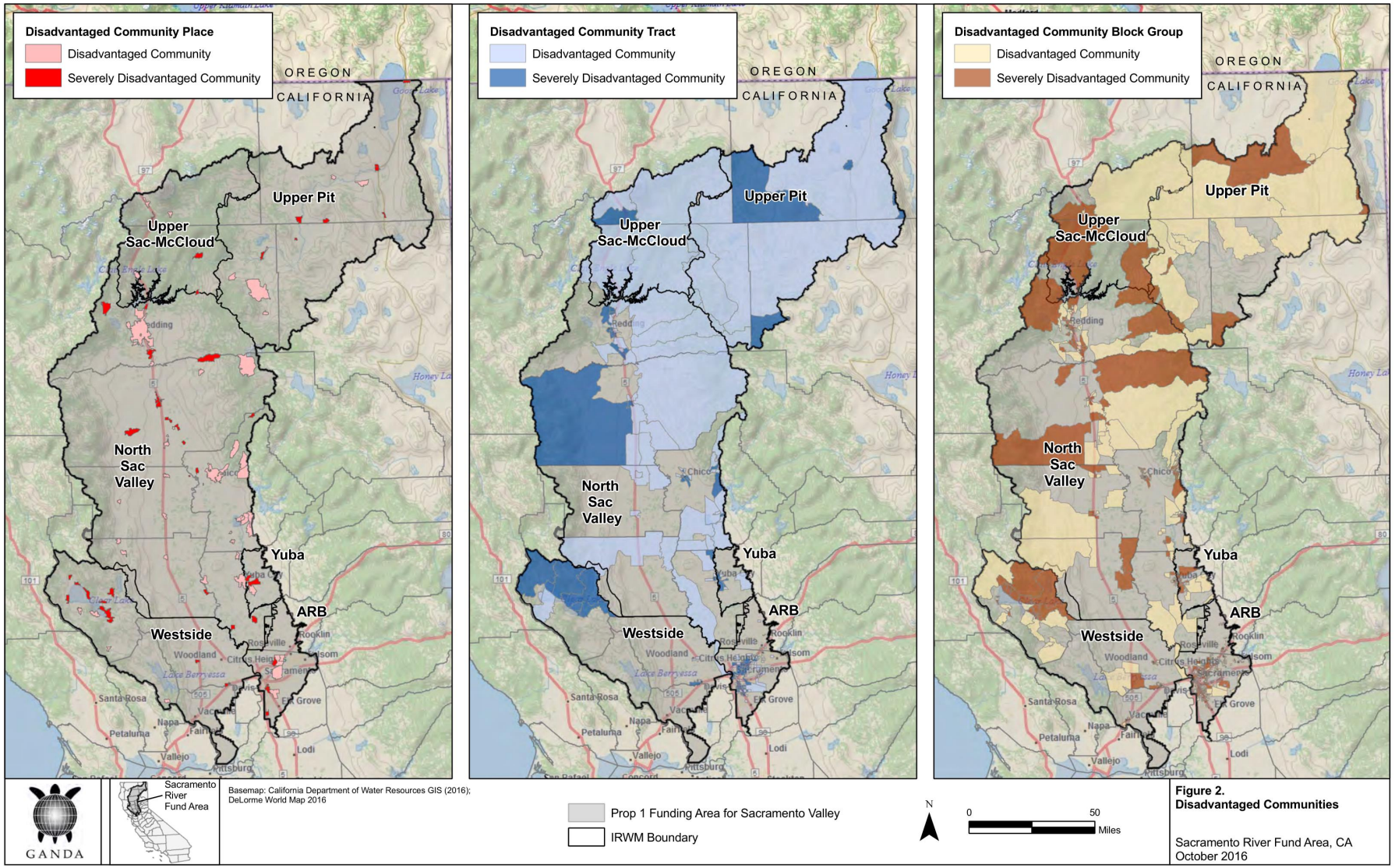


Figure 2.
Disadvantaged Communities

Sacramento River Fund Area, CA
October 2016

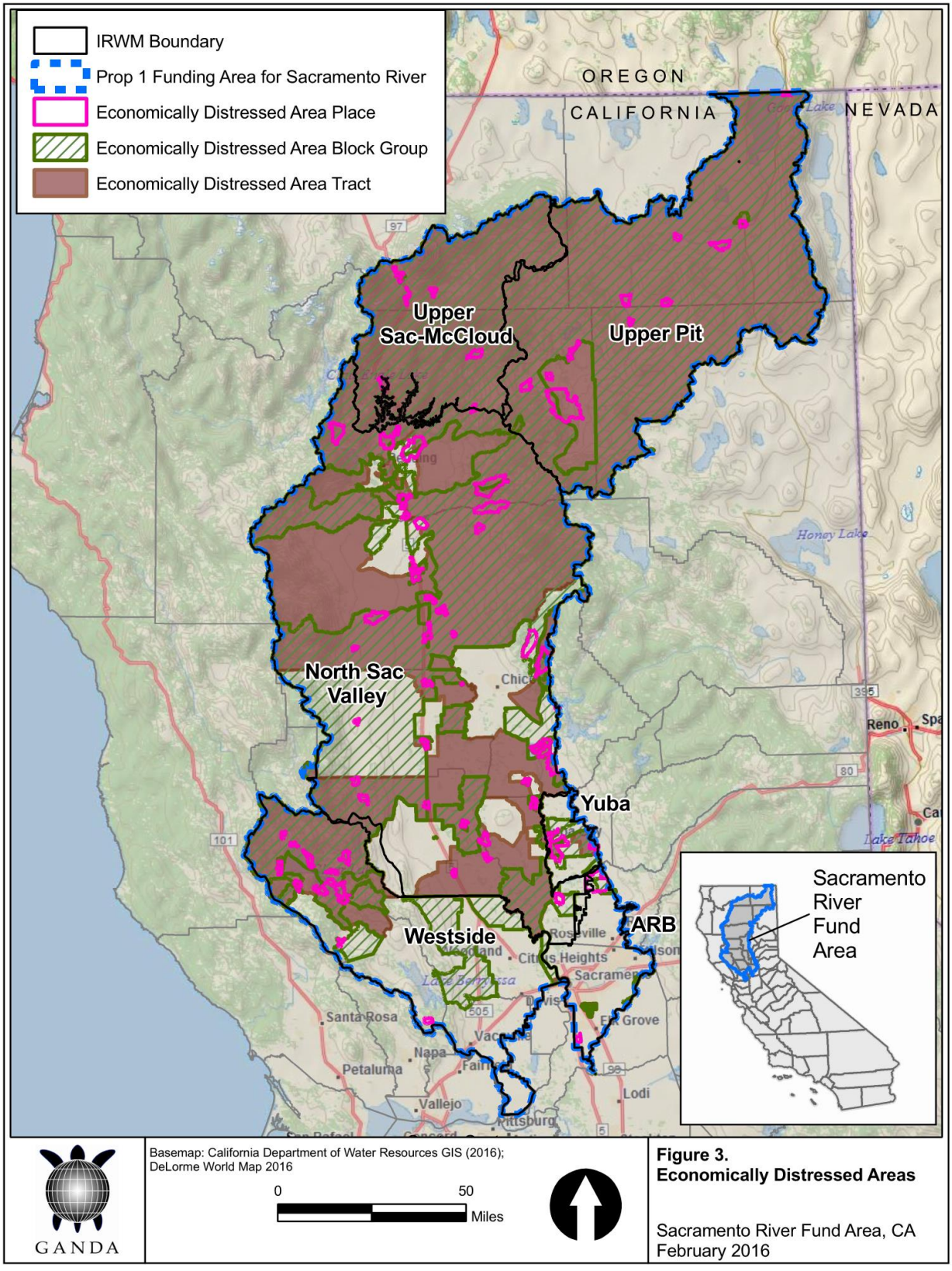


Figure 3.
Economically Distressed Areas

Sacramento River Fund Area, CA
February 2016

Phase 1 Summary by Activity

The Phase 1 Work Plan was oriented primarily toward meeting the mandatory activities identified by DWR in its DACIP grant solicitation. The Project Team proposed a Phase 1 work effort that included the following tasks: f. Regional Coordination and DAC Documentation, Regional Engagement and Assessment and Synthesis of Needs and Phase 1 Reporting, Phase 2 Strategy Development, and Grant Administration.

A substantial level of effort was devoted to conducting full Technical, Managerial, and Financial (TMF) Needs Assessments (NAs) for as many DAC water purveyors as practical. It was assumed that the NA results would form the basis for all subsequent work in Phase 2. The NAs included the questions identified in the NA template created by the Project Team (see Appendix A).

Below is a description of the work conducted and outcomes achieved for the Phase 1 effort, organized according to Activity.

Activity 1: Regional Coordination and DAC Documentation

Regional coordination within the funding area was an initial step of proposal development and continued throughout Phase 1. It facilitated two-way communication between the Project Team and local DAC representatives, as well as ongoing task troubleshooting and refinement. The large geographic area included in the SRFA, in combination with the high level of engagement of the SRFA Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) groups and ambitious nature of the Work Plan, required a significant amount of coordination and communication. Primary coordination and DAC documentation conducted under this activity included: :

- Convening of conference calls with representatives from each IRWM in the SRFA, with the outcome of creating a Subcommittee made up of these reps.
- Coordination of Subcommittee conference calls for important updates, including call scheduling; creation of agendas, other support materials and documents; taking call notes; and follow-up emails.
- Ongoing, often weekly, calls and emails with individual IRWM reps to address their specific questions and concerns.
- Attendance at Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) meetings as requested by individual Subcommittee reps to provide information on the SRFA DACIP Work Plan, and then to provide updates and answer questions from the respective RWMGs as the Phase 1 work progressed. During Phase 1, the Project Team with Technical Team members (as needed) attended two RWMG meetings in the Upper Pit and Upper Sacramento-McCloud, three RWMG meetings in the North Sacramento Valley, four in the Westside, and one meeting in the Yuba region. The ARB rep did not request attendance at any RWMG meetings.
- Providing assistance for determining the specific process by which each region might want to manage/initiate the hiring of a local DAC Coordinator to support administrative tasks associated with grant activities.
- Preparation and updates of the draft proposal document (figures, tables, narrative, organizational chart) for six rounds of Subcommittee review as well as the final Work Plan after several rounds of DWR review.
- Meeting(s) with Technical Team contractors on DACIP proposal and Scope of Work.
- Development of Draft SRFA DACIP NA template.

- Attendance at one-day Technical Team meeting to review detailed Work Plan and Schedule, as well as agreed methods, regional assignments, communication protocols, roles and responsibilities, and troubleshooting.
- Regular calls, emails, and meetings (as needed) with contractor leads on task status and updates, troubleshooting, and feedback on needed updates to the Work Plan or Schedule.
- Ongoing management and coordination of the Project Team for the efficient drafting, review, and updating of all materials.
- Ongoing management and communications with the Technical Team for the efficient coordination of field staff as the NAs were completed.

In addition to the coordination of the SRFA Teams, Subcommittee, and IRWM/RWMGs, this Activity included early data collation on DACs within the SRFA to help narrow the geographic focus for Phase 1 field work conducted under Activity 2. This included:

- Developing a list of all DAC Places in the SRFA using the DWR DAC Mapping Tool.
- Preparing GIS maps in support of NAs and community outreach to these Places.
- Developing a list of all water purveyors servicing the communities of each DAC Place.
- For DAC Places with multiple water purveyors, selecting the water system to focus on in Year 1 for the NA (determined to be the largest system within each DAC Place as those systems likely service the most constituents).
- Dividing this list between the staff of Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) and California Rural Water Association (CRWA), based on staff locations and existing regional relationships, to allocate responsibility for the NAs.

An additional data collation task conducted under this Activity was the identification of all small water system (SWS) data available for the SRFA, and the creation of a GIS database and associated maps of these SWS. As described in detail in the SWS Results Section (see Appendix B) this work included:

- Developing a list of all Local Primacy Agency (LPA) and non-LPA counties.
- Obtaining data from the relevant regulatory body on all SWS.
- Reviewing and combining this data into a georeferenced database.
- Determining DAC status of SWS.
- Creating maps of all DAC SWS in the SRFA.

Activity 1 Deliverables: The following deliverables have been submitted to DWR as part of Phase 1 invoicing and per the Grant Agreement:

1. Updated DAC Place list for each IRWM region in the SRFA
2. List of DAC SWS by IRWM region
3. Updated maps of SRFA with all DAC SWS and DAC Places
4. Needs Assessment template
5. Meeting notes and agendas

Activity 2: Regional Engagement and Assessment and Synthesis of Needs and Phase 1 Reporting

Case Studies on Small Water Systems (SWS): The initial Phase 1 Work Plan included selecting two-to-four SWS per IRWM (identified in Activity 1) for NAs. However, it was determined that several of the SWS and water purveyors servicing the DAC Places already targeted for the NAs were one and the same.

Additionally, the Project Team determined that the proposed data compilation effort to obtain a complete GIS database of all DAC SWS across the large and diverse region of the SRFA was a difficult and time-consuming task due to the disparate nature of these data across the funding area. Each LPA county needed to be contacted and willing to provide these data. It also became clear early on that each county tracks and stores SWS data differently, and that combining these data into a single database would be more time-consuming than originally anticipated. For some non-LPA counties, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) had to be contacted directly by DWR for the Project Team to be provided the SWS data for integration into the database.

Once the number of DAC SWS within the SRFA and their geographic distribution was better understood, the Project Team used this information to develop the Phase 2 (Year 2) Work Plan to more thoroughly outreach to this population of water purveyors for NAs and other technical service objectives. Please see Appendix A for more detail on the SWS data collation process and results, as well as the final dataset and IRWM-based maps created in Phase 1. This GIS database will be used in Phase 2 to target clusters of SWS within each IRWM region for workshops that will provide key technical assistance on critical needs identified during Phase 1, as well as one-on-one project development support (as practical). This database provides this funding area with a wide range of information on these systems' characteristics, as well as the contact details for outreach in Phase 2 and beyond.

Underrepresented Communities (URC): The proposed work with URC to be conducted within the portion of the ARB IRWM was postponed until Phase 2. The contractor selected by ARB to identify the region's URC profiles was the Environmental Justice Coalition for Water (EJCW). EJCW has not yet had the staff capacity to undertake this work effort. Some modifications to the scope and focus of this task's detail and planned methods are expected.

DAC Places Needs Assessment Field Work and Outreach with Service Providers: This task was a key focus of the Phase 1 work effort. This highly successful task produced a significant amount of information on the water and wastewater needs of DACs across the SRFA.

The task involved the coordination and cooperation of staff from the Project Team, RCAC, and CRWA, working together to determine the final list of DAC Places to be included in this task in Phase 1 (Table 1). This list of 91 places was divided between RCAC and CRWA who subsequently assigned each NA to their technical experts. The Project Team was in regular contact with these organizations to track their progress and assist in troubleshooting throughout Phase 1.

Once assigned a DAC Place identified under Activity 1, a technical expert conducted extensive outreach to each DAC Place to determine if the water purveyor was willing to participate in an NA. If so, a the water operations staff member who would be most appropriate to answer the NA questions was identified.

Getting to the system outreach and interview stage was often a challenging and time-consuming task. This was especially true for the very remote and smaller DAC Places, where the water systems are often run by a volunteer board with very few knowledgeable staff members. If a water purveyor agreed to participate in an NA, the next step was to schedule a time for one of our technical experts to travel to meet with the identified water system representative, tour the system, and obtain as much information as possible (both formally and informally) about the system, the DAC community, and its key needs. During these meetings, the technical experts wrote down the answers given by the representative, but also were able to use their experience to note observed

needs that the system may not have been fully aware of, or not fully candid about. The results of these NAs have been provided to each IRWM region within the SRFA to assist in project planning and DAC project development for future implementation funding. Additionally, the information gathered and contact details for these water purveyors will be used to develop technical assistance activities in Phase 2.

Table 1. List of DAC Places in the SRFA contacted for a TMF Needs Assessment in Phase 1 of the SRFA DACIP Work Plan, and status of this effort for each Place

#	DAC Places by IRWM	DAC PLACE TYPE	IRWM	Needs Assessment
1	Lakeport city	Severely	Westside	Done
2	Clearlake city	Severely	Westside	In Process
3	Clearlake Oaks CDP	Severely	Westside	In Process
4	Clearlake Riviera CDP	Disadvantaged	Westside	Done
5	Kelseyville CDP	Disadvantaged	Westside	In Process
6	Knights Landing CDP	Disadvantaged	Westside	Done
7	Lower Lake CDP	Severely	Westside	Done
8	Lucerne CDP	Severely	Westside	In Process
9	Madison CDP	Severely	Westside	Done
1	Middletown CDP	Disadvantaged	Westside	Done
1	Moskowite Corner CDP	Disadvantaged	Westside	In Process
1	Nice CDP	Severely	Westside	Done
1	Spring Valley CDP	Severely	Westside	In Process
1	Upper Lake CDP	Severely	Westside	Done
1	Florin CDP	Disadvantaged	ARB	Done
1	Foothill Farms CDP	Disadvantaged	ARB	Done
1	Franklin CDP	Severely	ARB	Done
1	Fruitridge Pocket CDP	Severely	ARB	In Process
1	Lemon Hill CDP	Severely	ARB	In Process
2	McClellan Park CDP	Severely	ARB	In Process
2	North Highlands CDP	Disadvantaged	ARB	In Process
2	Parkway CDP	Severely	ARB	In Process
2	Anderson city	Severely	NSV	Done
2	Arbuckle CDP	Disadvantaged	NSV	Done
2	Biggs city	Disadvantaged	NSV	In Process
2	Butte Meadows CDP	Severely	NSV	In Process
2	Chico city	Disadvantaged	NSV	In Process
2	Colusa City		NSV	In Process
2	Corning city	Disadvantaged	NSV	Done
3	Cottonwood CDP	Disadvantaged	NSV	Done
3	East Nicolaus CDP	Severely	NSV	Done
3	Elk Creek CDP	Disadvantaged	NSV	Done
3	Forest Ranch CDP	Disadvantaged	NSV	In Process
3	French Gulch CDP	Severely	NSV	Done
3	Gerber CDP	Severely	NSV	Done
3	Gridley city	Disadvantaged	NSV	In Process

#	DAC Places by IRWM	DAC PLACE TYPE	IRWM	Needs Assessment
3	Grimes CDP	Severely	NSV	Done
3	Hamilton City CDP	Severely	NSV	In Process
3	Las Flores CDP	Severely	NSV	Done
4	Live Oak city	Disadvantaged	NSV	In Process
4	Los Molinos CDP	Severely	NSV	Done
4	Magalia CDP	Disadvantaged	NSV	In Process
4	Manton CDP	Severely	NSV	In Process
4	Maxwell CDP	Disadvantaged	NSV	Done
4	Mountain Gate CDP	Severely	NSV	Done
4	Nord CDP	Severely	NSV	Done
4	Orland city	Disadvantaged	NSV	Done
4	Oroville city	Disadvantaged	NSV	In Process
4	Palermo CDP	Disadvantaged	NSV	Done
5	Paradise town	Disadvantaged	NSV	Done
5	Paskenta CDP	Disadvantaged	NSV	Done
5	Paynes Creek CDP	Disadvantaged	NSV	Done
5	Proberta CDP	Severely	NSV	In Process
5	Rancho Tehama Reserve	Severely	NSV	Done
5	Red Bluff city	Severely	NSV	Done
5	Redding city	Disadvantaged	NSV	Done
5	Richfield CDP	Disadvantaged	NSV	Done
5	Robbins CDP	Severely	NSV	Done
5	Round Mountain CDP*	Severely	NSV	Done
6	Shasta Lake city	Disadvantaged	NSV	Done
6	South Oroville CDP	Severely	NSV	Done
6	Stonyford CDP	Disadvantaged	NSV	In Process
6	Tehama city	Disadvantaged	NSV	Done
6	Thermalito CDP	Disadvantaged	NSV	In Process
6	Vina CDP	Severely	NSV	In Process
6	Willows city	Disadvantaged	NSV	Done
6	Dunsmuir city	Severely	USR	In Process
6	Mount Shasta city	Disadvantaged	USR	Done
6	Big Bend CDP	Severely	USR	Done
7	Lakehead CDP	Disadvantaged	USR	Done
7	McCloud CDP	Disadvantaged	USR	Done
7	Round Mountain CDP*	Severely	USR	Done
7	Marysville city	Severely	Yuba	Done
7	Linda CDP	Severely	Yuba	Done
7	Olivehurst CDP	Disadvantaged	Yuba	Done
7	Beale AFB CDP		Yuba	Done
7	Alturas city	Severely	UPR	Done
7	Adin CDP	Severely	UPR	Done
7	Burney CDP	Disadvantaged	UPR	Done

#	DAC Places by IRWM	DAC PLACE TYPE	IRWM	Needs Assessment
8	California Pines CDP	Disadvantaged	UPR	Done
8	Canby CDP	Disadvantaged	UPR	Done
8	Daphnedale Park CDP	Severely	UPR	Done
8	Fall River Mills CDP	Severely	UPR	Done
8	Hat Creek CDP	Disadvantaged	UPR	Done
8	Likely CDP	Severely	UPR	Done
8	Lookout CDP	Severely	UPR	In Process
8	McArthur CDP	Disadvantaged	UPR	Done
8	New Pine Creek CDP	Severely	UPR	In Process
8	Nubieber CDP	Severely	UPR	In Process
9	Old Station CDP	Disadvantaged	UPR	Done
9	Bieber CDP	Disadvantaged	UPR	Done

Appendix C includes summary results of the NAs with any critical needs highlighted. These summaries were prepared by the various technical experts, so the level of detail and format for each summary varies. The complete NA results, tables, and photos taken of each DAC Place have also been collated by IRWM region and submitted to DWR with the 3rd quarter 2018 Invoicing and Deliverables Submission.

DAC Places Community-based Needs Assessments: The NAs were developed to focus on infrastructure-related needs, issues, and opportunities identified *by water purveyors*.

The Community-based Needs Assessments (CBNAs) were conducted in the community served by those purveyors to identify customer perceptions of their water needs, concerns, and opportunities. The purpose of the CBNA was to support the NAs on a case-study basis, to see if the CBNA would help the RWMGs better understand the full water and related needs as perceived by the community.

The Technical Team, led by Carlos Quiroz (Quiroz Communications), engaged with each IRWM region/RWMG to provide input into the selection of a community within its region. The Work Plan stipulated that the DAC selected must be one of the DWR-identified DAC Places to ensure that the SRFA Technical Team would be able to match the information obtained by this task with the results of the NA completed by the water purveyor. Additional criteria for selecting the DAC for the CBNA varied between regions. Common traits included language isolation (non-English-speaking communities), migrant-worker communities, a high renter population, known dysfunctional or insufficient wastewater services, lack of trust in drinking water supply, and others. The goal was to identify those communities most likely to be marginalized and/or unaware of issues about their water supply/purveyor and, subsequently, to connect with them to better understand their water and wastewater issues.

The Technical Team evaluated Census data for DAC Places in each region and made recommendations for the target communities to each respective IRWM/RWMG. This information was then presented to each region either electronically (for ARB) or with a presentation at an RWMG meeting. Each RWMG that approved this task in Phase 1 also selected a targeted community for the CBNA.
The objective for this outreach was to identify issues from the community's perspective to support both project development and community engagement. The focus of project development ensured

that outreach occurred early enough to inform and enhance the success of future project proposals and avoid potential roadblocks. Community engagement activities will occur as part of Phase 2. The communities selected in Phase 1 are shown in Table 2 below, and the details of each CBNA Case Study are provided in Appendix D.

Table 2. Status of Community-based Needs Assessments for each IRWM in the SRFA

IRWM Region	DAC Place Community Selected	Phase 1 Status
Yuba	Linda/Olivehurst	Completed (see Appendix D)
Westside	Kelseyville	Completed (see Appendix D)
North Sacramento Valley	Grimes	Completed (see Appendix D)
Upper Pit	Bieber	Completed (see Appendix D)
Upper Sacramento-McCloud	Round Mountain	On hold until there is local Tribal support
American River Basin	None selected in Phase 1	

The results of the CBNAs will be evaluated with the results of the NAs conducted on the water purveyor to determine follow-up activities in Phase 2. If the needs identified by each process are the same, then Phase 2 work efforts could focus on project development to meet those needs, as well as initiation of customer outreach and preparation of education materials about the recommended strategy and what customers can expect. If the needs do not line up well, Phase 2 activities would also focus on improved communication between the water purveyor and its customers.

At a minimum, the Phase 2 Work Plan will include the collation of materials for all identified water purveyors in the SRFA to support improved emergency communication — to ensure that important notifications, warnings, or alerts are provided to all customers (even renters who may not get water bills), and in multiple languages (as needed).

Tribal Engagement: California Indian Environmental Alliance (CIEA) was contracted to coordinate and develop a Tribal DAC Engagement Committee that would develop a Tribal Work Plan. However, this work was not fully initiated until the 1st quarter of 2018; therefore, progress was slower on this task that initially planned.

In April 2018, an SRFA Tribal conference was organized by CIEA, but there was limited attendance. While this meeting was productive, it was considered a meeting for only Westside IRWM Tribes due to the location of the meeting and attendee affiliations. Because of this and due to additional feedback from Tribes, CIEA planned and hosted another meeting further north, with the same agenda, to engage with additional Tribes. This meeting was held on August 28th in Chico. The notes from the Tribal meetings are provided in Appendix E.

An SRFA-wide approach for Tribal engagement or a Tribal committee is still under development and consultation, and will carry over into Phase 2. Early Phase 2 tasks will include collation of Tribal input on the NA template and to determine if any additional questions should be added for future NAs. Additionally, the Technical Team will work with Tribal experts and Tribal RWMG members to identify any Tribally operated water or wastewater systems to be invited to participate in an NA in Phase 2. These Tribal NAs will be conducted simultaneously with the Tribal engagement effort so that the NA results can inform Tribal project development.

Activity 2 Deliverables: The following deliverables have been submitted to DWR during Phase 1 Invoicing and as per the Grant Agreement:

1. NA results for all DAC Places in the SRFA by IRWM region
2. CBNA case study summaries and associated materials

Activity 3: Phase 2 Strategy Development

This task constitutes the Technical Team's review of the information from Phase 1 and development of a plan for Phase 2. There were several key lessons learned in Phase 1 that have directly informed the strategy for Phase 2. These are:

- Water purveyors across the funding area have needs that RCAC and CRWA already routinely address via technical support workshops and trainings within California; however, small DAC water purveyors often do not have staff able to travel to take advantage of this help.
- Remote and rural water purveyors often share the key need for capacity-building of their board members and staff and have difficulty in retaining these staff once they are adequately trained. In addition, the operating budgets of numerous small water systems do not allow for adequate funding to pay staff for key monitoring, maintenance, and other ongoing operational tasks that would allow them to remain in State compliance. And, finally, these same remote and/or small water systems have logistical barriers (i.e., mountainous terrain) that preclude their physical consolidation with other systems.
- DAC water systems often lack capacity for meaningful engagement with IRWM groups, and so are often out of the loop on funding, training, and other technical support programs that could benefit their system.

Table 3 includes a list of technical support activities that may be included in the Phase 2 Work Plan. Initial strategy development for Phase 2 is provided in Appendix F. A Phase 2 Work Plan will be reviewed and approved by each RWMG. Any updates required will be made and then a budget for Phase 2 will be developed ahead of submittal to DWR for an amendment to the Grant Agreement.

Table 3. Possible Support Services to be Provided During Phase 2

Additional Water System Needs Assessments (primarily Tribal)

- One-on-one, in-person, system-specific meetings to assess status of system
- Technical, managerial, and financial (TMF) topics covered include:
  - Water source capacity
  - Ownership
  - Status of infrastructure
  - Water system organization
  - Certification of operators
  - Training
  - Policies
  - Operations plan
  - Emergency response plan
  - Budget projection
  - Capital improvement plan
- Results of needs assessments highlight opportunities for future capacity building and technical assistance

Targeted Trainings (DAC and Tribal)

- Water system-oriented trainings to build capacity for water operators and board members
- Possible topics include (but are not limited to):
  - Capital improvement plans
  - Utility management and TMF tune-up
  - Water conservation
  - Budget planning
  - Regulatory update
  - Basic hydrogeology
  - Water system rates and rate structures
  - Emergency response plans
  - Drought preparedness
  - Leak detection

Targeted Technical Assistance (DAC and Tribal)

- Onsite water system/community assistance in the following areas:
  - Emergency response plans, water shortage, or drought contingency plans
  - Inspect water systems and measure water levels
  - Leak detection
  - Rate study
  - State- and federal-compliant source water protection plans
  - Circuit rider assistance for operations, maintenance, and management
  - Corporate review (review of corporate compliance, bylaws, articles of incorporation, policies/procedures)
  - Developing ordinances
  - Outreach and education materials

Activity 4: Grant Administration

Activity 4 tasks during Phase I of this project included the following:

- Oversight ensuring compliance with the Grant Agreement throughout the work effort.
- DWR reporting and invoicing (e.g., submitting quarterly reports and invoices, ensuring prompt payment of subcontractor invoices, ensuring that all financial and reporting records are kept in a manner that would support an audit), and preparation of the Final Report.

Activity 4 Deliverables: The following deliverables have been submitted to DWR during invoicing and as per the Grant Agreement:

1. Quarterly/monthly reports and invoices (supported by technical and budget data provided by the Project Manager), as specified in the Grant Agreement

APPENDICES

Appendix A. SRFA TMF Needs Assessment Template

Appendix B. SRFA Small Water System Data Collation Report

Appendix C. SRFA DAC Place Needs Assessment Summary

Appendix D. SRFA Community-based Needs Assessment Case Studies

Appendix E. SRFA Tribal Engagement Meeting Notes

Appendix F. SRFA DACIP Phase 2 Strategy Development

Appendix A. SRFA TMF Needs Assessment Template

Appendix A. SRFA TMF Needs Assessment Template

Table 1: SRFA Needs Assessment Template for System Description

ID	System Description	Response/Notes
1	Community/System Name:	
2	County:	
3	IRWM Region:	
4	Date established:	
5	What are the water sources for your system? Check all that apply:	
	Groundwater from a well	
	Groundwater from a spring	
	Surface water	
	Purchased water requiring treatment	
	Purchased water already treated	
	Other	
6	Population served:	
6a	MHI (and MHI range if known):	
6b	Ethnic/Racial composition of customers:	
6c	Frequency of engagement with different customer constituencies:	
6d	Methods of engagement for different customer constituencies:	
6e	Population variability (seasonal or stable):	
7a	Number of residential service connections:	
7b	Number of non-residential service connections:	
8	Objectives of the system (drinking water, irrigation, wastewater, etc.):	
9	Identify the rate structure (i.e., block, tiered)	
10	Is drinking water accessible for the community?	
11	Is drinking water considered affordable for the community?	
12	List water **quality** challenges:	
	Do any of your water sources exceed any primary or secondary drinking water standards? If yes, which ones and explain any treatment.	
13	Is water supply reliable to meet demands? Any water **quantity** issues?	
14	What type(s) of wastewater system(s) is/are used:	
15	Any wastewater system issues?	
16	Are there infrastructure concerns or challenges?	

ID	System Description	Response/Notes
17	Identify stormwater/urban water runoff/ flood management issues:	
18	Identify drinking water, wastewater, or stormwater regulatory/ compliance issues	
19	Describe system financing needs (i.e., operation and maintenance costs)	
20	Do you know of any other local water systems that are likely DAC and should be targeted for a NA (name, location, water source, other information)?	
21	Are there any additional needs or challenges within the community not addressed above?	

Table 2: SRFA Needs Assessment Template 2 for TMF Elements

	TMF Element	Yes/ No	Notes	Acceptable	In Progress/ Deficient	Critical Concern
TMF-1	**Service Area Map**					
	a. water sources					
	number of private wells					
	number of public wells					
	b. water treatment facilities					
	c. pumping stations					
	d. pressure zones					
	e. storage tanks					
	f. piping/valves/hydrants					
	g. PCAs					
	h. projected ten-year growth boundaries					
TMF-2	**Operator Certification**					
	Operator Contract					
	a. duties					
	b. time spent					
	c. complaint procedures					
	d. compliance discrepancies					
	e. emergencies					
TMF-3	**Source Capacity (Sec 64554)**					
	Storage Capacity					
	How much demand can your storage support (if sources were cut-off)					
TMF-4	**Future Source Capacity**					
TMF-5	**Water Conservation Plan**					

	TMF Element	Yes/ No	Notes	Acceptable	In Progress/ Deficient	Critical Concern
TMF-6	**Drought Plan**					
	a. Have you imposed any water use restrictions on your customers for any reason?					
	b. Does your system have any emergency or supplemental water sources available?					
TMF-7	**Metering**					
TMF-8	**Security**					
TMF-9	**Operating Plan**					
	a. routine tasks (daily, weekly, monthly, yearly)					
	b. complaint procedures					
	c. compliance discrepancies					
	d. emergencies					
	e. record keeping					
	f. cross connection control program?					
TMF-10	**Training Plan**					
	a. operators					
	b. governing board					
	c. other staff					
TMF-11	**Type of Ownership**					
	a. documentation					
	b. property deeds					
	c. asset inventory					
	d. Does your system have long-term legal access to all physical components of the water system?					
	e. Does your system have on file all required permits, licenses, water rights, or other agreements?					
	f. Does your system share any resources with a neighboring system?					

	TMF Element	Yes/ No	Notes	Acceptable	In Progress/ Deficient	Critical Concern
	g. Does your system have a water source protection plan or wellhead protection plan?					
TMF-12	**Water Rights**					
TMF-13	**Organizational Chart**					
TMF-14	**Board Meetings**					
TMF-15	**Employee List**					
TMF-16	**Contract Operator Information**					
TMF-17	**Emergency Response Plan**					
	a. disaster list					
	b. emergency contact list					
	c. system inventory					
	d. emergency equipment/supplier list					
	e. emergency interconnects					
	f. EOC location					
	g. emergency phone/radio communications					
	h. agency coordination procedures					
	i. technical/financial assistance					
	j. public notification procedures					
	k. facility damage assessment procedures					
	l. emergency source activation and repairs					
	m. repair progress monitoring procedures					
	n. damage and repair documentation procedures					
	o. normal operations/reporting procedures					
	Does your system have emergency power backup?					
TMF-18	**Policies**					
	a. nonpayment					
	b. unauthorized use of water					
	c. hours worked/overtime					

	TMF Element	Yes/ No	Notes	Acceptable	In Progress/ Deficient	Critical Concern
	d. complaint responses					
	e. governing board activities					
	f. maintenance/repair/construction documentation					
	g. Are consumer confidence reports sent or made available to all constituents?					
TMF-19	**5-year Budget**					
TMF-20	**Capital Improvement Plan**					
TMF-21	**Financial Policy**					
	a. budget control - cash receipts/disbursements					
	b. budget control - bank accounts					
	c. budget control - payroll					
	d. financial reports - customer receivables					
	e. financial reports - check register review					
	f. financial reports - bank reconciliation					
	g. financial reports - budget comparison					
	h. financial reports - quarterly comparative balance sheet					
	i. financial reports - tax returns					
	j. criteria & withdrawal guidelines - CIP reserve					
	k. criteria & withdrawal guidelines - O&M reserve					
	l. criteria & withdrawal guidelines - emergency reserve					
	m. criteria & withdrawal guidelines - other reserves					
	n. reporting procedures					
	o. CPA review					
TMF-22	**Have you completed any other water system and project surveys circulated by your IRWM group?**					
	a. Are there any EXISTING water system projects currently underway (IRWM based or others)? If so please provide project descriptions and associated budgets:					

	TMF Element	Yes/ No	Notes	Acceptable	In Progress/ Deficient	Critical Concern
TMF-23	**Who provides structural fire protection for your community?**					
	a. What other communities/neighborhoods does that agency provide fire protection for?					
	b. Does that agency provide paramedic and EMT services?					
	c. How many fire stations are there in the community?					
	d. If known, when was the last time the Emergency Response Plan was updated?					
TMF-24	**Funding - If there were unlimited funding available through the IRWM Program, what would your priority projects be?**					

Appendix B. SRFA Small Water System Data Collation Report

Appendix C.
SRFA DAC Place Needs Assessment Summary

Appendix C. SRFA DAC Place Needs Assessment Summary

Summary of DAC Place Technical, Managerial, and Financial (TMF) Needs Assessments (NA) for Phase 1 of the SRFA DACI Program (conducted October 2017-September 2018)

North Sacramento Valley IRWM

DAC Community	TMF-NA Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Anderson	The city of Anderson is a large (pop >10,000) severely disadvantaged community in Shasta County approximately 150 miles north of Sacramento. Although this assessment did not reveal any critical concerns, the City of Anderson is still in need of assistance. One of the major problems in Anderson is the sanitary sewer; because of its age and associated deficiencies, a large amount of inflow and infiltration enters the sewer which results in influent flows to the wastewater treatment plant that range from 2 to 3.5 times the normal dry weather flows. Other needed improvements also due to the age of the city's infrastructure include new water mains, storage tanks, and wells.	Storage tanks don't meet daily demand during summer.	Sewer main inflow and infiltration	RCAC
Arbuckle	Operations and infrastructure for drinking water and waste water systems are sufficient. Main deficiency is no water storage tank.	No water storage, only hydropneumatic tanks with emergency power.		RCAC
Biggs City	TMF portion of needs assessment not completed. This is an old system (1903) that has a stable population with little expected growth. They cite a population that is half white and half Latino, with a large retired population. They provide drinking water and wastewater but have water quality and aging infrastructure issues.	Iron-manganese treatment; telemetry for backup well; updated water mains; new meters and curb stops; new hydropneumatic tank	Ammonia	CRWA

DAC Community	TMF-NA Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Colusa City	Population is majority Latino and stable, with little to no growth expected. System provides drinking water and wastewater. They have challenges with iron and manganese in wells and with aging infrastructure. The existence of documents was verbal, and none were provided for review during the assessment. The water source protection plan or wellhead protection plan is 10 years old, but with no growth the potential contaminant sources have most likely not changed. With the WWTP construction nearly complete, they are well positioned and desire to produce and distribute reclaimed water. Capital improvement projects needed include distribution system replacements. *This system has heard from and been involved with their IRWM program*. They are well prepared to submit funding proposals.	Iron-manganese in groundwater; aging infrastructure	Wastewater NPDES	CRWA
Corning	The City of Corning is a medium-sized rural city in Tehama County 115 miles north of Sacramento. The water system was originally established in 1931 and the city has since grown substantially. Some of the issues with the system are related to the aging infrastructure which includes the distribution system and well houses. The city would benefit from refurbishing their well houses, replacing sections of the distribution system, and increasing source capacity and storage.	Storage tanks do not meet daily demand		RCAC

DAC Community	TMF-NA Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Cottonwood	Cottonwood is a large rural community located on the southern border of Shasta County along I-5. The water purveyor is concerned with the system's capacity as the community grows. Expected growth in the community will strain the current supply and storage capacity, and may require an increase in their supply and storage. The CSD has looked into getting grants to fund capacity increase but was deterred when they discovered that they are not classified as severely disadvantaged and would not qualify for 100% grant funding.	New development will strain the source capacity. Long-term budget assistance.		RCAC
East Nicolaus	East Nicolaus Mutual Water Company is located in Sutter County supplied solely by groundwater serving an estimated 25 people. The District was originally formed when the local high school was in the area and the local pheasant clubs funded the operation of the pool, which in turn funded the District operations. Since that time the high school has been relocated and the pheasant clubs have closed down.	No water storage facilities. No generator power for well.		CRWA
Elk Creek	Elk Creek is a very small, remote rural community located approximately 30 miles west of Willows City in Glenn County. The Elk Creek Community Services District has very limited resources; they consist of two board members and one water system operator. The community water source is the Stoney Gorge Reservoir which	Water quality, high turbidity, iron and manganese. Explore groundwater source availability.		RCAC

DAC Community	TMF-NA Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
	presents water quality issues with high levels of turbidity, iron, and manganese. These issues require regular maintenance by the water system operator and the users (e.g., flushing lines to remove iron colored water) and force some community members to only drink bottled water because of taste/color. This community would benefit from either upgrading the treatment plant or finding alternative sources.			
French Gulch	French Gulch is a small community with one main road (Main St.). French Gulch is under County jurisdiction and is known as County Service Area No. 11. The County Board of Supervisors has recently begun the process of upgrading aging parts of the water system by applying for a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Planning Grant application. Upgrades to the system will include: recoating the water storage tank, adding new radio-read meters, replacement of water treatment plant controls, filter media replacement, and rebuilding their wet well. Other than the mentioned items the community would benefit from adding an emergency source (their current source is Clear Creek); however, they haven't encountered any problems (other than high turbidity) with their source since it was established in 1914.	Source redundancy. Electrical power redundancy.		RCAC

DAC Community	TMF-NA Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Gerber	The Gerber-Las Flores CSD provides drinking water to the citizens of Gerber and wastewater treatment to the citizens of Gerber and Las Flores. They recently paid off a USDA loan for the installation of solar panels at their wastewater treatment facilities and have $750,000 remaining in their reserves. Other than improving the emergency response plan, there aren't any needs of major concern in this community.	Emergency response plan		RCAC
Gridley	The existence of documents was verbal. None were provided for review during the assessment. There are many capital improvement projects needed. There doesn't appear to be a priority project; rather, they would move any project forward in which funding is obtained. Recommend IRWM outreach to the new engineer.	Distribution line replacement; hydrant replacement	Roots in stormwater pipes; raise elevation of wastewater emergency ponds	CRWA
Grimes	The system has been stressed due to the board leaving and a new board coming in. The system is currently being run by a Board member and his wife who both work for the federal government and are aware of rules and regulations to be followed. Major issues involve arsenic levels in source water and the funds for bottled water for their customers is running out. The board has changed due to mismanagement and there are issues with missing records. The need for meters and an emergency response plan is vital.	Arsenic treatment, meters, board training, emergency response plan. Fixed rate structure, year-to-year budget		RCAC

DAC Community	TMF-NA Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Keswick	CSA #25 is a surface water treatment system that is managed and operated by Shasta County. The county has a limited number of staff to oversee the system. The treatment system looks to be in very good shape with real-time monitoring equipment. Old meters on the system contribute to major water losses. Upgrading and modernizing those meters would be a significant improvement and a cost-effective investment in the long term. Additionally, the system would benefit from a formalized capital improvement plan that could help to attract additional investment.	Meter replacement, capital improvement plan		RCAC
Las Flores	Las Flores is a very small community by orchards to the east and north, the Southern Pacific Railroad to the west, and the community of Gerber to the south. Patterson Water is the water purveyor for Las Flores and the Gerber-Las Flores CSD provides wastewater services. Patterson Water is a family owned/operated company that goes back two generations. One person currently runs the water system in their free time. There aren't any water quality issues in the community but there are deficiencies with the finances, lack of emergency response planning, lack of emergency/ back-up generator, insufficient water storage, and lack of proper maintenance.	O & M plan, emergency response plan, no board members, no operator, no emergency power. No water storage.		RCAC

DAC Community	TMF-NA Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Live Oak	Provides drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater. The existence of documents was verbal. None were provided for review during the assessment. Priority is to get funding for the proposed additional 1 well and water treatment to address arsenic and possible Chromium 6. In addition, moving and replacing distribution lines is desired. Lift station replacement is needed. The system managers are experienced and prepared to apply for funding.	Arsenic in all wells, potential chromium 6; replacing distribution lines; lift station replacement; projected 10-year growth boundaries (low-income housing being added); operating plan; cross connection control plan; training plan; 5-year budget; capital improvement plan; financial policies	MS4 waiver	CRWA
Los Molinos	Los Molinos is a small community bordered by orchards to the north and south. The Los Molinos Community Services District has been the water purveyor since 1996, when they took over the water system from a private company (Los Molinos Water Works). The biggest issue they are dealing with is the arsenic levels in their primary well. They have been dealing with this issue since the MCL was changed about 10 years ago. They are currently going through a SRF/Prop 84 project that was started 3 years ago to upgrade their system and deal with the arsenic Issue. The project has been on hold the last 8 months, awaiting CEQA approval. There aren't any other major issues in the water system.	Arsenic treatment, meters, board training, emergency response plan. Fixed rate structure, year-to-year budget		RCAC
Maxwell	Maxwell is a small community located in Colusa County along I-5 about one hour north of Sacramento. The Maxwell Public Utilities District is the water purveyor and is currently run by	Odor and color issues, training for board members.	Clay pipes need replacing.	RCAC

DAC Community	TMF-NA Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
	three employees. Some issues in the community include: flood control, periodic secondary water quality concerns (odors & turbidity), and an aging sanitary sewer.			
Mountain Gate	Mountain Gate is a small severely disadvantaged community that runs along the I-5 in Shasta County approximately 4 miles south of Lake Shasta. The water system was established in 1956. The Mountain Gate CSD recently completed upgrades to their water treatment plant. The biggest concern in this community is the state of their distribution system, which requires a substantial portion of their budget to maintain because the system is past its useful life. The CSD is currently working with Pace Engineering on the planning phase of upgrading their distribution system; however, the CSD is wary that the project will not be completed because of diminishing State funds.	Emergency power supply, distribution lines replacement project construction (planning is already being done).		RCAC
Nord	Nord Elementary School is in the process of getting help from the SWRCB which has financed a reverse osmosis system for the high nitrates and working on a test well. The water system has no storage for potable water so a tank may be needed for onsite capacity. There is no map of the water system piping which needs replacement. The water system needs a source water protection plan. There are two water tanks on site for fire protection only, and additional	System maps, unknown current and future storage capacity, high nitrates, test well, drought plan, emergency operations plan, emergency response plan	N/A	CRWA

DAC Community	TMF-NA Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
	capacity is also needed. Recommendations are for a potable water tank and larger capacity for fire protection.			
Orland	Orland City is one of the biggest communities in Glenn County, located along the I-5 about 20 miles west of Chico. Some issues of concern in the city include aging infrastructure and equipment, the need for increased water storage, undersized distribution system, and the need for additional sources to accommodate growth in the city. The City has a detailed list of needed water system improvements, they just lack the funds to complete all the improvements. Construction of a new well was just completed; however, the well isn't supplying the system yet because the new controls aren't compatible with the out-of-date switchboard-style control system located in an old jailhouse building under the city's elevated storage tank.	Insufficient storage. New electrical controls are not in sync with old system.		RCAC
Palermo	Palermo has widespread private domestic well cross contamination from private septic systems. Extending distribution system to serve these areas would mitigate a public health issue. System appears well to be well run. Request was made prior to visit to make TMF documents available for review. Only operating plan and maps were available. Water rights are pre-1914. Current water treatment plant expansion and compliance upgrades.	Septic cross contamination with domestic well	Septic cross contamination with domestic well; nitrates in perched groundwater	CRWA

DAC Community	TMF-NA Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Paradise Town	System is run very well. The operators have been there for a long time. All TMF documents were well organized and available for review.	60 miles of steel pipe; safety level of dam built in 1916 reduced to 30%; aging infrastructure in general	NPDES compliance permit renewal in progress	CRWA
Paskenta	Paskenta is a very rural and remote community about 25 miles west of Corning, 10 miles east of the Mendocino National Forest, and surrounded by rolling hills and grazing land for livestock. The CSD has two employees, the secretary and water system operator. The water system has several deficiencies including: source quality and quantity, distribution system ruptures, power outages, and water treatment plant infrastructure deficiencies. Paskenta is currently going through two separate grants, one to find a new water source (groundwater) and another to upgrade their distribution system and meters. *The CSD was unfamiliar with IRWM, but after a brief explanation they expressed interest in participating in collaborative water management*.	Emergency power supply, distribution lines replacement project construction (planning is already being done). Source redundancy for creek in times of low flow.		RCAC
Payne's Creek	View County Water District serves all residential connections. It has an unapproved water storage tank that does not meet public water system standards and the capacity is unable to meet demand during high use or when the electricity goes out. The tank size of 18,000 gallons is only enough water to last a few hours. The supply mainline is	Main line replacement from well to distribution, imminent failure. Tar lined storage tank is not approved for drinking water and not adequate for maximum daily demand. Access to the pump house is limited by the creek.		RCAC

DAC Community	TMF-NA Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
	failing constantly and the patches and clamps are failing in several places. The power provided by PG&E has been intermittently failing and causes a water outage. The access path to the well house is not a road, but a semi-cleared trail through brush down the hill and across a creek that is typically two feet in depth. There is a moratorium on water service connections due to quantity issues and several district members do not have water plumbed to their residence.	Electricity is not reliable.		
Rancho Tehama Reserve CDP	Rancho Tehama Reserve is a private community with no public water system; all community members have their own private wells and septic. The community is very remote and rural, located about 25 miles northwest of Corning. There is one "public well" that supplies water to the community recreation hall, that is used only for social events and not drinking water. The Rancho Tehama Association, a Homeowner's Association, maintains this well and does quarterly coliform tests and annual nitrate tests which show all negative results. There aren't any major water related issues in this community.	NA	NA	RCAC

DAC Community	TMF-NA Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Red Bluff City	There is a section of town (Antelope >5,000 households) that will eventually need to be tied into the City's water system because their well water is high in nitrates. This section is not connected to the wastewater collection system either, causing high nitrate concentrations in the well water from leaking septic tanks. Giving this section a wastewater collection system would be ideal but would create the need to construct a new wastewater treatment facility because the current WWTF is at capacity. The water main line goes out along the main street and supplies some users right along the street (shown on the map); however, there are many users that are too far (over a mile) to pay for a connection to the main line and this cost is also unreasonable for the city. There are some small water systems of 15-20 households that are in this area that would be ideal to connect to the city's drinking water system because it would give many people improved water quality and be easy to loop in to the city's water with one connection.	Private well owners and small water systems need financial help to connect to city water. Centralized sewer improvements to reduce nitrate contamination from private failing septic systems.		RCAC
Redding	Redding is the biggest city in California north of Sacramento with a population just under 90,000. Redding is located approximately 160 miles north of Sacramento along the banks of the Sacramento River. The assessment didn't reveal any major concerns or deficiencies. The biggest issue the city faces	Replace water mains. Relocate Sac River Intake to preclude salmon when the river gets low		RCAC

DAC Community	TMF-NA Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
	is an aging infrastructure that requires regular maintenance and repairs.			
Richfield	Richfield is a small community located 4 miles north of Corning City in Tehama County. Richfield is bordered to the north by Thomas Creek and surrounded on all other sides by orchards and agricultural land. This community does not have a public water system; everyone uses private wells and septic tanks. So this assessment was conducted with the volunteer fire chief who was very knowledgeable. There currently are no major issues in the community. During the last drought, about 20% of the private wells in the community went dry because they were very shallow.	N/A	N/A	RCAC
Robbins	Sutter Mutual Water Company is a non-potable water system for irrigation only (400 farmers). The system consists of five ground water wells and storage. No residential service connections. The community of Robbins is run by Sutter County Water Works District, 1130 Civic Center Blvd, Yuba City, CA 95993. David Allison - Operator.	Old steel pipe, flooding in the basin, high salts, storage capacity, water conservation/drought planning, capital improvement plan	N/A	CRWA
Round Mountain	Cedar Creek Mobile Home Park is a community of 20 rental spaces with water and sewer service included in the rental fee. A majority of residents are non-transient, long-term renters. The park, including the water and sewer, is managed by a resident under agreement with the owner. The manager fixes infrastructure issues out of	Main line replacement, asbestos cement pipes have an active rupture. O & M plan, budget planning, emergency plan. Most critical: ownership of a new source and storage.		RCAC

DAC Community	TMF-NA Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
	pocket, then is reimbursed by the owner. The water source is a spring box under private ownership with a contentious relationship between parties. A community-owned storage tank feeds the water system by gravity and maintains 90-100 PSI in the system. Currently there is a water main break that the manager is unable to repair. Waste water flows to unlined septic ponds through underground pipes with no access for inspection.			
Round Mountain	The Hill Country Health & Wellness Center water system serves only two buildings but has a large volume of customers/users. There is one groundwater well that pumps to two 5,000-gallon tanks. The tank capacities have a hard time keeping up with peak demands during the summer months. Addition of tanks (5,000-gallon) or a new larger tank would help with these peak demand issues. The center offers showers for local people in need; when peak demand on the system occurs they can no longer provide that service. The groundwater well is in need of a source water protection plan. Due to the large volume of people who depend on this small water system a second well may be needed in case of any problems with the one well. Recommendations are for a second well source and larger storage capacity.	Increased storage capacity - tanks and fire protection, leak detection, meter at well, source water protection plan, several TMF needs (see NA form)	N/A	CRWA

DAC Community	TMF-NA Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Shasta Lake	Water storage tanks and main distribution line upgrades. The city is in fear of epic failure on storage tanks because they cannot be rehabilitated. These tanks have cold tar coating, and the exposed steel is no longer structurally sound. In 2015 they sent divers to inspect the insides of tanks. Divers found a sizeable rust hole in the center support column of one storage tank, and took video of rust floating around the inside of another tank. The city still has these videos on record. The first CIP was developed in 2009.	Replace main lines and storage tanks. Electrical power redundancy.		RCAC
Tehama City	Tehama City is a small suburban community surrounded by agricultural land. The city has a small operation with two employees, the City Clerk and a maintenance worker who are both senior citizens who work part-time. Major issues in the water system include: failing controls at one of two of the pumping stations, ruptures in the aging asbestos-concrete main distribution line, lack of adequate water storage for the city, flood management, and aging water meters. The city is currently working with CRWA to update their emergency response plan and would benefit from technical assistance to upgrade their system.	Failing controls at one of two of the pumping stations, ruptures in the aging asbestos-concrete main distribution line, lack of adequate water storage for the city, flood management. Operators are retiring without replacements in training.		RCAC

DAC Community	TMF-NA Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Thermalito CDP	Drinking water treatment plant is only 10 years old and runs well. Source water comes in at very low NTU (1-2 ppm) and is further reduced through microfiltration. Facility is currently replacing a one-million gallon and has plans to replace 2.5 million tank next year.	Replace all steel mains existing with PVC 900. Install new pumping station in low pressure zones - some areas as low as 28 psi	N/A	RCAC
Valley Palermo	Located in Butte County, this surface water system serves 17,000 customers via 7,400 residential connections. The utility is well run but have some customers on septic-contaminated private wells.	Would like to connect contaminated private well customer		CRWA
Willows	Willows is a small city located off the I-5 in Glenn County. The main issue related to drinking water is the level of chromium in their source water (wells). CWS contracts out the Chromium treatment to Ionics SSG, who operate and maintain the treatment plants at the city's four wells. The O & M for chromium treatment is $250,000 per year. The second issue is water storage; there are two storage tanks. One is an elevated 100,000-gallon tank that was established with the original system in the 1920's and needs to be taken out of service because it is not structurally sound in the case of an earthquake. The second tank is a 750,000-gallon tank, of which Walmart (who helped fund the tank) owns 250,000 gallons. The last issue in Willows is the frequency of ruptures in the main water distribution line, asbestos-concrete, which is close to 100 years old. The	Replace 12-16 miles of asbestos-cement main line which breaks consistently due to expansion and contraction of the clay soils. Old water storage tank is not structurally sound and poses a safety hazard in earth-quakes. Total storage is insufficient with less than one day's supply.		RCAC

DAC Community	TMF-NA Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
	expansive clay causes an average of 15-20 ruptures per year. In 2007 there were 65 ruptures of the main line. In 2016 CWS replaced over 2 miles of main line.			

Westside IRWM

Community	Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Highlands Mutual Part of the Clearlake Group	The Highlands Water Company Treatment Plant Facility is located at 14774 Hillcrest Avenue in the City of Clearlake. The source of water for treatment is surface water derived from Clear Lake. The treatment plant is capable of producing 2.5 million gallons of treated water daily, servicing 2,900 meters in the district.			RCAC
Kelseyville Staged	Kelseyville is a census-designated place in Lake County with a population of 3,300. This four-well groundwater system provides chlorination before distribution and storage. The Kelseyville system is also intertied with the Finley (CSA #6) District staff had any role or oversight, and the system will need ongoing replacement of the water lines.	Continual upgrades needed to system as it ages out since parts of the system are over 40 years old.		RCAC
Knights Landing Services District	Knights Landing is a small community in Yolo County located northwest from Sacramento. The water system is run by the board of directors, with the supervisor conducting the majority of outreach, and their district engineer is from Laugenour and Meikle. The district engineer was not familiar with the local increased cancer risk with the population in Knights Landing. The system has suffered drought related issues and needs additional storage and a booster station to the system. The system also contains old pipes which are cement, some PVC pipes are new pipes.	No shut-off valves at the houses. Lack of storage tanks. The main lines are asbestos-concrete pipes that are over 50 years old. Failing controls at one of two of the pumping stations.		RCAC

Community	Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Konocti County Water District Clearlake City (Clearlake Oaks, Clearlake Riviera)	The Clearlake area (Konocti County Water District) is in Lake County and is on Clear Lake and provides water to the Konocti County Water District which serves a portion of the community of Clearlake City and requires conventional surface water treatment methods to meet drinking water standards. The water system has a $9 million improvement project in the planning stages to update aging infrastructure and increase treatment capacity.	Sludge drying bed replacement and expansion. Backwash sludge compactor distribution tanks. Replacement media.	Stormwater turbidity issues near the intake, and high-water sewer overflow pose problems.	RCAC
Lakeport, City of	Lakeport is an incorporated city and county seat of Lake County, California, and has a current population under 5,000. The primary sources are groundwater wells, including two permanent sources and two seasonal sources. The seasonal wells are located in a creek bed and have mandatory use restrictions from CA Water Board during the season when the creek is wet due to the lack of annular seal and surface water influence without corresponding treatment. A surface water treatment system is in place as a back-up source of drinking water.	Seasonal well fencing lacking. Distribution looping needed. Increasing main size for fire flow. Replacement of groundwater wells (with 1 new well). Water treatment plant upgrades (increase clear well and replace ozone).	Collection system inflow and infiltration.	RCAC
Lower Lake	Lower Lake Water Works provides treated groundwater to 1,451 people via 850 connections. The utility has some water quality issues due to the groundwater challenges near the lake. There are 9 wells and some require arsenic treatment. The area has a constricted aquifer. Due to seasonal fires and a large	No operator contract. Finalize emergency response plan. Comprehensive fiscal policy and procedures.	None	CRWA

Community	Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
	seasonal flux of water use, they are in need of a permanent intertie with 2 nearby agencies. More source reliability. A preliminary engineering application has already been completed for this work. Water not always aesthetically pleasing. Hard water causes swamp cooler and hot water heater issues, some areas have hydrogen sulfide. Used to have aerators in facilities to remove the hydrogen sulfide but were taken down. Expecting growth in coming years; also a tourist recreation area.			
Madison Community Services District	Madison CSD serves approximately 503. This is a groundwater system that has 3 active production wells. The main lines are cement and date back to 1967; they also lack proper sand bedding. The system doesn't have any storage tanks. The system is unmetered. One street in the community lacks fire hydrants.	No storage tanks for an emergency or to meet daily demand. Old and cracking pipes create health hazards. Back-flow assemblies are needed for the back-up well. Flooding creates contamination issues for the drinking water.	Upgrade evaporative lagoons.	RCAC
Middleton Callayomi County Water District	Middletown is in Lake County, with a population of approximately 1,323. The utility is working with FEMA on receiving funds to rebuild post fire, but there is a remainder of funding for FEMA construction of the treatment plant and office; they hope to receive other funding to help repair the	Construction of treatment plant and office lost in fire. Replace 125k tank with 300k tank to provide adequate storage.		RCAC

Community	Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
	system. The current storage supply is also in need of increasing, and they hope to replace the 125,000-gallon storage tank with a new 300,000-gallon tank. The town has inadequate fire hydrants and they hope to replace the wharf head-type fire hydrants.	Replace 47 inadequate fire hydrants. Replace aged water meters.		
Nice Mutual Water Company	Nice is a small census-designated community located in Lake County. Nice Mutual Water System services water by the treatment of surface water, main source being Clear Lake. There are 950 residential connections and 80 commercial. Water quality challenges associated with surface water treatment. These include high labor costs and high treatment costs.	Water storage needs. CIP for hydrants. SCADA upgrade. No emergency power. Increased filtration capabilities.		RCAC
Spring Valley Lakes Water, County Service Area #2	The surface water system serves a population of 995. Distribution lines are old and deteriorated. They need replacing. Spring Valley Lake needs to be restored to be used as backup supply for drinking water and fire suppression in drought years.	Drought is always an issue. Old infrastructure. TTHM exceeds during drought when flushing stops due to lack of water.	Failing septic tanks. Old homes leach septic waste into lake.	RCAC
Upper Lake CDP	Upper Lake CWD serves a population of 1,089 with ground water; no treatment is utilized. The district has a 5-member board and two employees.	Distribution system looping.		RCAC

Upper Pit River IRWM

Community	Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Adin CDP Modoc County	Adin CSD provides wastewater services only for a population of 276 in Modoc County. There are 117 connections. The system consists of Lagoon evaporation and percolation, 2 sludge lagoons and 3 shallow evaporation ponds, and 1 emergency catch basin. Their biggest concern is that the sewer pond is unlined, and Mike, the operator, would like a study to determine if lining the ponds is going to be a compliance requirement.	N/A	Sewer main inflow and infiltration. Study on lining ponds. Replace 40-year-old backup power generator for lift station pump.	RCAC
Bieber CDP Lassen County	Lassen County Waterworks District #1 manages water and wastewater systems primarily for the community of Bieber. The water system depends on groundwater for its source with two wells. The system does not have a water master plan and does not have enough storage to meet maximum daily demand. The water system has meters, but many are not functioning properly and the system does not read meters to account for water use. The system has old pipes, some dating back to the 1920s.	A master plan to replace aging main lines. System mapping and storage tank and meter replacement. Electrical control upgrades.	Manhole rehabilitation and repairs. Repair and replacement of sewer line mains. Rehabilitation of sewer lift stations.	RCAC
Burney CDP Modoc County	Burney Water District manages water and wastewater systems for the community of Burney. The groundwater system has needs for improving their water source, and the district plans to pursue a new well for deeper water-source capacity. The district is interested in replacing meters and automatic meter reading to improve accuracy of water use and loss. A rate study was conducted but rates have yet to be increased. Needs to address	Finances for equipment replacement. Interest in energy efficiency, green projects, solar. Interest in funding for operations plan for water system through Prop 1.	Recently applied for Clean Water SRF funding at $6M for upgrading treatment plant and another $2M for sewage collection.	RCAC

Community	Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
	compliance for wastewater treatment conditions, nitrate removal, and also equipment for nitrate monitoring.			
California Pine CDP Modoc County	California Pines Community Service District has 149 service connections and provides untreated groundwater. Additional well is desired which would make it easier to pump and reduce pumping costs and provide water reserves; however, funding is limited. The drinking water quality is high but there are unserved homes in area. Wastewater is treated by evaporative ponds and district is seeking funding for improvements.	Expand system to include drinking water service to unserved part of community. Completing looped distribution system.	Expand wastewater collection to include service to unserved part of community. Study infiltration of collection system.	RCAC
Canby CDP (ISOT Water System) Modoc County	The In Search of Truth water system is managed by a non-profit organization which serves disadvantaged populations in the Canby Census-Designated Place. The water system has two wells operating, and one well for the backup. The wastewater system is comprised of evaporative ponds and septic systems.	Developing a deeper well in case of prolonged drought.	Improvements to wastewater system lagoon and collection system.	RCAC
City of Alturas Modoc County	The City of Alturas is a small remote community in Modoc County in northeast California in the Upper Pit River watershed. Alturas is a hub city in the local region and serves as the Modoc County seat. There is are Native American populations in the area who are served by the water system. The city water system appears to be adequate; however, improvements to the distribution system and components (hydrants, meters) were noted.	Water Storage and Emergency Preparedness. Hydrant maintenance and meter replacement.	Plant upgrades in 2008 were not adequate. The city has applied for funding under the "1B" program for a planning grant and is awaiting approval.	RCAC

Community	Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Daphnedale Park CDP (connected to Alturas)	Daphnedale Park CSD provides wastewater collection services only for a population of about 150 in Modoc County. There are 44 connections. The CSD has brought in about $16,000 per year from taxes. 2012 was the last time taxes were voluntarily raised. If and when major infrastructure improvements are needed, Daphnedale Park CSD will find it hard to finance. According to Alturas, Daphnedale Park is about $26,000 behind on their sewer bill owed to them.	N/A	Help with setting up an effective board. Paying debt to Alturas for bulk sewage treatment.	RCAC
Fall River Mills (connected to McArthur)	Fall River Valley Community Service District serves the communities of Fall River Mills and McArthur. The water system manager covers responsibilities for drinking water services for both communities. Fall River Mills has a community wastewater system; however, McArthur does not. The district provides fire service for both communities and extends to other rural areas outside of these communities. The manager participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Program for the Upper Pit River region, and the service district has received funding through IRWMP.	Master Plan: increased storage, improved pumping, replacing aging pipe, and upgrading treatment for surface water.	McArthur is in need of going to a centralized sewer treatment system in the near future.	RCAC
Hat Creek CDP (near Old Station) Shasta County	Hat Creek Water Company is a small water system which provides drinking water for 63 connections around the unincorporated area of Old Station in Shasta County. The water system had significant improvements recently financed by Prop 50 funding at $1.1 million including a 100,000-gallon storage tank, filtration plant,	Valves, leak testing and addressing leaks in the distribution system, asset mapping with GIS, backup generator. The water system lacks written policies and procedures.	N/A	RCAC

Community	Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
	automated SCADA system, 1,800 feet of four- and six-inch pipe (C900) and valves, and upgraded chlorination system. The water system is a private for-profit water system with no governing Board. John runs the Hat Creek Water Company water system and has for 60 years.			
Hat Creek Highlands	Looking to fund metering installation in the short term. Long-term replacement of storage tank - Old Station CDP is serviced by a couple of public water systems (Hat Creek Highlands Mutual and Big Springs Mutual). The one thing Hat Creek Highlands really needs is meters based on regulatory mandate. Highlands Mutual Domestic system. Their groundwater shows up in the spring. They also have a need for a long-term replacement of their current storage tank.	Replacement of storage tank and meter installation.	N/A	RCAC
Likely CDP	Likely Water System is a public water system with 3 connections. Likely is currently under State jurisdiction. Currently the system includes one large, old storage tank, and one active groundwater well. An operator is contracted from Alturas who makes frequent visits and treats water with chlorine. There are no confirmed numbers of population currently being served by Likely Water System.	O & M program. Tank inspections. Alternate source needed. ERP. Financial training.	N/A	RCAC

Upper Sacramento–McCloud, Lower Pit IRWM

Community	Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Big Bend Mobile Estates (aka Big Bend RV Park) Shasta County	Big Bend Mobile Estates is a very small, remote water system that provides drinking water to 15 residential connections and a laundry room. All of the residents are renters. The system relies upon two wells and all lots have piped sewerage to a community septic system. There is no board of directors as the only person running the system is the owner of the property. Management capacity to tackle any formal planning, budgeting or improvements is severely limited.	No certified operator. Aging infrastructure (tank, mains). Chlorination system is overly complex (installed by external contractor) and the owner does not know how to maintain it. No formal ERP, conservation plan, or drought plan.	No issues mentioned.	RCAC
Lakehead Subdivision Mutual Water Company Shasta County	LSMWC is a very small system (17 connections) with very limited management capacity. They rely on one well that does not require chlorination and they use a contract operator for sampling and repairs. The board members take on responsibilities as they can but lack the capacity to make plans/ budgets for future needs.	Back-up generator for their well (this has been an issue in recent years). Need additional storage capacity to meet residential and fire flow demand. No residential meters. No formal ERP, conservation plan, or drought plan.	N/A (individual septic)	RCAC
Lakeside Woods Mutual Water Company Shasta County	LWMWC provides water services for a population of 331 via 113 residential service connections in Lakehead. The system is very well managed by a highly professional and engaged management team that is taking proactive steps to prepare for	Aging infrastructure (meters, mains, tanks, pump). A/C mains need replacement.	N/A (individual septic)	RCAC

Community	Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
	the future. They rely upon two wells for their supply and a contract operator to handle sampling and repairs. There is a high likelihood they will have to take over and integrate the neighboring Lakeshore Villa system in the next few years due to a lack of compliance from the LV system. This means it is essential for LWMWC to upgrade their system to be ready for this eventuality.	Insufficient storage to meet fire flow. No formal ERP or drought plan.		
Little Valley CSD & FD Lassen County	This is a small, rural water and wastewater system serving 46 residential connections that could potentially service all 75 lots in the development. The drinking water system relies on one well and a contract operator for sampling and repairs. The wastewater system includes piped sewerage from the households to a percolation pond. Management capacity is limited and the board is understaffed.	No residential meters. Unknown locations of isolation valves/ no asset inventory. Wellhead is unprotected. No formal ERP, conservation plan, or drought plan.	No issues mentioned.	RCAC
McCloud Community Services District Siskiyou County	The MCSD manages a water and wastewater system for the community of McCloud. The drinking water system relies upon three springs and serves 669 connections. The wastewater system includes a gravity-fed sewer collection network and a series of percolation ponds. They have a professional management team that has a formal ERP, drought and water conservation plan, and they are dedicated to improving service delivery. They would like to implement a rate study in order to increase rates to fund future improvements.	Aging infrastructure (piping, tank). High pressure zones that lack PRVs and lead to leaks. No residential meters.	Need for a camera to scope problem areas, otherwise in good shape.	RCAC

Community	Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Mount Shasta City Crag 23	Surface water system has 67 connections and has typical aging infrastructure. Residents have onsite wastewater treatment via septic tanks.	Upgrade meters to automatic meter reading type.	Possible septic owner trainings.	RCAC

American River Basin IRWM

Community	Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Franklin	Franklin is a very small community (population 150) located on in the southern portion of Sacramento County, bordering the City of Elk Grove. There isn't a public water system in Franklin, everyone has individual wells. Other than the arsenic present in the raw water at the elementary school (which is removed with treatment), there aren't any major issues in Franklin.	Individual wells are in need of various types of refurbishment.	Possible septic system training.	RCAC
Florin	Tokay Park Water Company serves one neighborhood within Florin CDP. Their ratepayers include many multi-generational Asian families sharing one house and retired individuals who are on social security and/or disability. They seem to be able to deal with the day-to-day issues and expenses of operations and maintenance but do not have a fund for new projects. Other needs include a new well for redundancy and improved water quality, and perchlorate treatment.	Lack of storage capacity Need source water protection plan, emergency response plan, 5-year budget, capital improvement plan.	None	CRWA
Arden-Arcade, Florin, Fruitridge Pocket, Lemon Hill, McClellan Park, North Highlands, Parkway	California American Water and Sacramento Suburban Water District provide water to parts or all of these DACs, in a quite urban setting. It was not appropriate to perform TMF needs assessments with these agencies. Instead, there was a more general conversation about how the agencies have come to provide water to these communities, the water challenges in these communities, and what the agencies have done to meet the	N/A	N/A	CRWA

	challenges. Both are aware of the IRWM Program; at this time, CalAm Water does not see much benefit in participating; SSWD seems to be more of regular participant.			

Yuba County IRWM

Community	Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Beale	The residential population at Beale Airforce Base is a small (<10,000) disadvantaged community in Yuba County with 2,100 residents, some of whom are transient for work. Beale only serves 553 residential and 250 non-residential connections. This assessment revealed critical concerns with water quality due to a groundwater contamination plume. Beale is also serving water to unmetered residences which hampers conservation efforts.	Water quality declined with extended drought. Lacks source redundancy.	Exceedances for wastewater and stormwater. Projects are underway to reduce.	B&C
Linda	Linda is a large (>10,000) rural severely disadvantaged community of 17,773 in Yuba County. Linda has aging infrastructure and is growing. Linda County Water District is expanding its wastewater plant to receive wastewater from City of Marysville so that Marysville can decommission its own wastewater plant. Due to its aging infrastructure, Linda needs leak detection and replacement of old valves. With its growth, Linda needs a new one million-gallon storage tank to allow extended service and an emergency intertie with OPUD for redundancy. Linda needs various financial and managerial elements completed to ensure reliability and future planning for their systems. Linda experiences infiltration and inflow during storm events.	Deficient storage. Distribution and valve replacement. Lacks source redundancy.	Infiltration and inflow. Wastewater plant expansion.	B&C

Community	Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
Marysville	The City of Marysville is a large city (>10,000) surrounded by levees on the Feather River which is historically prone to flooding. The City is undertaking a redevelopment plan and has contracted with neighboring Linda County Water District to service its wastewater needs. Marysville will decommission its own aging wastewater plant. CalWater, an IOU, serves the drinking water needs of 3,127 residential and 527 non-residential connections. CalWater is investing in main line and distribution line replacement. It also needs to strengthen the distribution system to accommodate moving supply of larger volumes of water from the south to the north for long-term power outages and power flows. Another issue is the need of new pump/storage to supply emergency/fire flow and redundant pump capacity for a long-term outage. CalWater is working with Yuba City to construct an emergency intertie.	Main line and distribution line replacement. Distribution line strengthening. New pump and storage for outages. Lacks source redundancy.	The City of Marysville is contracting with Linda County Water District to service its wastewater. The City still needs to decommission its plant. The City needs various sewer redevelopments.	B&C
Olivehurst	Olivehurst is a large (>10,000) rural disadvantaged community. Olivehurst Public Utility District serves Old Town Olivehurst and a newer, higher-cost development called Plumas Lake for a total of 6,500 residential connections and 200 non-residential connections. These service areas represent different infrastructure needs, demographics, and water use. The Old Town service area has the critical water needs. It has	Asbestos cement main line in Old Town needs replacement. Old Town metering. Lacks source redundancy.	Infiltration and inflow.	B&C

Community	Summary	Critical Drinking Water Deficiencies	Waste Water Deficiencies	Contractor
	an asbestos cement main line that is being held together by the dirt. It is hard to find people that will work on the asbestos cement line. OPUD is implementing metering in Old Town but are falling behind schedule. OPUD needs redundancy in its system and is planning an intertie with LCWD. OPUD operates its own fire district for Old Town and lacks funding to keep it up and running.			

Appendix D. SRFA Community-based Needs Assessment Case Studies

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SRFA DACIP Phase 1 (year 1)
Community Based Needs Assessment Summary

The Community-based Needs Assessments (CBNA) were conducted in selected DAC communities served by water purveyors targeted for the Technical, Managerial and Financial (TMF) Needs Assessments (under a separate task) to identify customer perceptions of water-based needs. The purpose of the CBNA was to support the TMF Needs Assessments (NAs) on a case-study basis, to see if the CBNA would help the IRWM/RWMGs to develop a better understanding of the full water and related needs as perceived by the community.

The Technical Team led by Carlos Quiroz (Quiroz Communications) engaged with each IRWM/ RWMG to provide input into the selection of a community in its region. The Work Plan stipulated that the DAC selected must be one of the DWR identified DAC Places in each region to ensure that the SRFA Technical Team would be able to match the information obtained by this task with the results of the NA completed by the water purveyor. Additional criteria for selecting the DAC for the CBNA varied between regions. Common traits considered included language isolation (non-English-speaking communities), migrant-worker communities, a high renter population, known dysfunctional or insufficient wastewater services, lack of trust in drinking water supply, and others. The goal was to identify those communities most likely to be marginalized and disengaged with their water supply and purveyor and attempt to connect with them in order to understand the water and wastewater issues they face.

The Technical Team evaluated the Census data for DAC Places in each IRWM region, and then presented those data and made recommendations for the target communities to the IRWM/RWMG. Each RWMG that approved this task in Phase 1 also selected a targeted community for a CBNA. The objective for this outreach was to identify issues from the community's perspective to support both project development and community engagement as part of Phase 2 (Year2). The communities that were selected in Phase 1 are shown in the Table below.

Status of Community-based Needs Assessments for each IRWM in the SRFA.

IRWM Region	DAC Place Community Selected	Phase 1 Status
Yuba	Linda/Olivehurst	Completed (see summary)
Westside	Kelseyville	Completed (see summary)
North Sacramento Valley	Grimes	Completed (see summary)
Upper Pit	Bieber	Completed (see summary)
Upper Sacramento-McCloud	Round Mountain	On hold until there is local Tribal support
American River Basin	None selected in Phase 1	

Yuba: Linda and Olivehurst

Linda was selected by the Yuba RWMG as the focus community in Phase 1. Olivehurst was added soon after because it presented an opportunity to study two adjacent communities that shared similar populations, issues, and water sources. Both communities also have a large Latino and linguistically isolated community. For these reasons, it was decided to reach out to both communities simultaneously and to address their community-based water needs during this case study. The methodology to gather information was a two-part approach. Person-on-the-street interviews were conducted throughout both towns, by knocking on doors and talking with residents in their homes, or approaching individuals outside Latino or Hmong markets and other gathering places. These brief interviews were designed to gage awareness of basic water issues, including participants' familiarity with their water provider, any looming water concerns and overall perceptions. More in-depth stakeholder interviews were conducted with other residents. These longer interviews lasted between 45 and 90 minutes. These interviews were conducted over the phone or in respondents' homes.

Outcomes

Rewrite: While respondent communities did not have *numerous* comments, they did have *significant* comments about their water supply and the overall health of the Yuba River. Most participants seemed relatively disengaged when it came to their water service.:

- **Watershed Health** – The biggest water-related complaint from either community was the condition of the Yuba River. Respondents expressed concern about the odor the river emits, the trash on the river and its banks and the homeless population that has made the riverside their home. Residents across the board wished there was something that could be done to restore the river to a level that could be enjoyed recreationally and as a natural resource.
- **Water Quality –** Residents in both communities were dissatisfied with the perceived quality of their tap water. They complain about the water's unpleasant odor, taste and color. Every respondent relies on bottled water to drink and, in some cases, to cook. Respondents spent up to $200 a month on bottled water, which is a significant amount of money for low-income families. Respondents in both communities expressed a need for more information about the actual quality of the water.
- **Communication –** An interesting difference surfaced between Linda and Olivehurst. While most of the respondents in both towns are renters, renters in Linda have their water costs included in their rent, so they don't interact directly with the water agency or receive any direct information or communication from a water agency. Most of the renters in Olivehurst pay for water directly, separate from their rent. None of the Linda residents who participated could name Linda County Water District as their water purveyor. By contrast, Olivehurst residents were more likely to identify Olivehurst Public Utilities District as their water agency. The main issue Olivehurst respondents had with the agency was the insufficient number of Spanish-speaking staff available when customers come to the office to pay their water bill in person. There was also some frustration expressed over fees charged for paying the water bill with a credit or debit card.
- **Cost of Water** – Most respondents did not complain much about their water rates. Several Linda residents noted that they pay less than other communities around them, while a few thought that other communities were less expensive. The main concern regarding the cost of water in Olivehurst was centered on water meters. Some Olivehurst residents are on meters, while

others aren't. Some respondents complained that there is a disparity in what is paid between those two groups.

Recommendations for Phase 2 Follow-up

- Develop a system to ensure that water agency communication goes out to everyone, including renters.
- Develop information and materials regarding water quality and watershed health. This information should be prepared in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner and disseminated to all residences, not just those who directly pay the water bill.
- Consider staffing the customer service desk with a bilingual (fluent in English and Spanish) person to be better able to interact and answer questions for the two dominant languages of customers
- Develop a water-quality evaluation project within the system where customers complain of water-quality issues.

Westside: Kelseyville, California

Kelseyville was selected by the Westside IRWM/RWMG as the focus community in Phase 1. The IRWM wanted to prioritize a community in Lake County, and Kelseyville, in addition to its presence in Lake County, has a large Latino and linguistically isolated community.

The methodology to gather information was a multifaceted approach. In Kelseyville, person-on-the-street interviews were first conducted throughout town, by knocking on doors and talking with residents in their homes. These brief interviews were designed to gage awareness of basic water issues, including participants' familiarity with their water provider, any water concerns and overall perceptions. More in-depth stakeholder interviews were conducted with other residents. These longer interviews lasted between 45 and 90 minutes and delved more in-depth into the water issues facing the community. These interviews were conducted over the phone or in respondents' homes. A presentation and group discussion with parents of Limited English Proficient (LEP) students at Kelseyville elementary was conducted during one of their scheduled meetings. This provided an opportunity to discuss identified issues in a group setting, perhaps allowing people to be more comfortable than on a one-on-one situation.

Outcomes

- **Water Quality** – Latino respondents overwhelmingly reported distrusting the quality of the water. Most described it as murky and odorous. Some described the smell as chlorine, iron or mildew. Many noted that the water stains their clothes when they do laundry. Most of them will not drink it and instead rely on bottled water for consumption and some even for cooking. Respondents reported spending anywhere between $20 to more than $100 a month on bottled water. While most respondents reported not receiving information from the water purveyor regarding testing of the quality of their water, they indicated that such information would not likely reduce their concerns. They suspect that the quality of the water may be good at its source, where it is tested, but it does not maintain its quality by the time it arrives at their homes, due to older, rusted distribution pipes. The team conducted additional door-to-door outreach in a newer, more centralized neighborhood and all respondents in this area reported being happy with their water, many reporting to drink it directly from the faucet. The

satisfaction with water quality in this area was much higher than in the older parts of town, were Latinos are more concentrated.

- **Agricultural Workers** –Farmworkers interviewed reported that the farms provide large containers of water for them to consume throughout their workday, but that workers won't drink it because they don't know where the water comes from or the cleanliness of the container. All respondents who were farmworkers reported taking their own bottled water to work. An agricultural labor camp the team visited reported that their water was clean and that they regularly cleaned the water containers. But upon hearing the concerns voiced by farmworkers, stated that they could do more to communicate with their workers about the quality of the water provided.
- **Cost of Water** –Agricultural work is very seasonal. Farmworkers' income fluctuates significantly from month to month, depending on weather and crop cycles. Interest was expressed to develop a payment plan that could mirror these cycles, where these customers could opt to pay more in the months when there's work and less in the off months. Such a payment plan would help these customers meet their financial obligations while mitigating for the uneven income distribution.
- **Communication** –A water bill is included in the rent for many Latinos. These renters noted never having seen any information from the water agency and not being able to name their water provider. This means that property owners or managers are not passing along that information. Direct communication between the water purveyor and residents, regardless of whether they are homeowners or renters, is critical particularly for emergency notifications. Furthermore, all respondents who do pay for their water directly and receive communication from their water purveyor reported that all the information they receive is in English. Kelseyville is a community comprised of 40% Latino residents, many of whom have limited English proficiency.
- **Clear Lake** – A common thread throughout most interviews was a concern for the current state of Clear Lake. Longtime city residents recall the days when the lake water was clean and they felt comfortable enjoying recreational activities on the water. They wish something would be done to clean the lake. Respondents also expressed concerns that none of the safety signs posted along the lake's shore are in Spanish.

Recommendations for Phase 2 Follow-up

- Conduct sample water testing at point-of-use locations in older neighborhoods to see if the quality of the water remains consistent with the quality at its origin. If it isn't, investigate infrastructure issues that may be causing the disparity.
- Ensure that communication from the water purveyor is reaching all residents, not just property owners and managers. Information should be sent to all addresses in the service area, not only to addresses of the actual ratepayers.
- All communication should be in both English and Spanish. A collection of templates in Spanish for the most common communication needs could help facilitate this service. Signs at the lake could rely on iconography rather than written language to communicate risks and other important information.
- Explore the feasibility of developing a rate payment schedule for farmworkers that mirrors the seasonal nature of their work.

North Sacramento Valley: Grimes, California

Grimes was selected by the North Sacramento Valley IRWM/TAC and Board as the focus community for Phase 1. Grimes has documented water-quality issues associated with naturally occurring arsenic, and the entire town is on a bottled water program. The methodology to gather information was twofold. In Grimes, person-on-the-street interviews were conducted throughout town, by knocking on doors and talking with folks in their homes. These brief interviews were designed to gauge awareness of basic water issues, including participants' familiarity with their water provider, any water concerns and overall perceptions. More in-depth stakeholder interviews were conducted with other residents, including some current and former water district board members. These longer interviews lasted between 45 and 90 minutes and delved more in-depth into the water issues facing the community. These interviews were conducted over the phone or in respondents' homes.

Outcomes

The findings from the CBNA closely match the findings of the NAs, with some important nuances:

- **Arsenic Contamination Risks** – As identified in the NAs, the biggest issue facing Grimes residents is the presence of arsenic in their water. Residents are all currently on bottled water provided by the Water District. The CBNA demonstrated that there is a need for improved communications between the District and consumers about this issue. While respondents affiliated with the District t (past and present) reported good communication, the general community voiced on-going concerns regarding the risks posed by the arsenic in the water. District-affiliated respondents tended to view the issue as more of a regulatory issue than a public health concern. Some cautioned against highlighting the arsenic situation and causing undo panic. From the community's perspective, it was reported that not enough information has been provided. Some fear even showering with the water in case of inadvertently ingesting some of it. Others have reported health problems that they connect to their water. Overwhelmingly, the community asked for more information about the risks posed by the arsenic for all types of water uses (i.e., hygiene, recreation, and in food gardens) and what they should be doing to protect themselves and their families.
- **Water Quality** – In addition to the presence of arsenic, residents have other concerns about the quality of their tap water. While they are not consuming it, respondents still report that the water stains their clothes when doing laundry and that it makes their hair and nails brittle. They do not know if this is caused by the arsenic or by something else, but they associate it with the water.
- **Water Wells and Supply Redundancy** – As stated in the NAs, Grimes currently has two groundwater wells. However, only one of them is currently operational and supplying water. If power goes off at the operational well or it is down for any other reason, the town is left without water.
- **Water Pressure** – While the water pressure is sufficient for everyday use, respondents reported that in the event of a fire necessitating response from multiple fire engines, there would not be enough water pressure for the fire engines to effectively fight the fires. This poses potential safety issues for the community
- **Volunteer Board** – The NAs details that the District board is made up of volunteers. What the CBNA discovered is that all organizations in town, from the water board, to the cemetery board and others are all volunteer based. Over the years, it has been more and more difficult for these boards to attract volunteers. As the demographics in town change and new families locate here,

they do not have the same connection to the town and history of volunteerism needed to keep the organizations, including the District, operational long term. With the majority of the community (66%) Latino, and many of those linguistically isolated, the town needs to develop new strategies to recruit and maintain their board while representing the community they serve.

Recommendations for Phase 2 Follow-up

- Develop informational materials in English and Spanish to be distributed to all residences and customers (if different) in Grimes on the risks of arsenic and how tap water high in arsenic should be used.
- Conduct public meetings (separate in English and Spanish) to address the issue of arsenic, provide targeted water use recommendations and answer the community's questions.
- Work with the water purveyor on the other water quality issues noted by the community to better understand options for addressing these issues either with education and/or project-based assistance.
- Work with the water purveyor on emergency water and fire supply needs and develop a project that can be submitted for State funding.

Upper Pit River: Bieber, California

Bieber was selected by the Upper Pit River IRWM/RWMG as the focus community.. Bieber was selected due to its small size in this very rural region, as well as due to identified demographics that made this DAC Place an interesting case study. The methodology to gather information was twofold. In Bieber, person-on-the-street interviews were conducted throughout the town, including the market, post office, senior center and even door to door. These brief interviews were designed to gauge awareness of basic water issues, including participants' familiarity with their water provider, any water concerns and overall perceptions. More in-depth stakeholder interviews were also conducted with willing residents. These longer interviews lasted between 45 and 90 minutes.

Outcomes

The findings from the CBNA closely match the findings of the NA:

- **Presence of sulfur in the water** – Residents' biggest and most common concern was the sulfur present in their water. Respondents complained about the smell, taste, and color of the water. None of the respondents drink the water from the tap, and instead purchase bottled water for consumption. Some reported health problems that they linked to consumption of the water before switching to bottled water. In addition to the aesthetics of the water, many complained about the effect the water has on their home fixtures. Respondents showed interviewers the corrosion caused by the water on their water faucets, toilet water tanks, and other fixtures.
- **Old Infrastructure** – The NA identified replacement of aging infrastructure, such as the water main, which dates to the 1920s, as a key need. During the CBNA, reports of that infrastructure starting to fail also surfaced. Locating and diagnosing water supply problems is expensive and residents fear bearing this cost when the entire system is known to be old and in need of replacement.
- **Water Meters** – There are currently water use rules in place to promote water conservation in Bieber since the recent drought, such as only being able to water lawns during certain days of the week and the use of meters to support use-based water fees. As reported in the NA, while

the whole town is on water meters, only half of them are functional. This has created frustration in the community because not everyone is paying based on their usage.

- **Water Rates** – Many of the respondents lamented the high and increasing cost of water and other utilities. In one example, a customer noted that between the cost of electricity, water and bottled water, the respondent spends nearly half of her monthly income. The town has recently seen some residents leave, meaning that the remaining residents are burdened with higher-per-customer costs to keep the water system operational. In a town of roughly 300 people, that individual share can become quite sizeable.
- **Communication** – Many respondents stated that they wished for better communication regarding water issues. Some suggested letters or fliers in the post office announcing such events as when the tanks will be cleaned, which can result in sediment being flushed into people's homes. Furthermore, with nearly a quarter of the population of Bieber being Latino, it is important to have information and announcements prepared in Spanish as well as English.

Recommendations for Phase 2 Follow-up

- Development of a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to help secure funding for infrastructure renovation. The CIP could be prepared with input from the community via meetings to help focus on key priorities and help the community to understand schedules and budgets for these projects
- Development of communication templates and notices in English and Spanish.

Appendix E.
SRFA Tribal Engagement Meeting Notes

Appendix E. SRFA Tribal Engagement Meeting Notes

Sacramento River Tribal DACI Program
Orientation & Planning
Meeting Notes - DRAFT

Date: Friday - April 24, 2018 Time: 11:00-4:30 p.m.

Location: Elem Indian Colony offices, 1670 Main Street, Ste. I, Lower Lake, CA 95457

Participants *

In person Westside Tribal participants:

- Elem Indian Colony, Karola Kennedy
- Scotts Valley Band of Pomo, Irenia Quitiquit
- Robinson Rancheria, Dean Rogers

Phone contributing Westside Tribal participants:

- Big Valley Rancheria, Sarah Ryan
- Scotts Valley Band of Pomo, Irenia Quitiquit

CIEA Staff and supporting Tribal Consultants

- Javier Silva, Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo & NCRP Representative
- Sherri Norris
- JoAnne "JoJoe" Lee
- Makena Silva
- Helen Ryan

** See attached Participant List for contact information.*

IRWM & DACTI Program Overview – *PowerPoint* & *DWR Mapping Tool* for Program overview and to identify which IRWM(s) that their traditional territories are in

Existing Tribal Participation in the Westside IRWM

- The Elem Indian Colony has been attending Westside CC meetings since February to find out more about how to become part of the RWMG and supports the IRWM Plan Update.
- Other than Elem, Tribes in Westside currently are not involved in the IRWM.
- There are 3 of Tribal projects listed in the IRWM Plan. No Tribal Projects have been actually funded. One was approved but missed their chance to complete a cost benefit analysis.
- A Tribal project from Scotts Valley Band of Pomo was rejected by the RWMG because there was no cost benefit analysis. The Tribe was not informed ahead of time that this

was needed and a partnering agency was willing to do this analysis for free. Other Tribes had heard of this and now express hesitation to put forward new projects.
  - Tribes cannot see what resources or benefits they can look forward to if they do participate. Concern that if they make attempts to be involved it may be wasted time/effort.
- 3 of 6 SRFA regions have Tribal representation or have ongoing experience with IRWMS:
  - Upper Pit
  - N. Sac. Valley
  - McCloud

Benefits and Barriers to Tribal Participation of Tribes in IRWMs - *discussion*

The following positive outcomes of Tribal participation in North Coast Resource Partnership (NCRP) and Upper Feather River (UFR) IRWMs were of interest to Westside Tribes:

- Co-developed collaborative projects increase competitive nature of full submission to DWR, versus Tribes in Westside not developing projects at all
- Tribal participation should be a consistent element in the IRWM governance structure and found within the IRWM Plans of NCRP and UFR. Was expressed as evidence of local agency willingness to work with Tribes and opportunity for positive real relationship building.
- It is unclear to Westside Tribes how or if they can participate as active and voting members of the Westside RWMG/IRWM workgroups
- The IRWM Plan does not include all of the Tribes in the area and there are no funds for it to be included with Tribal input. While Elem has hired CIEA to help the DACTI outreach is just now beginning. We will gain those Tribes in Summer 2018 but the plan will just be finished. The PSP from DWR is not yet out so there should be time to add in information from those Tribes that have not been able to participate.

Factors in NCRP and UFR IRWMs that support Tribal Participation

- Being involved does not mean you are in agreement with all decisions before the IRWM RWMG or that you are buying into the IRWM Plan itself
- Tribes have an option to opt out at any time without long lead times or requirement to wait for an RWMG quarterly meeting to do so
- In NCRP a Tribe may be hired by Tribally selected Trial Representatives and consultants and the Tribal program of the NCRP secured funding for their service
- In NCRP and UFR Tribes expressed that their inclusion in IRWMs was welcomed when they asked to join.
- While Tribal policy persons and Tribal technical experts in an advisory role are often the goal of Tribal participation, being part of the decision-making body of the IRWM is more meaningful than being advisory to a CC. Tribes are governments with a responsibility to represent their constituency, so need an official seat at the table.

Program Deliverables

Needs Assessment

Participants reviewed the SRFA Excel Survey spreadsheet, and the draft Tribal NCRP survey and timeline to administer the needs assessment.

- Develop needs assessment during May-July
- Administer beginning in late August
- Broad questions, short survey
- Fold Water/Wastewater, Capacity-building and Green questions into one survey with lead questions so sections that are non-applicable can be skipped quickly.
- Survey does not need to be solely technical.
- Additional question recommendations:
    - Where do you get your water? Source issues? Water quality?
    - Does the Tribe have a community water system?
    - What is your priority interest related to water checklist answer
        - Land use
        - Watershed
        - Water quality insource
        - Watershed infrastructure (What are Tribes interested in?)
        - Water/wastewater/capacity Building/Green Projects
    - Are you involved in watershed basin planning?
    - Include drought and fire questions
- Once RCA or other contracted for tech questions completed their circuit writing make sure the results are given to the Tribes that are getting water from water purveyors - (very beneficial to prioritizing future work)
- Ask water purveyors if they know the Tribal communities they serve and have a checklist to help prompt them and be prepared to augment them if they do not know:
    - Reservations / Specific Communities:_____
    - Tribal Communities: _____
    - Tribal Offices: _____
    - Health Centers: _____
    - Tribal Organizations: _____
- Watershed infrastructure (What are Tribes interested in?)
- Tribes and CIEA can ask EPA and IHS about data they have on Tribes
- If Burdick & Company is doing community survey pilots, find out who they are surveying within the Tribal communities, who will receive this information, and who they plan to send to conduct the surveys.
- When Burdick & Company surveys water purveyors, share results with Tribes to see if they are served by any of the purveyors and/or ask water purveyors if they know if they serve Tribes/Tribal health/etc.
- If only some needs assessments will be administered, how will this take place, which communities, who are the targets?
- How will the survey(s) benefit Tribes and Tribal members?
- Who will conduct the Tribal Needs Assessment? CIEA, more technical questions by Circuit Riders? Can they be emailed or in person or a hybrid?

- Tribes are interested in the SRFA survey results of the water purveyors. Who completed those?
- Need to make very clear that there is a BIG difference between Tribes and DACs and needs assessments should be specific.
- Tribes would like to say this is what needs to be in the needs assessments and assist in interpreting the results.
- Need to make clear that completing the needs assessment does not alleviate the State from their responsibility to Tribes
- What are the goal for results?
- Get copy of Sanitary Survey from EPA (Karola)
- Qs to ask environmental directors:
    - How often are Tribes in contact with their water purveyor?
    - Do you want to provide water to your own community?
    - What water sources can you provide?
    - Is Tribe interested in their own water system?
    - Would it be practical for Tribe?
    - Where do you get your water?
    - What are your water priorities?

Tribal Advisory Committee (TAC)

- There should be a TAC to guide the DACI Program with 6 members from each IRWM or, at minimum, a member from each watershed and an alternates structure.
- Possible interim TAC for Project Development that is open to participation by as many Tribes as possible. Document the role. Secure potential stipend funding and/or travel assistance.
    - For Phase 2 of the DACI program develop a more permanent TAC with a more permanent agreed upon structure
    - DACI Program Recommendation(s): Tribal Advisory Committee guide questions & how needs assessments will be administered and interpreted

- *CIEA Distributed SRFA FAQ with information on contacts and timeline for IRWM Plan updates for each IRWM in the SRFA. See Attached*.

Tribal Interviews re IRWM

- How can you work IRWM into a grant to relieve financial barriers to participation?
- What are other barriers?
- Do you have someone who could serve on TAC?

Technical Assistance

- Support with IRWM plan updates
- Project/proposal writing
    - Ensure that Tribes have everything needed to get through the selection process

- Mapping tribal territory with watershed overlay
- CIEA may have access if not can get the info through DRWG
    - Visit Westside IRWM page - Projects-Project Info Form
    - Project list has 2 projects for Robinson (8 years and 10 Pages)
    - Project list has 3 projects for Scotts Valley and is missing cost benefit analysis
        - Maybe focus on implementation and priority projects
        - Should have dates for projects
- Meetings are open to public
- We need to ask What are criteria to make sure we are not missing information?
- Tribes need to look at projects and can offer data/input on projects
    - If projects say there is Tribal involvement they need a letter of support from Tribes as proof
- For submitting a project you need to do X,Y and Z (need to create info sheet for this)
- Do Tribes want to get water from Lake?
- Look at current problems (based on Tribe) - i.e., not interested nor is it feasible to have groundwater systems, recharge takes a while
    - Maybe interested in water in the Lake
    - Interested in water restoration rather than waste water (Karola)
    - Wildlife protection and source water (Dean)
- Support regional outcomes (Important language to have)
- Forward Westside Plan update email to chairs/admin/env. Directors of all Westside Tribes

Project Submissions

- There's a need for a pilot study on climate change and its impacts on water quality and quantity as it relates to hitch and other native species
- If Tribes get Prop 1 funding, does infrastructure need to be State compliant
- Pilot study on climate change and its impacts on water quality and quantity as it relates to hitch and other native species

Additional Recommendations:

- Tribes and DACs need project application support & mechanism to inform project proponents of what documentation will be required or that is missing at time of application
- Request for standard project review across all IRWM regions
- That DACI Tribal Program staff review Westside IRWM ranking and scoring criteria for project selection and integration
- Review Tribal compliance requirements to receive funding, review the DWR PSP when released for public comment & provide regional collective Tribal comments
- Yes there should be a SRFA Tribal Advisory Committee: Ideally there would be 6 members from each IRWM or a member from each watershed

- Need the Cal EPA document of self-identified Tribal territories to overlay with IRWM data layers
- That Tribes are part of the RWMG as seated members in the Coordinating Committee
- That there is funding for Tribes to participate in the DACI program and in the IRWM Program, ex: provide a stipend to those serving on TAC
- Get Disadvantaged Communities and Tribal Involvement (DACTI) be confirmed as official term for the SRFA DACI program
- Karola (Elem Indian Colony) & Sarah (Big Valley Band of Pomo): current Elem need is tech assistance for writing project proposals.
- Karola (Elem): we'd rather work on water before it gets to purveyors. Purveyors responsible for water once it gets to them. Watershed management is greater priority than wastewater management.

Community Outreach
Central CA Chairpersons Association Meeting
Tule Boat Festival

Contact List: Ask Tribes to fill in contact blanks
Have IRWM booth at Tule Boat Festival
Consultation monies for participants?

There was a Youth Campout Planning Meeting scheduled for the same day. There were two Tribes from the Westside IRWM region who had RSVP'd and that were not able to attend because of this conflicting meeting.

Support for IRWM project submissions:
1st Round of IRWM project proposals open June 2018 & close December 2018 (DWR & RWMG Dependent Timeline). Originally listed that this as a Non-DACTI Sacramento River IRWM Program activity however,

- Are there examples of what projects have been funded so far?
- In Clearlake there are 18 small water systems and most are still getting their water directly from Clear Lake. Comments received that all 18 water purveyors are not being represented or if they are, how? Lake County Special Districts only manages 2 of the 18 water systems that draw from the Lake and that is the only representation of the water purveyors present at meeting. Is the information getting disseminated down to the other systems?
- There are some Tribal projects in the Westside IRWM Plan but Tribes are unsure of the status and whether or not they will be put forward in the Phase I Prop.1 submission to DWR. Need to follow-up with tribal projects which were added to the IRWM Plan to find out if project is still needed or if any changes to the submission are needed to maintain accuracy for the Phase 1 Proposition 1 submission.
- Previous rounds projects were not funded because of compliance requirements and need of technical assistance… ex Scotts Valley Band of Pomo did not know that a

Cost/Benefit Analysis would be required so instead of being told to get one done quickly or complete it within a time period, the Tribe was told their project was just ineligible. Forestry was ready to write the cost benefit analysis so could have done that if it had been clear that it was needed in advance.

- There may be a standard project review form from DWR. Tribes would like review criteria ahead of time, and if possible support in final versions to be submitted to the RWMGs and then to DWR.
- Participants asked for support in writing competitive project proposals to be sure not rejected or left out of the submission to DWR.
- Question for DWR Roundtable of Regions Who is providing support to DACs to submit projects in Round 1?)

IRWM Plan Updates

Participants asked how the DACs program going to support DAC Communities or Tribal project submission and development? At this time the DACI program has not allocated funds for this effort. There has been no outreach to other Tribes for updating the Westside IRWM other than through the Funding that Elem is providing to CIEA to do the work.

Isn't there DAC monies to pay for the outreach to get ALL Westside Tribes involved in the updates of the Plan? This is very important because there is very little on the Tribes and what is there is incorrectly stated.

Westside Plan is currently being updated by Kennedy Jenks. Because there is no funding in the budget to update the IRWM Plans, Elem has hired CIEA specifically to update the Westside IRWM Plan in coordination with Westside Tribes. Elem and CIEA are completing the first draft of the Tribal portions of the update and coordinating the Westside IRWM Tribes to provide one set collaborative Tribal updates. First half is due June 15, 2018, and second will be due in August. CIEA is working on increasing Tribal participation in IRWMs as part of the DACI program.

Participants at this meeting noted missing Tribes from the Plan include: Alexander Valley Wappo, Colusa & Cortina

The Westside may be adding projects, per the RWMG and projects can be submitted at any time .

Appendix F.
SRFA DACIP Phase 2 Strategy Development

Appendix F. SRFA DACIP Phase 2 Strategy Development

Sacramento River Funding Area DACIP
Phase 2 Work Plan Strategy

The primary outcomes of Phase 1 have been evaluated extensively by the Technical and Management Team and have been discussed with the various RWMGs. The results of this evaluation are the recommended Phase 2 Activities described below.

PHASE 2 – PROPOSED DRAFT WORK PLAN

Activity 1. Project Management and SRFA-wide IRWM Coordination and DACIP Grant Communications
This Activity will be a carry-over task that continues from Phase 1 and will include all Project/Consultant Management, presentation of updates to the SRFA Subcommittee, and attendance at the six IRWM regions' RWMG meetings during Phase 2 (as requested/required). This activity also includes the ongoing support of the DACI Coordinators for the Activity 2 Technical Assistance, Phase 1 Follow-up and Ongoing Outreach, described below.

Activity 2. Technical Assistance, Phase 1 Follow-up and Ongoing Outreach
This activity is the primary focus for the Phase 2 work effort.

The scope for this portion of the work effort is based on the outcomes of the three primary Phase 1 technical activities: the TMF Needs Assessments, the Small Water Systems GIS, and the Community-based Needs Assessments.

Targeted Project Development (using results from DAC Place Needs Assessments)
The first part of the Phase 2 schedule will focus on Rural Community Assistance Corporation's (RCAC) technical staff working with DACs within the SRFA for direct, one-on-one, project development and identification of funding opportunities for two high-priority objectives:

1. The catastrophic fires that have plagued the SRFA in recent months have created additional, emergency needs for several DACs in our funding area. RCAC will be tasked with reaching out to these communities to see if the technical assistance task under this grant can help support these communities in obtaining funding for key water and wastewater infrastructure recovery.
2. The outcomes of the DAC Place Needs Assessments that were conducted in Phase 1 will be reviewed by the technical team to determine where opportunities exist for project development for Round 1 IRWM Implementation Applications or for other imminent funding opportunities.

Technical Workshops
The primary goal of the Phase 2 Technical Workshops is to provide as many DAC water purveyors as possible in each IRWM Region (from DAC Places, as well as Small Water Systems) with technical assistance addressing their systems' most urgent needs. The SRFA Technical Team will develop workshops and materials for each IRWM Region in Phase 2 in collaboration with the relevant RWMG (if desired) to focus materials for each region.

This technical focus for each Workshop may include (but is not limited to):

- O&M Plans
- Capital Improvement Plans
- Vulnerability Assessments and Emergency Response Planning
- Emergency response simulation
- Consumer Confidence Reports
- Sampling and sample siting plans
- Developing Technical Support Networks via WARN-type Agreements
- Targeted follow-up with communities and water purveyors based on CNA outcomes
- Additional Needs Assessments (if not already conducted)

The table below represents the current assumptions for the number of workshops in each IRWM in Phase 2 (also see Cluster Map). Any system not within a cluster will be invited to attend the nearest cluster's workshops.

Tools Development

Online Tools: The Technical Team will develop a YouTube Channel where videos are uploaded covering key topics of interest. The contents of these videos will target topics planned to be covered in the workshops, as well as more specialized topics, answers to Frequently Asked Questions and/or common needs.

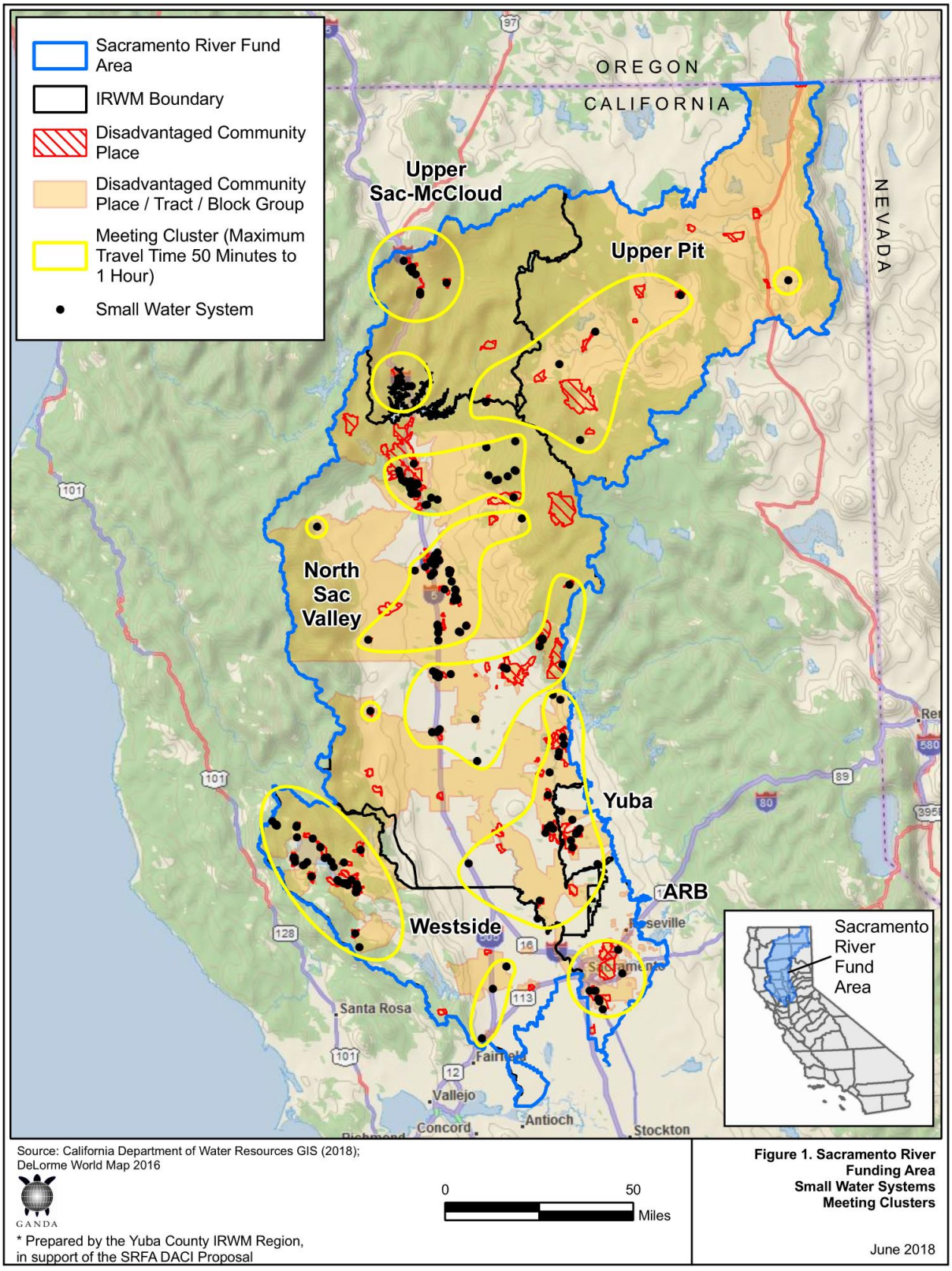
Technical Support Materials**:** A key need for DAC water systems is capacity/experience in maneuvering through the various State and Federal Programs that are available for financial and technical assistance.

To help bridge this gap, the SRFA Technical Team will develop a suite of materials focused on assisting DAC water systems through key aspects of these programs. Possible products to be developed in Phase 2 include:

- Project development manual
- Community outreach tools (for Community Needs Assessment Follow-up)
- Materials for non-operators (e.g., board basics: board responsibilities; clerk/admin responsibilities; private well owner and septic owner pamphlets)
- Customer outreach materials and notices in multiple languages

Tribal Committee Activities and Coordination

This Activity will cover the creation of the Tribal Advisory Committee (TAC), as well as the activities recommended by the TAC for outreach to Tribal communities and Tribal water systems. Tribal representatives will be included in the announcements of the workshops described above, and invited to attend, so that any interested Tribal water system staff or board member will have access to the information provided in these Activity 2 workshops. The intent of this task is to see what additional support, in addition to the above Activities, Tribal members would like to see done to address Tribal water and wastewater needs and improved engagement with IRWM.


Sacramento River Fund Area
IRWM Boundary
Disadvantaged Community Place
Disadvantaged Community Place / Tract / Block Group
Meeting Cluster (Maximum Travel Time 50 Minutes to 1 Hour)
Small Water System
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
Upper Sac-McCloud
Upper Pit
North Sac Valley
Yuba
ARB
Westside
Sacramento River Fund Area
Santa Rosa
Vallejo
Concord
Antioch
Stockton
Source: California Department of Water Resources GIS (2018); DeLorme World Map 2016
0
50
Miles
* Prepared by the Yuba County IRWM Region, in support of the SRFA DACI Proposal
Figure 1. Sacramento River Funding Area Small Water Systems Meeting Clusters
June 2018

Activity 3: Phase 3 Strategy Development

As in Phase 1, the work plan and budget for Year 3 (Phase 3) of this grant will be developed near the end of Year 2 (Phase 2) to allow for the coordination, relationship building, and learning that will occur during Phase 2 to inform the final year's efforts for the SRFA DACI Program. The budget reflects a similar level of effort as the Phase 2 Work Plan Development Task that was in the Phase 1 Budget.

Activity 4: Grant Administration

Ongoing management and preparation of grant invoicing with associated reporting to DWR. The budget reflects a similar level of effort that was in the Phase 1 budget for this task.

Logistics Planning Table for Phase 2 Workshops based on SWS Cluster Map

Cluster #	SRFA IRWM(s)	Minimum Phase 2 Workshops	Comments
1	ARB	1	ARB is largely served by large, well-staffed, water purveyors who are not in need of the technical assistance these workshops would provide. The Workshop developed for ARB instead could focus on private well owner/septic owner workshops for those not on city water/sewer. This type of workshop, if successful, could be a Phase 3 task that is also conducted in the other IRWM regions.
2	Yuba/NSV/ Westside/ ARB	2	The Yuba does have several DAC Places and Small Water Systems that would benefit from a local, targeted Workshop. The area around the Yuba includes several other DAC Places and SWS within the NSV, Westside, and ARB that could attend one workshop to reduce travel in this southeast corner of the SRFA. Two workshops will be planned for this population of systems.
3	Westside/ Clearlake Area	2	The Clearlake area of the Westside, which lies in Lake County, includes most of the DAC Places and SWS in this IRWM. This area is known for the very high level of need for water and wastewater treatment and should be targeted for specific workshops to provide technical support. At least two workshops will be planned for this population of systems.
4-6	NSV	6	NSV is a very large IRWM that includes the most DAC Places and DAC SWS in the Funding Area. Three additional clusters moving from the south (just above the Yuba cluster) to the northern part of this IRWM will be developed to target the needs in this region while reducing travel for these DAC systems. Two workshops per cluster will be planned for this population of systems.
7	UPR	1-2	The Upper Pit (UPR) is a very rural and remote IRWM that is entirely DAC. This area, however, does not have a high number of DAC Places and SWS due to the very low population density. Therefore, this population of DAC systems will be targeted for at least one workshop to provide technical support for this small population of systems, and a second may be planned if needed or wanted in the region.
8-9	USR	2-4	The Upper Sacramento (USR) is a very rural and remote IRWM that is entirely DAC. This area does not have a high number of DAC Places and SWS due to the very low population density; however, the region does have two distinct and geographically separated clusters of DAC systems. Therefore, this population of DAC systems will be targeted for at least one workshop in each cluster of these small clusters. A second workshop in each may be planned if needed or wanted in the region.