



CITY OF  
**FOLSOM**  
DISTINCTIVE BY NATURE

April 13, 2015

Ms. Jessica Bean  
State Water Resources Control Board  
Jessica.bean@waterboards.ca.gov

Dear Ms. Bean,

The City of Folsom provides comments on the SWRCB's Proposed Regulatory Framework for Mandatory Conservation Measures (Proposed Framework). The purposes of this letter are to identify the provisions in the Proposed Framework that affect the City, address the problems proposed by the identified provisions, and propose solutions that can meet Governor Brown's objectives in the April 1, 2015 Executive Order.

Folsom owns portions of the most senior water right in the South Fork of the American River, specifically a right based on an 1851 notice by the Natomas Water Company. That right is the basis for settlement contracts with Reclamation in which the City holds rights, specifically Contract No. 14-06-200-5515A and Contract No. 14-06-200-4816A. Under those contracts, Folsom has the right to 27,000 AF a year (AFY) of deliveries from Folsom Reservoir. Those contracts do not authorize dry-year reductions by Reclamation. As authorized by Public Law No. 101-514, Folsom is also a subcontractor under Sacramento County Water Agency's CVP water-service contract for 7,000 AFY.

The City's 22,000 acre-foot entitlement is based on a pre-1914 appropriative right from the South Fork of the American River established by the Natoma Water Company (Natoma) in 1851. Natoma's original pre-1914 water right established a maximum diversion rate "to fill a Canal Eight feet wide and Four feet deep with a current running Ten miles per hour." This correlates to a diversion rate of 60 cfs and a maximum allocation of 32,000 acre-feet per year. This right is held with Golden State Water Company pursuant to a co-tenancy agreement.

Ms. Jessica Bean  
SWRCB Proposed Regulatory Framework

The City's 5,000 acre-foot entitlement is also based on Natoma's pre-1914 appropriative right from the South Fork of the American River. In November 1994, the City executed a contract with Southern California Water Company-Folsom Division (SCWC) under which the City acquired the right to lease 5,000 acre-feet of water per year (of SCWC's remaining 10,000 acre-feet per year under the original Natoma purchase) for an indefinite period. This right is held with Golden State Water Company pursuant to a co-tenancy agreement. This water right was also formally recognized in the settlement agreement between Reclamation and the City of Folsom. Under these two agreements, Reclamation delivers this entire water supply without reduction on a permanent basis.

As a requirement of Reclamation's Municipal and Industrial Water Shortage Policy, the City is only receiving a 25% allocation (calculated based on historical use and equal to 300 acre-feet for the 2015-2016 water year) of CVP supplies. These supplies are junior to water rights that existed prior to the development of the CVP and are more likely than some other forms of water rights to be burdened with reduction. As explained below, the SWRCB's Regulatory Framework proposes to re-apportion water within the state and change the water-rights priority system. Based on the proposed Regulatory Framework, the City's most senior pre-1914 water rights will be reduced from 27,000 AF to 16,900 AF.

The City requests that the SWRCB revisit the proposed Regulatory Framework and address the disproportionate water conservation target required by the City. This should include an equitable distribution of water savings across the state, allow agencies to achieve conservation targets in their own manner through all water-use sectors, and minimize economic impacts to the City as one agency that must bear the burden for others in the State.

## **The Big Picture**

California is experiencing an historic drought that puts cities, farms and fish in real danger of a statewide water shortage. It is becoming more apparent that droughts, like this one, may become more normal. The City recognizes the impending peril and will continue to do its part to assist those in need just as it may find itself asking for assistance from other Californians in another perilous time for another reason.

But the City cannot stand idly by and condone purported resolutions to this crisis that perpetually penalize the City's residents and businesses. The City, through its own policies and foresight, secured local water assets, planned for extended droughts, developed a culture and economy in harmony with its environment, and invested millions of dollars for infrastructure upgrades to respond to drought conditions. The City has fully embraced the State's statutory mandate for "Regional Self-Reliance" and responsibly planned for and paid for its water customers' drought mitigation and long-term conservation programs. But now the City is being told to *do more* and *pay more* to benefit those Californians that reside outside of its

region who are not Regionally Self-Reliant or have not been able to plan accordingly. The *do more* and *pay more* order looks to be in place for the foreseeable future creating a fundamental injustice to the City's taxpayers and ratepayers.

***Do More.***

The City of Folsom is being asked to disproportionately carry California's drought burden. The City is being asked to reduce its residential per capita water use by 35% and its commercial-industrial usage by a similar percentage so that California can meet a 25% statewide water conservation objective. This mandate for the City to "do more" is fundamentally wrong.

The City long ago secured reliable local water supplies (not imported supplies) and built its own infrastructure and conveyance system to manage droughts and other water reliability issues in harmony with its culture and environment. The City secured the first recorded water right on the American River (its local surface water body), developed uses and infrastructure for reclaimed and other non-potable water supplies, and secured additional stored water supplies after Folsom Reservoir was constructed. In other words, the City has planned for its water future using local supplies and engineering – all with an understanding that droughts in California are inevitable and that reliable water supplies form the basis of a sound economy. And, despite this current historic drought crisis, the City's water planning would allow it to serve its residents adequate water supplies to meet their fundamental needs and beyond.

But the state of California requires the City to forego its prudent planning efforts by telling the City's residents and businesses that they must disproportionately carry the water supply burden for other areas in California by reducing their usage by 35%. And, in particular, the City's residents must carry that burden on behalf of those areas in the State that rely on imported sources of water that greatly exceed their naturally-occurring local resource limits. The City's residents should not be forced to perpetually "do more" and disproportionately bear the burden for other areas in California.

***Pay More.***

The City is also being asked to "pay more" and disproportionately bear California's drought costs despite the City's shrewd investments in its reliable water supplies and long-term conservation planning. The State of California is telling the City's residents and businesses that, although the City's taxpayers and ratepayers have paid to acquire the City's reliable water assets that protect the City's residents from drought, the City should share those water assets with other Californians at the City's sole expense. In other words, the City should *give its water supply away for free* even though the City's taxpayers and ratepayers made all of the investments to secure the reliable supplies and pay for the delivery infrastructure.

The State is also mandating that, even though the City's financial coffers rely upon the monthly fees paid by the City's residents for their water consumption, the City should sacrifice those fees – and solely bear the economic burden of the loss of those fees – so that areas without water can be served. In short, the State is telling the City's taxpayers and ratepayers to assume the economic burden for other areas in California.

In addition, by forcing reductions in commercial and industrial demand, the State is directly impacting the City's business economy. Companies that have located businesses in the City because of its well-planned and reliable water supplies may now be forced to limit or cease production by SWRCB decree. Indeed, under the SWRCB Proposed Framework, the City's excellent long-term water planning and sound investments in supplies, conservation, and infrastructure do not satisfy the States "equitable conservation standards." The Proposed Framework mandates that the City disproportionately carry the financial burden of this drought in order to benefit all of California.

The City's ratepayers and taxpayers should not be forced to perpetually "do more" and "pay more" to rectify the lack of regional self-reliance of other areas in California. The cost of the Proposed Framework to the City's taxpayers and ratepayers will exceed the similar uncompensated costs born by those taxpayers and ratepayers in 2013 and 2014, when the drought was gaining momentum. The disproportional assignment of drought-related burdens and costs to the City's ratepayers and taxpayers who have planned well for their futures is, in its purest form, unjust and inequitable.

## **The Details**

The City has spent a considerable amount of time assessing the details provided in the Proposed Framework. The City's comments are divided into the following categories: (1) Tiered Residential Per-Capital Use Targets; (2) Commercial, Industrial and Institutional water use reduction; (3) The Newly Constructed Home and Building Irrigation Mandate; (4) Compliance Assessment; (5) Enforcement; and (6) California Water Law.

### ***1. The Tiered Residential Per-Capita Use Targets Should be Changed to Reflect Local Factors that Affect R-GPCD, Historical Conservation Performance, and the Statutory Mandate of Regional Self Reliance.***

*Proposed Requirement:* The SWRCB is targeting a reduction in statewide urban potable water demand of about 1.3 million acre-feet. The Proposed Framework allocates this total savings based upon calculated September 2014 R-GPCD, resulting in GPCD reduction targets between 10% and 35% statewide.

*Problems:* The proposed tiered R-GPCD is fundamentally flawed because it fails to reflect local factors that affect R-GPCD. The SWRCB, on the SWRCB website, has expressly identified the inappropriateness of using this data to calculate and compare water conservation effectiveness:

It is not appropriate to use Residential Gallons Per Capita Day (R-GPCD) water use data for comparisons across water suppliers, unless all relevant factors are accounted for. Factors that can affect per capita water include: Rainfall, temperature and evaporation rates... population growth... population density... socio-economic measures such as lot size and income... and water prices.<sup>1</sup>

It is confounding why the SWRCB would use the methodology it expressly denounces to address the mandates of its water conservation decree. Treating dissimilar water supply conditions and circumstances as “the same” everywhere in the state is a recipe for failing policy and arbitrary action.

*Solution:* SWRCB should develop a methodology that takes its own identified factors into account when assessing R-GPCD. Climate, meteorology, hydrology, population statistics, environmental conditions and obligations, distance from source water, conveyance and transportation losses, regional self-reliance on local water supplies, return flows, and past conservation performance are just some of the items that need to be considered in making the R-GPCD calculation a useful planning and conservation tool. These factors need not be exact, but could be applied to refine tiered per capita use targets to better reflect the conditions that exist in various regions in this state.

## ***2. The Commercial, Industrial and Institutional Water Use Reductions Should be Incorporated Into the Overall Per Capita Water Use Target for the Water Purveyors.***

*Proposed Requirement:* The Governor’s Order directs the SWRCB to address Commercial, Industrial and Institutional (CII) water conservation in similar percentages to those identified for Residential uses. The Governor’s Order states that the SWRCB “impose restrictions to require that [CII] properties... implement water efficiency measures to reduce potable water usage in an amount consistent with the reduction targets mandated in Directive 2.”

*Problems:* As described above, CII uses have significant bearing on the economic viability of the City. Punishing a City that has planned for and secured water supplies to keep their CII uses whole in times of shortage should be abandoned. The Governor’s Order and subsequent press releases indicate his emphasis on the economic importance of California’s agricultural economy to the local residents and the state of California as a whole. Similarly, the City’s commercial and industrial

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<sup>1</sup>[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water\\_issues/programs/drought/conservation\\_reporting\\_info.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/drought/conservation_reporting_info.shtml).

economy is just as important to the City's economic well-being and requires the same protections that the Governor has decreed for agriculture.

*Solution:* Let the City determine how it will meet its required GPCD reduction rather than SWRCB mandating particular requirements for particular classes of water users. The SWRCB should be more concerned about achieving the 1.3 million acre-foot reduction target, not *how* a City goes about doing it. The SWRCB should allow the City to determine what is in the City's best interest to meet conservation targets and how the City may be able to accommodate those interests with the resources that are at its disposal. Simply mandating that CII users must conserve some portion of water precludes creative solutions that might allow for economic productivity to continue while resource conservation goals are achieved.

***3. The Mandate for New Home Landscape Irrigation Should be Clarified as Prospective Rather Than Retrospective so that Existing and Approved Land Use Plans can Progress.***

*Proposed Requirement:* The Governor's Order directs the SWRCB to "prohibit irrigation with potable water outside of newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or microspray systems."

*Problems:* Incorporating resource conservation ethics into the landscape plans of new homes and new developments is an important long-term conservation protocol for the state of California. It is not, however, a logical drought mitigation measure and should be addressed prospectively rather than retrospectively. Requiring approved land use plans and home building plans to be completely reconfigured based on the Governor's Order is impractical and unworkable for the City. Existing land use plans and permits for houses that are approved but not yet constructed would require modification that may trigger other legal obligations for the City or require the City to halt home building altogether. Such action is overkill in light of the other priority actions that could make more water available for drought mitigation in California.

*Solution:* The existing Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELo) obligations dictate the irrigation parameters for newly constructed homes. Retrofitting "newly constructed homes and buildings" would require a significant amount of resources that would result in minimal water conservation savings in the current drought cycle. Time is better spent adjusting the MWELo for future land use plans that are undergoing the land use and water supply planning processes before houses and buildings are constructed.

***4. The Compliance Assessment Should Reflect Actual Compliance Achieved through Historical Actions and Progress Rather Than an Arbitrary Baseline Assessment.***

*Proposed Requirement:* The Proposed Framework defines the reporting months for which comparisons between 2013 R-GPCD and 2015-16 projected R-GPCD will be made to assess compliance. The proposal states that monthly values for June 2015 through February 2016 will be compared “to the same period(s) in 2013.”

*Problem:* The period identified for comparison would encroach upon a period of historic drought conditions in California. California is in its fourth consecutive year of drought. Yet the SWRCB wishes to compare the City’s tiered R-GPCD and CII conservation mandate to historical periods where the City was already experiencing and mitigating drought impacts. The City issued a Stage 3 Water Warning Conservation Stage in 2013 in order to mitigate the initial effects of the early drought and requiring a mandatory 20% water use reduction from its water customers. Moreover, the Governor declared a state of Emergency on January 17, 2014 and the SWRCB is now considering the extremely dry conditions that developed in late 2013 and early 2014 as the basis for the City’s compliance assessment. This timeline penalizes those agencies that responded to the drought in its earliest stages.

*Solution:* Rather than comparing years in which we have already taken proactive action and declared water emergencies locally in 2013, the comparison period should be established as June 2012 through February 2013. Such an assessment reflects conditions that existed in the drought’s infancy where water users were beginning to understand the implications of reduced precipitation and runoff. Furthermore, the comparison period should incorporate meteorological and climatological variances. For instance, along the lower American River, November and December 2012 had significant rainfall events, providing over 12 inches of rain which significantly affects irrigation and water demands. Comparing similar meteorological situations is critical to assessing compliance in meeting R-GPCD and CII conservation criteria. Absent these considerations, comparisons may inadvertently indicate a purveyor shifting from “in compliance” to “out of compliance” and then back to “in compliance” as weather factors affect the baseline and comparison months.

***5. The Enforcement Actions Should Clarify What Enforcement Actions Equate with Specific Regulatory Violations and What Procedures will be used in Implementing Enforcement Actions.***

*Proposed Requirement:* The Proposed Framework identifies “informal” and “formal” enforcement actions that might be levied upon urban water purveyors that violate SWRCB mandated actions. The enforcement actions threaten fines of “up to \$10,000 per day for each day of non-compliance.” These extraordinary measures and heavy fines may be justified by the perilous water conditions in the state of California, but

Ms. Jessica Bean  
SWRCB Proposed Regulatory Framework

clarity in how these enforcement actions are triggered and implemented is extremely important to the City.

*Problems:* Enforcement of regulatory actions is a critical component of effective governance. But enforcement of regulatory actions is unjust where the regulations are unclear and the types of enforcement actions levied for regulatory infractions is not clearly articulated and thus potentially inconsistently applied. The Proposed Framework simply lists informal and formal enforcement but does not link those enforcement tools to the types of regulatory violations that may be in effect. For instance, the City simply cannot be responsible for leaky pipes inside a City resident's home with a potential fine to the City amounting to \$10,000 per day. The Proposed Framework fails to describe how the regulatory enforcement will apply to the obligations of the City and therefore the City is unable to provide meaningful comment on the listed enforcement actions.

*Solutions:* The Proposed Framework should clarify which enforcement actions relate to specific regulations and violations. Simply stating that it is possible for the SWRCB to bring formal enforcement actions against the City of up to \$10,000 per day for "compliance" that the City may or may not be able to control is too vague to warrant meaningful comment. Clarification of such extraordinary enforcement penalties is needed.

#### ***6. The Proposed Framework Should Clarify How It Purports to Implicate the Fundamental Components of California Water Rights Law***

*Fact:* California Water Rights law is based upon 150 years of well-established principles for allocating water supplies in times of shortage. The water rights priority doctrine was upheld in the most recent California Supreme Court case dealing with water in California, *Barstow v. Mojave*, where the court reiterated the water rights priority system as the "central principle in California water law." The court contemplated and addressed the California Constitutional prohibition on waste and unreasonable use but returned to the doctrine of priority in rendering its final decision.

*Problems:* The Proposed Framework seeks to "equitably" reapportion water based upon notions of fairness that are counter to the water rights priority system and counter to the *Barstow v. Mojave* decision. Changing the water rights priority system based upon malleable concepts of equity through water conservation mandates, renders the priority doctrine meaningless and will create vast uncertainty in water and land use planning throughout California.

*Solution:* Reassert the legal principles in California's water rights priority system so that there is no misunderstanding among water purveyors and users in the state that failure to adequately plan for drought with local supplies and local investments may lead to cessation in water supply availability and an undue burden on local ratepayers and customers.

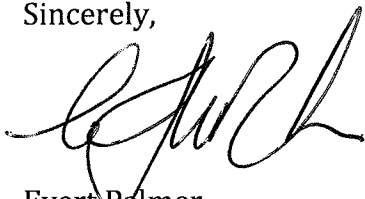


Ms. Jessica Bean  
SWRCB Proposed Regulatory Framework

## **Summary**

The City asks that SWRCB staff, management and Board Members will deeply reflect upon the underlying inequities of the Proposed Framework that affect the City as well as the regulatory suggestions provided in this letter. We are more than willing to address these and other water related issues before the board, meetings with staff or in further communications. If you have any questions about the issues described in this letter, please contact me directly through any of the communication channels provided below.

Sincerely,



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