



Posted: Friday, November 03, 2023

NOTICE AND CALL OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Water Advisory Committee will hold a special meeting on
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 08, 2023, at 5:00 PM
at the Trinidad Town Hall, 409 Trinity Street, Trinidad, CA.

HYBRID FORMAT – TOWN HALL & VIDEOCONFERENCE (ZOOM)

For your convenience, this meeting will also be held via videoconference, hosted on the **Zoom platform**. Learn more about Zoom here: <https://zoom.us>

PUBLIC COMMENT: Public comment may be submitted via email in advance of the meeting, or in an orderly process during the meeting. If you do not have access to email and you would like to provide a written statement, please deliver your comments to 409 Trinity Street, Trinidad CA, by 2:00pm on the meeting day, or email to cityclerk@trinidad.ca.gov

HOW TO PARTICIPATE: You are invited to participate in person at the Trinidad Town Hall, or by Zoom. The City will publish a direct link to the Zoom teleconference, along with the participant code, on the City Calendar page online at <http://trinidad.ca.gov/calendar>

To phone in, dial 1-888-278-0296, Conference Code: 685171 Meeting ID: 832 2155 7255 Passcode: 474023

PLEASE NOTE that live meeting logistics will be prioritized. The quality of the Zoom teleconference meeting cannot be guaranteed, but should be satisfactory to allow for remote participation.

- I. **CALL TO ORDER**
(5) Voting Members: Aaron Hakenen, Planning Commission. Cheryl Kelly, City Council. Jack Tuttle, City Council. Bryce Kenny, Trinidad Resident. Dwight Miller, Trinidad Resident.
- II. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- III. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES – 09-27-2023 wac**
- IV. **ITEMS FROM THE FLOOR**
At this time, members of the public may comment on items NOT appearing on the agenda. Individual comments will be limited to 3 minutes or less. Please direct your comments to the Council as a whole, maintain decorum and avoid personal attacks on staff, members of the Council and/or other members of the public. Council and staff responses will be minimal for non-agenda items.
- V. **CONSENT AGENDA - None**
- VI. **DISCUSSION/ACTION AGENDA ITEMS**
 1. Consumer Confidence Reports – Overview, State requirements for monitoring and reporting, quick review of 2022 report highlights.
 2. Rainwater Catchments – Review the 2021 Rainwater Catchment report and recommendations, discuss grant funding opportunities and feasibility of developing 'boilerplate' permitting options to streamline adoption.
 3. Luffenholtz Watershed – Discuss water rights in the watershed and illegal use.
 4. Status on Water Rate Study – Overview of what it will include and the estimated completion timeframe.
 5. Update on Raw Water Storage Site Search – Status of efforts thus far from PWA, GHD, and City staff.
- VII. **FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS**
- VIII. **ADJOURNMENT**

APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR:

SEPTEMBER 27, 2023 WAC

Supporting Documentation follows with:

4 PAGES

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 2023 VIA HYBRID

I. CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL (5:00 pm)

Committee Members Present: Hakenen, Kelly, Kenny, Tuttle, Miller (joined via Zoom at 5:23 P.M.)

Committee Staff Absent:

City Staff: Naffah, Souza

II. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Motion (Kelly/Kenny) to approve the agenda. Passed unanimously (4-0).

III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES – 02-23-2023

Motion (Kenny/Kelly) to approve the minutes. Passed unanimously (4-0).

IV. ITEMS FROM THE FLOOR

Anita Thompson, Trinidad Resident, voiced concerns about the 2022 Consumer Confidence Report.

Paula Levine, Trinidad Resident, urged the Committee to follow up on Resolution 2021-02 tasks, including “analyzing potential options of water sources.” This is the resolution authorizing the Water Advisory Committee. She also asked for a cost analysis comparison between the purchasing of wholesale water and Luffenholz Creek.

V. COMMITTEE MEMBER REPORTS

None.

VI. AGENDA ITEMS

1. Status of Water Tank replacement grant planning and discuss trade-off decisions given increased cost of tanks.

Committee Discussion

City Manager Naffah explained that the cost for the project increased approximately 40%. Rather than compromise the quality of the tank the City opted for a smaller stainless steel tank that holds 250,000 gallons. He noted that the work will begin next year, but did not provide a timeline.

Hakenen asked if a secondary chlorination system will be installed. He also asked if the City had concerns about another increase in cost as the project will not begin until next year. Naffah stated that even if there is an increase in cost the City will opt for a second 250,000 stainless steel tank.

Kenny asked about stored untreated water as a fire safety precaution.

Miller asked how much of the water reserve fund has not yet been committed.

Public Comment

Anita Thompson, Trinidad Resident, asked why the project isn't starting sooner and when the grant expires.

2. Water plant staffing and Coleman role.

Committee Discussion

City Manager Naffah explained that Coleman Engineering is the current Chief Plant Operator (CPO). He shared that Lyle Lowery is preparing for the T-3 exam and will eventually take over as CPO. Dereck Shadle will take the T-2 exam in November and Kyle Shipman is currently studying for the T-2 exam. Naffah said that even after Lyle becomes CPO he would like Coleman to continue as a supplemental tech expert. The run-rate for Coleman will be \$128/hour and up to \$4,000/month.

Kelly noted that Lowery, as CPO, will be a part-time employee. Given that, she agreed that keeping Coleman Engineering on retainer as a supplemental tech expert was a valid plan.

Miller asked if the WAC was in a position to make a recommendation relating to costs. Naffah responded that the \$128/hour will be as needed. He added that the City is performing a water rate study with RCAC that should be completed by the end of the year. Kelly asked if the water plant's budget is included in the water rate study. Kenny asked about capping Coleman's contract hours.

Hakenen voiced his skepticism about the water staffing plan. He noted that the City hired a T-3 employee who is not working at the water plant and that the City has spent over \$600,000 in the search for a T-3 operator since Ryan Desmet left in late 2021. He urged the WAC to come up with a Plan B. Kelly agreed and voiced her concerns about communication and the amount of money the City has invested in this plan.

Naffah noted that adjacent cities are serviced by Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District (HBMWD). Hakenen suggested researching a shared service agreement.

Kelly suggested that Plan B could include researching a connection to HBMWD.

Public Comment

Paula Levine, Trinidad Resident, asked the City to research the costs differences of treating water from the Luffenholz Creek and purchasing potable water from HBMWD.

3. PWA report on Luffenholz water ‘reserve’ ponds and creek flow.

Committee Discussion

City Manager Naffah explained that the creek flow had fallen to .7, but rose to 3.658 after the recent rain. He shared with the WAC that the City has sent a letter to fifteen properties regarding leasing or donating land for raw water storage for up to a million gallons. There have been two responses. Kelly asked about potential costs and noted again that the City has already invested a lot into the water system.

Kenny asked if McKinleyville has reserve tanks. He also had concerns about commercial cannibus leaching without permits and other illegal diversions.

Hakenen asked how often the creek flow is measured. Naffah assured him that it is measured weekly. He also shared his issues with leasing ponds for water storage.

Public Comment

Paula Levine, Trinidad Resident, asked if there are other cities with similar water systems. Naffah stated that the concept of reserve ponds is identical to a reservoir.

4. Water use monitoring and oversight: Planning Commission request for WAC to review water use data and oversight tools and provide input.

Committee Discussion

Kelly noted that the Planning Commission had already made a decision regarding this item.

Hakenen spoke on behalf of City Planner Trever Parker. He provided a summary of her Staff Reports from recent Planning Commission meetings regarding water conservation.

Kenny noted that leaks have a major impact on the data. Kelly mentioned that household population also factors into consumption.

Hakenen asked how the City intends to measure water rationing.

Miller threw his support behind an annual postcard that would inform water customers about their usage. He urged the City to support a rebate or grant program for customers that reduce their consumption.

Kelly noted landscaping can incur high water consumption. Hakenen reminded her that some landscaping is regulated. There was a discussion about rainwater catchment systems and drip irrigation. They agreed that the City would benefit from an education program.

Public Comment

None.

VII. REQUEST FOR FUTURE ITEMS

- Plan B for Water Plant
- Conservation / Education
- Rainwater Catchments
- PWA Reports
- HBMWD / Other Water Sources
- Drought Contingency Plan
- Upper Luffenholz
- Watershed Water Rights
- Summary of Water System Costs / Budget
- Water Rate Study
- Consumer Confidence Report / Water Quality

VIII. ADJOURNMENT

Meeting adjourned at 6:57 P.M.

Submitted by:

Anton J. Souza
Administrative Assistant

Approved by:

Cheryl Kelly
Water Advisory Committee Chair



DISCUSSION AGENDA ITEM 1

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION ATTACHED

1. Consumer Confidence Reports - Overview, State requirements for monitoring and reporting, quick review of 2022 report highlights.

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: City of Trinidad—1210018

Report Date: July 1, 2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface Water

Name and General Location of Source(s): Luffenholtz Creek 1313 N. Westhaven Dr.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: N/A

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: 6:00 PM 2nd Tuesday Monthly @ CITY HALL

For More Information, Contact: CITY HALL @ 707-677-0223

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Enter Water System's Name] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Enter Water System Name] 以获得中文的帮助: [Enter Water System's Address][Enter Water System's Phone Number].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Enter Water System's Name] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Enter Water System's Name] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	1 Positive sample	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/8/2022	10	1.5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/8/2022	10	5.1	N/A	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	12/23/2014	4.4	Enter Range	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12\23\2014	14	[Enter Range]	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are

						usually naturally occurring
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Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium Hypochlorite Chlorine	2022	.81 Annual Average	.31-2.48	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant
TTHM	9/1/2022	68 Average	58-82	80	[Enter No.]	Byproduct of Disinfectant
[Enter Contaminant]	9/1/2022	49 Average	35-58	60	[Enter No.]	Byproduct of Disinfectant

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
[Enter Contaminant]	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]
[Enter Contaminant]	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]
[Enter Contaminant]	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
[Enter Contaminant]	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Language]
[Enter Contaminant]	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Language]
[Enter Contaminant]	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Language]

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [Enter Water System's Name] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
[Enter Violation Type]	[Enter Violation Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions Taken]	[Enter Language]
[Enter Violation Type]	[Enter Violation Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	Enter Actions Taken	[Enter Language]

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) [Enter No.]	[Enter Dates]	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) [Enter No.]	[Enter Dates]	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) [Enter No.]	[Enter Dates]	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: [Enter Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample]

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: [Enter Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies]

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
[Enter Violation]	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]
[Enter Violation]	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to .30 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.

Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	99.8
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.154
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
[Enter Violation]	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]
[Enter Violation]	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

[Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we were required to conduct [Insert Number of Level 1 Assessments] Level 1 assessment(s). [Insert Number of Level 1 Assessments] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

During the past year [Insert Number of Level 2 Assessment] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [Insert Number of Level 2 Assessments] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

If the water system failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).

During the past we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.

[For Violation of the Total Coliform Bacteria TT Requirement, Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 2 assessment requirement that is due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(2)].

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

If a water system failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

We failed to conduct the required assessment.

We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment.

If a water system detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, include one or more the following statements to describe any noncompliance, as applicable:

We had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample.

We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.

[If a water system detects *E. coli* and has not violated the *E. coli* MCL, the water system may include a statement that explains that although they have detected *E. coli*, they are not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.]



DISCUSSION AGENDA ITEM 2

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION ATTACHED

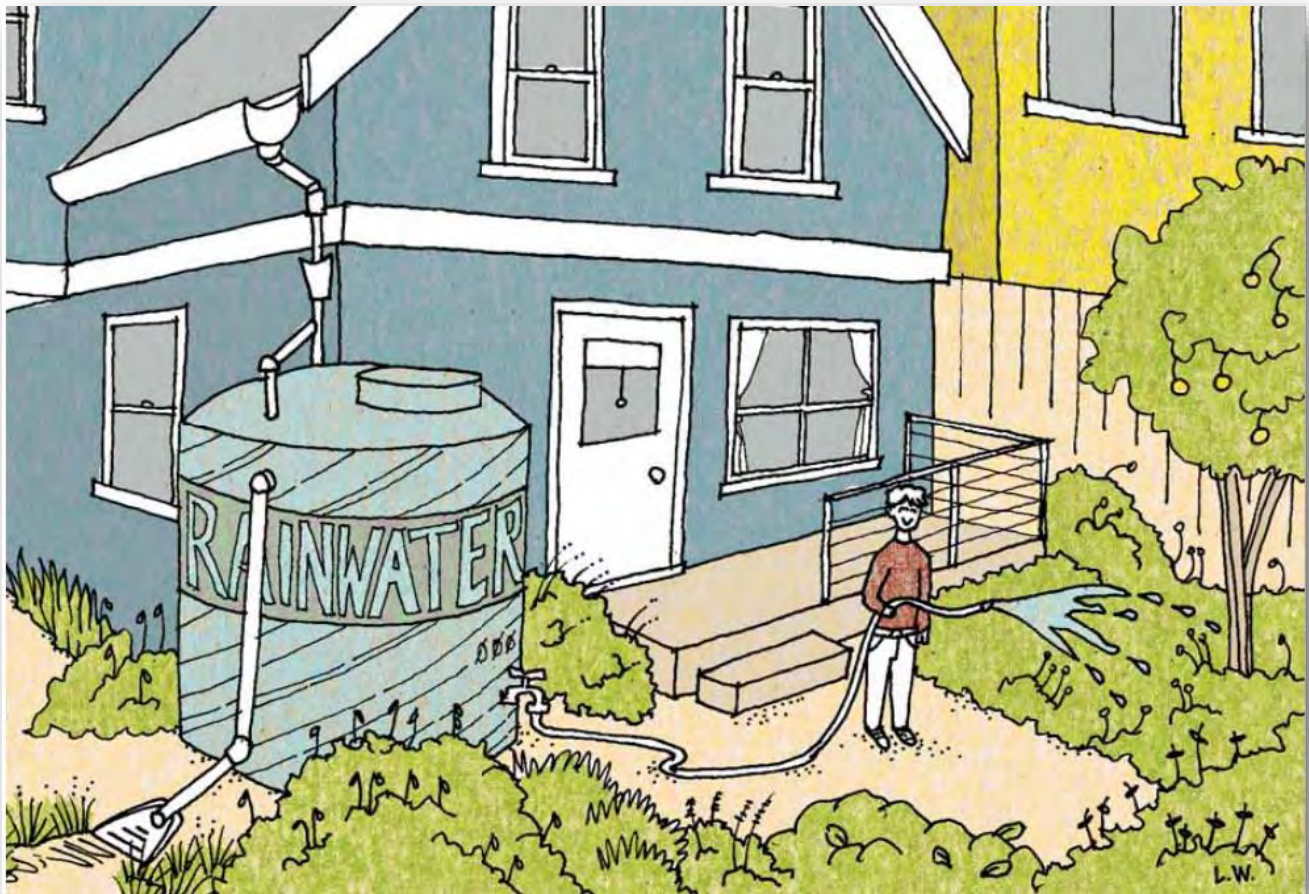
2. Rainwater Catchment - Review the 2021 Rainwater Catchment report and recommendations (attached), discuss grant funding opportunities and feasibility of developing 'boilerplate' permitting options to streamline adoption.



DRAFT: Not for Distribution

Rainwater Harvesting and Management (RHM)

Overview and Recommendations



SEPTEMBER 1, 2021

WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Prepared by C. Kelly, Planning Commissioner

"Water links us to our neighbor in a way more profound and complex than any other."

John Thorson

Background

This report focuses on alternative water sourcing via catchment and storage of naturally occurring rainwater. The information provided supports the Trinidad Water Advisory Committee's directive 1) to evaluate water needs of the City, 2) analyze potential options of water sources and infrastructure, and 3) assist the Council in pursuing water-related opportunities, including funding.

What is Rainwater Harvesting?

Rainwater harvesting systems collect, store, and use fresh rainwater gathered from impervious surfaces such as patios, roofs, streets, and driveways. Rainwater harvesting is not new. Archaeological evidence attests to the capture of rainwater as far back as 4,000 years ago, and the concept of rainwater harvesting in China may date back 6,000 years. In Israel, the ruins of cisterns built as early as 2000 B.C. for storing runoff from hillsides for agricultural and domestic purposes are still standing.¹ Growing water scarcity, climate change, rapid urbanization, and increased demand for water are once again making this ancient technology a viable option for cities.²

Community rainwater harvesting systems have large catchment areas (ponds, non-porous landmasses, and commercial roofs) and cisterns connected to a city-wide distribution network. These systems provide water in a *one-to-many* model. Community-wide systems can also be *distributed* among numerous residences and businesses throughout a city to help reduce the strain on its water supply. In many cases, the existing water supply and water catchment operate in tandem in a *dual-system* approach.

This report focuses on developing a distributed, rooftop rainwater collection approach, arguably the most practical and effective means of capturing rainwater because roofs provide a relatively large, down-sloped surface area optimal for water collection. As a result, both homeowners and businesses can take advantage of this natural clean water supply.

Why Capture Rainwater?

Capturing rainwater at your home or business reduces the need for pre-treated drinking water used for landscape watering, laundry, and toilet flushing. In addition, from an environmental perspective, rainwater harvesting significantly reduces the dependence on groundwater supplies. It can rejuvenate overused creeks, rivers and underground aquifers, depleted by excessive water consumption. Other benefits include:

¹ Gould and Nissen-Petersen, 1999

² EPA.gov

- Emergency reserves: stored water is critical in times of drought³, during service interruptions, and to augment fire suppression activities,
- Reduced energy usage: reduction of the embedded energy used in the chlorination/treatment and transportation energy demands of tap water,
- Low cost: rainwater is free except for the system installation and maintenance costs, and capturing/using it reduces/eliminates water bills⁴,
- High water quality: rainwater is both 'soft' and 'sweet' due to its neutral pH and the fact that it is free from disinfection by-products, salts, minerals, and other natural and artificial contaminants,
- Reduced runoff: catching stormwater runoff prevents topsoil loss and lessens the impact of severe storms,
- Water for agriculture: raw rainwater is excellent for landscaping, gardening, and micro-farms,
- Entry-level options: basic (rain barrel) systems are low-cost, easy to install (DIY), and have small footprints,
- Scalable: whether adding a few more rain barrels or upgrading to larger tanks, rainwater catchment systems are easy to scale as needs and comfort level grows.

Types of Rainwater Harvesting Systems

Rainwater harvesting systems range from placing a bucket outside during a rainstorm to installing sizeable underground storage tanks complete with filtration systems, water purification, and plumbing connections.

Three initial decisions determine the complexity of a water catchment system. The first is whether or not the water produced needs to be potable (safe to drink). In general, natural (raw) rainwater is not drinkable without additional treatment.

The second is a calculation of how much water is available based on the catchment area and annual rainfall. The formula used for this analysis is **one in. of rain x 1 sq. foot = 0.623 gallons of water**. For example, a 1000 sq foot roof delivers 623 gallons of rainwater for every inch of rainfall. Trinidad averages ~40 inches of rain per year. ⁵ In this example, that would yield 24,920 gallons of water per year.

The third major decision is how much rainwater to collect and store. "According to the State Water Resources Control Board, between 55 and 75 gallons of water is needed per person per day, depending on whether the household has water conservation devices installed. At a minimum, using these calculations, a family of three using low flow fixtures would need approximately 17,325 gallons of stored water to meet the suggested 105 day reserve supply for domestic use. This figure does not include irrigation. In addition, a minimum of 2500 gallons may also be needed on-site for wildfire protection. For larger households or under other conditions, 50,000 gallons or more of storage capacity may be necessary for 105 days." ⁶

³ NOAA reports that with 2 months left to report, Eureka, CA is at 52% of normal rainfall for the present Water Year (WY)

⁴ An average family of four uses 100 gpd per person and pays an average of \$65.00/month in California.

⁵ NOAA (Whidley Island) report generated 8/19/2021. Average annual rainfall (2020 report) was 40.33" and (2021 report) was 39.63. Record minimum 16.6" (2013) and record maximum of 67.21" (1983).

⁶ Humboldt.gov.org, Water Storage Brochure

Rooftop catchment systems in Trinidad will likely fall into one of the three types below based on system size, complexity, and water use.

Type I: Basic Non-Potable Rainwater Harvesting System

The most basic water catchment system is a rainwater harvesting system that uses a small volume (55-200 gallon) rain barrel or drum to capture rooftop runoff. Water flows are captured from roof runoff with diverters in the downspouts and stored in one or more rain barrels. Due to their smaller size, these systems are generally above ground, so opaque storage material is encouraged to block sunlight and prohibit algae growth.⁷ Water from the rain barrels is accessed through a fixture (spigot), typically without the need for internal or external plumbing connections. Due to the small volumes and lack of additional treatment, the water collected in rain barrels is considered non-potable and only used outdoors for gardening, landscape irrigation and car washing. In addition, rain barrels need to have screens or covers to prevent mosquitos from breeding and to avoid creating a drowning hazard. Finally, these basic systems usually overflow to a ground surface or the existing stormwater collection systems when filled to capacity.

Type II: Intermediate Non-Potable Systems (aka Active Harvesting Systems)

Complex landscapes, micro-farms and extensive gardens require greater water storage capacity (generally 5,000 to 10,000 gallons). These intermediate-sized systems also capture rainwater runoff from roofs but store the water in higher capacity tanks or cisterns. Depending on storage tank locations and the 'head room' (water pressure), water pumps may be needed to supply water to the distribution system. However, since these are outdoor water uses, non-potable water can be used, and no further purification or water treatment is required.

Type III: Large Potable Water Catchment Systems

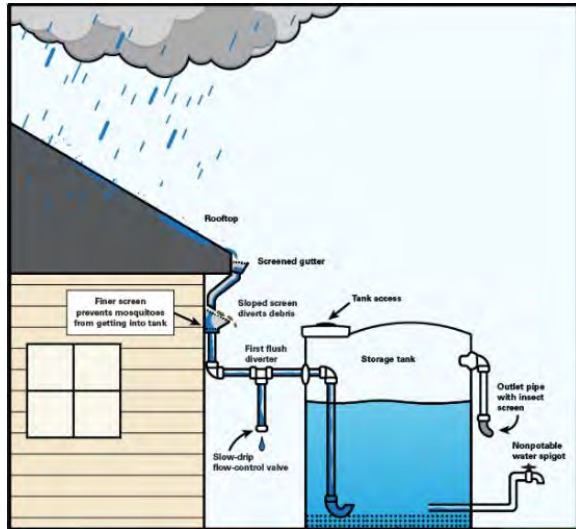
Transitioning from non-potable to potable water requires water treatment and, generally, a connection to plumbing systems. In addition, larger storage tanks are needed to supply both potable and non-potable usage in a typical household. Typically, residential tanks, or cisterns, will range from 5,000-20,000 gallons depending on overall water demands. Tanks and cisterns are made of wood, plastic, metal, or concrete. Implementation of these systems usually requires design effort to 1) determine optimal tank/cistern sizing based on the collection and water demand characteristics, 2) identify suitable cistern locations, 3) engineer piping and related drainage configurations, 4) incorporate water quality treatment, and 5) configure an appropriate distribution system for the harvested water.⁸

The type and complexity of treatment systems depend on the intended use of the harvested water and the water quality and permitting requirements in a particular location. Treatment devices can range from simple to complex; some examples include first flush diverters, screen filters, ultraviolet light disinfection, ozone treatment, chlorination, and reverse osmosis.⁹

⁷ EPA.gov

⁸ EPA.gov

⁹ TWDB, 2005



Components of non-potable catchment system:

- Collection area – roofs, patios, driveways, non-porous landmass
- Leaf screen – filters are helpful to keep debris out of the collected water
- First-flush diverters – aka 'roof washer' removes initial rain flow to reduce sediment
- Delivery system – gutters, downspouts, pipes to storage and spigot, hose, or irrigation system from tank
- Storage tanks – above or below ground storage
- *Potable* systems require water treatment and connection to indoor plumbing systems (not shown).

Costs and Regulatory Considerations

Estimated System Costs for Residential Rainwater Catchment

According to Home Advisor, the average cost for a water catchment or rainwater collection system is **\$2,500**. A single rain barrel setup might only cost **\$120**, while more extensive systems can cost up to **\$21,000**. Tank size is one of the leading price factors, as is the system setup. A local contractor quoted \$6,300 for a 5,000-gallon non-potable system and an additional \$3,700 cost to make the water potable.

In 2018, the California legislature passed Proposition 72, which excludes rainwater capture systems added to properties after January 1, 2019, from counting as new construction and, therefore, subject to property tax.¹⁰

Rooftop Rainwater Capture Legislation in California

The most significant legislation affecting rainwater harvesting in California is the Rainwater Capture Act of 2012 (AB 1750). This Act allows Californians to legally capture and use rainwater harvested from

¹⁰ [California State Legislature, "Senate Constitutional Amendment 9," accessed January 30, 2018](#)

rooftops, exempting it from the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) permitting authority over water appropriations.¹¹

Building Permit Requirements

Building permits are generally not required for exterior rainwater catchment systems that store less than 5000 gallons where the tank is directly supported upon grade (on the ground or a pad), where the ratio of height to diameter or width does not exceed two to one, the tanks are below 15' in height, and where no electrical power or water supply connection is needed. No permits are required for catchment systems of less than 360 gallons used for spray irrigation.

Tanks under 5,000 gallons that need to be raised on a platform to increase water pressure are classified as a 'structure', need engineering drawings, and likely do require a building permit. Tanks over 15' high may require a Coastal Development Permit (CDP) in addition to a building permit. Systems within 50 ft. of a bluff or in an unstable area will also likely require a CDP. All water tanks must meet Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS) setback requirements, which are 5 ft. from the tank and 10 ft. from the leach field.

Tanks over 5,000 gallons may require concrete pads. If so, a building permit will be required, and the application will need to include a site plan that includes engineered plans for the concrete foundation.

In general, it is a good idea to have any rainwater catchment system more complex than a rain barrel installation reviewed by City Staff to ensure compliance with local, county, and state regulations.

Local Catchment Examples (Best Practices?)

Type I Residential System: Kelly

[Rain Barrel photos and short description – TBD]

Type III Residential System: Ladwig

[Photos and Description here]

¹¹ LexisNexis, *California's Rainwater Recapture Act Lets State Residents Capture, Use Harvested Rainwater*

Recommendations

Public Education to Encourage Rainwater Collection

Develop and execute a communication plan to encourage rainwater harvesting in Trinidad and the surrounding area. Components of the program could include developing a rainwater catchment brochure and scheduling webinars on Rainwater Catchment 101.

Update City Regulations and Building Permits

Direct the Planning Commission and City Staff to ensure the City's codes and guidelines (as needed) encourage responsible and effective rainwater harvesting practices. Require new construction to source at least half of landscaping water requirements from catchment systems.

Provide Pre-Approved Building Plans

Ask the City Staff to provide pre-approved plans for concrete pads and, as appropriate, sizing considerations. Consider waiving any building permit fees.

Rebate and or Subsidy Programs

Pursue grant opportunities which can be leveraged to provide rebates or subsidy programs for water users who wish to implement rainwater catchment.

Examples: City of San Francisco's Rebate Program (see Appendix)

Resources

The Texas Manual on Rainwater Harvesting

<https://www.twdb.texas.gov/publications/brochures/conservation/doc/RainwaterHarvestingManual3rdedition.pdf>

Humboldt County Permitting Process

<https://humboldt.gov.org/DocumentCenter/View/51632/Water-Storage-Permits-PDF?bidId=>

City of Trinidad General Plan

Appendix

San Francisco Rainwater Harvesting Subsidy Program 2018-2019

Save \$\$\$ on Rainwater Barrels and Tanks

Subsidized prices limited to eligible San Francisco residents who apply and are approved for the program. Subsidy funds are limited. Prices subject to change without notice. Rules and application here: <https://www.urbanfarmerstore.com/rainwater-harvesting-program-application/>

Our 50-gallon barrels feature a reversible "planter top" lid that can be used to grow annuals or herbs on top of the barrel making it both functional and decorative. The patented flexi fit diverter works on standard 2" x 3" and 3" x 4" (or round) downspouts and helps prevent overflows and flooding that plague conventional top-fill rain barrels and can damage a home's foundation. Can be assembled and installed in minutes. Locate near any downspout around the home, garage or out-building. Includes diverter, hole saw and all parts needed for installation into copper, aluminum, PVC, galvanized, and tin downspouts. Will not work on cast iron or ductile iron pipes. Garden hose ready!

50 gallon rain barrel ~~\$129~~ **FREE with subsidy**

(+ \$8.50 sales tax, limit 2)



29" H x 22.5" W
Diameter=23.5"



205 gallon

2'11"

~~\$449~~ **\$99 with subsidy**

(+ \$38.17 sales tax, limit 1)



5'0"

(1.52m)



420 gallon

3'9"

(1.15m)

~~\$649~~ **\$299 with subsidy**

(+ \$55.17 sales tax, limit 1)



5'4"

(1.63m)

Slimline tanks fit through most doors

Bushman Rain Tanks are made from food-grade HDPE and include:



265 gallon Slimline ~~\$749~~

\$399 with subsidy

(+ \$63.67 sales tax, limit 1)



5'4"

(1.63m)

Debris Separator/Strainer Basket



3" Overflow Port



3" Accessory Port



1" Baffle



7'2"

(2.20m)

530 gallon Slimline ~~\$1099~~

\$740 with subsidy

(+ \$92.65 sales tax, limit 1)



6'6"

(2.01m)



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Efficient irrigation & lighting for the landscape
www.urbanfarmerstore.com

SAN FRANCISCO
2833 Vicente Street
San Francisco, CA 94116
(415) 661-2204

MILL VALLEY
653 East Blithedale
Mill Valley, CA 94041
(415) 380-3840

RICHMOND ANNEX
2121 San Joaquin St.
Richmond, CA 94804
(510) 524-1604

2018-2019 Program



DISCUSSION AGENDA ITEM 3

NO SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

3. Luffenholtz Watershed - Discuss water rights in the watershed and illegal use.



DISCUSSION AGENDA ITEM 4

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION ATTACHED

4. Status on Water Rate Study - Overview of what it will include and the estimated completion timeframe.

Pulled from the City Manager Staff Activity Report on 09-12-2023:

Water Rate Study:

Under funding from the USDA, the City has engaged with Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) to perform a water rate analysis in an effort to update rates to reflect current water system costs. The last rate study was performed in 2012, and annual CPI increases of 2.5% ended in 2017.

RCAC provides rate studies to water utilities to promote sustainability, rate stability, and fairness to rate payers. Rates must recover the "true costs" of providing service, including operational costs, funding of necessary reserve accounts, and debt service, if applicable.

From information provided by City staff (historic financial and use information, balance sheet obligations, equipment, and planned improvements), a five-year annual cost estimate will be projected. Once projected costs have been determined, an analysis of the current rate structure's ability to produce adequate revenue to recover the costs for the 5-year period will be conducted. Depending on the analysis and results, a rate adjustment or alternative rate structure will be recommended.

The City Clerk is working with the local RCAC representative on this project. A community work plan has been developed that outlines the deliverables and timeline to conduct Prop. 218 public hearing process. The workplan includes the following timeline:

RCAC deliverables:

1. Water Rate Study Report, 11/15/2023
2. Documentation of 5-year budget and Capital Improvement Plan, 10/15/2023

Community deliverables:

1. Provide data requested on RCAC Utility Rate Study Data Needs List, 09/15/2023
2. Conduct Prop 218 process and provide needed documentation to the Council, 02/01/2024

Rate Adjustment Implementation: 04/01/2024

11/01/2023 Update:

The City Clerk is working with Public Works to finalize collection of remaining data necessary to complete a Capital Improvement Program assessment including;

1. an inventory and sizing of all the valves in the distribution system,
2. the number of meters larger than the standard residential size,
3. estimation of the age and replacement schedule for various infrastructure,
4. transition budget from Coleman Engineering to in-house water system operators during the next 5-year period.

[Print](#) | [Close Window](#)

Subject: RE: FW: TA Request: Received - City of Trinidad
From: Samantha Ryan <SRyan@rcac.org>
Date: Wed, May 24, 2023 4:17 pm
To: "cityclerk@trinidad.ca.gov" <cityclerk@trinidad.ca.gov>
Attach: image001.jpg
RCAC TMF-Tool.xlsm
RCAC Community Workplan Template.docx
Hornbrook CSD Rate Report 7-20-20 Final RP.pdf
Rate Study Data Needs List.docx
Valuation_Table_2.0.xlsm

Gabe,

It was a pleasure talking to you today. Attached is the TMF assessment tool and workplan that would have to be completed in order for RCAC to help with a water rate study. RCAC focuses on providing free technical assistance to disadvantaged Rural Communities. As such, we specialize in working with communities that may have hard time providing data, understanding complex rate study concepts, reading technical reports, etc. Attached is a Rate Report for community to show how our goal is to provide a report that most people can understand.

If Trinidad understands its system well and is looking for a more complex end product (more complex fixed vs. variable calculations, cost allocations between customer classes, final report, etc), an Engineering firm may be a better route. Below are a few questions you might consider asking a firm prior to hiring them to do a rate study:

1. What data does the water system need to provide?
2. Do you provide the water system with a model to use in the future in subsequent rates studies?
3. How do you determine the needed capital improvement reserves?
4. How many hours do you budget towards the rate study?
5. How involved are you in the Prop. 218 Process?

RCAC's answer to those questions are as follows:

1. What data does the water system need to provide?
The water system needs to be to provide quality information in spreadsheets regarding Revenue/Expenses, Sales/Usage data, and CIP for the most recent completed fiscal for the model to work. If data is of poor quality, RCAC may ask the water system to take on the task of correcting it and cleaning it up. We do also like to see Revenue/Expenses for two years prior, any future budgeting that has been done, and additional documentation such as policies, previous rates, etc. (see the attached data needs list for the full request for data).
2. Do you provide the water system with a model to use in the future in subsequent rates studies?
No we do not provide the rate model to the community, the model is property of RCAC.
3. How do you determine the needed Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) reserves?
Typically we ask that the water system to compile a list of all assets including the following for each asset; year acquired, cost estimate, and estimated remaining life. If the water system cannot provide all the data needed we use SWRCB standards for asset life and the attached Valuation Table to fill in the gaps. Our model can also incorporate CIP projects if the water system has planned projects already established.
4. How many hours do you budget towards the rate study?
USDA funding is initially capped at 100 hours, sometimes an extension can be requested but should not be expected. The premise is that we are providing technical ASSISTANCE to complete

a rate study and may not be as full service as fee-for-service firms.

5. How involved are you in the Prop. 218 Process?

RCAC can provide templates for the Prop. 218 letter and resolution, but the actual mailing of letters will be the responsibility of the water system. RCAC typically makes one on-site visit to present the Rate Study to the Board and attends any other meeting virtually, but due to the proximity of Trinidad would likely be able to attend the preliminary presentation of the rates to the Board and the Prop. 218 hearing in person if necessary.

If you have any additional questions, please let me know. I am happy to answer as best I can.

Thanks,

Samantha Ryan

RCAC | Community & Environmental Services

Rural Development Specialist – Environmental

(707) 572-7465 | Eureka, CA

www.rcac.org



From: cityclerk@trinidad.ca.gov <cityclerk@trinidad.ca.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, May 24, 2023 1:14 PM

To: Samantha Ryan <SRyan@rcac.org>

Subject: RE: FW: TA Request: Received - City of Trinidad

Call anytime.

Direct: 707-499-6473

Gabriel Adams

Trinidad City Clerk

707.677.0223

P.O. Box 390

409 Trinity Street

Trinidad, CA 95570

www.trinidad.ca.gov

----- Original Message -----

Subject: RE: FW: TA Request: Received - City of Trinidad

From: Samantha Ryan <SRyan@rcac.org>

Date: Wed, May 24, 2023 1:10 pm

To: "cityclerk@trinidad.ca.gov" <cityclerk@trinidad.ca.gov>

Gabe,

Basically if we talk on the phone and determine there is a chance you might go for USDA funding, I can approve you today. I have 73 hours in my

workplan already to go.

Samantha

From: cityclerk@trinidad.ca.gov <cityclerk@trinidad.ca.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, May 24, 2023 1:04 PM
To: Samantha Ryan <SRyan@rcac.org>
Subject: RE: FW: TA Request: Received - City of Trinidad

Any thoughts on the timeline for a response from USDA, or is there anything we can do to help facilitate that request?

Gabe

----- Original Message -----

Subject: RE: FW: TA Request: Received - City of Trinidad
From: Samantha Ryan <SRyan@rcac.org>
Date: Wed, May 24, 2023 1:00 pm
To: "cityclerk@trinidad.ca.gov" <cityclerk@trinidad.ca.gov>
Cc: "citymanager@trinidad.ca.gov" <citymanager@trinidad.ca.gov>, "asouza@trinidad.ca.gov" <asouza@trinidad.ca.gov>, "acather@trinidad.ca.gov" <acather@trinidad.ca.gov>

Gabe,

If Trinidad meets the requirements of USDA funding, the rate study could begin almost immediately.

Samantha

From: cityclerk@trinidad.ca.gov <cityclerk@trinidad.ca.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, May 24, 2023 12:42 PM
To: Samantha Ryan <SRyan@rcac.org>
Cc: citymanager@trinidad.ca.gov; asouza@trinidad.ca.gov; acather@trinidad.ca.gov
Subject: RE: FW: TA Request: Received - City of Trinidad

Thanks for looking into it for us Samantha.

The City will have to pull the trigger on the rate study sooner than later I'm afraid, so unless either agency (State or Fed) is able to assist within our timeline, we'll plan accordingly using in-house funding.

Gabe

----- Original Message -----

Subject: FW: TA Request: Received - City of Trinidad
From: Samantha Ryan <SRyan@rcac.org>
Date: Wed, May 24, 2023 12:28 pm

RCAC Environmental Department Community Work Plan

Community work plan for

name of community

City of Trinidad

state/territory

CA

date written

6/14/23

community partner

Rural Community Assistance Partnership

Problem to be addressed

one or two sentences about the problem(s) RCAC will help the community resolve

- ☐ this is a green project; i.e., it will improve the community's natural environment and/or contribute to the community's long term sustainability
- ☐ this project is funded by HHS

Outcomes to be achieved

what the community will accomplish if the work is successful (maximum of two)

proposed completion date

1 Improved Financial Sustainability

3/1/2024

2 Increased Managerial Capacity

3/1/2024

one to three clear work products that you will provide to the community

date work will be done

1 Water Rate Study Report

11/15/2023

2 Documentation of 5-year budget and CIP

10/15/2023

3

Community deliverables

one to three clear work products that the community must complete

1 Provide data requested on RCAC Utility Rate Study Data Needs List

9/15/2023

2 Conduct Prop. 218 process and provide needed documentation (rate resolution or ordinance and public meeting notice)

2/1/2024

3

Approvals

typed names

initials

date signed

TAP

Samantha Ryan

SR

7/19/23

Supervisor

Kim Bennett

KB

7/14/23

Community



DISCUSSION AGENDA ITEM 5

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION ATTACHED

5. Update on Raw Water Storage Site Search – Status of efforts thus far from PWA, GHD, and City staff.