State Water Resources Control Board
Order WR 2010-0018-DWR

Provision 11 - Water Conservation Status Report

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Prepared by

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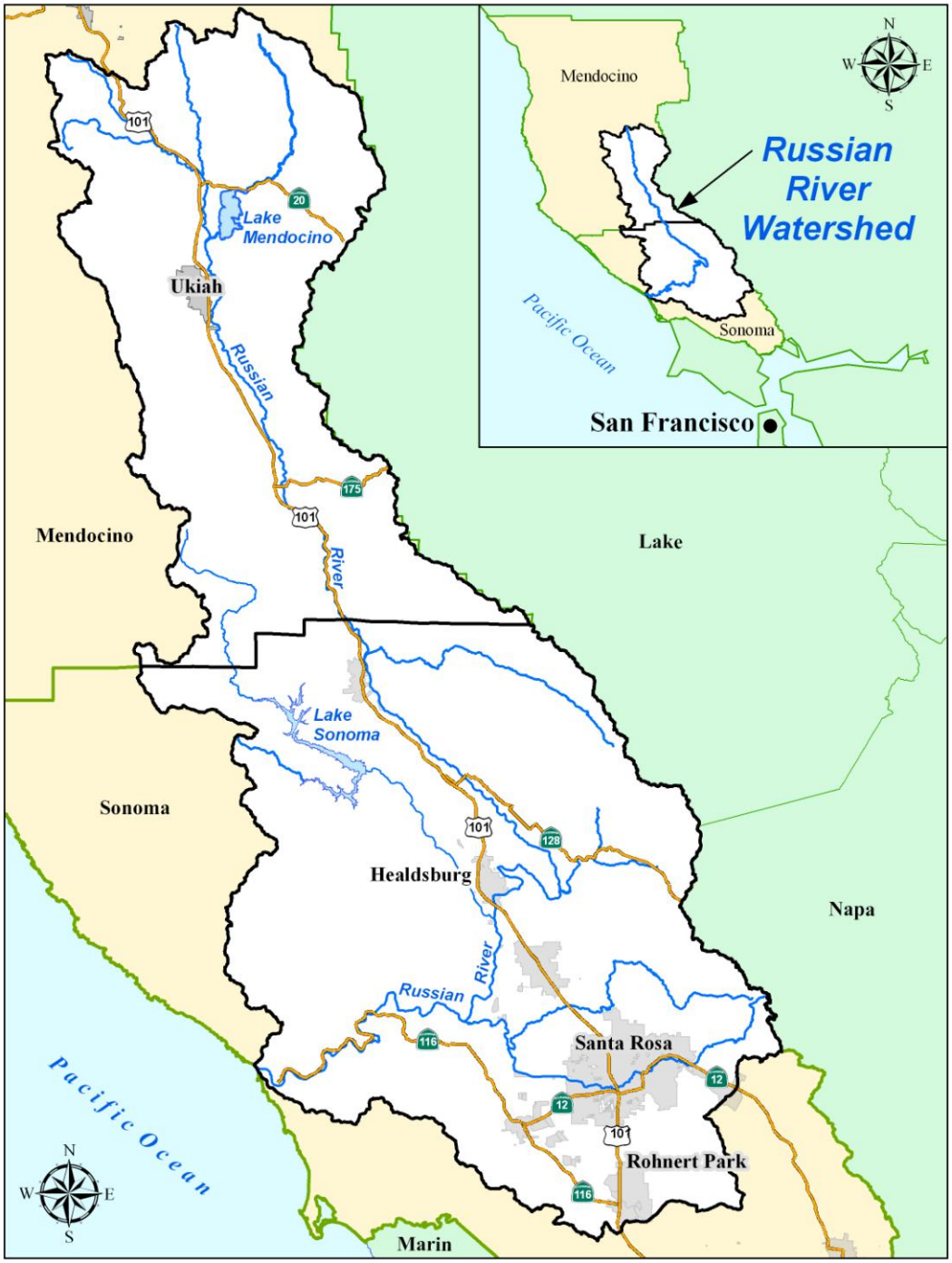
Figure 1. Russian River Watershed



1 Introduction

This report has been prepared by the Sonoma County Water Agency (Water Agency) to fulfill the requirements of Provision 11 of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Order WR 2010-0018 DWR (Order).

1.1 Background on the 2010 Temporary Urgency Change Petition

On April 6, 2010, the Water Agency filed a petition with the State Board requesting approval of a Temporary Urgency Change to its water rights permits, pursuant to California Water Code section 1435. The petition requested temporary modifications to the Russian River in-stream flow requirements as mandated by the Russian River Biological Opinion for the improvement of juvenile salmonid habitat. The petition was made to comply with mandates in the Russian River Biological Opinion (Biological Opinion) which was issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) on September 24, 2008.

The Water Agency submitted with the petition a document prepared by its staff titled, "Sonoma County Water Agency, In-stream Flow Analysis for 2010 Temporary Urgency Change Petition" (Analysis) dated April 2010. The Analysis indicated that, unlike the Temporary Urgency Change Petitions filed by Water Agency in 2004, 2007 and 2009, which requested reductions in minimum in-stream flow requirements in response to low storage levels in Lake Mendocino, the petition filed in 2010 is mandated by the Biological Opinion in order to benefit threatened and endangered fish species. Water supply storage in Lake Mendocino as of April 1, 2010 was approximately 83,000 acre-feet, significantly higher than in 2007 (71,406 acre-feet) or 2009 (56,666 acre-feet).

Without the requested modifications to the in-stream flow requirements, the high summer time flows required by Decision 1610 will continue to jeopardize the recovery of coho salmon and steelhead in the Russian River and its tributaries.

1.2 State Board Order Requirements for 2010

On May 24, 2010, Victoria A. Whitney, SWRCB Deputy Director for Water Rights, issued Order WR 2010-0018-DWR, which granted the Water Agency's petition, subject to terms and conditions. Appendix A contains a copy of the Order.

1.3 Purpose of this Report

One of the provisions of the Order requires the Water Agency to prepare a water conservation status report for the Water Agency's service areas and other areas being served by Lake Mendocino. Provision 11 of Order WR 2010-0018 DWR directs the Water Agency to take the following actions:

> Water Agency shall prepare a Water Conservation Status Report for Water Agency's service area and other areas served by Lake Mendocino. The report shall specify the water conservation measures being implemented during May through November 2010. The report shall be submitted to the Deputy Director by December 31, 2010.

The purpose of the Water Conservation Status Report is to specify water conservation measures being implemented from May through November 2010. This report will build upon the Water Agency's Water Conservation Plan submitted to the State Water Board in April 2010, as required under Order WR 2009-0034-EXEC, and will provide updated information on water conservation efforts since April 2010.

This Water Conservation Status Report is filed by the Water Agency in response to Provision 11. The information contained in this report has been provided to the Water Agency by its customers and others served by Lake Mendocino.

2 Types of Water Conservation Programs

In order to obtain information for this report, the Water Agency contacted its retail contractors and other Russian River water providers who contributed to the April 2010 Water Conservation Plan. In addition, the Water Agency contacted by email or letter over 300 Russian River public water systems (as identified by the California Department of Public Health) to request any information they could provide on their current water conservation efforts. All responses to Water Agency inquiries are summarized in this report.

Current water conservation programs that are in place in the Water Agency's service area and other areas also served by Lake Mendocino fall into the categories listed below.

- Programs implemented and/or offered by the Water Agency's retail contractors;
- Programs implemented and/or offered by the Water Agency for benefit of its service area;
- Programs implemented and/or offered by the Water Agency for its sanitation district customers; and

- Programs implemented and/or offered by other Russian River water providers.

With the exception of the Water Agency's own programs, information contained in this document was supplied by each reporting entity.

3 Current Water Conservation Programs by Retail Contractors

3.1 Water Agency Retail Contractors

Since 1998, the Water Agency and its contractors have invested over $15 million dollars in water conservation programs. These programs eliminate the use of residential water wasting devices by funding and promoting their replacement with the efficient devices listed in Table 1, below. Table 1 shows the water conservation programs currently being implemented or offered by the Water Agency and its contractors.

The Water Agency's retail contractors are

- City of Cotati
- City of Rohnert Park
- City of Sonoma
- Town of Windsor
- City of Petaluma
- City of Santa Rosa
- North Marin Water District
- Valley of the Moon District

These contractors, as well as Marin Municipal Water District, provided updated water conservation information for the following table. This information documents water conservation measures that were in place during the period of May through November 2010.

Table 1. Water Conservation Programs of Agency Retail Contractors

	City of Cotati	Marin Municipal Water District	North Marin Water District	City of Petaluma	City of Rohnert Park	City of Santa Rosa	City of Sonoma	Valley of the Moon Water District	Town of Windsor
Low Flow Showerheads	Free up to 1	Free with survey	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Low Flow Aerators	Free up to 3	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Self-Closing Hose Nozzles			Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
High Efficiency Toilet (HET = 1.28 gpf or less) Program	Free Direct Install program. HET required for all new buildings and remodels.	Program Suspended	$150 Rebate or Free Giveaway for Residential, $200 for Commercial	$150 Rebate for Residential, $260 for Commercial	$150 Rebate Residential and Commercial		$150 Rebate for Residential and Commercial	$150 Rebate for Residential and Commercial	$50 Rebate for upgrading from 1.6 gpf, $150 Rebate for upgrading 3.5 gpf, $150 for Commercial
Urinal Replacement Programs: Replace 1.0 gpf or greater with 1/8 gpf or less		Program Suspended	$200 Rebate	$260 Rebate	$150 Rebate	$450 Rebate			$300 Rebate
High Efficiency Appliance Requirement		Yes	All new construction must be equipped with High Efficiency Clothes and Dish Washers along with HETs, 1.5 gpm sink aerators, and 2.0 gpm showerheads	All new construction must have HETs, HEWs efficient faucet aerators (1.5 gpm) and efficient shower heads (2.0 gpm)					
Clothes Washer Rebate	$75 for Residential only.	Program Suspended	$75 for Residential, Case by Case for Commercial	$125 for Residential, $500 for Commercial	$75 for Residential, $220 for Commercial	$75 for Residential, $350 for Commercial	$75 for Residential	$75 for Residential only	$125 Residential only
Water Use Surveys (Indoor/Outdoor), Residential and Commercial	Free	Free	Free	Free		Free	Free	Free	Free
Commercial Water Efficient Ice Machine Rebate				Qualifies under CII Incentive program		$200 per 1000 gal/mo saved up to the cost of equipment			
Sustained Reduction Rebate				CII incentive program provides rebate equal to water savings achieved by particular equipment or technology. For example, if equipment results in a 30% water savings, City will rebate 30% of the equipment cost.		$200 per 1000 gal/mo saved up to the cost of equipment			water only accts; $4.50/1000 gal /yr saved, water & sewer accts; $11.40/1000 gal/yr saved up to 50% of the cost of equipment
Best Available Technologies				Qualifies under CII Incentive program		Yes			

	City of Cotati	Marin Municipal Water District	North Marin Water District	City of Petaluma	City of Rohnert Park	City of Santa Rosa	City of Sonoma	Valley of the Moon Water District	Town of Windsor
Rainwater Harvesting Rebate		Technical Assistance Program	Pilot starting in 2010 ($0.25/gal of storage)	Qualifies under CII Incentive program		$0.25/gal of storage			
Turf Watering Recommendations: Obtain current information on precipitation rates, evapotranspiration rates and irrigation		Yes - 415-945-1525 or www.marinwater.org	Yes	http://cityofpetaluma.net/wrcd/customized-watering-schedule.html	www.rpcity.org	www.srcity.org/turftime or Turf-Time 707-543-3466	Free	Free	Free
Landscape Standards for New Development	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes
Rain Sensor Rebate		Free with survey	Yes (included in the Efficient Irrigation Rebate)	Rain sensors are required for new and renovated construction. Existing accounts may receive rebate under CII incentive program		Yes	$50 if QWEL installed or $50.00 maximum if self installed	$50 if QWEL installed or 100% of cost if self installed, up to $50	Part of Water Efficient Landscape Program
Efficient Irrigation Rebate Provider pays for a percentage of equipment required to make system more efficient		Program Suspended	50% rebate hardware that increases the efficiency of an irrigation systems (Residential up to $200 and Commercial and Large Landscape up to $2000)	Qualifies under CII Incentive program.	Program Suspended	Up to $350 residential / Up to $3500 commercial	50% - 100% rebate hardware that increases the efficiency of an irrigation system	50% - 100% rebate hardware that increases the efficiency of an irrigation system	Water Efficient Landscape program. Residential up to $350, mixed-use up to $650, commercial up to $2500
SMART Controller Rebate: For installation of a weather based controller		Program Suspended	Yes - $25 per active station up to $1,000	Yes – up to $900.	Program Suspended	Part of Green Exchange Program			Part of Water Efficient Landscape Program
Water Budget: Watering amount based on weather and landscape square footage. Financial incentives = Tier 2		Residential water budgets are set at a standard base. CII and irrigation accounts were revised in 1986 and are in the process of being updated.	Yes	100% of City's dedicated irrigation accounts have been issued water budgets.	Program Suspended	Yes - tied to rates for irrigation accounts	No	Yes	Yes
Service Split Incentive: Non-residential customers may apply for a rebate to split a mixed use meter into two separate meters (indoor and dedicated irrigation)		Program Suspended	Case by Case	As part of City's CII incentive program, customer may receive rebate for splitting service.	Program Suspended	100% reimbursement for much of the cost associated with installing a separate meter for irrigation water use.			Case by case

	City of Cotati	Marin Municipal Water District	North Marin Water District	City of Petaluma	City of Rohnert Park	City of Santa Rosa	City of Sonoma	Valley of the Moon Water District	Town of Windsor
Water Smart Landscape Conversions /Cash for Grass: Upgrade existing turf to water smart landscaping and receive a rebate for grass and water features that are converted to water wise landscapes.	$1.00/sq ft for Residential and 50% of the actual cost of the retrofit up to $1.00/sqft for Commercial and Multi-Family participants	Program Suspended	$1.00/sq ft up to a maximum determined on a case by case basis for large landscapes and up to $1000 for Single Family Residential	In May, 2010 the City launched its new ***Mulch Madness*** Program. The program offers customers free mulch and card board (with delivery), a drip irrigation conversion kit, and 5 free native plants to any customer who qualifies to sheet mulch unwanted turf areas. Click here for program details.		Part of "Green Exchange Program" $0.50 per sq ft up to $250 Residential and up to $2500 Large Landscape	$0.75 per sq ft Limit of $1000 for residence; $150 available for drip irrigation and mulch. A limit of $3000 for Commercial, $300 available for drip and mulch	$0.50 per sq ft Limit of $400 for residence, additional $150 for drip and mulch	$0.50/ sq ft up to $350 residential, $650 mixed use, $2,500 commercial. Part of Water Efficient Landscape Program. Visit website for details. www.townofwindsor.com
Seminars/Workshops: conserve water though irrigation, plant selection, in home conservation, new technologies such as SMART controllers.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adoption of Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes-		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Water Waste Ordinance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Part of Water Conservation Regulations Ordinance.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Water Management Contracts: Water Conservation language for landscape maintenance contracts		Yes		Yes-When account exceeds water budget, City works with property owner to get back on budget and recommends water management language be part of landscape maintenance contract.		Pilot starting 09/10			
Water Management Rebate and Certification		Certification		Certified Water Conserving Residence (CWCR) Program - City works with realtors to have home sellers get home certified as Water Conserving Residence.		$1.53 per 1,000 gallons below budget			
Graywater Rebate			$75 per qualifying fixture retrofit	Yes. Qualifies under CII Incentive program.		$75 per qualifying fixture retrofit			
Sub-Metering Requirement	Yes, for new construction.	Yes		Yes. City requires all new MFR and CII (with multiple tenants) accounts to be sub-metered.	Yes				
DIY Home Audit Kit		Yes. Distributed by Marin Master Gardeners and free for our customers.				Free			Free; pick up at utility billing office.

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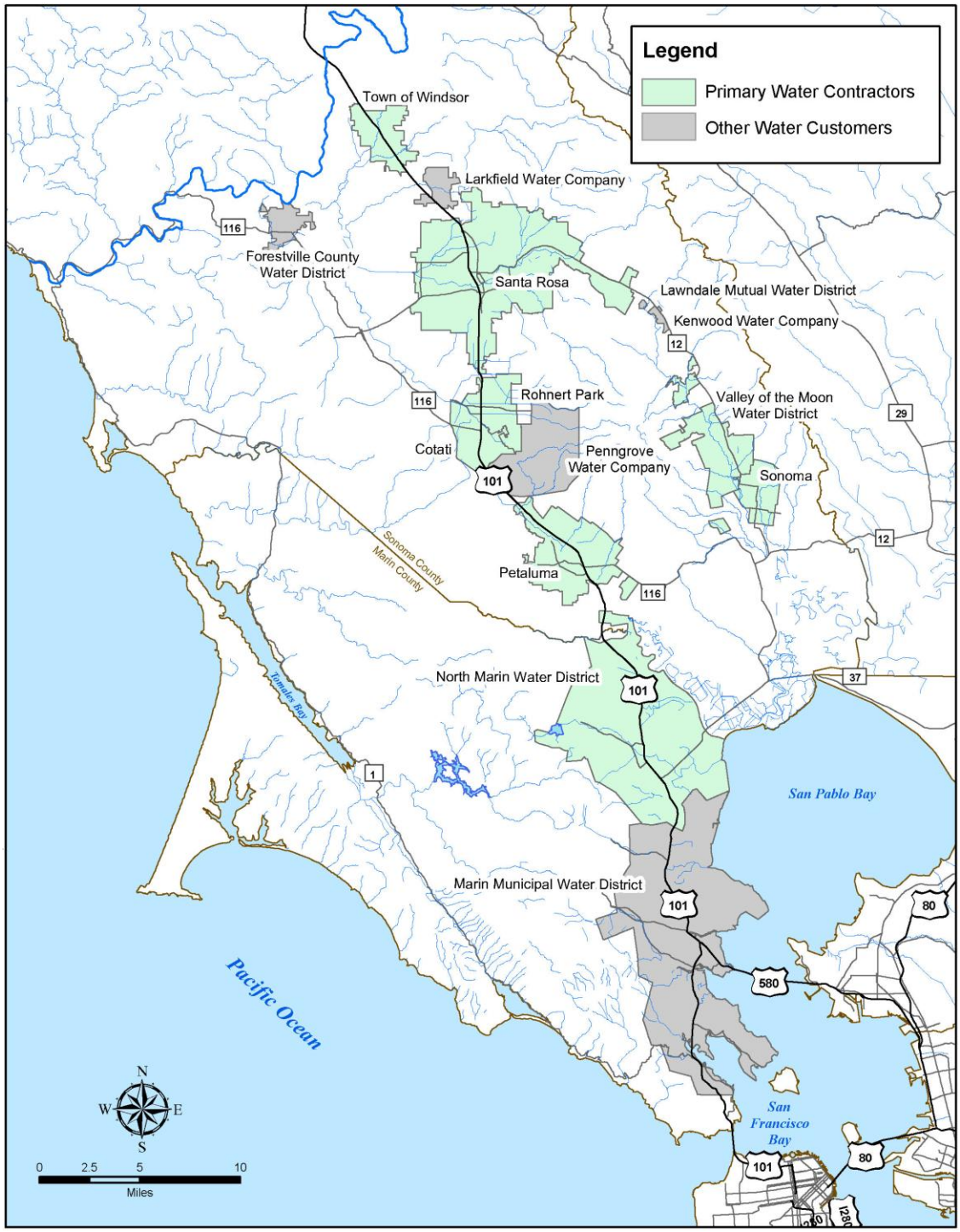
Figure 2. Sonoma County Water Agency's Service Area



3.2 Urban Water Conservation Programs within the Water Agency's Service Area

Most of the current water conservation programs in the Water Agency's service area (shown above in Figure 2) are related to the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) Best Management Practices (BMP). The Water Agency and its water contractors are members of the CUWCC. The CUWCC was created to assist in increasing water conservation statewide, under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). As signatories to the MOU, the Water Agency and its water contractors have pledged their good faith efforts towards implementing BMPs identified in the CUWCC MOU Regarding Urban Water Conservation.

The two primary purposes of the MOU are:

- To expedite implementation of reasonable water conservation measures in urban areas, and
- To establish assumptions for use in calculating estimates of reliable future water conservation savings resulting from proven and reasonable conservation measures. Estimates of reliable savings are the water conservation savings that can be achieved with a high degree of confidence in a given service area.

The Water Agency is the first wholesale water agency in California to have all its water contractors sign the CUWCC MOU. The Water Agency signed the CUWCC MOU on June 1, 1998, and submits annual BMP reports to the CUWCC in accordance with the MOU. The MOU requires that a water utility implement only the BMPs that are economically feasible. If a BMP is not economically feasible, the utility may request an economic exemption for that BMP. To date, the Water Agency has not requested an economic exemption from any BMP.

The Water Agency's water contractors and other customers have previously committed to implementing all of the CUWCC BMPs. The CUWCC BMPs are currently in various stages of completion. Several of the contractors have conducted conservation activities that exceed the CUWCC BMP requirements. The CUWCC is in the process of revising its reporting site to allow signatories to account for water savings from such programs and has revised the BMP process as well.

CUWCC signatories updated the BMPs in 2009 to provide greater flexibility in meeting the BMPs, and to provide an improved mechanism for quantifying water savings achieved through implementation of the BMPs. With the updated BMPs, a new database was needed to determine compliance. Since 2009, the CUWCC has not had a database available for calculating water saving. CUWCC estimates that the new database will be available in early 2011 and the reporting deadline will be June 30, 2011.

4 Additional Water Agency Conservation Measures

In addition to the CUWCC BMPs, the Water Agency and its water contractors have also implemented the measures described below.

4.1 Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance

Under Assembly Bill 325, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) required local planning agencies to adopt the state's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance or an equivalent version in the early 1990s. In 2007, Assembly Bill 1881 was passed, directing the DWR staff to revise its Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance to include higher standards of landscape water efficiency. This new state law requires planning agencies to revise their landscape ordinances to be equal to the new revised Model Landscape Ordinance or even more restrictive by January 1, 2010.

In the hopes of streamlining compliance with the ordinance for applicants and enforcement of the ordinance for local planning department staff, a local Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance committee was created in March 2009. This committee was led by staff from the City of Santa Rosa and the Water Agency. The experience of committee members included local planning, building inspection, engineering, landscape design and architecture, landscape installation and maintenance, water conservation, environmental and construction.

Water Agency and County of Sonoma staff finalized the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance in November 2009. Ordinance No. 5872 was adopted by the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors on December 15, 2009 and became effective on January 15, 2010.

Appendix B contains a copy the ordinance.

4.2 CALGREEN Building Code

In the April 2010 Water Conservation Plan, the Water Agency included a draft water conservation ordinance that was being prepared for consideration by the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors. In light of the passage of the 2010 Green Building Standards Code (CALGREEN), the Agency's water contractors and the County of Sonoma have chosen to utilize CALGREEN rather than pursue the draft local water conservation ordinance. Many of the water contractors are considering or have adopted CALGREEN voluntary Tier 1 standards.

The CALGREEN Code is the nation's first statewide green building standards code and will take effect January 1, 2011. In 2007, Governor Schwarzenegger directed the California Building Standards Commission to adopt green building standards for residential, commercial, and public building construction for incorporation into 2010 building code updates.

The 2010 Green Building Standards Code requires the following:

- 20% mandatory reduction in indoor water use, with voluntary goal standards for 30%, 35% and 40% reductions;
- Separate water meters for indoor and outdoor water use in nonresidential buildings, with a requirement for moisture-sensing irrigation systems for larger landscape projects;
- Diversion of 50% of construction waste from landfills, increasing voluntarily to 65% and 75% for new homes and 80% for commercial projects;
- Mandatory inspections of energy systems (e.g., heat furnace, air conditioner, mechanical equipment) for nonresidential buildings over 10,000 square feet to ensure that all are working at their maximum capacity according to their design efficiencies;
- Low pollutant-emitting interior finish materials such as paints, carpet, vinyl flooring and particle board.

The CALGREEN Code will be a comprehensive and uniform regulatory code for all residential, commercial, hospital and school buildings, ensuring that every new building in California is built using environmentally advanced construction practices.

Like California's existing building code provisions that regulate construction projects throughout the state, the mandatory CALGREEN code provisions will be inspected and verified by local and state building departments.

4.2.1 Adopting Regional Standards

The Redwood Empire Association of Building Officials (Association) consists of jurisdictions in the northern California counties of Lake, Marin, Mendocino, and Sonoma and includes building officials, design professionals, consulting firms and the construction industry. The Association is coordinating a cohesive regional approach to implementing CALGREEN Standards in Sonoma County. The Association has determined that there are substantial benefits to adopting regional standards that go beyond the mandatory 20%, as required by CALGREEN, and is promoting adoption of voluntary Tier 1 standards throughout their jurisdictions. Appendix C contains the Association's position paper on the adoption of the California Green Building Code Standards.

4.3 WaterSmart Development Guide

The Water Agency is developing a countywide WaterSmart Development Guide (formerly called Low Impact Development (LID) Guide) that describes various storm water management, water conservation, and reuse measures, technologies, and practices that could be implemented in new development projects. The guide will describe current practices and programs that are available within the county. It will also suggest additional approaches and technologies that developers may want to consider.

Through local implementation, a comprehensive WaterSmart program will be established throughout Sonoma County to improve the reliability and quality of the water supply and reduce flood risks. Applying these practices when designing development projects will result in

reduced impacts on water resources and the environment. It will also help to promote long-term reliability of limited water resources.

In July 2010, a draft of the WaterSmart Development guide was released for review and comment by local jurisdictions within Sonoma County. The Water Agency anticipates that a draft of the guide will be available for public review by spring 2011.

4.4 Sonoma County Energy Independence Program

The Sonoma County Energy Independence Program (SCEIP) was launched in 2009 to allow property owners to finance energy efficiency, water efficiency and renewable energy improvements in Sonoma County. Financing received will attach to the property, not the owner, and will be paid back through an annual assessment on the owner's property tax bill. SCEIP provides a mechanism to dramatically reduce energy use, water use and greenhouse gas emissions in Sonoma County while stimulating the economy through development of green jobs.

This program takes advantage of Assembly Bill 811, which allows municipalities to fund improvements to private properties to reduce their energy and water use. Specific water efficiency improvements that may be financed through the program include high efficiency toilets and urinals (including water-free), high efficiency showerheads (1.5 gpm), rain catchment systems, hot water recirculation systems, whole house manifold systems, tankless water heaters, drip irrigation systems, matched precipitation rate sprinklers, and weather-based irrigation controllers.

In the eighteen months since its inception, SCEIP has generated over 14,000 inquiries into the program, resulting in approximately 1,250 signed contracts. The program provides financing for the installation of energy efficient improvements, water efficiency improvements, and renewable energy sources that are permanently fixed to real property.

4.5 Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper (QWEL)

Landscape water use represents one of the largest components of urban water demand. Through the Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper (QWEL) program, local landscape professionals are making a positive impact towards reducing landscape water demand by becoming more water efficient in landscape design, maintenance, and operation. QWEL provides 20 hours of educational foundation based on principals of proper plant selection for the local climate, irrigation system design and maintenance, and irrigation system programming and operation. Classes are offered in both Spanish and English.

Both the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) WaterSense program and QWEL share the common goal of conserving water resources and promoting the importance of water efficiency. QWEL is an approved US EPA WaterSense Irrigation Auditor certification program and was developed in cooperation with the California Landscape Contractors

Association (Cagwin & Dorward, GardenWorks, and Pacific Landscapes), Sonoma County Water Agency, City of Santa Rosa, Marin Municipal Water District and community colleges in Santa Rosa and Marin.

Since QWEL is a WaterSense labeled Irrigation Auditor certification program, those individuals who are certified will also be eligible to become a WaterSense Irrigation Partner. In order to keep training current, QWEL graduates need to submit two hours of continuing education units each calendar year.

Since receiving WaterSense recognition, the Water Agency has certified 408 landscapers through the QWEL program.

4.6 Water Reuse Projects

4.6.1 Sonoma Valley Groundwater Management and Recycled Water

The Water Agency, in cooperation with the United States Geological Service (USGS), conducted a five-year study to characterize groundwater conditions in Sonoma Valley. The study, which was completed in 2006, provided a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of groundwater pumping, the sustainable yield of the basin, and formed the basis for groundwater management activities.

As a result of this study, the Water Agency led a community-based stakeholder group, representing a broad range of constituencies (agriculture, business, environmental, municipal) to develop a groundwater management plan. The Sonoma Valley Basin Advisory Panel (BAP) is currently in its fourth year of implementing the program. Increased use of recycled water and implementing a water conservation program for well users were two of the four recommended measures by the BAP for improved water resource management.

The Valley of the Moon Water District, City of Sonoma, SVCSD, County of Sonoma, and the Sonoma County Open Space and Agriculture Preservation District are partners with the Water Agency in this program.

4.6.2 Sonoma Valley Recycled Water Feasibility Study

In the past few years, Sonoma Valley has seen an increase in groundwater use. This increased reliance on groundwater has caused localized decline in water levels and the possible intrusion of saline water from San Pablo Bay. Many residents, agricultural users (vineyards, dairies, and pastures), and public officials are aware of the water situation in Sonoma Valley. Public water forums, such as the Sonoma Valley Water Summit in January 2004, have helped to increase awareness of the water resource issues within Sonoma Valley. As a result, public officials are looking at different tactics to offset peak demand and residents and agricultural users are interested in a more reliable water supply.

In 2005, the Sonoma Valley Recycled Water Feasibility Study (Feasibility Study) was conducted by the Water Agency on behalf of Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District (SVCSD), the Valley of the Moon Water District (VOMWD), the City of Sonoma (City), and in consultation with the Sonoma Ecology Center. This study evaluated the feasibility of, and options for, expanded recycled water use in the Sonoma Valley. Expanded use of recycled water in Sonoma Valley could result in significant water supply and environmental benefits, including reduced discharge to waters of the United States, reduction of peak potable water demands on the VOMWD and the City's distribution systems (including Russian River and groundwater supplies), and potential reduction of groundwater pumping for agricultural and private municipal landscape irrigation purposes.

The Feasibility Study identified water customers who use potable water to irrigate large parcels, such as schools, parks, large landscaped areas (golf courses and community gardens), and agricultural land. If these water users were to convert from pumping groundwater to using recycled water, demand on potable ground water would be reduced, potentially alleviating some of the current stress on groundwater supplies.

The Feasibility Study's recommended alternative would route a recycled water pipeline in a manner that would allow recycled water to be available/used by those customers who currently pump potable water from groundwater supplies.

The Feasibility Study's recommended alternative helps to address concerns regarding over-pumping of groundwater; pumping of water from local streams/creeks; maintaining fish and wildlife habitats; reliability of water supply delivered through the Water Agency's Sonoma Aqueduct (offsetting potable water use); and poor groundwater quality.

The SVCSD has received letters of support from property, vineyard, dairy and pastureland owners as well as vineyard managers for the use of recycled water in Sonoma Valley.

4.6.3 North Bay Water Reuse Program

In 2005, five agencies organized themselves under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) as the North Bay Water Reuse Authority (Authority). The Authority members include: Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District (LGVSD), Novato Sanitary District (Novato), SVCSD, Napa Sanitation District (Napa), and the Water Agency. The Authority wishes to expand the beneficial use of recycled water in the North Bay region under the North Bay Water Reuse Program. The Sonoma Valley Recycled Water Project, the Novato North Service Area Project, and the Novato South Service Area – Hamilton Field Project have been incorporated into the Authority's North Bay Water Recycling Program. In May 2010, the Bureau of Reclamation awarded $7,328,000 in ARRA stimulus funding to the North Bay Water Recycling Program. Under the North Bay Water Recycling Program, SVCSD and North Marin Water District (NMWD) will implement the following activities using stimulus funding:

- SVCSD:
    1. Acquire land and design and construct a storage pond north of the wastewater treatment plant;
    2. Design approximately 4.0 miles of 18-inch recycled water pipeline to existing storage reservoirs in Sonoma Valley, and approximately 4.5 miles of 24-inch recycled water pipeline from the existing storage reservoirs to the Napa Salt ponds; and
    3. Design pump station upgrades.

- NMWD:
    1. Construct a recycled water distribution system from the Novato SD Treatment Plant to Rowland Boulevard and the Vintage Oaks shopping center, and across Highway 101 to serve urban users west of Highway 101;
    2. Construct a recycled water distribution system to deliver recycled water to Novato High School and other irrigated playing fields, with a pipeline extending south along Redwood Boulevard; and
    3. Construct a recycled water pipeline distribution system from the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District Treatment Plant, north to serve the Hamilton Field area.

In addition, the North Bay Water Reuse Authority has submitted an application to receive Proposition 84 implementation funding. If awarded, this funding would assist SVCSD and NMWD in the design and construction of all projects identified above.

4.7 County Sanitation District and Sanitation Zone Water Conservation Programs

The Water Agency has implemented rebate programs and "direct install" programs in the sanitation districts listed below.

- Airport / Larkfield / Wikiup Sanitation Zone
- Geyserville Sanitation Zone
- Occidental County Sanitation District
- Penngrove Sanitation Zone
- Russian River County Sanitation District
- Sea Ranch Sanitation Zone
- Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District
- South Park County Sanitation District

These programs encourage indoor water efficiency resulting in water savings. Each of the programs listed in this section eliminates the use of residential water wasting devices by funding installation of replacement appliances listed in the program description below.

4.7.1 Water Efficiency Rebate Program (Ongoing)

The Water Agency continues to implement its long-standing Water Efficiency Rebate Program to encourage sanitation district customers[1] to save water indoors. The program offers rebates on high-efficiency clothes washers and high-efficiency toilets (HET) to home owners.

The following rebates are offered to residential sanitation district customers:

- High-Efficiency Toilet – up to $150
- High-Efficiency Clothes Washer – up to $125 [2]

The following rebates are offered to commercial sanitation district customers:

- High-Efficiency Toilet – up to $300
- High-Efficiency Urinal – up to $300
- High-Efficiency Clothes Washers – up to $125
- Water Efficient Ice Machines – up to $600
- Connectionless Food Steamers – up to $200
- Medical Equipment Steam Sterilizers – up to $700
- Dry Vacuum Pumps – up to $250
- Pressurized Water Brooms – up to $700
- Cooling Tower pH Controllers – up to $1,500
- Cooling Tower Conductivity Controllers – up to $5,000
- Sustained Reduction – Rebate is based on the water savings achieved through permanent equipment upgrades.

4.7.2 High-Efficiency Fixture Direct-Install Program (Ended)

The Water Agency implemented the High-Efficiency Fixture Direct-Install Program (HEFDIP) in certain sanitation districts[3] through April 2010. The Water Agency reimbursed participating local plumbers to install high-efficiency plumbing fixtures (toilets, urinals, faucet aerators, showerheads) for no cost to commercial, industrial, institutional, residential and multi-family customers.

The program included:

- Replacement of at least one high-flush toilet (3.5 gpf or more) with a high-efficiency toilet (1.1 gpf or less) from the Qualifying HET Model List, or
- Replacement of at least one urinal (1.0 gpf or more) with a high efficiency urinal (0.125 gpf or less) from the Qualifying HEU Model List .

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[1] Sea Ranch Sanitation Zone joined the rebate program in July 2010. South Park County Sanitation District ended its program in June 2010
[2] Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District does not offer this rebate.
[3] South Park County Sanitation District did not offer this program.

In addition, the program offered the following free services:

- Replacement of all high-flow faucet aerators with high efficiency models (1.5 gpm or less)
- Replacement of all high-flow showerheads with high efficiency models (1.5 gpm or less).

The Water Agency had intended for HEFDIP to be an ongoing program with an initial two-year budget, but due to the popularity of the program and a larger than anticipated number of participating plumbers, the program exceeded its goals within eight months.

4.7.3 Total Water Savings for Program

Through this highly successful program, more than 5,000 high-efficiency toilets and urinals have been installed saving an estimated 118,000 gallons of water per day, translating to an estimated 44 million gallons annually (132 AFY).

5 Water Conservation Reports in Areas Served by Lake Mendocino

In order to gather information for this report, the Water Agency contacted by email and letter over 300 Russian River public water systems (as identified by the California Department of Public Health). (The letter is provided in Appendix E.) This section contains reports on the water conservation measures implemented in the Water Agency's service area by its non-retail customers and other users in areas served by Lake Mendocino.

5.1 California American Water Company Report

California American Water Company (Cal-American) has budgeted approximately $49,000 for its 2010 water conservation programs, and is on track to spend the entire amount. The following is a summary of the 2010 Water Conservation Measures and Programs implemented from May through November 2010.

- Cal-American is continuing its current 3-tier rate structure. It has submitted for CPUC approval a 5-tier rate structure for residential customers and a 2-tier rate structure for irrigation and commercial customers. If approved by the CPUC, the new rate structures will be implemented in 2012.
- A 2010 Conservation Newsletter was mailed to all customers - similar to the 2009 letter.
- Cal-American has re-established a toilet and washing machine rebate through the CUWCC Smart Rebates program, and is contracting out commercial and residential water audits, including large landscape audits.
- A new Turf Replacement rebate program was implemented, where residential customers are offered $1.00 per square foot of turf (up to $1,000 per rebate);

residential customers are also offered $1.00 per square foot of turf (up to $2,500 per rebate).

- Cal-American is in the process of identifying commercial turf accounts without separate irrigation meters, and plans to install separate meters at these accounts.

5.2 Camp Meeker Recreation and Park District

Water conservation measures implemented by Camp Meeker Recreation and Park District for the period include close monitoring of any production caused by pipeline leaks, and immediate response to any reports of water main or service leaks.

The District reports that because all residential units in Camp Meeker are connected to private on-site septic systems, property owners endeavor to conserve water to protect these sewage disposal systems. In addition, the District reports that between May 1 and November 1 average water use per unit was less than 110 gallons per day.

5.3 Ferrari-Carano Winery

Ferrari-Carano Winery reports that its primary water conservation measure for 2010 has been to replace approximately 50 water valves that were leaking or had the potential to leak in the near future. The winery continued with previous water conservation measures, such as, using pressure washers, spray nozzles, and squeegees to reduce water use when cleaning.

5.4 Geyser Peak Winery

Geyser Peak Winery reports that its Water Reduction Team evaluated the method and efficiency of washing barrels and found that a simple retrofit would pay huge dividends. Eight 7-gallon per minute barrel washer nozzles were replaced with a new low-flow head that uses only 2.5 gallons per minute. The resulting savings in water is 922,000 gallons per year.

5.5 Hoot Owl Creek/ Alexander Valley Vineyards

Hoot Owl Creek/Alexander Valley Vineyards have implemented a frost protection program and point source irrigation to ensure water is used efficiently onsite. The frost protection program includes notification of crews during a potential frost occurrence. Water is only applied when absolutely necessary, and water is turned off when temperatures rise to 34 degrees or ice is not found on new growth. The point source irrigation program has focused on utilizing drip irrigation for plant material. Soil moisture and leaf moisture is monitored to maintain plant health. Irrigation schedules are developed using soil profiling. This technique allows heavier soils to be irrigated less frequently but for a longer duration; more porous soils are irrigated more frequently but for a shorter duration. Most irrigation occurs at night to minimize evaporation loss. Areas on steep slopes are irrigated during the day to ensure there are no leaks or problems with the system.

5.6 Lake Mendocino Campgrounds

Lake Mendocino has tracked water use at their four campgrounds. According to Kevin Heape, Park Manager at Lake Mendocino, the dramatic reduction in water consumption is due in part to the 2010 closures, but he also reports that people appear to be much more conscious of conserving water because of the three drought years preceding 2010. Below is the actual consumption for the four separate sites. Comments are provided by park staff to explain water use.

Campground	2009	2010	Comments
Kyen	1,110,000 gallons	349,000 gallons	campground closed 4 months for construction
Bushay	145,000 gallons	27,000 gallons	campground closed both years, 2010 area flooded and inaccessible
Marina	64,000 gallons	39,000 gallons	visitation down due to flooded recreation areas
Pomo	104,000 gallons	122,000 gallons	water used for several construction projects over a 4 month period

5.7 Mendocino County Water Agency

The Mendocino County Water Agency (Agency) does not treat or sell water. The Agency reports that the following tasks represent its water conservation efforts from May - November 2010:

<u>Education</u>

- The Water Education Program finished the school year with one elementary school class of 28 students in May.
- A water conservation class was taught to 30 children (ages 4-6) at the Ukiah Library.
- One presentation to 30 MESA middle school students on conservation occurred in May.
- The rainwater capture and rain garden projects at two high schools was completed.
- A presentation on water conservation was delivered to 25-30 people at the North Coast Green Business Summit in September.

Water use at the County Administration Center on Low Gap Road is tracked monthly. Suspected leaks and water use anomalies were reported to the maintenance department.

A report on water consumption and potential saving opportunities was drafted and submitted to the Millview County Water District.

A report on water consumption and potential saving opportunities was drafted and submitted to the Willow County Water District.

Three residences in Ukiah received free water audits.

5.8 Millview County Water District

Millview County Water District reports that it was able to achieve a 34% reduction in use during the summer months and a 25% reduction in use during October and November 2010. These savings were achieved by recently updated water rates and installation of flow restrictors.

5.9 Occidental Community Services District

Water conservation measures implemented by Occidental Community Services District for the period include providing low-flow fixtures for its water customers. The District also continues to support the Water Agency and its Occidental County Sanitation District programs to provide rebates for the installation of water efficient fixtures and appliances.

5.10 Quivira Vineyards & Winery

Quivira Vineyards & Winery reports that all of its vineyards use traditional dry farming practices.

The cellar area of a winery often uses the most water resources, mainly due to the rigorous cleaning required during the various stages of production. At Quivira, water usage has been dramatically reduced thanks to a steam cleaning machine that uses 98% less water than required by traditional barrel cleansing and soaking routines and bottling line sanitation procedures. The use of steam instead of water translates to a much cleaner facility while using next to no cleaners or detergents of any sort.

5.11 Redwood Valley County Water District Report

In 2010, Redwood Valley County Water District (RVCWD) increased water rates to encourage conservation. Rates for the first 4,000 gallons per household increased from $3.50 to $3.75 per thousand gallons. Rates for higher volume users also increased. These rates became effective January 1, 2010. Per Proposition 218 guidelines, all 1,300 domestic services and 200 agricultural services were formally notified of the rate structure and informed of their right to protest. The district received a total of two agricultural water protests and no domestic water protests.

RVCWD sponsored two water conservation related workshops for the community (see related flyers in Appendix D). The workshop on March 20, 2010 responded to the issues suggested during the previous survey. The August 31, 2010 workshop was on the specific topic of agricultural ponds.

RVCWD contracted with an audit specialist and began domestic water audits in September 2010. The results of the audits will be used to determine the most cost effective conservation methods that the district will pursue.

5.12 Riebli Mutual Water Company

Riebli Mutual Water Company reports that it monitors water consumption of the community and takes the following steps to conserve:

- Watch for system water leaks. This is done by looking at deviations from seasonal water consumption or watching for unusual surface water flows. Any change is usually related to a water leak, which is quickly investigated. (Riebli Mutual Water Company has had no additional households added to the community, so any incremental consumption is not related to a new customer)
- Monitor irrigation trends. During the dry season, yard irrigation increases water consumption. Riebli Mutual Water Company reminds its clients to turn irrigation off in a timely manner.

5.13 River Bend Resort Report

In 2010, River Bend Resort has significantly decreased its water usage by reducing lawn irrigation from daily to once a week. River Bend Resort reports there has been no browning of the grass, and maintenance costs are lower because the grass grows more slowly.

Although its business has increased in 2010, water consumption at River Bend Resort has not increased from 2009, and this is primarily attributed to the reduction in irrigation.

The conservation measures below were instituted by River Bend Resort in 2009 and continue to be in use in 2010:

- Installation of low flow showerheads
- Installation of forced-flush toilets
- Use of waterless portable bathrooms
- Increased system monitoring and tenant monitoring.

5.14 Rogina Water Company

Rogina Water Company reports that its conservation efforts in 2010 were based on direction from the Public Utilities Commission to reduce water use by 20% by the year 2020.

5.15 Russian River County Water District

The Russian River County Water District provided 200 low-flow toilets to customers in 2001 and 2007. In November 2010 the District distributed toilet tank leak detection dye kits to all its customers. The District also reports that current average water use per unit is less than 110 gallons per day.

5.16 Santa Rosa Golf and Country Club Report

The Santa Rosa Golf and Country Club reports it has made several changes in 2010 to reduce water consumption.

- Increased the number of computerized irrigation programs from ~20 to over 200, which reduces water usage through more efficient irrigation.
- Utilized soil probes to determine if turf grasses require watering, and how much.
- Eliminated irrigation to "non play" areas of the golf course.
- Removed turf grass from under trees (to the drip line), and removed irrigation. The Santa Rosa Golf and Country Club plans to expand this effort each year.
- Developed a long range plan to remove much of the lawns surrounding the grounds, and replace with drought tolerant plants. This plan will be implemented over the next 2 to 3 years, as budget allows.

The golf course superintendent is very focused on water conservation and will continue to look for ways to continue reducing usage.

5.17 City of Sebastopol

Although its water is supplied exclusively from municipal wells, the City of Sebastopol reports that it instituted a voluntary 15% water conservation effort in 2009, in keeping with water use reductions mandated in other nearby jurisdictions. In 2010, the City of Sebastopol also reports the following actions have been taken to further its water conservation efforts:

- Adoption of Green Building codes
- Ordinance amending the Water Efficient Landscape requirements
- Continued monitoring, inspection, and replacement as needed of water system mains, backflow prevention devices, and fire service connections

5.18 Sonoma County Regional Parks

Below is a list of water conservation measures implemented in 2010 at Sonoma County Regional Parks:

<u>County Administration Center:</u>

- Converted ISD building and Fiscal Building landscapes to low water use plantings and mulch.

- Converted Health Service Main building landscape to low water use plantings and mulch.

Parks:

- Installed a rain catchment system at Crane Creek.
- Replaced Spring Lake Park Ranger/Maintenance office toilet with low-flow model.

5.19 Airport Business Center

Airport Business Center reports that it has been has been monitoring landscape water use since the Water Board Order was released to the public. The first monitoring data was collected on June 15th. Since that time, ABCOA has recorded water use every two weeks. The information has been shared with the Airport Business Center Owners Association (ABCOA) and with Jensen Landscape Services (the Airport Business Center's Landscape Contractor), with significant over users discussed with the Town of Windsor (the Airport Business Center's water provider). ABCOA and Jensen made decisions based upon the data collected. ABCOA has also monitored water use for Basin Street Properties which also manages properties at the Business Park.

As data was analyzed, one of the major issues that arose was a discrepancy with existing records regarding landscape areas. ABCOA paid for a laser distance meter to be used in measuring sites that appeared to be significantly over water budgets. Findings to date suggest the following:

- Water use in the park was significantly down from last year. The requirements for last year was a reduction in water use based on 2004 information, and there was a period of adjustment related to implementing the program on a different scale.
- June 15th - October 1, entire business park (62 sites) achieved a cumulative water budget of 84 percent of ETo.
- Airport Business Center owned properties achieved a water budget of 68 percent of ETo.
- Basin Street owned properties achieved a water budget of 65 percent of ETo.

Water use in the park was significantly down from 2009. Because water conservation did not start until late July, the ABCOA expects that through November, there will be additional improvements. As part of achieving its conservation goal, in August ABCOA identified users that were significantly over budget (those that were 100+ ETo). Working with the Town of Windsor, ABCOA provided information and participated in outreach to those individuals. Those individuals are slated to receive follow up visits. In addition to monitoring and outreach, ABCOA has completed several tasks and projects to promote conservation. A comprehensive list of those items will be provided to the Water Agency and the Town of Windsor in its December report. Additionally, proposals for moving closer to achieving 60 percent of ETo by 2017 will be included in that report.

5.20 Landscape Contractors

5.20.1 California Landscape Contractors Association Report

The following information was reported for 2010 by the President of the North Coast Chapter of the California Landscape Contractors Association (CLCA). It does not include data reported separately by GardenWorks or Pacific Landscapes (below).

Certified Water Managers	
CLCA Water Managers	18
CLCA sites	22
Meter Reading	
Monthly meter reads & monitoring	48 sites
Component upgrades and installation	
Rain sensors	200+
SMART controllers	150+
Landscape and irrigation conversions	
Turf conversions	1,320,000 sq ft
Spray to drip	420,000 sq ft
High efficiency nozzles	220,000 sq ft
Water Conservation Equipment (units sold):	
Rain sensors	450
SMART controllers	650
Drip tubing	900,000 ft
Netaphim tubing	500,000 ft
High efficiency spray nozzles	12,500

5.20.2 GardenWorks, Inc.

The following activity was reported for 2010 by GardenWorks, Inc., a Sonoma County landscape contractor based in Healdsburg, CA.

Certified Water Managers on staff	
CLCA-certified Expert Water Managers	2
CLCA-certified Water Managers	4
CLCA- enrolled sites	36
Meter Reading	
Monthly meter reads & monitoring	all sites
Additional information	
EPA WaterSense Partners on staff	3
QWEL Program graduates on staff	8
Sites enrolled in City of Santa Rosa's Water Management & Certification Rebate Program	3

5.20.3 Pacific Landscapes, Inc.

The following activity was reported for 2010 by Pacific Landscapes, Inc., a Sonoma County landscape contractor based in Sebastopol, CA.

Staff Certifications

QWEL Program graduates on staff	19
Certified Bay Friendly Landscapers	6
ISA-certified Arborists	3

Meter Reading

Monthly meter reads & monitoring of dedicated irrigation meters	36

Component Upgrades and Installations

- Converted 188 irrigation zones converted from conventional controllers to smart controllers.
- Automated 53 manually operated irrigation zones.
- Converted 22 spray irrigation zones to drip irrigation.
- Replaced approximately 900 pop-up spray heads with water efficient low precipitation heads with regulating stems and check valves.

Landscape and irrigation conversions

Turf to low water plants	20,000 sq ft
High water plants to low water plants	24,000 sq ft

Appendix A – State Board Order WR 2010-0018 DWR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS

ORDER WR 2010–0018-DWR

IN THE MATTER OF PERMITS 12947A, 12949, 12950, AND 16596 (APPLICATIONS 12919A, 15736, 15737, 19351)

SONOMA COUNTY WATER AGENCY

SOURCES: Dry Creek and Russian River

COUNTIES: Sonoma and Mendocino Counties

ORDER APPROVING TEMPORARY URGENCY CHANGE

BY THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR WATER RIGHTS:

1.0 SUBSTANCE OF PETITION

On April 6, 2010, the Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) filed a petition with the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) requesting approval of a Temporary Urgency Change to the subject permits pursuant to California Water Code section 1435. The petition requests the following temporary modifications to the Russian River in-stream flow requirements as mandated by the Russian River Biological Opinion (Biological Opinion) for the improvement of juvenile salmonid habitat:

(1) From May 1 through October 15, 2010, in-stream flow requirements for the upper Russian River (from its confluence with the East Fork of the Russian River to its confluence with Dry Creek) be reduced from 185 cubic feet per second (cfs) to 125 cfs; and

(2) From May 1 through October 15, 2010 in-stream flow requirements for the lower Russian River (downstream of its confluence with Dry Creek) be reduced from 125 cfs to 70 cfs, with the understanding that SCWA will typically maintain approximately 85 cfs at the Hacienda gage as practicably feasible.

No changes to the in-stream flow requirements for Dry Creek are requested. The petition is made to comply with mandates in the Biological Opinion that was issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) on September 24, 2008.

2.0 BACKGROUND

SCWA's petition involves the following permits:

- Permit 12947A is for year-round direct diversion of 92 cubic feet per second (cfs) from the Russian River and storage of 122,500 acre-feet per annum (afa) in Lake Mendocino.

1

- Permit 12949 is for year-round direct diversion of 20 cfs from the Russian River at the Wohler and Mirabel Park Intakes near Forestville.

- Permit 12950 is for direct diversion of 60 cfs from the Russian River at the Wohler and Mirabel Park Intakes from April 1 through September 30 of each year.

- Permit 16596 is for year-round direct diversion of 180 cfs from the Russian River and storage of 245,000 afa in Lake Sonoma from October 1 of each year to May 1 of the succeeding year.

With the petition SCWA submitted a document prepared by its staff titled, "Sonoma County Water Agency, In-stream Flow Analysis for 2010 Temporary Urgency Change Petition" (Analysis) dated April 2010. The Analysis provides: (1) a summary of minimum in-stream flows required under Decision 1610; (2) an assessment of current water supply conditions of the Russian River System; (3) a summary of the Biological Opinion issued by National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) mandating SCWA to petition the State Board for temporary changes in minimum in-stream flow requirements in the Russian River; and (4) a summary of the criteria for approving a temporary urgency change petition. The Analysis indicates that, unlike the Temporary Urgency Change Petitions filed by SCWA in 2004, 2007 and 2009, which requested reductions in minimum in-stream flow requirements in response to low storage levels in Lake Mendocino, the petition being filed in 2010 is mandated by the Biological Opinion in order to benefit threatened and endangered fish species. Water supply storage in Lake Mendocino as of April 1, 2010 was approximately 83,000 acre-feet, significantly higher than in 2007 (71,406 acre-feet) and 2009 (56,666 acre-feet).

Under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), steelhead, coho salmon and Chinook salmon in the Russian River watershed are listed as threatened or endangered species. Coho salmon is also listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). In September 2008, NMFS issued the Russian River Biological Opinion (Biological Opinion). The Biological Opinion is the culmination of more than a decade of consultation under Section 7 of the ESA among SCWA, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), and NMFS regarding the impacts on the survival of these listed fish species of SCWA's and the Corps' water supply and flood control operations in the Russian River watershed.

Studies conducted during the consultation period that ultimately led to this Biological Opinion indicate that summer flows in the Upper Russian River and Dry Creek required by Decision 1610 are too high for optimal juvenile salmonid habitat. NMFS also concluded in the Biological Opinion that the historical practice of breaching the sandbar that builds up and frequently closes the mouth of the Russian River during the summer and fall may adversely affect the listed species. NMFS concluded in the Biological Opinion that it might be better for juvenile steelhead and salmon if the sandbar is kept closed during these times, to allow for the formation of a seasonal freshwater lagoon in the estuary. Minimum in-stream flows required by Decision 1610 result in flows into the estuary that make it difficult to maintain a freshwater lagoon while preventing flooding of adjacent properties.

Without the requested modifications to the in-stream flow requirements, the high summer time flows required by Decision 1610 will continue to jeopardize the recovery of coho salmon and steelhead in the Russian River and its tributaries.

Following is the language contained in SCWA's permits regarding minimum in-stream flow requirements:

Term 20 of SCWA's Permit 12947A states:

For the protection of fish and wildlife, and for the maintenance of recreation in the Russian River, permittee shall pass through or release from storage at Lake Mendocino sufficient water to maintain:

2

(A) A continuous stream flow in the East Fork Russian River from Coyote Dam to its confluence with the Russian River of 25 cfs at all times.

(B) The following minimum flows in the Russian River between the East Fork Russian River and Dry Creek:

(1) During normal water supply conditions when the combined water in storage, including dead storage, in Lake Pillsbury and Lake Mendocino on May 31 of any year exceeds 150,000 af or 90 percent of the estimated water supply storage capacity of the reservoirs, whichever is less:

From June 1 through August 31	185 cfs
From September 1 through March 31	150 cfs
From April 1 through May 31	185 cfs

(2) During normal water supply conditions and when the combined water in storage, including dead storage, in Lake Pillsbury and Lake Mendocino on May 31 of any year is between 150,000 af or 90 percent of the estimated water supply storage capacity of the reservoirs, whichever is less, and 130,000 af or 80 percent of the estimated water supply storage capacity of the reservoirs, whichever is less:

From June 1 through March 31	150 cfs
From April 1 through May 31	185 cfs
If from October 1 through December 31, storage in Lake Mendocino is less than 30,000 acre-feet	75 cfs

(3) During normal water supply conditions and when the combined water in storage, including dead storage, in Lake Pillsbury and Lake Mendocino on May 31 of any year is less than 130,000 af or 80 percent of the estimated water supply storage capacity of the reservoirs, whichever is less:

From June 1 through December 31	75 cfs
From January 1 through March 31	150 cfs
From April 1 through May 31	185 cfs

(4) During dry water supply conditions	75 cfs
(5) During critical water supply conditions	25 cfs

(C) The following minimum flows in the Russian River between its confluence with Dry Creek and the Pacific Ocean to the extent that such flows cannot be met by releases from storage at Lake Sonoma under Permit 16596 issued on Application 19351:

(1) During normal water supply conditions	125 cfs
(2) During dry water supply conditions	85 cfs
(3) During critical water supply conditions	35 cfs

For the purposes of the requirements in this term, the following definitions shall apply:

3

(1) Dry water supply conditions exist when cumulative inflow to Lake Pillsbury beginning on October 1 of each year is less than:

8,000 acre-feet as of January 1
39,200 acre-feet as of February 1
65,700 acre-feet as of March 1
114,500 acre-feet as of April 1
145,600 acre-feet as of May 1
160,000 acre-feet as of June 1

(2) Critical water supply conditions exist when cumulative inflow to Lake Pillsbury beginning on October 1 of each year is less than:

4,000 acre-feet as of January 1
20,000 acre-feet as of February 1
45,000 acre-feet as of March 1
50,000 acre-feet as of April 1
70,000 acre-feet as of May 1
75,000 acre-feet as of June 1

(3) Normal water supply conditions exist in the absence of defined dry or critical water supply conditions.

(4) The water supply condition designation for the months of July through December shall be the same as the designation for the previous June. Water supply conditions for January through June shall be predetermined monthly.

(5) Cumulative inflow to Lake Pillsbury is the calculated algebraic sum of releases from Lake Pillsbury, increases in storage in Lake Pillsbury, and evaporation from Lake Pillsbury.

(6) Estimated water supply storage space is the calculated reservoir volume below elevation 1,828.3 feet in Lake Pillsbury and below elevation 749.0 feet in Lake Mendocino. Both elevations refer to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929. The calculation shall use the most recent two reservoir volume surveys made by the U. S. Geological Survey, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, or other responsible agency to determine the rate of sedimentation to be assumed from the date of the most recent reservoir volume survey.

Term 17 of both Permit 12949 and Permit 12950 require SCWA to allow sufficient water to bypass the points of diversion at the Wohler and Mirabel Park Intakes on the Russian River to maintain the following minimum flows to the Pacific Ocean:

(1)	During normal water supply conditions	125 cfs
(2)	During dry water supply conditions	85 cfs
(3)	During critical water supply conditions	35 cfs

Term 13 of Permit 16596 sets forth the following minimum flows for Dry Creek and the Russian River:

(A) The following minimum flows in Dry Creek between Warm Springs Dam and its confluence with the Russian River:

4

(1) During normal water supply conditions:

75 cfs from January 1 through April 30
80 cfs from May 1 through October 31
105 cfs from November 1 through December 30

(2) During dry or critical water supply conditions:

25 cfs from April 1 through October 31
75 cfs from November 1 through March 31

(B) The following minimum flows in the Russian River between its confluence with Dry Creek and the Pacific Ocean, unless the water level in Lake Sonoma is below elevation 292.0 feet with reference to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, or unless prohibited by the United States Government:

(1)	During normal water supply conditions	125 cfs
(2)	During dry water supply conditions	85 cfs
(3)	During critical water supply conditions	35 cfs

Note: Permits 12949, 12950, and 16596 use the same water-year classification definitions as those listed in Permit 12947A. The water year classifications (Normal, Dry or Critical) were established in State Water Board Decision 1610 (D1610) and are based on cumulative inflow into Lake Pillsbury beginning October 1.

3.0 COMPLIANCE WITH CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

SCWA has determined that the change qualifies for an exemption under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). SCWA found that the change meets the Class 1, 6, 7, and 8 exemption criteria. The State Water Board has reviewed the information submitted by the SCWA and has made its own independent finding that the petition qualifies for an exemption under CEQA. A Class 7 exemption "consists of actions taken by regulatory agencies as authorized by state law or local ordinance to assure the maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of a natural resource where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment." (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 14, § 15307.) The proposed action will assure the maintenance of a natural resource, i.e., the in-stream resources of the Russian River, by increasing available salmonid rearing habitat in the upper Russian River and providing a lower, closer to natural inflow to the estuary between late spring and early fall, thereby enhancing the potential for maintaining a seasonal freshwater lagoon that could support increased production of juvenile steelhead. A Class 8 exemption "consists of actions taken by regulatory agencies, as authorized by state or local ordinance, to assure the maintenance, restoration, enhancement, or protection of the environment where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment." (*Id.*, § 15308.) The proposed action will assure the maintenance of the environment in the same way as stated for the Class 7 exemption. According to NMFS, the proposed action is necessary to avoid jeopardizing the continued existence of coho salmon, listed as an endangered species under the ESA and CESA, and steelhead, listed as a threatened species under the ESA. The proposed action also will conserve water in Lake Mendocino to benefit adult Chinook salmon migrating upstream in the fall.

The proposed action consists of the operation of existing facilities involving negligible or no expansion of use beyond that existing and accordingly is categorically exempt from CEQA under a Class 1 exemption, which specifically includes maintenance of streamflows to protect fish and wildlife resources. (*Id.*, § 15301, subd. (i).) The proposed action still will be within the existing operational parameters established by Decision 1610. The proposed action does not request and will not expand SCWA use or increase the water supply available to SCWA for consumptive purposes.

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In addition, a Class 6 exemption "consists of basic data collection, research, experimental management, and resource evaluation activities which do not result in a serious or major disturbance to an environmental resource. These [activities] may be . . . part of a study leading to an action which a public agency has not yet approved, adopted or funded." (*Id.*, § 15306.) The water quality and fishery information and data collected during the period that the proposed action is in effect will assist with the study and development of future permanent changes in the Decision 1610 in-stream flow requirements required by the NMFS, for which a separate petition is pending.

4.0 PUBLIC NOTICE OF THE PETITION

The State Water Board will issue and deliver to SCWA as soon as practicable, a notice of the temporary urgency change order pursuant to Water Code section 1438, subdivision (a). Pursuant to Water Code section 1438, subdivision (b)(1), SCWA is required to publish the notice in a newspaper having a general circulation, and that is published within the counties where the points of diversion lie. The State Water Board will also send a mailing list of known interested parties who have requested notice of proposed temporary urgency changes to SCWA, and SCWA will send copies of the notice to those interested parties via first class mail. The State Water Board will post on its website the notice of the temporary urgency change and a copy of the petition for temporary urgency change (and accompanying materials).

5.0 CRITERIA FOR APPROVING THE PROPOSED TEMPORARY URGENCY CHANGE

Water Code section 1435 provides that a permittee or licensee who has an urgent need to change the point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use from that specified in the permit or license may petition for a conditional temporary change. The State Water Board's regulations set forth the filing and other procedural requirements applicable to petitions for temporary urgency changes. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, §§ 805, 806.) The Board's regulations also clarify that a petition for a temporary urgency change in a permit or license other than a change in point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use may be filed, subject to the same filing and procedural requirements that apply to changes in point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use. (*Id.*, § 791, subd. (e).)

Before approving a temporary urgency change, the State Water Board must make the following findings:

1. the permittee or licensee has an urgent need to make the proposed change;
2. the proposed change may be made without injury to any other lawful user of water;
3. the proposed change may be made without unreasonable effect upon fish, wildlife, or other in-stream beneficial uses; and
4. the proposed change is in the public interest.

(Wat. Code, § 1435, subd. (b)(1-4).)

5.1 Urgency of the Proposed Change

Under Water Code section 1435, subdivision (c), an "urgent need" means "the existence of circumstances from which the board may in its judgment conclude that the proposed temporary change is necessary to further the constitutional policy that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable and that waste of water be prevented . . . ." However, the State Water Board shall not find the need urgent if it concludes that the petitioner has failed to exercise due diligence in petitioning for a change pursuant to other appropriate provisions of the Water Code.

Decision 1610 set in-stream flows that the State Water Board concluded, in 1986, would benefit both fishery and recreation uses and which would "preserve the fishery and recreation in the river and in Lake Mendocino to the greatest extent possible while serving the needs of the agricultural, municipal, domestic, and industrial uses which are dependent upon the water." (Decision 1610 at p. 21.) The State

Water Board also concluded in Decision 1610 that additional fishery studies should be done. (Decision 1610 at pp. 26-27.)

It no longer appears that the flows set by Decision 1610 continue to benefit both fishery and recreation uses. On September 24, 2008, NMFS issued its Biological Opinion, which evaluated the effects of the activities of SCWA and the Corps on three salmonid species listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. The Biological Opinion concluded that summertime flows in the Russian River, at the levels required by Decision 1610, were higher than optimal for the listed species. The Biological Opinion contained an extensive analysis of the impacts of existing in-stream flows on listed species. The Biological Opinion required SCWA to file a petition with the State Water Board to improve conditions for listed species by seeking permanent reductions in the minimum Russian River in-stream flow requirements contained in SCWA's existing water rights permits. The Biological Opinion also contains the following requirement:

> To help restore freshwater habitats for listed salmon and steelhead in the Russian River estuary, SCWA will pursue interim relief from D1610 minimum flow requirements by petitioning the SWRCB for changes to D1610 beginning in 2010 and for each year prior to the permanent change to D1610. These petitions will request that minimum bypass flows of 70 cfs be implemented at the USGS gage at the Hacienda Bridge between May 1 and October 15, with the understanding that for compliance purposes SCWA will typically maintain about 85 cfs at the Hacienda gage. For purposes of enhancing steelhead rearing habitats between the East Branch and Hopland, these petitions will request a minimum bypass flow of 125 cfs at the Healdsburg gage between May 1 and October 15. NMFS will support SCWA's petitions for these changes to D1610 in presentations before the SWRCB.

One of the species listed under the federal ESA (coho salmon) is also listed under CESA. The California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) has issued a consistency determination in which it determined that the incidental take statement issued to SCWA by NMFS in connection with the Biological Opinion was consistent with the provisions and requirements of CESA.

In this case, an "urgent need" for the proposed changes exist within the meaning of section 1435, subdivision (c). The proposed temporary changes are "necessary to further the constitutional policy that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable and that waste of water be prevented" within the meaning of section 1435, subdivision (c). As described in the Biological Opinion, the changes will improve habitat for the listed species by reducing in-stream flow and increasing storage for later fishery use, without unreasonably impairing other beneficial uses, thus maximizing the use of Russian River water resources. Moreover, given the listings of Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead under the federal ESA, there is a need for prompt action. In this case, there has been an extensive analysis of the needs of the fishery, fishery experts agree that in-stream flows appear to be too high, and the change will not affect the ability of SCWA to deliver water for approved beneficial uses in its service area.

5.2 No Injury to Any Other Lawful User of Water

Under this Order, SCWA still will be required to maintain specific flows in the Russian River from its most upstream point of diversion to the river's confluence with the ocean. Therefore, it is anticipated that all SCWA water contractors and other legal users of water will receive the water to which they are entitled during the reduced flows specified in this Order.

5.3 No Unreasonable Effect upon Fish, Wildlife, or Other Instream Beneficial Uses

This Order is based upon the analysis contained in the 2008 Biological Opinion, which has as its primary purpose improving conditions for the fishery resources. Improved conditions that result from this Order will be twofold. First, the evidence in the Biological Opinion indicates that the streamflows required by Decision 1610 would be too high for optimum fishery habitat in both the river and in the estuary. Under this Order, these requirements will be reduced. Second, lowering in-stream flows will result in increased storage in Lake Mendocino. Although flows downstream from Coyote Valley Dam will be decreased upon approval of SCWA's petition, conservation of water in Lake Mendocino will allow enhanced management of the flows in early fall for the benefit of fish migration.

It is possible that reduced flows in the Russian River may impair some in-stream beneficial uses, principally recreation use. However, since 2004, Russian River flows have frequently been managed at decreased levels, both under Decision 1610 and under temporary urgency change orders. Notwithstanding lower flows, Russian River recreation has continued. Accordingly, although recreation uses may be affected, given the analysis in the Biological Opinion and the potential impacts to fisheries that could occur if the petition were not approved, any impact on recreation for this summer is reasonable under the circumstances.

5.4 The Proposed Change is in the Public Interest

As discussed above, the sole purpose of this Order is to improve conditions for listed Russian River salmonid species, as determined necessary by the NMFS and DFG. Approval of SCWA's petition to reduce in-stream flows to benefit the fishery will also maintain storage levels in Lake Mendocino for a longer period of time so that the water is available in the fall for fishery purposes. Given these circumstances, it is in the public interest to temporarily change in-stream flows for this beneficial use.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The State Water Board has adequate information in its files to make the evaluation required by Water Code section 1435.

I conclude that, based on the available evidence:

1. The permittee has an urgent need to make the proposed change;
2. The petitioned change will not operate to the injury of any other lawful user of water;
3. The petitioned change will not have an unreasonable effect upon fish, wildlife, or other in-stream beneficial uses; and
4. The petitioned change is in the public interest.

ORDER

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED THAT: the petition filed by Sonoma County Water Agency for temporary change in Permits 12947A, 12949, 12950, and 16596 is approved, in part.

All existing terms and conditions of the subject permits remain in effect, except as temporarily amended by the following provisions:

1. From May 25 until October 15, 2010, minimum flows in the Russian River, as specified in Term 20 of Permit 12947A, Term 17 of Permits 12949 and 12950, and Term 13 of Permit 16596, shall be modified as follows:

   - Minimum in-stream flow in the Russian River from its confluence with the East Fork of the Russian River to its confluence with Dry Creek shall be 125 cfs; and

   - Minimum in-stream flow in the Russian River from its confluence with Dry Creek to the Pacific Ocean shall be 70 cfs as measured at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) gage located at Hacienda Bridge, with the understanding that SCWA will typically maintain approximately 85 cfs at the gage as practicably feasible.

   For purposes of compliance with this term, minimum in-stream flow requirements shall be met on an instantaneous flow basis.

2. SCWA shall monitor and record daily numbers of adult Chinook salmon moving upstream past the Mirabel inflatable dam beginning no later than September 1, 2010, and continuing through at least November 15, 2010.

3. If adult Chinook salmon can enter the Russian River estuary, SCWA shall monitor numbers of adult Chinook salmon in representative deep pools in the lower Russian River downstream of the Mirabel inflatable dam on a weekly basis beginning September 15, 2010, and ending when 200 fish have passed Mirabel Dam, or sustained flows in the Russian River at Hacienda Bridge are greater than 125 cfs, or November 15, 2010, whichever is earlier.

4. SCWA shall monitor numbers of adult Chinook salmon at known spawning sites and in representative deep pools in the upper Russian River (Lake Mendocino to Healdsburg) on a weekly basis after the number of adult Chinook salmon counted at Mirabel Dam exceeds 200 fish. Weekly surveys will continue until November 15, 2010.

5. SCWA shall monitor juvenile salmonids and other native fishes by snorkel survey at six sites in the upper main stem Russian River (upstream of Mirabel) during August 2010. Snorkel survey sites will correspond to those locations monitored by SCWA in 2009.

6. SCWA shall monitor downstream movement of juvenile salmonids in Dry Creek, the main stem Russian River at Wohler, and at the upstream end of the Russian River estuary (when river conditions permit safe monitoring) through at least June 15, 2010 as more fully described in the Biological Opinion.

7. SCWA shall consult with NMFS and DFG on a weekly basis regarding the fisheries monitoring activities specified in Terms 2 through 6 of this Order. Any necessary revisions to Terms 2 through 6 shall be made upon approval by the State Water Board's Deputy Director for Water Rights (Deputy Director). Reporting of fisheries monitoring tasks described in Terms 2 through 6 shall be submitted to the Deputy Director by April 1, 2011 in accordance with NMFS and DFG annual reporting requirements as more fully described in the Biological Opinion.

8. SCWA shall prepare a Water Quality Monitoring Plan (Monitoring Plan) for the Russian River in consultation with: (1) the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board; (2) the United States Geological Survey; (3) NMFS; and (4) the Division of Water Rights. The objectives of the Monitoring Plan should be to provide information to evaluate potential changes to water quality and availability of aquatic habitat for salmonids resulting from the proposed permanent changes

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to Decision 1610 minimum in-stream flows that are mandated by the Biological Opinion. Furthermore, the Monitoring Plan should build upon previous water quality studies that have been conducted in the Russian River and the estuary water quality monitoring required by the Biological Opinion, and provide information to support the development of a CEQA document required for permanent changes to Decision 1610. The Monitoring Plan shall be submitted to the Deputy Director for approval within 28 days of the date of this Order. SCWA shall implement the Monitoring Plan immediately upon approval by the Deputy Director.

9. This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species, or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code sections 2050 to 2097) or the federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. sections 1531 to 1544). If a "take" will result from any act authorized under this Order, the permittee shall obtain authorization for an incidental take permit prior to construction or operation. Permittee shall be responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act for the temporary urgency change authorized under this Order.

10. The State Water Board reserves jurisdiction to supervise the temporary urgency change under this Order, and to coordinate or modify terms and conditions, for the protection of vested rights, fish, wildlife, in-stream beneficial uses and the public interest as future conditions may warrant.

11. SCWA shall prepare a Water Conservation Status Report for SCWA's service area and other areas served by Lake Mendocino. The report shall specify the water conservation measures being implemented during May through November, 2010. The report shall be submitted to the Deputy Director by December 31, 2010.

12. SCWA shall provide any relevant updates to the estimated future water savings from conservation measures presented in the report submitted under Term 17 of Order WR 2009-0034-EXEC, including components of the Governor's 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan (February 2010), consisting of, but not limited to, each water contractor's gallons per capita per day calculation, water use targets and implementation plan to achieve those targets. The report shall be submitted to the Deputy Director by March 1, 2011.

13. SCWA shall be responsible for ensuring that all of its water contractors require their dedicated irrigation customers be assigned a water budget designed to achieve a maximum applied water allowance (MAWA) of 60 percent ETo, exceeding the State's requirements. SCWA shall report back the Deputy Director by December 31, 2010 regarding the actual MAWA achieved by each of its contractors during May through November, 2010.

14. SCWA shall work with agricultural Russian River water users to pursue opportunities that will result in improved management of the Russian River by better anticipating periods of high water demand. SCWA shall provide an update to the Deputy Director regarding the progress of these efforts by December 31, 2010.

15. SCWA shall evaluate (1) physical conditions and integrity of its transmission system pipelines, and (2) opportunities for increased automated operational data sharing between the SCWA and its water contractors' respective systems, with the goal of reducing water loss and promoting increases in water use efficiency. SCWA shall require that each of its water contractors provide an assessment of unaccounted water associated with their distribution systems. This assessment shall include, as appropriate, any programs or projects identified by each water contractor to reduce unaccounted water and system losses. SCWA shall update the Deputy Director on the progress of these efforts by June 30, 2011.

16. During the term of the Order, SCWA shall work with its contractors to conjunctively manage surface and groundwater resources within SCWA's service area. Such management should emphasize the conservation and replenishment of groundwater resources and utilization of available surface water supplies to the extent feasible. SCWA shall provide an update to the Deputy Director regarding the progress of these efforts by December 31, 2010.

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17. SCWA shall provide an update to the Deputy Director regarding the progress of the Santa Rosa Plain Groundwater Management Planning Program by December 31, 2010. The update shall include any progress being made towards implementation of groundwater recharge in the Santa Rosa basin.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

James W. Kassel

for *Victoria A. Whitney*
Deputy Director for Water Rights

Dated: MAY 24 2010

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Appendix B – Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance

ORDINANCE NO. 5872

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SONOMA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ADDING CHAPTER 7D3 TO THE SONOMA COUNTY CODE TO REGULATE WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE, AND ESTABLISHING A FEE FOR PROCESSING LANDSCAPE PLAN CHECK APPLICATIONS

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Sonoma, State of California, ordains as follows:

SECTION I. Chapter 7D3 is added to the Sonoma County Code, to read:

CHAPTER 7D3
WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE

Sec. 7D3-1. Title and authority.

This chapter is and may be cited as the Sonoma County Water Efficient Landscape Regulations. This chapter is enacted pursuant to the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act (Government Code section 65591 et seq.).

Sec. 7D3-2. Purpose.

This chapter is enacted for the purpose of regulating the design, installation, and maintenance of new and rehabilitated landscapes.

Sec. 7D3-3. Applicability.

A. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all of the following landscape projects:

1. New and rehabilitated landscapes in multi-family residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural processing, and public agency projects requiring a building or grading permit or design review.

2. New and rehabilitated landscapes that are developer-installed in single-family residential projects requiring a building or grading permit or design review.

3. New and rehabilitated landscapes that are homeowner-provided and/or homeowner-hired in single-family residential projects involving new buildings or additions over 400 square feet and requiring a building or grading permit or design review, except where:

a. The landscape area is less than 5,000 square feet;

b. Turf is limited to no more than 600 square feet; and

c. An irrigation system is installed and operated by a weather-based self-adjusting irrigation controller with a rain sensor.

B. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

1. Registered local, state, or federal historical sites.

2. Ecological restoration projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system.

3. Mined-land reclamation projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system.

4. Plant collections, as part of botanical gardens and arboretums open to the public.

Sec. 7D3-4. Landscape plan check.

A. A landscape plan check shall be required prior to commencing any construction on a landscape project subject to the provisions of this chapter.

B. A landscape plan check application shall be filed with the department on a county application form. Each landscape plan check application shall include all required fees and/or deposits, and all plans and specifications, and other information, materials, and submittals required by the department.

C. A landscape plan check application may only be filed by the owner or authorized agent of the owner of the subject property, or other person with the written consent of the property owner.

D. A landscape plan check application shall be approved when the director verifies that the proposed landscape project complies with the provisions of this chapter, other applicable provisions of this code, and the conditions of any applicable land use permit or other entitlement.

Sec. 7D3-5. Application fees.

A. The board of supervisors shall establish a schedule of fees for the processing of landscape plan check applications.

B. No landscape plan check application shall be deemed complete, and processing shall not commence on any landscape plan check application until all required fees and/or deposits have been paid.

Sec. 7D3-6. Inspections.

Landscape projects subject to the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to inspection as required by the director to verify compliance with the approved plans. No landscape project applicant shall be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this chapter until a final inspection of the work has been completed by the director. Inspections shall not be construed to approve a violation of the provisions of this chapter or other provisions of this code. Inspections presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this chapter or other provisions of this code shall not be valid.

Sec. 7D3-7. Water efficient landscape standards.

All landscape projects subject to the provisions of this chapter shall comply with the following standards.

A. Plants.

1. Selected plants shall not cause the estimated annual applied water use to exceed the maximum applied water allowance.

2. Plants with similar water use needs shall be grouped together in distinct hydrozones and where irrigation is required the distinct hydrozones shall be irrigated with separate valves.

a. Low and moderate water use plants can be mixed, but the entire hydrozone shall be classified as moderate water use for maximum applied water allowance calculations.

b. High water use plants shall not be mixed with low or moderate water use plants.

3. All non-turf plants shall be selected, spaced, and planted appropriately based upon their adaptability to the climatic, geologic, and topographical conditions of the project site.

4. Turf shall not be planted in the following conditions:

a. Slopes exceeding 10 percent.

b. Planting areas 8 feet wide or less.

c. Street medians, traffic islands, planter strips, or bulbouts of any size.

5. Invasive plants are prohibited.

B. Soil Amendments, conditioning, and mulching.

1. A minimum of 8 inches of non-mechanically compacted soil shall be available for water absorption and root growth in planted areas.

2. Compost or natural fertilizer shall be incorporated into the soil to a minimum depth of 8 inches at a minimum rate of 6 cubic yards per 1000 square feet, or according to specific amendment recommendations from a soils laboratory report.

3. A minimum 3 inch layer of mulch shall be applied on all exposed soil surfaces of planting areas except in turf areas, creeping or rooting groundcover, or direct seeding applications.

C. Water features.

1. Recirculating water systems shall be used for all water features.

2. Recycled water shall be used when available on site.

D. Irrigation systems.

1. All irrigation systems shall be designed and installed to meet irrigation efficiency criteria as described in the maximum applied water allowance.

2. A dedicated irrigation meter or sub-meter shall be required.

3. Irrigation systems with meters 1.5 inches or greater shall have a high-flow sensor that can detect high flow conditions and have the capability to shut off the irrigation system automatically.

4. Isolation valves shall be installed at the point of connection and before each valve or valve manifold.

5. Weather-based self-adjusting irrigation controllers with rain sensors shall be required.

6. Pressure regulation and/or booster pumps shall be installed so that all components of the irrigation system operate at the manufacturer's recommended optimal pressure.

7. Irrigation systems shall be designed to prevent runoff or overspray onto non-targeted areas.

8. Point source irrigation is required where plant height at maturity will affect the uniformity of an overhead system.

9. A 24-inch setback of overhead irrigation shall be required where turf is directly adjacent to a continuous hardscape that flows into the curb and gutter.

10. Slopes greater than 15 percent shall be irrigated with point source or other low-volume irrigation technology.

11. Separate valves shall be used to irrigate hydrozones with high water use plants and moderate or low water use plants.

12. Trees shall be placed on separate valves except when planted in turf areas.

13. Sprinkler heads, rotors, and other emission devices on one valve shall have matched precipitation rates.

14. Head to head coverage shall be required unless otherwise directed by the manufacturer's specifications.

15. Swing joints or other riser protection components shall be required on all risers.

16. Check valves shall be installed to prevent low-head drainage.

Sec. 7D3-6. Glossary.

As used in this chapter, the following terms and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, unless the context in which they are used clearly requires otherwise. The definition of a term or phrase applies to any of that term's or phrase's variants.

"Building Permit" means any building permit under Chapter 7 of this code.

"Booster Pump" means a pump used where the normal water system pressure is low and needs to be increased.

"California Invasive Plant Inventory" means the California Invasive Plant Inventory maintained by the California Invasive Plant Council.

"Check Valve" means a valve located under a sprinkler head, or other location in the irrigation system, to hold water in the system to prevent drainage from sprinkler heads when the sprinkler is off.

"Compost" means the decayed remains of organic matter that has rotted into a natural fertilizer.

"Department" means the Permit and Resource Management Department.

"Design Review" means any design review under Chapter 26 or 26C of this code.

"Director" means the Director of the Permit and Resource Management Department or his or her authorized representative.

"Ecological Restoration Project" means a project where the site is intentionally altered to establish a defined, indigenous, historic ecosystem.

"ET Adjustment Factor" means, except for special landscape areas, a factor of 0.6, that, when applied to reference evapotranspiration, adjusts for plant factors and irrigation efficiency. The ET adjustment factor for special landscape areas shall not exceed 1.0.

"Flow Rate" means the rate at which water flows through pipes, valves, and emission devices, measured in gallons per minute, gallons per hour, or cubic feet per second.

"Grading Permit" means any grading permit under Chapter 11 of this code.

"Hardscape" means any durable material (pervious and non-pervious).

"Head to Head Coverage" means full coverage from one sprinkler head to the next.

"High-Flow Sensor" means a device for sensing the rate of fluid flow.

"High Water Use Plant" mean any plant categorized as high water need by the Water Use Classification of Landscape Species Guide.

"Hydrozone" means a portion of the landscape area having plants with similar water needs that are served by a valve or set of valves with the same schedule.

"Invasive Plant" means any plant listed on the California Invasive Plant Inventory.

"Irrigation Efficiency" means the measurement of the amount of water beneficially used divided by the amount of water applied. Irrigation efficiency is derived from measurements and estimates of irrigation system characteristics and management practices. The minimum average irrigation efficiency for purposes of this chapter is 0.71.

"Irrigation Meter" means a separate meter that measures the amount of water used for items such as lawns, washing exterior surfaces, washing vehicles, or filling pools.

"Isolation Valve" means a valve used to isolate a portion of the piping system.

"Landscape Area" means the dedicated landscape area on a property. Water features are included in the calculation of the landscape area. Areas dedicated to agricultural cultivation are not included. The landscape area does not include footprints of buildings or structures, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, decks, patios, gravel or stone walks, other pervious or non-pervious hardscapes, and other nonirrigated areas designated for non-development (e.g., open spaces and existing native vegetation).

"Land Use Permit" means any ministerial or discretionary permit or approval granted by the county pursuant to Chapter 26 or 26C of this code to use a specific site for a particular purpose.

"Low-Head Drainage" means water that flows out of the system after the valve turns off due to elevation changes within the system.

"Low Water Use Plant" means any plant categorized as low water need by the Water Use Classification of Landscape Species Guide.

"Maximum Applied Water Allowance" means the upper limit of annual applied water for the established landscape area. It is based upon the area's reference evapotranspiration, the ET adjustment factor, and the size of the landscape area. The estimated total water use shall not exceed the maximum applied water allowance

"Mined-Land Reclamation Project" means any surface mining operation with a reclamation plan approved in accordance with Chapter 26A of this code.

"Moderate Water Use Plant" means any plant categorized as moderate water need by the Water Use Classification of Landscape Species Guide.

"Mulch" means any organic material such as leaves, bark, straw, compost or inorganic mineral materials such as rocks, gravel, and decomposed granite left loose and applied to the soil surface for the beneficial purposes of reducing evaporation, suppressing weeds, moderating soil temperature and preventing soil erosion.

"New Landscape" means any new landscaping project.

"Non-pervious" means any surface or material that does not allow the passage of water through the material and into the underlying soil.

"Overhead Irrigation" means systems that deliver water through the air (e.g., pop-ups, impulse sprinklers, spray heads, rotors, micro-sprays, etc).

"Overspray" means the irrigation water that is delivered beyond the landscape area, wetting pavements, walks, structures, or other non-landscaped areas.

"Pervious" means any surface or material that allows the passage of water through the material and into the underlying soil.

"Plant Factor" means a factor that, when multiplied by reference evapotranspiration, estimates the amount of water used by needed plants. Plant factors cited in this chapter are derived from the Department of Water Resources 2000 publication "Water Use Classification of Landscape Species."

"Precipitation Rate" means the rate of application of water measured in inches per hour.

"Point of Connection" means the point at which an irrigation system taps into the main water supply line.

"Point Source Irrigation" means any non-spray low volume irrigation system utilizing emission devices with a flow rate measured in gallons per hour. Low volume irrigation systems are specifically designed to apply small volumes of water slowly at or near the root zone of plants.

"Pressure Regulation" means a valve that automatically reduces the pressure in a pipe.

"Rain Sensor" means a system component that automatically shuts off and suspends the irrigation system when it rains.

"Recycled Water" means non-potable water that meets California Department of Public Health statewide uniform criteria for disinfected tertiary recycled water. Recycled water is also known as reclaimed water.

"Reference Evapotranspiration" means a standard measurement of environmental parameters that affect the water use of plants, and is an estimate of the evapotranspiration of a large field of four- to seven-inch tall, cool-season grass that is well watered.

"Rehabilitated Landscape" means any re-landscaping project.

"Runoff" means water that is not absorbed by the soil or landscape to which it is applied and flows from the landscape area.

"Soils Laboratory Report" means the analysis of a soil sample to determine nutrient content, composition, and other characteristics, including contaminants.

"Special Landscape Area" means an area of the landscape dedicated solely to edible plants, areas irrigated with recycled water, water features using recycled water, and areas dedicated active play such as parks, sports fields, golf courses, where turf provides the playing surface.

"Sprinkler Head" means a device that delivers water through a nozzle.

"Swing Joint" means an irrigation component that provides a flexible, leak-free connection between the emission device and lateral pipeline to allow movement in any direction and to prevent equipment damage.

"Valve" means a device used to control the flow of water in the irrigation system.

"Valve Manifold" means a one-piece manifold for use in a sprinkler valve assembly that includes an intake pipe having a water inlet and a plurality of ports adapted for fluid connection to inlets.

"Water Feature" means a design element where open water performs an aesthetic or recreational function. Water features include ponds, lakes, waterfalls, fountains, artificial streams, spas, and swimming pools (where water is artificially supplied). The surface area of water features is included in the high water use hydrozone of the landscape area.

"Weather-Based Self-Adjusting Irrigation Controller means a system component that uses local weather and landscape conditions to automatically adjust irrigation schedules to actual conditions on the site or historical weather data.

"Water Use Classification of Landscape Species Guide" means the Water Use Classification of Landscape Species Guide published by the University of California Cooperative Extension, the Department of Water Resources, and the Bureau of Reclamation, as it currently exists or may be amended in the future.

SECTION II. The fee schedule set forth in Exhibit "A" of Ordinance No. 5834 is amended to add the following fee under the Project Review Application Fee Schedule:

Landscape Plan Check	$350.00

SECTION III. The provisions of Section I of this ordinance shall not apply to new or rehabilitated landscape in any single-family or multi-family residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural processing, or public agency project for which an application for a building or grading permit or design review was accepted as complete for filing prior to the effective date of this ordinance.

SECTION IV. The provisions of Section I of this ordinance are intended to supercede and replace Section 26-88-110 of the Sonoma County Code (Low Water Use Landscaping). The Director of the Permit and Resource Management Department is directed to initiate proceedings to repeal Section 26-88-110 of the Sonoma County Code. Until repealed, Section 26-88-110 of the Sonoma County Code shall be inoperative.

SECTION V. The Board of Supervisors finds that the provisions of Section I of this ordinance are at least as effective in conserving water as the updated Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance adopted by the California Department of Water Resources pursuant to the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act (Government Code section 65591 et seq.). The provisions of Section I of this ordinance protect water supplies through the implementation of a whole systems approach to the design, installation, and maintenance of landscapes, which results in water conserving, climate-appropriate landscapes, improved water quality, and the minimization of natural resource inputs. The Director of the Permit and Resource Management Department is directed to submit a copy of this ordinance and evidence in the record supporting the preceding findings to the California Department of Water Resources.

SECTION VI. The Board of Supervisors finds that this ordinance is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") pursuant to Sections 15307 and 15308 of the State CEQA Guidelines as an action taken to assure the maintenance, restoration, enhancement, and protection of natural resources and the environment where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment, and pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that this ordinance may have a significant effect on the environment. The basis for this determination is that this ordinance does not in itself approve any construction activities, but instead establishes standards, permit requirements, and other measures that regulate the design, installation, and maintenance of new and rehabilitated landscapes more stringently than existing codes. These standards, permit requirements, and other measures will not result in any direct physical change to the environment on their own, and will instead assure the maintenance, restoration, enhancement, and protection of natural resources and the environment by strengthening existing environmental standards and establishing new limitations. The

Director of the Permit and Resource Management Department is directed to file a notice of exemption in accordance with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

SECTION VII. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of this ordinance. The Board of Supervisors hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance and every section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional or invalid.

SECTION VIII. This ordinance shall be and the same is hereby declared to be in full force and effect from and after thirty (30) days after the date of its passage and shall be published once before the expiration of fifteen (15) days after said passage, with the names of the Supervisors voting for or against the same, in *The Press Democrat*, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Sonoma, State of California.

In regular session of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sonoma introduced on the 8th day of December, 2009, and finally passed and adopted this15th day of December, 2009, on regular roll call of the members of said Board by the following vote:

SUPERVISORS:

BROWN: Absent KERNS: Aye Zane: Aye Carrillo: Aye Kelley: Absent

AYES 3 NOES 0 ABSTAIN 0 ABSENT 2

WHEREUPON, the Chair declared the above and foregoing ordinance duly adopted and

SO ORDERED.

Efren Carrillo, Chair Pro Tem
Board of Supervisors, County of Sonoma

ATTEST:

Chris Thomas by D.

Chris Thomas, Acting Clerk of
the Board of Supervisors

Appendix C – REACO Position Paper on the CALGREEN Building Code Standards

REDWOOD EMPIRE ASSOCIATION OF CODE OFFICIALS
1007B WEST COLLEGE AVE. BOX 326
SANTA ROSA, CA 95401

To: All REACO Members and Interested Stakeholders
July 1, 2010
RE: **Recommendations for amendment options in adoption of California Green Building Code Standards (CALGreen)**

The mission of the Redwood Empire Association of Code Officials (REACO) is to promote life safety and the protection of property through the development, interpretation and application of consistent building codes, standards and policies.

This year, in addition to the current State building codes in effect being updated, there are two new codes set for adoption by the State. These include the 2010 California Residential Code and the 2010 Green Building Standards Code or CALGreen. The effective adoption date at the local level will be Jan. 1, 2011. Our goal is to identify any code provisions in the model codes that may require local amendment and provide consistent language for adoption. Our ultimate goal is to have all jurisdictions apply the same code requirements for building in the region.

The code adoption cycle this year presents a unique opportunity for our organization to provide our members and the public with recommendations for a consistent and effective regional sustainable building program. CALGreen is composed of both mandatory measures and appendices with two tiers of voluntary measures for both residential and nonresidential new buildings. Selected portions of the appendices may be adopted by local ordinance amending CALGreen. CALGreen has similar provisions to present point rated systems though is in a slightly different format. A direct comparison is difficult and is still under research.

The REACO Code Adoption Committee recognizes the CALGreen standards would significantly impact local jurisdictions that have green building programs. Present jurisdictional programs have some similarities but are not consistent throughout the area. After January 1, 2011, local programs will need to incorporate all of the mandatory measures and may include voluntary measures via the amendment process that must be filed with the California Building Standards Commission (CBSC).

In preparation for the code adoption process the REACO membership approved the formation of a code adoption committee to review all the proposed codes and make recommendations for amendments. REACO members have spent considerable time reviewing CALGreen and have provided the code adoption committee with an in-depth analysis of the proposed regulations and the adoption process.
The Code Adoption Committee and the REACO Executive Board recommendation is to adopt via amendment the Tier 1 voluntary measures for both residential and nonresidential projects as mandatory with the exception of the Appendix A4.203, Energy Performance regulations for residential projects.
This recognizes the significant increase in the 2008 energy standards that went into effect earlier this year. This recommendation will also reduce the extra cost of compliance at the higher energy standard in recognition of the need to induce the housing sector to help our local economy recover. The voluntary measures in the appendices of CALGreen call for the 2008 Energy Standards to be exceeded by 15% for Tier 1 and 30% for Tier 2. Compliance with the Performance Approach methods would be encouraged as a voluntary measure. The committee does not recommend continued adoption of point rated systems such as Build It Green for residential projects and LEED for nonresidential projects. This would avoid the dual system for compliance verification that adoption of both CALGreen and a point rated system would require. As with other State codes, building officials expect CALGreen to progressively increase in green building requirements in the coming code cycles.

Recognizing that these regulations will require additional training, the REACO Education Committee, in conjunction with the North Coast Builder's Exchange (NCBE) and American Institute of Architects Redwood Empire Chapter (AIARE), is scheduling a series of training opportunities locally. Our goal is to provide consistent training in the application of the standards to both the enforcement and building industry.

Executive Board and Code Adoption Committee Member Signatures attached

REACO Executive Board

Glenn Schainblatt, President

Sal Lucido, Vice President

Kevin Berger, Secretary

Robert Cubley, Treasurer

Steve Pantazes, Past President

Code Adoption Committee

Steve Pantazes

Michael Whitaker

DeWayne Starnes

Daryl Phillips

Doug Hansen

Mark Friedman

Bill Talley

Appendix D – Redwood Valley Public Outreach Programs

Exhibitors

- Heather Shepherd/Laura Allen – Using greywater
- Native Plant Society – Water-wise native plants
- Greg Krouse – Landscaping, water-wise gardening
- Mendocino County Water Agency – water conservation in general
- Dripworks – Water-wise gardening supplies and advice
- Anna Birkas – Rainwater harvesting, using greywater
- Being Water – Using water efficiently, using greywater
- US HydroTech Environmental Solutions – greywater, rainwater harvesting
- Redwood Valley Gravel Products – rainwater harvesting tanks

Redwood Valley Residents
You are cordially invited to a

FREE WORKSHOP

Using Water Wisely

Saturday, March 20, 2 - 6 PM
Redwood Valley Grange Hall

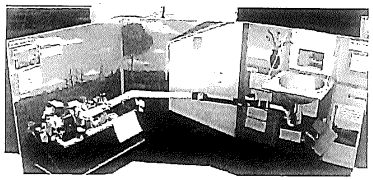
Redwood Valley County Water District

P.O. Box 399
Redwood Valley
CA 95470

FIRST CLASS
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
CA-RT Permit # 5
REDWOOD VLY. CA 95470

WISE WATER LEADERS

Laura Allen will speak about
Greywater Systems
Laura is a founding member of Greywater Action and has spent a decade exploring low-tech, urban sustainable water solutions.
She leads classes and workshops on rainwater harvesting, greywater reuse and composting toilets. She works with Greywater Alliance to help remove barriers to sustainable water use.



Anna Birkas will introduce
Rainwater Harvesting
Anna founded Village Ecosystems to offer design and construction consultations for rainwater catchment, natural swimming pools, greywater, earthworks, and stormwater. Anna has a M.S. in Hydrology and a B.S. in Environmental Ecology.

Michael Malthus will explain the basics of **Water-wise Gardening**
Michael designed and installed the original Fetzer Gardens in Hopland. He started his own design and consulting business with a strong focus on water systems and irrigation in dry climates. Over the past 25 years he has installed or field tested just about every type of landscape irrigation product worth its name.

We will be serving refreshments!

PANELISTS

Greywater Systems...
Heather Shepherd has been a wastewater and water quality consultant for small wineries, fruit processors, dairies, herbalists and other agricultural businesses for 10 years. She is developing domestic wastewater treatment systems in rural settings.

Rainwater Harvesting...
Louisa Aronow is a Redwood Valley resident who is dedicated to creating gardens that utilize rainwater effectively, easily, and cheaply.

Water-wise Gardening ...
Greg Krouse, Earth Dance Landscape owner, specializes in using native plants. He can answer questions about which plants are really xeriscape material, how they should be planted and what is an effective drip system.

Please RSVP by calling the District office at 485-0679 so we know how many are coming.

Parking at the Redwood Valley Grange Hall is limited. If you live nearby, please walk, ride your bike, or else carpool with neighbors or friends.

Water tight pond seminar

Do you have a pond that leaks?

Would you like it not to leak?

Thinking of building a pond?

Want to make sure it holds water?

Want to find out how you can get help to pay for your pond?

Redwood Valley County Water District

Invites you to hear Ken Seckora explain all about why ponds leak and the latest techniques to stop them from leaking or keep them from leaking.

And

Carol Mandel will show you how AWEP can help you pay for improving your pond.

Parducci Wine Cellars

Tuesday August 31 from 1:00 – 3:00 pm

Followed by a guided tour of Parducci's constructed wetland led by Tim Thornhill.

Refreshments will be provided

Directions: From 101, take the Lake Mendocino Drive exit. Turn west and immediately north. When the street ends in a T, turn left. Someone will show you where to park.

Appendix E – Letter Requesting Water Conservation Information

SONOMA COUNTY WATER AGENCY

FILE:CF/40-0-1 WATER CONSERVATION PLANS AND PROGRAMS

November 5, 2010

«Contact»
«System_Name»
«Address_One»
«City», «State» «Zip»

RE: 2010 WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

Dear Water Purveyor of the Russian River:

Today we are writing to enlist your help in gathering information requested by the state Water Resources Control Board about water conservation efforts in the Russian River watershed.

We invite you to share with us any water conservation measures you may be using in 2010. We will be compiling them into a 2010 Water Conservation update for the State Board as part of the terms of our most recent petition to the State Board. We expect this water conservation reporting to be an annual event.

Please send your information to:

Sonoma County Water Agency
Attn: Joan Hultberg
404 Aviation Blvd
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Or by email to Joan.Hultberg@scwa.ca.gov

Thank you for considering our request for information. If you have any questions or would like more information about water conservation or the regulatory issues surrounding our request, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Carrie Pollard

Carrie Pollard
Principal Programs Specialist

RW\\fileserver\Data\CL\pinks\week 11-01-10\final letter to water purveyors.docx

404 Aviation Boulevard - Santa Rosa, CA 95403-9019 • (707) 526-5370 - Fax (707) 544-6123 - www.sonomacountywater.org/

System Name	Contact	Address One	City	State	Zip
River Estates Mutual Water Company	David Redding	151 Laws Avenue	Ukiah	CA	95482
Lake View Mutual Water Co	Steven Gardner	PO BOX 321	Redwood Valley	CA	95470
Ridgewood Water System	Elected Delegates Committee	16200 North Highway 101	Willits	CA	95490
City of 10,000 Buddhas	Gwo Sun	PO Box 217	Talmage	CA	95481
Potter Valley School District	Gary Barr	PO Box 219	Potter Valley	CA	95469
Yokayo Water System	Romayne Daniels	PO Box 362	Talmage	CA	95481
Retech Water	Max Schlienger	250 Henry Streetation Road	Ukiah	CA	95482
Mariposa Institute	Jan Donner	PO BOX 387	Ukiah	CA	95482
Fetzer Vineyards	Tim Nall	PO Box 611	Hopland	CA	95449
U.S. Army Corps-Lake Mendocino (Bushay Site)	Merle Griffin	1160 Lake Mendocino Drive	Ukiah	CA	95482
U.S. Army Corps-Lake Mendocino (Kyen Cmpgrd)	Merle Griffin	1160 Lake Mendocino Drive	Ukiah	CA	95482
U.S. Army Corps-Lake Mendocino (Marina Site)	Merle Griffin	1160 Lake Mendocino Drive	Ukiah	CA	95482
U.S. Army Corps-Lake Mendocino (Pomo Site)	Merle Griffin	1160 Lake Mendocino Drive	Ukiah	CA	95482
Black Oak Facility	Martin Mitchell	PO Box 623	Laytonville	CA	95454
Willow County Water District	David Redding	151 Laws Avenue	Ukiah	CA	95482-6655
Millview County Water District	Tim Bradley	3081 North Street	Ukiah	CA	95482
Hopland Public Utility District	Evert Jacobson	PO BOX 386 25 Center Street	Hopland	CA	95449
Washoe House	Edith Drew	PO Box 750217	Petaluma	CA	94975
Alexander Valley Store & Bar	Jeff Shaddock	One Market Plaza 22nd Floor	San Francisco	CA	94105
Cazadero Water Company	Jim Berry	6150 Cazadero Highway	Cazadero	CA	95421
Happy Acres Mutual Benefit Water System	Shaun Kesterson	682 Santa Alicia Drive	Rohnert Park	CA	94928
Rancho Del Paradiso-Cal Water Svc (PUC)	Anthony Carrasco	341 North Delaware Street	San Mateo	CA	94401-1727
Sonoma County CSA 41-Jenner	Hal Wood	PO Box 730	Forestville	CA	95436
Branger Mutual Water Company Inc	Ivan Lukrich	PO Box 2354	Santa Rosa	CA	95405
Hawkins Water Co-Cal Water Service (PUC)	Anthony Carrasco	341 North Delaware Street	San Mateo	CA	94401-1727
End-O-Valley Mutual Water Company	Jay Peretz	PO Box 2011	Santa Rosa	CA	95405
Melita Heights Mutual Water Company	Peter Dellavalle	5450 Pepperwood Road	Santa Rosa	CA	95409
Michele Mutual Water Company	Gary Leggitt	20176 Powderhorn Road	Hidden Valley	CA	95467
Park Royal Mutual Water	Tim Ehlert	PO Box 176	Sebastopol	CA	95473
Belmont Terrace Mutual Water Company	Bruce Petersilge	991 Dorthel Street	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Fircrest Mutual Water Company	Mark Calhoon	PO Box 426	Sebastopol	CA	95472

System Name	Contact	Address One	City	State	Zip
Kelly Mutual Water Company	Bernie Hovden	6581 Barbara Drive	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Willowside Mutual Water Company	Terrell Freeman	PO Box 577	Fulton	CA	95439
Wilshire Heights Mutual Water Company	Andy P. Bormeth	5112 Wilshire Drive	Santa Rosa	CA	95404
Rio Lindo Adventist Academy	Doug Schimdt	3200 Rio Lindo Avenue	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Sonoma Mountain County Water District	Shelley Caiati	3976 Skillman Lane	Petaluma	CA	94952
Bennett Ridge Mutual Water Company	Gary Markarian	PO Box 432	Santa Rosa	CA	95402
Bennett Ridge Mutual Water Company	Laura Camm	PO Box 432	Santa Rosa	CA	95402
Brand Water Company	Paul Perdue	2050 West Steel Lane - Suite A1	Santa Rosa	CA	95402
Randal's Ranchette Mutual Water Co.	Bill Goddard	4536 Ranchette Road	Santa Rosa	CA	95409
Rincon Valley Mobile Estates	HCA Mgmt CompanyLLC	PO Box 7	Novato	CA	94948
Riebli Mutual Water Company	Owen Reeves	PO Box 323	Fulton	CA	95439
Twin Hills Mutual Water Company	Ben Hurst	1689 Pleasant Hill Road	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Twin Hills Mutual Water Company	Ben Hurst	1689 Pleasant Hill Road	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Mark West Acres MWC	Earl Holtz	5154 Linda Lane	Santa Rosa	CA	95404
Six Acres Water Company	O.T. Randolph	99 Lile Lane	Cloverdale	CA	95425
Rains Creek Water District	Hal Wood	PO Box 730	Forestville	CA	95436
Heights Mutual Water Company	Ritamarie Miller	PO Box 58	Fulton	CA	95439-0058
Rural Canyon Mutual Water Company	Robert Gross	11315 Vellutini Road	Forestville	CA	95436
Austin Acres Mutual Water Company	Connie Blaze	PO Box 105	Duncan Mills	CA	95430
East Austin Creek Mutual Water Company	Eric & Laura Schanz	PO Box 463	Cazadero	CA	95421
Austin Creek Mutual (Springhill)	Linda Petrulias	PO Box 86	Cazadero	CA	95421
Huckleberry Mutual Water Company	Ed Griggs & Lena Orlando	1505 Cazadero Highway	Cazadero	CA	95421
Magic Mountain Mutual Water Company	Sue McGowan	PO Box 259	Cazadero	CA	95421
Redwood Heights Mutual Water Company	Mike McLaughlin	#2 Redwood Heights Drive	Cazadero	CA	95421
Sonoma County Mutual Water Company	Larry Haupt	2325 Cazadero Highway	Cazadero	CA	95421
Sunrise Mountain Mutual Water Company	David Shepard	50 Sunrise Mountain Road	Cazadero	CA	95421
Bridgehaven Park	Anita OBryan	1161 Robertson Way	Sacramento	CA	95818
Alexander Valley Acres Water Company	Daniel Rose	1310 Prentice Drive #E	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Lone Pine Mutual Water Company	Ray Robinson	1410 Big Plum Drive	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Yulupa Mutual Water Company	Bill Robotka	PO Box 2513	Santa Rosa	CA	95405
Russian River Mutual Water Co	Tania & Constantin Nigodoff	13870 Village Avenue	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Wendell Water Company (PUC)	Charlie Judson	PO Box 176	Sebastopol	CA	95473

System Name	Contact	Address One	City	State	Zip
Athena Terrace Mutual Water Company	John Maier	2588 Athena Court	Santa Rosa	CA	95401
Pine Hill Terrace Mobile Home Park	John St. Martin	3635 Frei Road	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Roseland Mobile Home Park	Lawrence Gentry	PO 11158	Santa Rosa	CA	95406
Village Park Mobile Home Park	Tim Ehlert	PO BOX 176	Sebastopol	CA	95473
Sequoia Gardens Mobile Home Park	George Barnas	433 Fulton Road	Santa Rosa	CA	95401
Cafe Saint Rose	Mark Farmer	7235 Hayden Avenue	Sebastopol	CA	95472
KOA - Cloverdale	Pamela L. Mendala	PO Box 600 26460 River Road	Cloverdale	CA	95425
Brookwood Mobile Home Park	Rick Thomas	6240 Montecito Boulevard	Santa Rosa	CA	95405
Journey's End Mobile Home Park	Ramsey Shuayto	2770 Sand Hill Road	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Bellevue Union School District-Bellevue School	Colin Ramsay	3223 Primrose Avenue	Santa Rosa	CA	95407
Wright Elementary School	Casey DAngelo	4385 Price Avenue	Santa Rosa	CA	95407
Piner Elementary School	Tim Ehlert	PO Box 176	Sebastopol	CA	95473
Olivet Elementary School	Tim Ehlert	PO Box 176	Sebastopol	CA	95473
Nonesuch Farm School	Lynne Koplof	4004 Bones Road	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Pacific Christian Academy	Charles Lanier	PO Box 369	Graton	CA	95444
Oak Grove School	Noel Buehler	5285 Hall Road	Santa Rosa	CA	95401
Alexander Valley Union School District	Les Crawford	8511 Highway 128	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Geyserville Educational Park	Joe Carnation	1300 Moody Lane	Geyserville	CA	95441
Twin Hills School Dist-Twin Hills School	Don Armstrong	700 Watertrough Road	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Gravenstein School District-Gravenstein	Linda LaMarre	3840 Twig Avenue	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Twin Hills School Dist-Apple Blossom Sch	Don Armstrong	700 Watertrough Road	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Gravenstein School District-Hillcrest	Linda LaMarre	3840 Twig Avenue	Sebastopol	CA	95472
West Side Union School District	Rhonda Bellmer	1201 Felta Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Mobile Home Estates	John Bocci	5761 Old Redwood Highway N	Santa Rosa	CA	95403
Shamrock Mobile Home Park	Richard Tommila	6418 Old Redwood Highway	Santa Rosa	CA	95403
Colonial Park	Robert Etchell	PO Box 365	Healdsburg	CA	95448
URJ Camp Newman	Ruben Arquilevich	235 Montgomery Street Suite 1120	San Francisco	CA	94104
Shamrock Mobile Home Park	Richard Tommila	6418 Old Redwood Highway	Santa Rosa	CA	95403
Evergreen Mobile Estates	Richard Delaney	881 Sneath Lane/Suite 110	San Bruno	CA	94066
Clear Creek Water Company	Rich Bradshaw	1599 Trimble Lane	Cloverdale	CA	95425
La Cantera Racquet Club	Erin Morales	3737 Montgomery Drive	Santa Rosa	CA	95405

System Name	Contact	Address One	City	State	Zip
Casini Ranch Campground	Paul Casini	PO Box 22 22855 Moscow Road	Duncans Mills	CA	95430
Cloverleaf Ranch Summer Camp	Shawna De Grange	3892 Old Redwood Highway	Santa Rosa	CA	95403
Windsor Mobile Country Club	Kevin Lederer	8109 Conde Lane	Windsor	CA	95492
Noel Heights-Cal Water Service (PUC)	Anthony Carrasco	341 North Delaware Street	San Mateo	CA	94401-1727
Rancho Santa Rosa MHP	Katie Morris	301 EaStreet 17th Street #208	Costa Mesa	CA	92627
Plaza Mobile Home Park	Matt Widener	871 - 38th Avenue	Santa Cruz	CA	95062
El Crystal Mobile Home Park	Dave Fiorito	301 Airport Road	Santa Rosa	CA	95403
Blue Spruce Mobile Home Park	Christy Bax	871 38th Avenue	Santa Cruz	CA	95062
Western Mobile Home Park	Matt Widener	871 - 38th Avenue	Santa Cruz	CA	95062
Wayside Gardens Mobile Home Park	Sam McMillan	2389 Santa Rosa Avenue	Santa Rosa	CA	95407
Vinehill Vista Mutual Water Company	Mark Kringen	2530 Lewis Road	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Sunset Trailer Park	Paul Shada	2963 Santa Rosa Ave #D-4	Santa Rosa	CA	95407
Stonegate Mobile Home Park	Ruben Garcia	500 Giuseppe Court Street 2	Roseville	CA	95678
Santa Rosa Mobile Estates	Chuck Kline	151 Callan Avenue Suite 213	San Leandro	CA	94577
North Star Mobile Home Park	Karla Trotter	3200 Santa Rosa Avenue	Santa Rosa	CA	95407
Mountain View Mobile Estates LLC	William Feeney	2025 West Balboa Boulevard -Suite D	Newport Beach	CA	92663
El Portal Mobile Estates	Charlene M. Garza	871 38th Avenue	Santa Cruz	CA	95062
Mark West Estates	Yoram & Barbara Peleg	155 Esmeyer Drive	San Rafael	CA	94903
Shady Lane Mobile Home Park	Maxine & Tony Lamperti	4090 Santa Rosa Avenue	Santa Rosa	CA	95407
Friedman Brothers Hardware	Jeff Waterman	4055 Santa Rosa Avenue	Santa Rosa	CA	95407
Midgley's Country Flea Market	Donald R. Wade	PO Box 784	Sebastopol	CA	95473
Days Inn	Joy & Andy Kalia	3345 Santa Rosa Avenue	Santa Rosa	CA	95407
Casa Del Mar	Alma Navarette &. Elias Munoz	7235 Healdsburg Avenue	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Monte Vista Motel	Vinu Patel	3123 Santa Rosa Avenue	Santa Rosa	CA	95407
Mount Taylor Mobile Home Park	Bob Dixon	PO Box 1672	Sebastopol	CA	95473
Leisure Mobile Home Park	Lori Carraway	660 Newport Center Drive - Suite 1020	Newport Beach	CA	92660
Francis Coppola Winery	Tim Wehrer	PO Box 1026	Geyserville	CA	95441
Rolling Oaks Road Association	Carra Clampitt	6600 Hunter Drive	Rohnert Park	CA	94928
Richardson Water System	Linda Burille	PO Box 208	Santa Rosa	CA	95402
Duncans Mills Trading Company	David Ferreira	PO Box 57 25387 Steelhead Boulevard	Duncans Mills	CA	95430

System Name	Contact	Address One	City	State	Zip
Lancelot Mobile Home Park	Paul Shada	2963 Santa Rosa Avenue #D-4	Santa Rosa	CA	95407
Sonoma West Holdings North Plant	Mike Babbini	2064 Gravenstein Highway-North	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Richardson Water System	Linda R. Burille	PO Box 208	Santa Rosa	CA	95402
Santa Rosa Golf & Country Club	Stan Korich	333 Country Club Drive	Santa Rosa	CA	95401
Windsorland Mobile Home Park	Cathy Schwall	9290 Old Redwood Highway	Windsor	CA	95492
Redwood Adventist Academy	Robert Fenderson	385 Mark West Street Springs Road	Santa Rosa	CA	95404
West Water Company (PUC)	Tom Johnson	335 Else Way	Cloverdale	CA	95425
Rodney Strong Vineyards	Jim Magness	PO Box 6010	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Hilton Park Family Campground	Don Fulkerson	PO Box 212	Monte Rio	CA	95462
J Vineyards & Winery	Dana Diluvio	PO Box 6009	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Mark West Meadows Mutual Water	Richard Dondanville	5399 Blue Ridge Trail	Santa Rosa	CA	95404
Summerfield Waldorf School	Russ Lyon	5911 Lone Pine Road	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Robin Way Water System	Orlando Ceballos	1915 Orchard View Drive	Fairfield	CA	94533
Mill Creek Vineyards	William Kreck	PO Box 758	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Restaurant Eloise	Metzada Shelef	4875 Turner Road	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Geyser Peak Winery	Scott Wallace	PO Box 25	Geyserville	CA	95441
Country Inn	Ramesh Sharma	2363 Santa Rosa Avenue	Santa Rosa	CA	95407
Union Hotel	Hal Wood	PO Box 730	Forestville	CA	95436
Alliance Redwoods Conference Grounds	Jim Blake	6250 Bohemian Highway	Occidental	CA	95465
Trentadue Winery	Cooper Henderson	19170 Geyserville Avenue	Geyserville	CA	95441
Saints Peter & Paul Russian Church	Michael Mogilev	PO Box 8277	Santa Rosa	CA	95407
CazSonoma Inn	Richard Mitchell	1896 Great Highway	San Francisco	CA	94122
Field Stone Winery	Ben Staten	10075 Highway 128	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Russian River Vineyards & Restaurant	Jerry Topolos	PO Box 358 5700 Gravenstein Highway N	Forestville	CA	95438
Vimark - Trione Winery	Scot Covington	PO Box NN	Santa Rosa	CA	95402
Pedroncelli Winery	John Pedroncelli	1220 Canyon Road	Geyserville	CA	95441
Foppiano Vineyards	Louis M. Foppiano	PO Box 606	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Westside Winery	Susie Bynum	8075 Westside Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Hessel Church	Steve Danelz	5060 Hessel Avenue	Sebastopol	CA	95472
De Loach Winery	Kelley Nowrouz	2320 Marin Ship Way/Suite 140	Sausalito	CA	94965
Korbel Brothers Winery	Bill Owens	13250 River Road	Guerneville	CA	95446

System Name	Contact	Address One	City	State	Zip
Wine Country RV Park	John Emery	8225 Conde Lane	Windsor	CA	95492
Calpine (West Field Office)	Allen Sonneville	10350 Socrates Mine Road	Middletown	CA	95461
Todd Road Mutual Water Company	Linda Emis	560 East Street Todd Road	Santa Rosa	CA	95407
Hessel Church	Steve Danelz	5060 Hessel Avenue	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Sequoia Water Company	Ken & Laurie McAdams	1382 Graven Street Highway South	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Naco West - Russian River Preserve	Clayton Klaburner	33655 Geysers Road	Cloverdale	CA	95425
Dry Creek Store	Nicole Vasquez	3495 Dry Creek Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Johnson's Beach Resort	Laura Wilson	PO Box 386	Guerneville	CA	95446
Calpine (Geysers Administration Center)	Allen Sonneville	10350 Socrates Mine Road	Middletown	CA	95461
Passalacqua Winery	Jason Passalacqua	3805 Lambert Bridge Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Michel Schlumberger Fine Wine Estate	Mike Brunson	4155 Wine Creek Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Triple S Ranch	Michael & Stella Ohayon	369 Santa Ana Avenue	San Francisco	CA	95127
Duncan Mills Camping Club	David Ferreira	PO Box 57	Duncans Mills	CA	95430
Campobello	William Twitchell	2455 Bennett Valley Road C110	Santa Rosa	CA	95404
Alderbrook Winery	Bryan Parker	2306 Magnolia Drive	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Za Zu's	Rebecca Gray	3555 Guerneville Road	Santa Rosa	CA	95401
Mazzocco Winery	Nancy Clayton	PO Box 1560 1400 Lytton Springs Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Jordan Vineyard & Winery	Tim Spence	1474 Alexander Valley Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Kendall-Jackson Wine Center	Mark Mathewson	425 Aviation Boulevard	Santa Rosa	CA	95403
Preston Winery	Lou Preston	9282 West Street Dry Creek Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Martinelli Ranch	Lee & Carolyn Martinelli	8895 Martinelli Road	Forestville	CA	95436
Westminster Woods Camp	Rich Burdick	6510 Bohemian Highway	Occidential	CA	95645
Thunderbird Ranch	Bruce Johnson	9455 Highway 128	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Mount Gilead Bible Conference	Dave Gould	13485 Green Valley Road	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Camp Royaneh-Boy Scouts of America	Scott Griswold	PO Box 39	Cazadero	CA	95421
Cazadero Performing Arts Camp	Jim Mazzaferro	PO Box 7908	Berkeley	CA	94707
Camp Cazadero	Michael W. Carr	1304 South Point Boulevard - Suite 260	Petaluma	CA	94954
Bellevue Union Sch Dist-Kawana School	Colin Ramsay	2121 Moraga Drive	Santa Rosa	CA	95404
Lake Sonoma Marina	Rick Herbert	102 Wikiup Drive - Suite A	Santa Rosa	CA	95407
Mom s Apple Pie	Betty Carr	4550 Gravenstein Street Highway	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Russian River Winery	Bryan Davison	2191 Laguna Road	Santa Rosa	CA	95401

System Name	Contact	Address One	City	State	Zip
Andy s Produce Market, Inc.	Shelley Klucznik	PO Box 870	Sebastopol	CA	95473
Dry Creek Vineyard	Lisa Forbes	3770 Lambert Bridge Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Sonoma Wine Company	James Murphy	PO Box 156	Geyserville	CA	95441
Gravenstein Business Park	Bryan Vidinsky	27 Humboldt Avenue	San Anselmo	CA	94960
Hoot Owl Creek/Alex. Valley Vineyards JV	Mark Houser	PO Box 1005 8197 Highway 128 Healdsburg	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Occidental Arts & Ecology Center	James Pelican	15290 Coleman Valley Road	Occidental	CA	95465
Traditional Medicinals, Inc.	Bob Hight	4515 Ross Road	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Alphabet Soup Preschool & Day Care	Jeane Slone	4411 Gravenstein Street Highway North	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Clos du Bois Winery	Norman Shriver	PO Box 940	Geyserville	CA	95441
Jimtown Store	Carrie Brown/Werner	6706 Highway 128	Healdsburg	CA	95448
College Avenue Building	Andrea Ham	386 Tesconi Circle	Santa Rosa	CA	95401
Willowside Hall	Marty Callahan	5299 Hall Road	Santa Rosa	CA	95401
Willowside School	Noel Buehler	5299 Hall Road	Santa Rosa	CA	95401
Vino Farms, Inc. - Wasson Ranch	Roy Davis	10651 EaStreetside Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Quivira Vineyards	Nancy Bailey	4900 WeStreet Dry Creek Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Woods Resort, The (Guerneville)	Bill Dudley	3119 20th Street	San Francisco	CA	94110
Jehovah s Witnesses Hall	John Muters	979 Golf Course Drive #302	Rohnert Park	CA	94928
New Directions Adolescent Services	Kevin Powers	PO Box 1819	Rohnert Park	CA	94927
Willowside Hall	Noel Buehler	5285 Hall Road	Santa Rosa	CA	95401
Redwood Empire Sawmill	Nolan Schweikl	PO Box 156	Cloverdale	CA	95425
Hanna Vineyards	Jeff Hinchliffe	9280 Highway 128	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Azure Acres CD Recovery Center	George Koetke	2264 Green Hill Road	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Lieto Water System (Sunridge School)	Joe Lieto	495 Watertrough Road	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Paradise Ridge Winery	Walter Byck	4545 Thomas Lake Harris Drive	Santa Rosa	CA	95403
Moorland Avenue Apartments	Dennis Judd	PO Box 307	Sebastopol	CA	95473
Silver Oak Wine Cellars L.P.	Tony LeBlanc	PO Box 558 24625 Chianti Road	Geyserville	CA	95441
Dimensions/Perler	Tony Gaiton	26972 Asti Road	Cloverdale	CA	95425
Vinwood Cellars	John Sabel	1190 Kittyhawk Boulevard	Santa Rosa	CA	95403
Ferrari-Carano Winery	Rebecka Deike	PO Box 1549	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Fosters Wine Estates-Asti Winery	Jeff Collins	PO Box 245	Cloverdale	CA	95425

System Name	Contact	Address One	City	State	Zip
U.S. Army Corps-Liberty Glen Campground	Mark Zastrow	850 McClelland Drive	Windsor	CA	95492
Armida Winery	Bruce Cousins	2201 Westside Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Valley of the Moon Plaza Shopping Center	Andy & Joy Kalla	5855 Sonoma Highway	Santa Rosa	CA	95409
Sonoma County Pub Works-Central Landfill	Trish Pisenti	500 Mecham Road	Petaluma	CA	94952
Lytton Adult Rehabilitation Center	Captain Ralph Jimenez	PO Box 668	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Plumfield Academy (Occidental Rd.)	John Funkhauser	9360 Occidental Road	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Lytton Springs Winery	Gerald Stone	650 Lytton Springs Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Graton Mutual (Green Valley HOA)	Tom Johnson	221 South West Street Boulevard	Rohnert Park	CA	94928
Sonoma County Parks-Vet. Memorial Beach	Jim McCray	2300 County Center Drive Suite 120A	Santa Rosa	CA	95403
La Crema Winery	Mike Mendenhall	3690 Laughlin Road	Windsor	CA	95492
Vino Farms Inc - Preston Ranch	Roy Davis	10651 Eastside Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Humane Society of Sonoma County	Don Malone	PO Box 1296	Santa Rosa	CA	95402
Ledson Winery and Vineyards	Tim Ehlert	PO Box 176	Sebastopol	CA	95473
Downtown Graton Mutual Water System	Orrin Thiessen	12001 Green Valley Road	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Matanzas Creek Winery	Calvin Chase	6097 Bennett Valley Road	Santa Rosa	CA	95404
Sonoma West Holdings Industrial Park	Mike Babbini	2064 Gravenstein Highway North	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Safari West	Peter & Nancy Lang	3115 Porter Creek Road	Santa Rosa	CA	95404
E & J Gallo Winery-Sonoma	Lou Presley	3387 Dry Creek Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
C. Donatiello Winery	Troy Moya	4035 Westside Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Capital Lumber Company	Rosa Meza	13480 Old Redwood Highway	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Stonestreet Winery	John Stewart	7111 Highway 128	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Stryker Sonoma Winery & Vineyards	Bill Price	5110 Highway 128	Geysereville	CA	95441
Matrix Winery	Lori DeMello	PO Box 1560	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Fairfield Osborn Preserve	Craig Dawson	1801 East Cotati Avenue	Rohnert Park	CA	94928
Seghesio Farms	Pete Seghesio	14730 Grove Street	Healdsburg	CA	95448
True to Life	James Galsterer	PO Box 2079	Sebastapol	CA	95473-2079
United Rentals	Charlie Buada	3939 South Moorland Avenue	Santa Rosa	CA	95407
Wildwood Retreat	Martin Meier	PO Box 78	Guerneville	CA	95446
Bucher Water Company	John Bucher	5285 Westside Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Manzana Products Company, Inc.	Dick Norton	PO Box 209	Sebastopol	CA	95473
Fritz Winery and Vineyard	Brad Longton	24691 Dutcher Creek Road	Cloverdale	CA	95425
Mauritson Family Winery	Clay Mauritson	2859 Dry Creek Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448

System Name	Contact	Address One	City	State	Zip
Rochioli Winery	Tom Rochioli	6192 Westside Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Verite Winery	John Stewart	7111 Highway 128	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Lynmar Winery	Tim Ehlert	PO Box 176	Sebastopol	CA	95473
Petrified Forest	Mark Zastrow	850 McClelland Drive	Windsor	CA	95492
Moshin Vineyards	Richard Moshin	10295 Westside Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Truett & Hurst Winery	Phil Hurst	5610 Dry Creek Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Sonoma County Golf Park	Rick S. Randall	1475 West Sierra Avenue	Cotati	CA	94931
Hilton Mutual Water Company	Mark Snyder	10675H River Road	Forestville	CA	95436
Mark West Neighborhood Church	Nikolas G. Ratiani	5901 Old Redwood Highway	Santa Rosa	CA	95403
Balletto Vineyards	John and Teresa Balletto	5700 Occidental Road	Santa Rosa	CA	95402
Sebastopol Vineyards	Joseph & Tracy Dutton	8757 Green Valley Road	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Rued Vineyards	Richard Rued	3863 Dry Creek Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Zichichi Winery	Steve & Kristin Zichichi	8626 West Dry Creek Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Sunce Winery	Frane Franicevic	1839 Olivet Road	Santa Rosa	CA	95401
Fulton Processors Inc.	John Cochran	PO Box 2	Fulton	CA	95439
Fritsch Industrial Park	Jerry & Arlene Fritsch	1131 El Cerrito Drive	Santa Rosa	CA	95401-4605
Madrona Manor	William & Trudi Konrad	1001 Westside Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Hawkes Winery	Stephen Hawkes	14255 Chalk Hill Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Forestville Veterinary Hospital	Jack & Shirley Long	5033 Gravenstein Highway North	Sebastopol	CA	95472
Amista Winery	Michael Farrow	3310 Dry Creek Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Williams Selyem Winery	Chuck Gangnath	6575 Westside Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Alexander Valley RV Park & Campground	Felix Hernandez	PO Box 607	Geyserville	CA	95441
Wilson Winery	Diane & Ken Wilson	PO Box 1610	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Stuhlmuller Vineyards	Roger Stuhlmuller	1700 S. El Camino Real - Suite 503	San Mateo	CA	94402
Giorgio s Restaurant	Bill Anastasio	25 Grant Avenue	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Delores Lane Water System	Ted Williams	1746 Olivet Road	Santa Rosa	CA	95401
Hop Kiln Winery	David DeLoreto	6050 Westside Road	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Gary Farrell Winery	John J. Kopshever	50 D Street Suite 200	Santa Rosa	CA	95404
River s Edge Kayak & Canoe Trips	John J. Kopshever	50 D Street Suite 200	Santa Rosa	CA	95404
Cloverdale, City of	Michael L. Falleri	124 North Cloverdale Boulevard	Cloverdale	CA	95425
Sonoma County CSA 41-Fitch Mountain	Hal Wood	PO Box 730	Forestville	CA	95436
Sebastopol, City of	Susan Kelly	714 Johnson Street	Sebastopol	CA	95472

System Name	Contact	Address One	City	State	Zip
Armstrong Valley-Cal Water Service (PUC)	Anthony Carrasco	341 North Delaware Street	San Mateo	CA	94401-1727
Forestville County Water District	George Roberts	PO Box 261	Forestville	CA	95436
Sonoma County Water Agency	Randy Poole	PO Box 11628	Santa Rosa	CA	95406
Canon Manor Water System	Karen Ball	4984 Sonoma Highway	Santa Rosa	CA	95409