ITEM #8.A

Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) Formal Public Hearing Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE DAILY RECORDER
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SACRAMENTO LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMISSION
LEGAL NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission on Wednesday May 1, 2024, at 5:30 pm or as soon thereafter as is practicable, shall conduct a public hearing on the following items:

1. The amendment of the Del Paso Manor Water District Municipal Service Review; and

2. The Consideration and adoption of a resolution of intent to initiate dissolution based on one or more of the required findings in Government Code Section 56375.1(a)(1)(A). Del Paso Manor Water District has one or more documented chronic service provision deficiencies that substantially deviate from industry or trade association standards or other government regulations and its board or management is not actively engaged in efforts to remediate the documented service deficiencies. The resolution shall provide a remediation period of not less than 12 months during which the district may take steps to remedy the specified deficiencies and also specify a date upon which the district shall provide the commission a mid-point report on such remediation efforts at a regularly scheduled commission meeting.

The hearings will be held in the Board Chambers, 700 H Street, Room 1450, Sacramento, California.

PUBLIC MAY ADDRESS THE COMMISSION ON MATTERS NOT ON THE AGENDA

VIEW MEETING

The meeting is videotaped and cablecast live on Metrocable 14 on the Comcast, Consolidated Communications and AT&T U-Verse Systems. It is closed captioned for hearing impaired viewers and webcast live at http://metro14live.saccounty.gov.

MEETING MATERIALS

The on-line version of the agenda and associated material is available at https://saclafco.saccounty.gov/Pages/default.aspx. Some documents may not be posted on-line because of size or format (maps, site plans, renderings). Contact the Commission office at (916) 874-6458 to obtain copies of documents.

ACCOMODATIONS

If there is a need for an accommodation pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), medical reasons or for other needs, please contact the Clerk of the Board by telephone at (916) 874-5411 (voice) and CA Relay Services 711 or Boardclerk@saccounty.gov prior to the meeting.

For further information contact Sacramento LAFCo; (916) 874-6458, or www.saclafco.org

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PUBLICATION:	**DAILY RECORDER**
NOTICE PREPARATION DATE:	**April 5, 2024**
PUBLISH DATE:	**Once, April 10, 2024**
BILLING:	**José C. Henríquez, Executive Officer** **Sacramento LAFCo** **1112 "I" Street, Suite 100** **Sacramento, California 95814** henriquezj@saclafco.org **(916)874-6458**

Analysis

Grand Jury Report Finding 1: The DPMWD has abdicated its mission to "provide safe drinking water in accordance with California and federal regulations and to maintain a reliable water supply for water consumption and fire protection."

Section64554c, Article 2, Title 22: (c) Community water systems using only groundwater shall have a minimum of two approved sources before being granted an initial permit. The system shall be capable of meeting MDD (Maximum Day Demand) with the highest-capacity source offline.

Summary:

Del Paso Manor Water Districts calculated MDD from 2012 is 3,130 gal./min. as calculated by the State Water Resource Control Boards last inspection in 2020. This does not include fire flow requirements. If we took Well 9 offline, which is our biggest producer at 1,500 gal./min we would currently only produce 2,060 gal./ min and would be in violation if the state conducted an inspection.

Section 64554 a, Section 1, Article 2, Title 22: (1) For systems with 1,000 or more service connections, the system shall be able to meet four hours of peak hourly demand (PHD) with source capacity, storage capacity, and/or emergency source connections.

Summary:

Del Paso Manor Water Districts PHD is 4,700 gal./min. as calculated by the State Water Resource Control Boards last inspection in 2020. This does not include fire flow requirements. We can meet this requirement if we as a district are willing to pump contaminated water into our distribution system for consumption by our rate payers.

Sacramento County Section 8 Water Supply 8-12: FIRE FLOWS: Required fire flows shall be determined by the adopted California Uniform Fire Code, the fire protection district having jurisdiction, and the County of Sacramento. Water distribution systems shall be designed to provide max day demand plus the required fire flow to each hydrant while maintaining 20 psi or greater residual pressure at the hydrant. For all projects, a note shall be placed on the water plan stating the design fire flow for the distribution system. The water distribution system for single family residential water areas is designed for 1,500 gpm. This will meet requirements for homes up to 3,600 square feet of combustible area, including garages and porches. Homes larger than 3,600 square feet of combustible area are a special condition and may require increased fire flows with larger mains. Required fire flows are 1,750 gpm for homes from 3,600 to 4,800 square feet of combustible area and 2,000 gpm for homes from 4,800 to 6,200 square feet or more of combustible area, or as required by the local Fire Department. The minimum fire flow required by the adopted California Uniform Fire Code for commercial/industrial water systems is 1,500 gpm. For all new

commercial/industrial projects the Water Agency shall require a distribution system designed for 3,000 gpm. Larger buildings or projects may require fire flows up to 4,000 gpm and may require water system upgrades or private supplemental water supplies.

Summary:

Fire flow requirements at the AT&T building are 3,500 gal./min if we add that to MDD of 3,130 gal./min. the resulting demand as required by Sacramento County for fire flow is 6,630 gal./min. See attached graph for current Del Paso Manor Water District flows. We are currently not able to meet this goal even if well 2 was working and we were willing to use contaminated water sources and unsafe wells by OSHA standards, well 7.

California Well Standards, Part III Destruction of Water Wells, Section 20 Purpose of Destruction, Section 21 Definition of Abandoned Well: A well is considered 'abandoned' or permanently inactive if it has not been used for one year, unless the owner demonstrates intention to use the well again. In accordance with Section 115700 of the California Health and Safety Code, the well owner shall properly maintain an inactive well as evidence of intention for future use in such a way that the following requirements are met:

- (1) The well shall not allow impairment of the quality of water within the well and groundwater encountered by the well.
- (2) The top of the well or well casing shall be provided with a cover, that is secured by a lock or by other means to prevent its removal without the use of equipment or tools, to prevent unauthorized access, to prevent a safety hazard to humans and animals, and to prevent illegal disposal of wastes in the well. The cover shall be watertight where the top of the well casing or other surface openings to the well are below ground level, such as in a vault or below known levels of flooding. The cover shall be watertight if the well is inactive for more than five consecutive years. A pump or motor, angle drive, or other surface feature of a well, when in compliance with the above provisions, shall suffice as a cover.
- (3) The well shall be marked so as to be easily visible and located, and labeled so as to be easily identified as a well.
- (4) The area surrounding the well shall be kept clear of brush, debris, and waste materials.

If a pump has been temporarily removed for repair or replacement, the well shall not be considered 'abandoned' if the above conditions are met. The well shall be adequately covered to prevent injury to people and animals and to prevent the entrance of foreign material, surface water, pollutants, or contaminants into the well during the pump repair period.

Summary:

Del Paso Manor Water District currently has two wells that are offline and locked out of the system due to contamination. These wells, although they are considered for use under emergency conditions for fire flows could not be turned on and operated under emergency conditions in a timely fashion. One of

the wells would take anywhere from two to five days of preparation to get it operational. Also, then the system would be contaminated with the chemicals that were present in the well. One well is offline because of OSHA standards relating to confined spaces. Finally, Well 2 has been pulled and is out of service until it can be upgraded or retrofitted. We have no intention of utilizing Well 3 or Well 8 due to contamination, although it gets us closer to flow requirements the board should plan on eventual decommission and destruction of the two contaminated wells.

SB 552, 10609.60-10609.62:

10609.60.

(a) No later than July 1, 2023, and updated every five years thereafter, a small water supplier serving 1,000 to 2,999 service connections, inclusive, and a nontransient noncommunity water system that is a school shall each develop and maintain, onsite, an abridged Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that includes, at a minimum, all of the following drought-planning elements:

(1) Drought-planning contacts, including all of the following:

(A) At least one contact at the water system for water shortage planning and response and the development of the plan.

(B) Contacts for local public safety partners and potential vendors that can provide repairs or alternative water sources, including, but not limited to, local community-based organizations that work with the population in and around areas served by the water system, contractors for drilling wells, vended water suppliers, and emergency shower vendors.

(C) State and local agency contacts who should be informed when a drought or water shortage emergency is emerging or has occurred.

(D) Regional water planning groups or mutual aid networks, to the extent they exist.

(2) Triggering mechanisms and levels for action, including both of the following:

(A) Standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges based on the water supply conditions. Water shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, a fire, and other potential emergency events.

(B) Water shortage mitigation, response, customer communications, enforcement, and relief actions that align with the water shortage levels required by subparagraph (A).

(b) A small water supplier serving 1,000 to 2,999 service connections, inclusive, and a nontransient noncommunity water system that is a school shall each make the abridged Water Shortage Contingency Plan available on their individual internet websites, if any. A small water supplier serving 1,000 to 2,999 service connections, inclusive, or a

nontransient noncommunity water system that is a school that does not have an internet website shall make the abridged Water Shortage Contingency Plan available to persons upon request. The abridged Water Shortage Contingency Plan shall be provided to the state board's Division of Drinking Water for inspection upon demand.

(c) A small water supplier serving fewer than 1,000 service connections shall add drought planning elements, including, but not limited to, those listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) and subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), to its emergency notification or response plan and submit the plan to the state board. The plan shall be updated every five years, or when significant changes occur.

(d) No later than December 31, 2022, the department and the state board shall create an abridged Water Shortage Contingency Plan template for small water suppliers serving 1,000 to 2,999 service connections, inclusive, and nontransient noncommunity water systems that are schools to facilitate implementation of this section.

(e) To the extent that funding is made available, the state board shall offer technical assistance to small water suppliers serving fewer than 1,000 service connections and nontransient noncommunity water systems that are schools to improve drought and water shortage resiliency, including requirements related to the emergency notification or response plan.

10609.61.

A small water supplier and a nontransient noncommunity water system that is a school shall each report annually water supply condition information to the state board through the state board's Electronic Annual Reporting (eAR) System or other reporting tool, as directed by the state board. Water supply condition information includes, but is not limited to, both of the following:

(a) An inventory and assessment of each water supply source, including its available status and if any further investments or treatment are required for its utilization, any lead time required for its utilization, and its delivery parameters such as flow rate and total volume available.

(b) The reporting year's total water demand volume for each month, and average and peak flowrate demand for each month and annually.

10609.62.

Small water suppliers and nontransient noncommunity water systems that are schools shall implement, subject to funding availability, all of the following drought resiliency measures:

(a) No later than January 1, 2023, implement monitoring systems sufficient to detect production well groundwater levels.

(b) Beginning no later than January 1, 2023, maintain membership in the California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CalWARN) or similar mutual aid organization.

(c) No later than January 1, 2024, to ensure continuous operations during power failures, provide adequate backup electrical supply.

(d) No later than January 1, 2027, have at least one backup source of water supply, or a water system intertie, that meets current water quality requirements and is sufficient to meet average daily demand.

(e) No later than January 1, 2032, meter each service connection and monitor for water loss due to leakages.

(f) No later than January 1, 2032, have source system capacity, treatment system capacity if necessary, and distribution system capacity to meet fire flow requirements.

Summary:

By January 1, 2032, the district will need to have the capacity to meet fire flow and MDD flow demands from within their own system, that is 6,630 gal./min. Currently the district can only legally produce 3,560 gal./min. If the contaminated wells are run into the system that would give the district 5,240 gal./min. Even with all of the districts wells they cannot meet the requirements of Sacramento County to produce MDD and fire flows. Further, the district by January 1, 2032 will need to install water meters for each service connection. The district currently manually checks production ground water levels but does not have automated systems for the older wells.

Kennedy/Jenks Consultants Master Plan, 6.3.3 Well 3, 6.3.4 Well 4, 6.3.5 Well 5, 6.3.7 Well 7:

6.3.3 Well No. 3

- Well No. 3 was constructed in 1949 with a maximum pumping capacity of 580 gpm.
- Recorded Static Water Level – Well measurements in 1956 recorded a static water level of 50.40 ft below the pump discharge level. In 2000, the water table decreased by 64.60 ft and the recorded static water level was 115 ft below the pump discharge level.
- Recorded Specific Capacity - Pump test report dated 1956 shows a recorded specific capacity of 41.50 gpm/ft. In 2000 the specific capacity had decreased to 29.70 gpm/ft.
- Change in Specific Capacity - Between 1956 and 2000 data, specific capacity decreased by 28.4%. Data shows a generally consistent declining trend.
- Impact to Motor/Pump - According to pump test data recorded in 1956, total HP required to pump at 580 gpm well capacity is 40.62 HP. In 2000, the total HP increased to 56.45 HP. Assuming that Well No. 3 pump has a

built-in service factor of 5% to a service capacity of 52.5 HP, the Well No. 3 pump exceeds both of the name plate horsepower and the service factor as of 2000.

6.3.4 Well No. 4

- Well No. 4 was constructed in 1951 with a maximum pumping capacity of 500 gpm.
- Recorded Static Water Level – Measurements in 1956 show a recorded static water level of 57.70 ft below the pump discharge level. In pump test report dated 1999, the water table decreased by 62.30 ft and the recorded static water level is 120 ft below the pump discharge level.
- Recorded Specific Capacity - Pump test report dated 1956 shows a recorded specific capacity of 64.70 gpm/ft. In pump test report dated 1999, the specific capacity increased to 85.70 gpm/ft.
- Change in Specific Capacity - Between 1956 and 1999 data, specific capacity increased by 32.5%. Data shows a generally increasing trend. Impact to Motor/Pump - According to pump test data recorded in 1956, total HP required to pump at 500 gpm well capacity is 38.90 HP. In 2000, the total HP increased to 54.84 HP. Assuming that Well No. 4 pump has a built-in service factor of 5% to a service capacity of 52.5 HP, the Well No. 4 pump exceeds the name plate horsepower and service factor as of 1999.

6.3.5 Well No. 5

- Well No. 5 was constructed in 1953 with a maximum pumping capacity of 460 gpm.
- Recorded Static Water Level – Measurements in 1961 shows a recorded static water level of 67.60 ft below the pump discharge level. In pump test report dated 1999, the water table decreased by 47.70 ft and the recorded static water level is 115.30 ft below the pump discharge level.
- Recorded Specific Capacity – A pump test report dated 1961 shows a recorded specific capacity of 67.60 gpm/ft. In the pump test report dated 1999, the specific capacity increased to 115.30 gpm/ft.
- Change in Specific Capacity - Between 1956 and 1999 data, specific capacity increased by 70.6%. Data shows a generally consistent increasing trend.
- Impact to Motor/Pump - According to pump test data recorded in 1961, total HP required to pump at 460 gpm well capacity is 34.83 HP. In 1999, the total HP increased to 38.64 HP. Assuming that Well No. 5 pump has a built-in service factor of 5% to a service capacity of 52.5 HP, Well No. 5 pump is within the name plate horsepower as of 1999.

This well was serviced in 2009 with the casing hole video inspected. The video review showed considerable cascading metal scale and a mottled surface characteristic of generally uniform corrosion across the surface of the casing. The casing corrosion appears to have completely deteriorated the casing wall in several areas and the well contractor servicing the well advised that casing collapse was a possibility during

cleaning. The well casing perforations were consistent with a mills knife with visible enlargement of the slots. Increased sand production has been observed, consistent with the slot enlargement and holes in the casing.

This well pump and electrical panel also require upgrading to place it back into reliable service and the District weighed the cost of completing the service, estimated at $60,000 to $80,000, with the risk and return. It is recommended that the District invest in a replacement well for Well No. 5 and not proceed with rehabilitation of the existing well.

6.3.7 Well No. 7

- Well No. 7 was constructed in 1956 with a maximum pumping capacity of 675 gpm.
- Recorded Static Water Level – Measurements in 1961 show a recorded static water level of 50.50 ft below the pump discharge level. In a 1997 pump test report the water table decreased by 42.50 ft and the recorded static water level is 93 ft below the pump discharge level.
- Recorded Specific Capacity – Pump test report dated 1961 shows a recorded specific capacity of 98.70 gpm/ft. In the pump test report dated 1997, the specific capacity increased to 115.90 gpm/ft.
- Change in Specific Capacity – Between 1961 and 1976 data, specific capacity increased by 17.4%. Data shows a generally consistent increasing trend contrary to regional trends and typical well performance profiles over time.
- Impact to Motor/Pump – According to pump test data recorded in 1961, total HP required to pump at 675 gpm well capacity is 49.02 HP. In 1997, the total HP increased to 56.04 HP. Assuming that Well No. 7 pump has a built-in service factor of 5% to a service capacity of 52.5 HP, the Well No. 7 pump exceeds the name plate horsepower and service capacities as of 1997.

6.3.8 Well No. 8

- Well No. 8 was constructed in 1977 with a maximum pumping capacity of 1100 gpm. Well No. 8 is the District's lead well and was recently upgraded to include a new VFD and electrical switchgear. The existing motor was not replaced and may be at risk from heat buildup under the VFD operating conditions. An enclosure and evaporative cooler has been added around the motor to address the heat buildup at this site.
- Recorded Static Water Level – Measurements in 1980 documented a recorded static water level of 86.75 ft below the pump discharge level. In a pump test report dated 2000, the water table decreased by 27.05 ft and the recorded static water level is 113.80 ft below the pump discharge level.
- Recorded Specific Capacity – Pump test report dated 1980 shows a recorded specific capacity of 39 gpm/ft. In pump test report dated 2000, the specific capacity decreased to 24.20 gpm/ft.

- Change in Specific Capacity – Between 1980 and 2000 data, specific capacity decreased by 37.9%. Data shows a generally consistent declining trend.
- Impact to Motor/Pump – According to pump test data recorded in 1980, total HP required to pump at 1100 gpm well capacity is 101 HP exceeding the pump rated capacity of 100 HP but within the motor service factor allowance for operation at up to 5% over the rated horsepower. Additional pump test data in 1998 indicated the motor drawing 115 HP and exceeding the motor service factor. The District has been operating an additional well to maintain Well No. 8 within acceptable operating ranges but a replacement with a larger motor may be required should the existing motor fail. If the electrical service is upgraded this site should be considered for a 125 HP motor.

Summary:

All the older wells in the district exceed the nameplate horsepower and service capacities, which is an indication that the motors are near the end of life. Further, the recorded static level in all the older wells has gone down dramatically over the years. The older Wells with the exception of well 8 are seventy years old and should be scheduled for either refurbishment, replacement, or decommission and destruction.

Recommendations:

With the district's future liabilities of pipeline replacement, metering, well refurbishment or replacement and meeting fire flow requirements my recommendation is to start 2 X 2 discussions with Sacramento Suburban Water District for consolidation prior to the 2024 election deadline for posting.

Options

1. Try to bring our system up to date to meet the goal of being independent and meet the LAFCO requirements before the December 2025 MSR.
   a. This would not be financially possible with how far the system has progressed.
   b. Refer to the Analysis attachment. Financially, the District has to much infrastructure that was not replaced over time for the District to afford to remain independent.

2. Allow the LAFCo dissolution.
   a. I would not advise this, although SSWD is the obvious choice for consolidation if this action is driven by LAFCo there are no guarantees that we wouldn't end up merging into another district or private company.
   b. There would be no guarantees that staff could transition to the new agency and although LAFCo has our best interest at heart the process if forced would be dramatic.

3. Fight the dissolution and accept that Del Paso Manor Water District will be providing a reduced level of services to its ratepayers and eventually have California State Regional Water Quality Control Board or LAFCo step in later when DPMWD isn't meeting its goals.
   a. This would be the worst option. DPMWD would be wasting ratepayer's money to provide a reduced level of service for a vital service that could affect health and safety.
   b. LAFCo, the State of California and Sacramento County are all partners that will support us if we can continue to meet our goals and provide water for health and fire. If we cannot meet those goals and need to rely on another water district consistently then consolidation or dissolution is the obvious choice.

4. Consolidate with SSWD, if they are open to it prior to LAFCo's dissolution date and have control to protect ratepayers and staff by negotiating the best situation possible.
   a. To make this work the board would need to act swiftly and get a finalized agreement in place with SSWD by July 15 – July 29 with a deadline of August 9, 2024, to add a ballot measure for the November 5, 2024, general election.
   b. By consolidating the District is eligible for $60,000 per service connection for grant funding to bring our system up to date. That is access to over $100,000,000.

Considerations

If the board initiates consolidation there are more things to consider for the 2024/2025 budget:

1. Does the board still want to pursue the prop 218 loan that might not get paid off by the grant funding available from consolidation or dissolution?
   a. If the District takes a loan for $9,000,000 the grant funding that becomes available with consolidation or dissolution might not pay this back. I would strongly urge the board not to pursue a loan at this time.

2. Does the board want to allow Forsgren to finish current open task orders and then stop any progress for pipeline replacement?
   a. Forsgren is currently finishing the hydrological model, pipeline planning for prop 218 and working on Well #9 generator installation.
   b. If the board does not take a loan, we do not have the money to start the prop 218 projects.
   c. My recommendation is to consolidate with SSWD and work in unison with Dan York on what SSWD would find most beneficial for pipeline replacement if consolidation happens, then task Forsgren; projects that DPMWD can afford without utilizing prop 218 money to support that goal.

3. Does the board want to remain as members of the different committees?
   a. Some of these organizations could support a consolidation or dissolution.
   b. Currently the District has membership with the following organizations:

      - American Water Works Association (AWWA)
      - Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA)
      - California Rural Water Authority (CRWA)
      - California Special Districts Association (CSDA)
      - Regional Water Authority (RWA)
      - Sacramento Groundwater Authority (SGA)
      - Water Forum

4. There has been staff direction for future agenda items, are those still needed?

5. There is staff direction to join California CLASS and open a new bank account, does the board still want us to pursue these?

6. Are there any items that the board would like to see on the fiscal year 2024/2025 budget given this new information?