

Agricultural Water Management Plan

Prepared Pursuant to Water Code Section 10826

Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

34274 State Hwy. 16

Woodland, CA 95695

Adopted

March 24, 2026

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Section I: Introduction and Description of Previous Water Management Activities

Insert description of previous water management activities

This Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP) is being prepared by the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) to update its March 2021 Water Management Plan, to comply with the requirements of SB X7-7- Water Conservation Act (Steinberg, Statute of 2009) (Section I, Part 2.55, Division 6 of the California Water Code), the associated Agricultural Water Management Planning Act (Section I, Part 2.8, Division 6 of the Water Code), the Agricultural Water Measurement Regulation (Title 23 California Code of Regulations), and AB 1668 Water Management Planning (Friedman, Statute of 2018).

The District received AB 303 grant funds to develop a groundwater management project and plan. This project is described in the July 2004 report entitled “Groundwater Monitoring Program, Data Management System, and Update of Groundwater Conditions in the Yolo County Area” (Luhdorff & Scalmanini, 2004). This 2004 report is the foundational document for the District’s June 2006 Groundwater Management Plan. Groundwater management efforts have continued, and the District is a member of the Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency (YSGA) which was formed to comply with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The YSGA developed a 2022 Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Yolo Subbasin.

As noted in the 2020 AWMP, the District developed and implemented numerous water management practices and participated in several regional planning efforts that are highlighted below:

- Installation of a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system to allow the District to remotely monitor and operate major system components. This includes the installation of automatic gates as well as auto-flow and level control devices
- Development of a systematic flow measurement program
- Development and implementation of conjunctive use programs to supplement dry year surface water supplies
- Implementation of an electronic accounting program for tracking deliveries (STORM)
- Implementation of a groundwater and surface water quality monitoring program
- Development of a groundwater model
- Purchased land for its proposed mid-lateral reservoir
- Provided training for ditch tenders through the Irrigation Training and Research Center (ITRC) at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo (Cal Poly)
- Participation in the Local Area Land Subsidence Program

- Participation in the 2007 Yolo County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP)
- Participation in the 2013 Westside-Sacramento IRWMP, and 2019 IRWMP Update
- Participation in the 2018 Storm Water Resource Plan for Yolo County
- Participation in all working group and Board meetings for the Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency's efforts to develop the 2022 Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan

In addition to the activities above and since the submittal of its 2020 AWMP, the District has continued to seek opportunities for improved water management and regional planning. The following list summarizes some of these key activities:

- Improvements to system flexibility (described further in EWMP No. 5)
- Proposition 84 Drought emergency grant (canal system modernization)
- Continued buildout of real-time groundwater level monitoring network
- Westside-Sacramento IRWMP Coordinating Committee participation
- Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency Groundwater Monitoring Program – includes Water Resources Information Database (WRID) and CASGEM reporting
- Proposition 1 Storm Water Resources Planning Grant as part of the Water Resources Association of Yolo County
- Proposition 1 Sustainable Groundwater Management Planning Grant as part of the Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency
- YSGA member agency participation to develop the Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), including water budget development and updates to WEAP and IGSM model inputs
- Proposition 68 Sustainable Groundwater Management Implementation Grant as part of the Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency's Groundwater Sustainability Plan updates, and as a project proponent for optimizing winter water recharge in the canal system and on farmers' fields
- Applied for 180-day temporary water right permits for diverting excess winter water from Cache Creek into the District's canal system for groundwater recharge

1. Coordination Activities

The following section identifies the coordination, notification, and adoption procedures applied by the District, pursuant to Water Code Sections 10821, 10841, 10843, and 10844.

a) Notification of AWMP Preparation

Agricultural Water Suppliers required to prepare an AWMP pursuant to SBx7-7 must notify each city and county within which they provide water supplies that the agricultural water supplier is preparing or reviewing a plan and is considering changes or amendments to the plan. SBx7-7 does not specify how much advance notification of cities and counties is required nor does it require notification to any other agency(s). Further SBx7-7 does not require that comments from any city,

county, or other agency must be solicited and considered. Table 1 identifies the entities notified by the District. A copy of the notices of the District’s intention to review, update, consider changes to its AWMP, and to comply with SBx7-7 is presented in Appendix A.

b) Public Participation

Describe public participation activities or complete the table below

Notice of the District’s intent to update its AWMP and to comply with the provisions of SBx7-7 was published on March 10 and March 17, 2026 in the *Daily Democrat*. The notice identified that the Draft AWMP was available for public review at the District’s office and identified the time and date of the hearing for public comment and intent to adopt the AWMP. A copy of the public notices published in the *Daily Democrat* of the District’s intention to review and consider adoption of its AWMP is presented in Appendix A.

Table 1. Summary of Coordination, Adoption, and Submittal Activities

Potential Interested Parties	Notified of AWMP Preparation	Notified of Public Meetings	Attended Public Meetings	Copy of Adopted AWMP/Amendment Sent
Local City (s) City of Davis, Winters, and Woodland	2/25/2026			3/25/2026
Local County(s) Yolo County	2/25/2026			3/25/2026
Groundwater Management Entity Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency				3/25/2026
DWR				3/31/2026
Local Newspaper/Equivalent Process The Daily Democrat		3/10/2026; 3/17/2026		
California State Library				3/25/2026

Potential Interested Parties	Notified of AWMP Preparation	Notified of Public Meetings	Attended Public Meetings	Copy of Adopted AWMP/Amendment Sent
Woodland City Library and The California State Library				
Other Yolo County Farm Bureau and Yolo County Department of Community Services	2/25/2026			
Website				3/31/2026 (sent to DWR for posting)

2. AWMP Adoption and Submittal

a) AWMP Adoption

A copy of the water supplier signed resolution of the AWMP may be attached: Revisions or amendments must follow the same procedure

The resolution adopting the AWMP is included in Appendix B.

b) AWMP Submittal

Insert description; Submit electronically to DWR

The steps followed in a submittal of the AWMP are described in *A Guidebook to Assist Agricultural Water Suppliers to Prepare a 2025 Agricultural Water Management Plan (2020 Guidebook)* and are outlined Table 1.

c) AWMP Availability

The requirements for the availability of AWMP's are described in the 2025 Guidebook. Table 1 summarizes the District's compliance with notification and AWMP availability requirements.

3. AWMP Implementation Schedule

Insert description or provide AWMP implementation schedule

The District has adopted this AWMP in accordance with the provisions of SBx7-7. As identified in this AWMP, the District continues to implement many of the efficient water management plans (EWMPs) including the water measurement and volumetric pricing EWMPs. As identified later in this plan and in Appendix F, the District has developed and implemented and ongoing Water Measurement Certification Program.

Section II: Description of the Agricultural Water Supplier and Service Area

1. Physical Characteristics

a) Size of the Service Area

Insert description of the size of the service area

The District was established by the California State Legislature on July 1, 1951 under the provisions of General Law 9307, Statutes of 1951, Chapter 1657, as amended.

The District's General Manager is responsible for planning for the District's long-term water needs and oversees the activities carried out under the Construction, Flood Control, and Irrigation Divisions of the District. In addition to the General Manager, the District's normal workforce includes 30 employees, including a dam tender and power plant operator, irrigation workers, field and equipment supervisors, water resources technicians, and office staff members. All operations and maintenance services are provided by District personnel, including water delivery, billings, accounting, construction, and facility and equipment repair and replacement.

The District, which includes approximately 218,000 acres, or nearly 40 percent of the valley lands in Yolo County, is governed by a five-member Board of Directors appointed by the County Board of Supervisors to serve four-year terms. During 2021 through 2025, an average of approximately 32,440 acres was irrigated (see Table 2).

Table 2. Water Supplier History and Size

Date of Formation	July 1, 1951
Source of Water	
Local Surface Water	X
Local Groundwater (landowner)	X
Service Area Gross Acreage	218,000
Average Irrigated Acreage (2021-2025)	32,440

The District has no authority or responsibility regarding land use planning. This is the responsibility of the county and cities. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the county and cities to assess

existing and proposed land uses from the standpoint of land use impacts on groundwater supplies and contamination. The District reviews proposals for changes in land use and offers comments relative to water use, flood control, and drainage to the county and cities in Lake and Yolo counties.

From time to time the District considers minor property annexations. Because of their size and the various supplies available to the District, these minor property annexations do not have a material change in the available water supply. The District's most recent annexation occurred in December 2021. This annex added 2,280 acres (17 parcels) to the District's service area.

b) Location of the Service Area and Water Management Facilities

Insert description of the location of the service area and water management facilities

The District is located within the northern portion of Yolo County and includes the cities of Woodland, Davis, and Winters, and the towns of Capay, Esparto, Madison, and other small communities within the Capay Valley. The distribution system is comprised of approximately 160 miles of canals and laterals (see Table 3). Three dams, Cache Creek Dam, Indian Valley Dam, and the Capay Diversion Dam, are managed by the District. A map showing the location of the District and major facilities is included as Figure 1.

Table 3. Water Conveyance and Delivery System

System Used	Number of Miles
Unlined Canals	160
Lined Canal	10
Pipelines	0

The District's surface water supply consists of the Clear Lake-Indian Valley and Cache Creek system within the Cache Creek watershed, which encompasses approximately 950 square miles. Virtually all precipitation in the Cache Creek watershed occurs as rainfall. The term "system" is used because it is truly the "system" that the District manages for its water users. As experienced in 1990, the District has and will continue to have years or periods where there is no surface water supply available for its water users.

The various components of the District's water supply system are described below:

Clear Lake – Clear Lake is a large shallow natural body of water with an area of approximately 44,000 acres when full and has a maximum depth of approximately 50 feet. The water level fluctuations have been modified since the construction of Cache Creek Dam by the Yolo Water and Power Company in 1914. Since 1915, water levels in Clear Lake have been regulated by the operation of Clear Lake Dam in accordance with the “Gopcevic Decree”, approved in 1920, and the "Solano Decree", approved in February 1978 and revised in 1995. Cache Creek Dam is now owned by the District. An operation schedule established in the Gopcevic Decree for filling the lake identifies lake levels to which Clear

Lake is allowed to fill for different times during the winter. The Solano Decree specifies how much water is available for use by the District each month during the summer irrigation season based on the Rumsey Gage. This decree stipulates the amount and rate by which the District can withdraw water between the limits of zero and 7.56 feet on the Rumsey Gage, which is located on the lake at Lakeport. Zero on the Rumsey Gage is regarded as the natural rim of the lake. The existing storage between zero and 7.56 feet on the Rumsey Gage is about 320,000 acre-feet (AF). The District's allowable withdrawal from Clear Lake is determined by the stage of Clear Lake on May 1. The maximum withdrawal is 150,000 AF. The District may not withdraw any water delivery below the Cache Creek Dam in any year the Clear Lake stage is 3.22 feet or less on the Rumsey Gage on May 1.

Clear Lake provides no carryover storage. Therefore, the District attempts to use its full allowable withdrawal each year.

Indian Valley Dam and Reservoir – In 1975, the District completed construction of the Indian Valley Dam and Reservoir project. The Indian Valley Dam and Reservoir are owned and operated by the District. The dam and reservoir are located on the North Fork Cache Creek approximately 54 miles from the Capay Diversion Dam.

When full, Indian Valley Reservoir has a surface area of 4,000 acres and a total storage capacity of 300,600 AF. Forty thousand (40,000) AF of the reservoir storage capacity is dedicated to flood control. Unlike Clear Lake, Indian Valley Reservoir provides carryover storage from one season to another.

In 1982, a hydroelectric project with a nominal capacity of 3,000 kW was retrofitted to the outlet works of the dam.

Table 4. District Reservoirs

Reservoir Name	Usable Capacity (AF)
Clear Lake	150,000
Indian Valley Reservoir	240,600

Cache Creek – Downstream of Clear Lake and Indian Valley Dam and Reservoir, the most significant streams are Long Valley Creek, a tributary to the North Fork Cache Creek, and Bear Creek. As noted previously, all precipitation in the Cache Creek watershed occurs as rainfall. Thus, runoff tapers off sharply following winter and spring rainfall.

The District owns and operates Cache Creek Dam, a conservation structure constructed on Cache Creek approximately five miles downstream of Clear Lake. In 1986, the District completed construction of a hydroelectric project with a nominal capacity of 1,750 kW. Cache Creek Dam is located approximately 49 miles upstream from the District's Capay Diversion Dam. This hydroelectric facility is currently non-operational. Investigations are being conducted to assess the feasibility of bringing this facility back online.

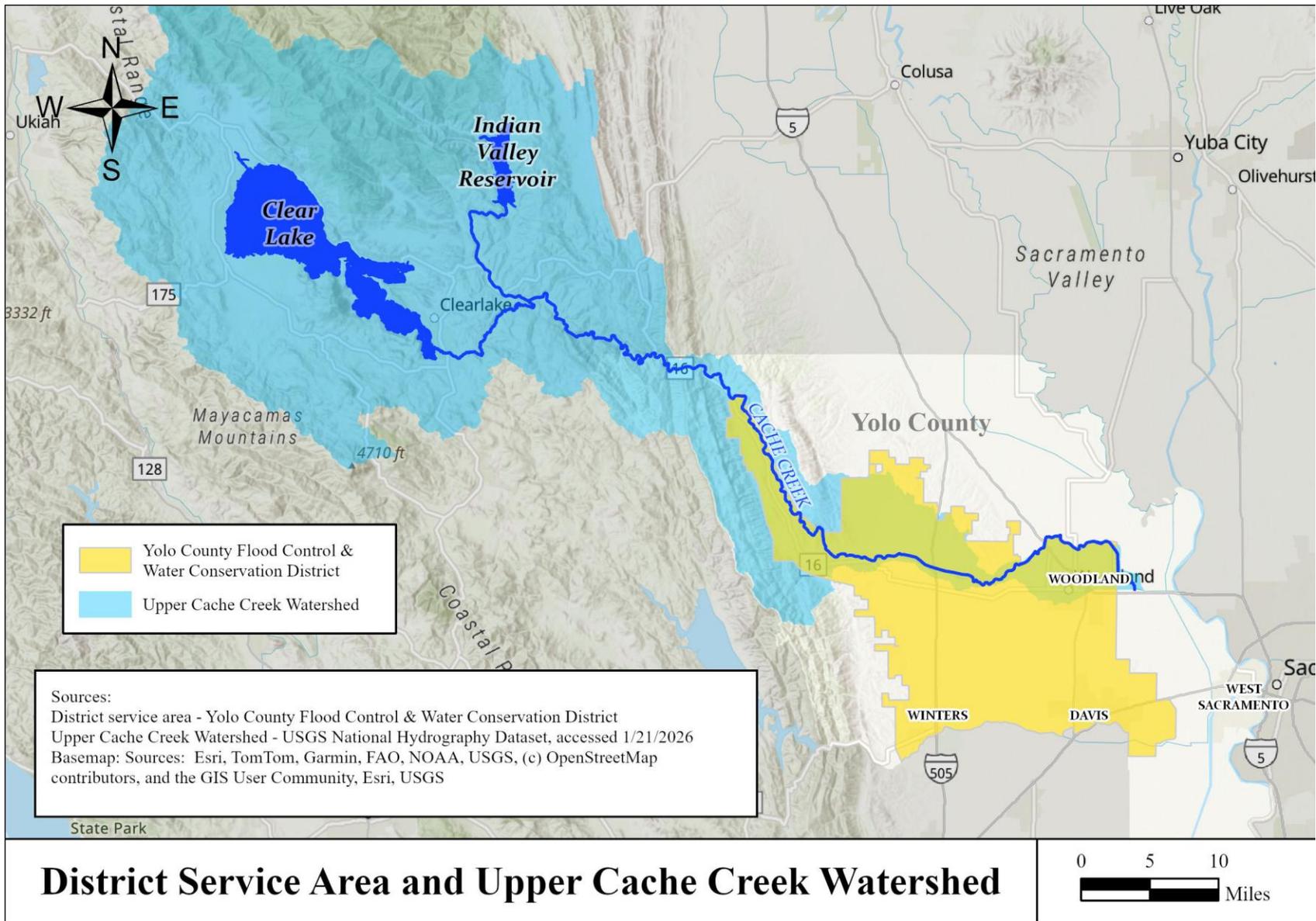


Figure 1. District Service Area and Cache Creek

The District's basic management objective regarding its water supply system is to utilize runoff in Cache Creek first. If the runoff in Cache Creek is not sufficient to meet irrigation demand, the District will withdraw from Clear Lake in accordance with the Solano Decree. Once the District compiles its "water orders" and estimates its seasonal demand, the District will then determine the amount of water required from Indian Valley Reservoir. Releases from Indian Valley Reservoir are made to augment releases from Clear Lake on as uniform a basis as possible.

In years when inadequate water supplies are available from Clear Lake, the District will withdraw water from Indian Valley Reservoir. Water supplies from Indian Valley Reservoir are used to meet current year demand. The facility is not operated to maximize carryover storage. Although Indian Valley Reservoir was designed to provide a firm yield of approximately 55,000 AF, the District determined it was most efficient, from a water management standpoint, to operate to meet demand in a given year even though there may be no water available in subsequent years. This was the case in 1990, 2014, and in 2021 when the District had little or no water to deliver from Clear Lake or Indian Valley Reservoir.

This operational strategy maximizes storage in the groundwater basin, which is the most efficient reservoir available to lands within the District. If Indian Valley Reservoir was operated on a firm yield basis, the frequency and magnitude of flood spills would be greater than under current operations. Water "dumped" as a flood spill is essentially lost to the system.

Operational spills that occur along the District's distribution system discharge into sloughs or drains and are recovered and reused by the District and individual landowners. In addition, individual landowners have constructed tailwater recovery systems to increase on-farm efficiency. The District has participated with the Resource Conservation District (RCD) in its Model Farm Program by providing in-kind services to assist landowners in constructing tailwater recovery systems to conserve water and minimize the amount of sediment leaving the farm. Table 5 summarizes the existence of tailwater/operational spill recovery systems.

Table 5. Tailwater/Operational Outflow Recovery System

System	Yes/No
District Operated Tailwater/Spill Recovery	Yes
Grower Operated Tailwater/Spill Recovery	Yes

To help maintain a healthy and vibrant agricultural industry in Yolo County, the District must maintain and improve its aging water delivery system. The integrity of District structures is a public safety and economic issue, as well. The District's water system today is a descendant of the ditches dug as many as 150 years ago by Yolo County's farming pioneers who dreamed that orchards and other fresh produce might flourish on land once thought suitable only for grazing and wheat production. Though the canals, culverts, bridges, and gates of today's system are not necessarily original structures, many of them now require replacement or significant repair, and all of them need regular assessment. Two of the District's three dams are over 100-years old, and its

newest is approaching the 50-year mark. The District believes that its capital improvement projects, scheduled infrastructure maintenance, and readiness for emergency repairs are essential functions that help ensure safety and prosperity for Yolo County and its residents.

c) Terrain and Soils

Insert description of the service area terrains and soils

A portion of the western edge of the District reaches up into the Coast Range; these lands are gently sloping towards the valley. The majority of the District is in the Sacramento Valley. The terrain in the District is nearly level, sloping gently from the Coast Range to the Sacramento Valley. The soils can generally be classified as lowland associations and upland associations.

The majority of the soils within the District are classified as lowland association. These soils are well drained to poorly drained, silty loams to clays with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. The remaining soils on the upland associations are well drained gravelly loams or loams, with slopes ranging from 2 to 30 percent. A map showing the geologic units in and around the District is included as Figure 2.

The water diverted into the District discharges as surface flow through Cache Creek and the Willow Slough Bypass and as sub-surface flow under Putah Creek. Water that leaves the District's system spills into sloughs or constructed drains.

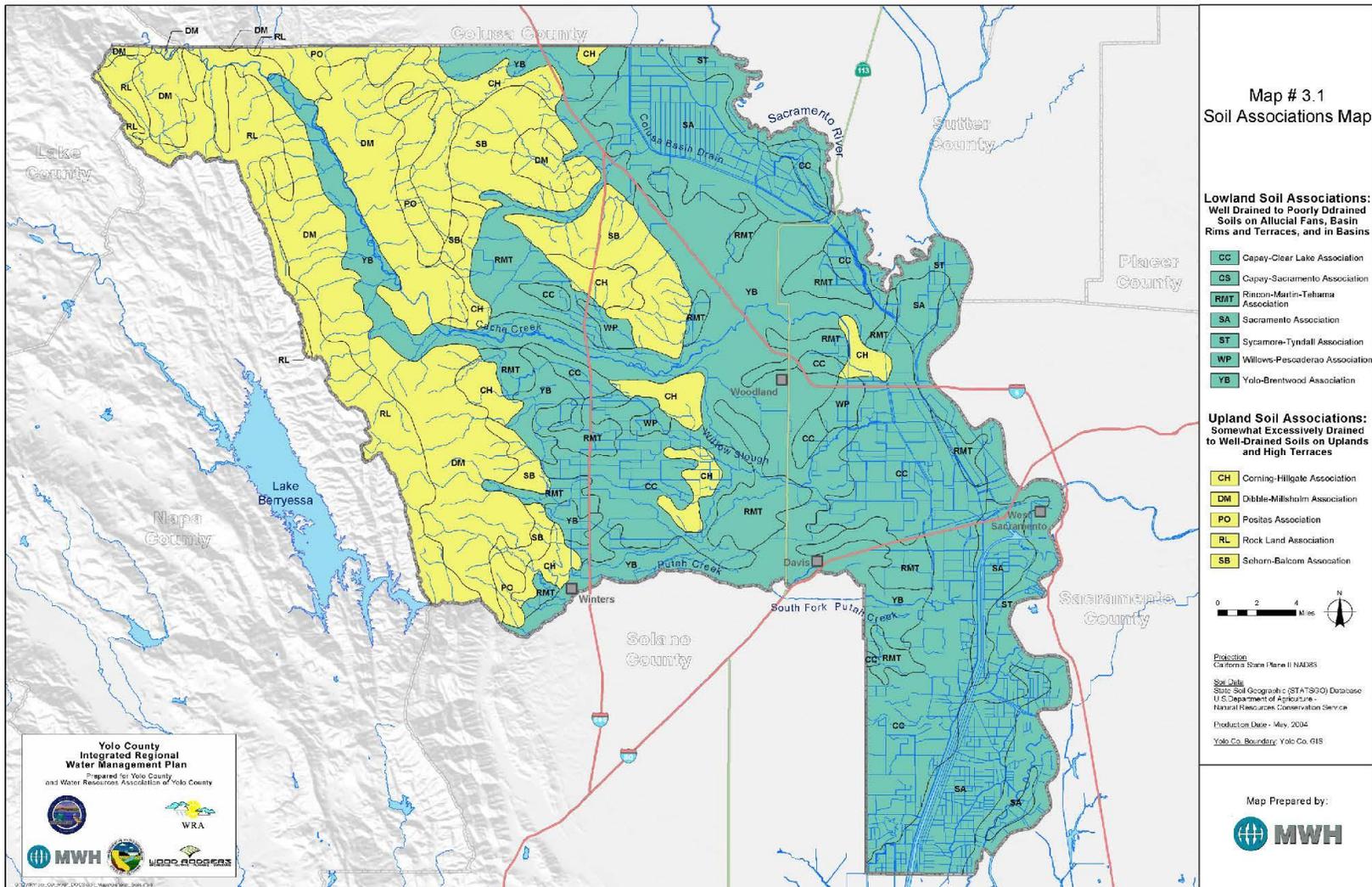


Figure 2. Terrain and Soils

d) Climate

Insert description of the service area climate

Yolo County has a Mediterranean climate characterized by warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters. The southern part of the District is cooler because of the cool air from the ocean. Marine clouds gather in the Coast Range and move eastward, thus the heaviest rainfall occurs in the Coast Range. Average annual rainfall ranges from about 16 inches near Winters to about 12 inches in Woodland and Davis. Most of the precipitation occurs in December, January, and February; with little to no precipitation in July through September. Precipitation and temperature data were obtained from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) from the Davis Station located within the District. The information in the tables below includes data from 1983-2025. Table 6 summarizes average climatic conditions within the District.

Table 6. Summary of Climate Characteristics

Climate Characteristic	Value
Average Annual Precipitation (inches)	17.7 inches
Annual Minimum Precipitation (inches)	4.3 inches
Annual Maximum Precipitation (inches)	38.7 inches
Average Annual Minimum Temperature	35.8 °F
Average Annual Maximum Temperature	92.7 °F

Table 7 presents more detailed information. The Reference Evapotranspiration (ET_o) data was also obtained from CIMIS from the Davis Station for years 1983- 2025.

Table 7. Detailed Weather Data

Month/Time	Average Precipitation, Inches	Average Reference Evapotranspiration (ET _o), Inches	Average Minimum Air Temperature, °F	Average Maximum Air Temperature, °F
January	3.4	1.3	37.9	55.6
February	3.6	2.1	40.0	61.1
March	2.7	3.7	42.9	66.1
April	1.0	5.5	45.6	72.7
May	0.5	7.3	50.6	80.2
June	0.2	8.3	55.1	87.5
July	0.0	8.4	56.4	91.8

Month/Time	Average Precipitation, Inches	Average Reference Evapotranspiration (Et _o), Inches	Average Minimum Air Temperature, °F	Average Maximum Air Temperature, °F
August	0.1	7.5	55.8	90.9
September	0.3	5.8	54.3	87.7
October	0.7	4.2	49.2	78.4
November	1.9	2.1	41.7	64.3
December	3.4	1.2	37.6	54.9
Wet Season**	3.0	2.1	-	-
Dry Season**	0.4	6.7	-	-

**Wet season is typically October through April and Dry Season is typically May through September

2. Operational Characteristics

a) Operating Rules and Regulations

Insert a description the agricultural water suppliers operating rules and regulations; A copy of your Operating rules and regulations may be attached

The Rules and Regulations, as last amended by the District’s Board of Directors in May 2016, governs the distribution of water, and defines the rates and charges for water service and is presented in Appendix C.

The District’s water delivery system is operated as a modified demand system (see Table 8). This manner of operation is the most efficient in terms of water management. The District delivers water at the request of the farmers. Water users order water by 11:00 a.m. for delivery the following day. Thus, water is delivered when it is needed. This type of operation facilitates the most efficient use of water for irrigation.

Table 8. District Delivery System

Type	Check if Used	Percent of System Supplied
On Demand*	X	7.2%
Modified Demand	X	92.8%
Rotation		
Other		

* Littoral use around Clear Lake and riparian use along Cache Creek is taken On Demand

Water that may flow past the end of a canal or lateral may be retrieved in a downstream section of the District’s system or sold in a downstream slough. The same is true of tailwater from farm fields.

Excess applied irrigation water that does not percolate and runs off the end of a farm field is recovered and reused. Thus, very little water of suitable quality leaves the District.

The District provides water to both agricultural and non-agricultural users. As described further in the following sections, deliveries to most customers are measured.

Applications for water service are typically due no later than March 15. The application must state the type of service requested, the number of acres of each field for which agricultural service is requested, the crop or crops to be grown, the landowner's name, the assessor's parcel number, and other supplemental information.

All orders for delivery of water for agricultural service by the District through a District canal or natural channel must be received by the District in sufficient time to allow 24 hours travel time for the water from the source to point of delivery unless the water is available as determined by the District. Orders must be received before 11:00 a.m., unless an earlier deadline is provided in a notice from the District. The 24-hour lead time for orders received after the deadline will be calculated from the following day. Orders may be made in writing, orally in person, or by telephone/electronically by the water user. Orders must include the name of applicant, the location of service by the canal designation, the flow in cubic feet per second (cfs), the crop, and the preferred date for service.

Water users served from a District canal or natural channel who wish to discontinue the service of water or reduce the head will give notice to the office of the District before 11:00 a.m. the day before such service is to be discontinued or such head reduced, unless an earlier deadline is provided in notice from the District. Where the service is to be for less than 24 hours, notice of the time of shutting off the water or reducing the head, will be given when the order for water is placed (see Table 9). With certain exceptions, if a water user uses more than 0.5 cfs for less than 24 hours on consecutive days, the water user is charged for the water spilled between irrigations.

Table 9. Lead Times

Operations	Hours
Water orders	24
Water shut-off (discontinue)	24

b) Water Delivery Measurements or Calculations

Insert description of the agricultural water suppliers water delivery measurements or calculations

The District uses a variety of methods and devices to measure water within its system, but nearly all water deliveries are measured with a gravity fed 'metergate' or a pumped delivery 'flowmeter' mounted on the delivery pipe. The District uses a SCADA system to monitor storage in Clear Lake

and Indian Valley Reservoir. The SCADA system is also used to monitor and control releases from the two reservoirs as well as diversions and re-diversions at Capay Diversion Dam.

In 2020, approximately 58% of the District’s customers’ turnouts used gravity gates (metergates) to measure flow. Now in 2025, many customers have converted to pumped pressurized systems with pipe flowmeters, so only 49% of customer gates are of the gravity type. Measuring devices for agricultural service are read and the readings are recorded daily. Measuring devices for most non-agricultural services are read monthly. Further details on flow measurement are in Appendix F.

Table 10. Water Delivery Measurements

Measurement Device	Frequency of Calibration (Months)	Frequency of Maintenance (Months)	Estimated Level of Accuracy (%)
Gravity Metergates	Annual	As needed	<± 12%
Pumped Pipe Flow Meter	Annual	As needed	<± 5%

c) Water Rate Schedules and Billing

Insert description of our water rate schedules and billing

The District’s Board of Directors establishes water rates from time to time based on budget requirements and board policy (see Table 11). Invoices for agricultural service providing the amount of water delivered each day are mailed monthly to each water user for each turnout. Invoices for water services other than agricultural service are mailed monthly, unless otherwise determined by the District (see Table 12 and

Table 13). A copy of the May 2023 billing rate schedule is attached as Appendix D.

Table 11 . Water Rate Basis

Water Charge Basis	Percent of Water Deliveries (%)	Description
Volume of Water Delivered	98%	Per acre-foot (AF); rates established for both crop and non-crop irrigation
Measured Nonagricultural Service	< 1%	Per acre-foot (AF)
Outside of Service Area	< 1%	125% of the rate applicable to similar service within the District’s service area
Other Types of Service	< 1%	The Board may establish rates for other types of service from time to time

Table 12. Rate Structure

Type of Billing	Check if Used	Description
Declining		
Uniform		
Increasing Block Rate		
Other	X	Multi-tiered pricing

Table 13. Frequency of Billing

Frequency	Check if Used
Weekly	
Biweekly	
Monthly	X
Bimonthly	
Semiannually	
Annually	

d) Water Shortage Allocation Policies and Drought Plan

Insert a description of water rate schedules and billing

The District exercises reasonable diligence to furnish a continuous and adequate supply of water to its water users and to avoid any shortage or interruption of delivery. When, for any reason, the District is unable to deliver the full supply of water required by its water users, such supply as can be delivered is prorated until such time as delivery of a full supply can be restored.

The District relies on a combination of indicators to determine when it is necessary to “allocate” water. These indicators include the volume of water currently in storage at the reservoirs, forecasts for the season, and winter/spring weather conditions. If hydrologic conditions change during the irrigation season, the allocation to water users can be increased or decreased accordingly. Since 1975, available supplies have been allocated to water users during nine irrigation seasons and during an additional four irrigation seasons, no water has been available. As further described in Section IV.1.b, groundwater is used conjunctively within the District. In an effort to recharge the groundwater underlying the District, canals within the District are unlined and the District has diverted surface water during high flow events. Maintaining the Yolo Subbasin provides drought resilience for water users who can rely on groundwater during years where surface water is allocated or unavailable.

When it is necessary to suspend service temporarily to make necessary repairs or improvements to its water system, the District notifies the affected water users as soon as circumstances permit.

Applications for water service or portions thereof may be transferred from one applicant to another, acre for acre, if accomplished not later than June 1 and only if approved by the District.

Applications or portions thereof may also be canceled not later than March 15, except on parcels that have already used water.

The District does not allow wasteful use of water. Any agricultural water user who, as determined by the District, is wasting water or floods any portion of land to an unreasonable depth, or whose land has been improperly checked for the economical use of water or allows an unnecessary amount of water to escape from any tailgate, will be refused service until the situation is remedied. The District may refuse service when it is determined the proposed use, or method of use, will require such excessive quantities of water as will constitute waste. The District aims to deliver sufficient water for non-agricultural uses. However, waste of water may cause water to be shut off until the District receives satisfactory assurances that the conditions causing such waste have been remedied.

Section III: Description of Quantity of Water Use

1. Agricultural Water Use

Insert description of quantity of water used for agricultural uses within your service area

Agricultural lands within the District are irrigated with surface water supplies from the District, groundwater from privately owned wells, and recirculated tailwater. Some lands are irrigated with water from a combination of these three sources of supply. In years when the District has little or no surface water available, virtually all irrigation will be with groundwater supplies from privately owned wells (see Table 14).

Table 14: Agricultural Water Use for 2021 – 2025

Source	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Agricultural Water Supplier Delivered					
Surface Water	34,635	530	106,436	119,736	123,336
Groundwater	0	388	0	0	0
Other – Recaptured Tailwater	Quantity included in “Surface Water”				
Other Water Supplies Used					
Surface Water	0	0	0	0	0
Private Groundwater	Quantity Unknown				

Approximately 50 different crops were grown within the District during the 2021 – 2025 Plan Cycle years. Crops have been grouped by crop type for the purposes of estimating crop water needs for this AWMP.

Table 15 through Table 18 show the crop water needs for the major crop categories grown within the District during the Plan Cycle covered under this AWMP. The water requirements to meet crop ET (ETc), cultural practices, and leaching requirements were determined for each crop based on data from CIMIS and information developed by the ITRC, Cal Poly. Reference Evapotranspiration (ETo) is based on the average monthly ETo published by CIMIS for the stations at Davis and Woodland. Crop Coefficients (Kc values) were developed based ETc data for Zone 14 contained in ITRC Report 03-001 - California Crop and Soil Evapotranspiration, January 2003, assuming surface, sprinkler, and drip/micro irrigation and based on varying year types for 2021 – 2025. Leaching requirements are based on information contained in FAO Irrigation and Drainage Paper 29 Revision 1, 1994.

Table 15: Agricultural Crop Data for 2021

Crop Type	Total Acreage	ET crop (AF)	Cultural Practices (AF)	Leaching Requirement (AF)	Total Crop Water Needs (AF)
Walnuts	12,295	39,013	-	1,967	40,981
Rice	0	0	0	0	0
Pasture and Misc. Grasses	2,874	10,937	-	86	11,024
Prune Trees	0	0	-	0	0
Misc field crops	9,068	17,217	-	1,632	18,850
Peach Trees	144	465	-	23	488
Corn	1,530	3,379	-	214	3,593
Wheat	310	298	-	9	307
Alfalfa Hay	6,102	19,130	-	671	19,801
TOTAL	32,324	90,440	0	4,604	95,044

Table 16: Agricultural Crop Data for 2022

Crop Type	Total Acreage	ET crop (AF)	Cultural Practices (AF)	Leaching Requirement (AF)	Total Crop Water Needs (AF)
Walnuts	0	0	-	0	0
Rice	0	0	0	0	0
Pasture and Misc. Grasses	0	0	-	0	0
Prune Trees	0	0	-	0	0
Misc field crops	120	220	-	22	241
Peach Trees	0	0	-	0	0
Corn	0	0	-	0	0
Wheat	146	131	-	4	135
Alfalfa Hay	0	0	-	0	0
TOTAL	266	350	0	26	376

Table 17: Agricultural Crop Data for 2023

Crop Type	Total Acreage	ET crop (AF)	Cultural Practices (AF)	Leaching Requirement (AF)	Total Crop Water Needs (AF)
Walnuts	17,047	48,249	-	2,727	50,977
Rice	3,760	11,047	4,700	226	15,973
Pasture and Misc. Grasses	1,669	5,505	-	50	5,555
Prune Trees	0	0	-	0	0
Misc field crops	9,171	15,985	-	1,651	17,636
Peach Trees	214	619	-	34	653
Corn	2,145	4,399	-	300	4,700
Wheat	1,641	1,356	-	49	1,405
Alfalfa Hay	4,924	14,389	-	542	14,931
TOTAL	40,570	101,549	4,700	5,579	111,829

Table 18: Agricultural Crop Data for 2024

Crop Type	Total Acreage	ET crop (AF)	Cultural Practices (AF)	Leaching Requirement (AF)	Total Crop Water Needs (AF)
Walnuts	17,825	54,575	-	2,852	57,427
Rice	3,881	12,543	4,851	233	17,627
Pasture and Misc. Grasses	1,303	4,685	-	39	4,724
Prune Trees	0	0	-	0	0
Misc field crops	9,422	17,891	-	1,696	19,587
Peach Trees	310	970	-	50	1,019
Corn	3,772	8,342	-	528	8,870
Wheat	531	465	-	16	481
Alfalfa Hay	5,423	17,279	-	597	17,876
TOTAL	42,467	116,751	4,851	6,010	127,612

Table 19: Agricultural Crop Data for 2025

Crop Type	Total Acreage	ET crop (AF)	Cultural Practices (AF)	Leaching Requirement (AF)	Total Crop Water Needs (AF)
Walnuts	18,797	48,518	-	3,007	51,525
Rice	4,193	10,681	5,241	252	16,174
Pasture and Misc. Grasses	1,551	4,739	-	47	4,785
Prune Trees	0	0	-	0	0
Misc field crops	9,524	15,268	-	1,714	16,982
Peach Trees	557	1,462	-	89	1,551
Corn	3,370	5,950	-	472	6,422
Wheat	1,796	1,479	-	54	1,533
Alfalfa Hay	5,233	13,044	-	576	13,620
TOTAL	45,019	101,141	5,241	6,210	112,592

Table 20: Irrigated Acres

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Irrigated Acres	32,324	266	40,570	42,467	45,019

Table 21: Multiple Crop Information (acres)

Cropping System	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Single-Cropped Acres	32,324	266	40,570	42,467	45,019
Inter-cropping Acres	0	0	0	0	0
Double Cropping Acres	0	0	0	0	0

2. Environmental Water Use

Insert description of quantity of water used for environmental uses within your service area

A segment of Cache Creek, which is used to convey water from Clear Lake and Indian Valley Reservoir to the major portion of the District’s service area, was added to California's Wild and

Scenic Rivers System in October 2005. The District maintains a number of sites specifically dedicated to preservation of the natural environment in the Cache Creek watershed. These areas, in addition to Indian Valley Reservoir, now provide critical habitat for area species. Numerous natural drainages and sloughs throughout the service area are used by the District as conveyance and drainage channels to provide habitat and environmental benefits. Additionally, the District has implemented a Native Vegetation Canal Bank Program which provides habitat and other environmental benefits. The water use associated with these environmental programs has not been quantified; however, the environmental uses along Cache Creek are included in the Estimated Cache Creek System, Environmental, and Recreational Consumptive Uses identified in Table 34.

3. Recreational Water Use

Insert description of quantity of water used for recreational uses within your service area

Recreational water uses within the District are non-consumptive. Indian Valley Reservoir and Campground provides recreational activities including swimming, camping, fishing, and boating. The District’s operation of Clear Lake provides similar recreational opportunities. The District communicates and coordinates with rafting companies and kayaking groups to facilitate their operations and activities throughout the season. This includes providing higher flows in Cache Creek at critical times.

4. Municipal and Industrial Use

Insert description of quantity of water used for municipal and industrial uses within your service area

The District provides water from Clear Lake for municipal and industrial (M&I) purposes to 15 water suppliers and to one water supplier from the North Fork of Cache Creek under various agreements with Lake County and various entities and individuals. Some of these entities also receive water under their own littoral rights. The deliveries by the District for M&I uses provided are summarized in Table 22.

Table 22. Municipal/Industrial Water Uses (AF)

Municipal/ Industrial Use Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
M&I – Non Ag	7,802	5,491	6,205	6,614	8,803

The cities of Davis, Woodland, and Winters, University of California (U.C.) Davis and the smaller communities of Esparto, Madison, Capay, and others in the Capay Valley are within or adjacent to the District’s exterior boundaries. However, the District does not supply water directly to these municipalities. Currently, the demands of these areas are met by groundwater supplies or the Sacramento River (from the Woodland Davis Clean Water Agency or WDCWA).

5. Groundwater Recharge Use

Insert description of quantity of water used for groundwater recharge within your service area, including estimated flows and deep percolation from irrigation and seepage

One of the ways that the District is committed to maintaining groundwater health is through aquifer recharge. The two types of groundwater recharge the District is engaged in are direct and in-lieu recharge. Direct aquifer recharge takes place when surface water from rain, lakes, streams, and irrigation seeps back into the aquifer. The District maintains a policy of not lining its irrigation canals and ditches. During the summer months, over 160 miles of canals and ditches, and many more miles of sloughs and drainage channels, are saturated with water that percolates into the aquifer. The District estimates an average of approximately 50,000 AF of recharge annually in non-drought years¹. In an un-allocated year, approximately 25% of the water released from Clear Lake and Indian Valley Reservoir goes directly to groundwater recharge, and in allocated years, the groundwater recharge can reach up to 60% of the released water. In-lieu recharge takes place when farmers use surface water from Indian Valley Reservoir and Clear Lake; consequently, they do not need to pump as much water from the aquifers. To the extent the pumping of groundwater by the cities of Woodland and Davis creates a pumping depression; recharge also occurs from the east Yolo Bypass area.

By maintaining groundwater levels, the aquifers continue to provide regional drought protection without the costs of constructing additional dams. Use of the groundwater basin for storage also provides the benefit of avoiding losses to evaporation. Evaporation losses are especially significant in shallow bodies of water like Clear Lake, where typically half of the water stored is lost to evaporation each year.

6. Transfer and Exchange Use

The District has not participated in any transfers or water exchanges either into or out of the District.

7. Other Water Use

Indian Valley reservoir water releases are used to generate clean hydroelectric power.

¹ K. Sicke, personal communication 2025

Section IV: Description of Quantity and Quality of the Water Resources of the Agricultural Water Supplier

1. Water Supply Quantity

a) Surface Water Supply

Insert description of your surface water supply

The District's surface water supplies consist of water stored in Clear Lake under pre-1914 rights, water stored in Indian Valley Reservoir under appropriative rights issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), pre-1914 rights from Cache Creek and North Fork Cache Creek, and riparian rights along Cache Creek and North Fork Cache Creek.

The District owns lands along Cache Creek and the North Fork of Cache Creek that have riparian rights. These rights are used for purposes of irrigation and hydroelectric power generation.

The District has an 1855 priority right to divert the natural flow of Cache Creek and a 1912 priority right to store waters in Clear Lake to elevation 7.56 feet Rumsey Gage for later release and beneficial use. These rights allow direct diversion of natural flow from Cache Creek and for the storage of 313,000 AF in Clear Lake. The District's right provides water for municipal purposes around Clear Lake under agreements with various water suppliers and Lake County. The District may release up to 150,000 AF of stored water from Clear Lake for use within its boundaries in accordance with the provisions of the Solano Decree.

The District holds appropriative Water Right Permits 12848 and 12849 issued by the SWRCB that collectively allow for direct diversion of up to 1,000 cfs from October 1 to June 30 of the subsequent year from Cache Creek and North Fork of Cache Creek, and for storage of up to 300,600 AF in Indian Valley Reservoir during the winter for later release. Collectively, these permits allow for direct diversion and storage of up to 431,000 AF per year for irrigation, domestic, municipal, recreational, and flood control purposes. The District also holds Permit 18295 which authorizes direct diversion from North Fork Cache Creek and storage in Indian Valley Reservoir for power generation.

The District releases water under its pre-1914 rights from Clear Lake into Cache Creek. The District also releases water from the Indian Valley Reservoir into the North Fork of Cache Creek. Those waters come together and are co-mingled with the District's pre-1914 and riparian rights for diversion from Cache Creek, more than 50 miles downstream of the two storage facilities.

Table 23 identifies the total quantity of surface water released by the District from Clear Lake and Indian Valley Reservoir. Although there is some inflow to Cache Creek below the two reservoirs, the quantity of this inflow is unmeasured and typically small during the irrigation season. Therefore, for

the purposes of this AWMP, the water supplies from inflow below the dams have been estimated as noted in Table 23.

Table 23. Surface Water Supplies

Source	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ²
Stored water release combined Clear Lake and Indian Valley Reservoir releases (AF)	57,593	0	193,700	171,526	197,396
Inflow Below Reservoirs ¹	7,311	0	36,330	3,536	22,567
TOTAL	64,903	0	230,030	175,062	219,964
¹ Inflow below the dams is unmeasured. Therefore, for the purposes of the AWMP it has been estimated as the difference between the monthly releases from Clear Lake and Indian Valley Reservoir and the Diversions at Capay Diversion Dam, adjusted for deliveries by the District upstream of Capay Diversion Dam. ² 2025 utilizes U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) gauge provisional data.					

Table 24 summarizes the restrictions on the District’s various water sources: Cache Creek, Clear Lake, and Indian Valley Reservoir.

Table 24. Restrictions on Water Sources

Source	Restrictions	Name of Agency Imposing Restrictions	Operational Constraints
Cache Creek	Riparian and Pre-1914 Water Rights	Prior appropriation and use	
Clear Lake	Gopcevic and Solano Decrees	Superior Court, FERC	Storage filling and withdrawal limitations
Indian Valley Reservoir	Storage and Diversion Limitations	SWRCB	Permit terms and conditions

b) Groundwater Supply

Insert description of your groundwater supply

The District owns one groundwater supply well and one monitoring well. The District does not maintain records of groundwater pumped by privately owned groundwater wells. That said, the District does have an interest in maintaining the groundwater basin underlying its boundaries and in 2006, adopted its current Groundwater Management Plan (GWMP). The basis of the GWMP was the

District's established Groundwater Monitoring Program, developed by Luhdorff & Scalmanini in 2004 as described in the Groundwater Monitoring Program Report. Additionally, the District works with its landowners to maximize their groundwater well operations in a conjunctive use fashion. A copy of the GWMP is available on the District's website at <https://ycfcwcd.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/gwmp2006final.pdf>.

The District is contained within the Yolo Subbasin (5-21.67) of the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin as described by DWR Bulletin 118 - Update 2018 (DWR, 2018). In accordance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, the District is actively engaged with the YSGA to develop a GSP for the region. The YSGA submitted its GSP on January 28, 2022, and was approved on October 26, 2023. A copy of the submitted GSP is available on the District's website at <https://www.yologroundwater.org/yolo-subbasin-groundwater-sustainability-plan>. Figure 3 provides a map of the District's service area and underlying groundwater subbasins.

Groundwater is pumped by individual landowners. There are areas within the District that surface water cannot reach; these areas pump groundwater annually as their source of water. Areas within the District that do receive surface water rely on groundwater when surface water supplies are not adequate. Because Clear Lake and Indian Valley Reservoir are not operated for carryover storage, there have been years where there is no surface water supply. This occurred in 1977, 1990, 2014 and 2022 (YCFCWCD, 2025). Because groundwater is of such importance, the District collaborates with the cities and other entities to gather information on groundwater levels and quality. This information is contained in the Water Resources Information Database (WRID) managed by the District on behalf of WRA.

The District is continuing to develop and improve a computer simulation of the aquifer in Yolo County. Data obtained from the Groundwater Monitoring Program, among other sources has been used to create a mathematical model of the aquifer. This half million-dollar (\$0.5 million) project, which is funded in part by the Local Groundwater Assistance Fund through AB 303, has been used for analyzing aquifer recharge and recovery on Cache Creek, and for simulating urban issues such as population growth and water supply during a drought. The District has been actively working with and supporting the cities of Woodland and Davis in the development of a major regional surface water treatment plant. The operation of this new treatment plant will help protect and sustain the region's groundwater resource.

Through these programs and projects, the goal is to maintain or enhance groundwater quantity and quality. This will result in a reliable groundwater supply for beneficial uses and avoidance of adverse subsidence.

The District's Qualitative Basin Management Objectives include:

- Minimize the long-term drawdown of groundwater levels;
- Protect groundwater quality;
- Minimize changes to surface water flows and quality that directly affect groundwater levels or quality;

- Facilitate groundwater replenishment and cooperative management projects, including subsidence monitoring; and
- Work collaboratively with and understand the goals and objectives of entities engaged in groundwater management in surrounding areas.

In 2015, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order which included prioritization for projects that used available high flows to recharge local groundwater while minimizing flood risks. The District recognized the benefit of such projects to help support groundwater subbasins in their service area. The District filed its first temporary application for diversion to underground storage with the Division of Water Rights on January 28, 2016, and has applied for a temporary permit for groundwater recharge projects for the past 10 years. Since 2021, these projects have resulted in approximately 17,064 AF of high flows diverted to benefit the groundwater subbasin as shown in Table 25 .

Table 25: Annual Winter Recharge from Stormwater into the District’s Canal System

Year	Diversion Days	Stormwater Diversion for Groundwater Recharge (AF)
2021*	0	0
2022*	0	0
2023	29	4,604
2024	43	8,710
2025	33	3,750

*Limited rainfall and lack of excess storm flows

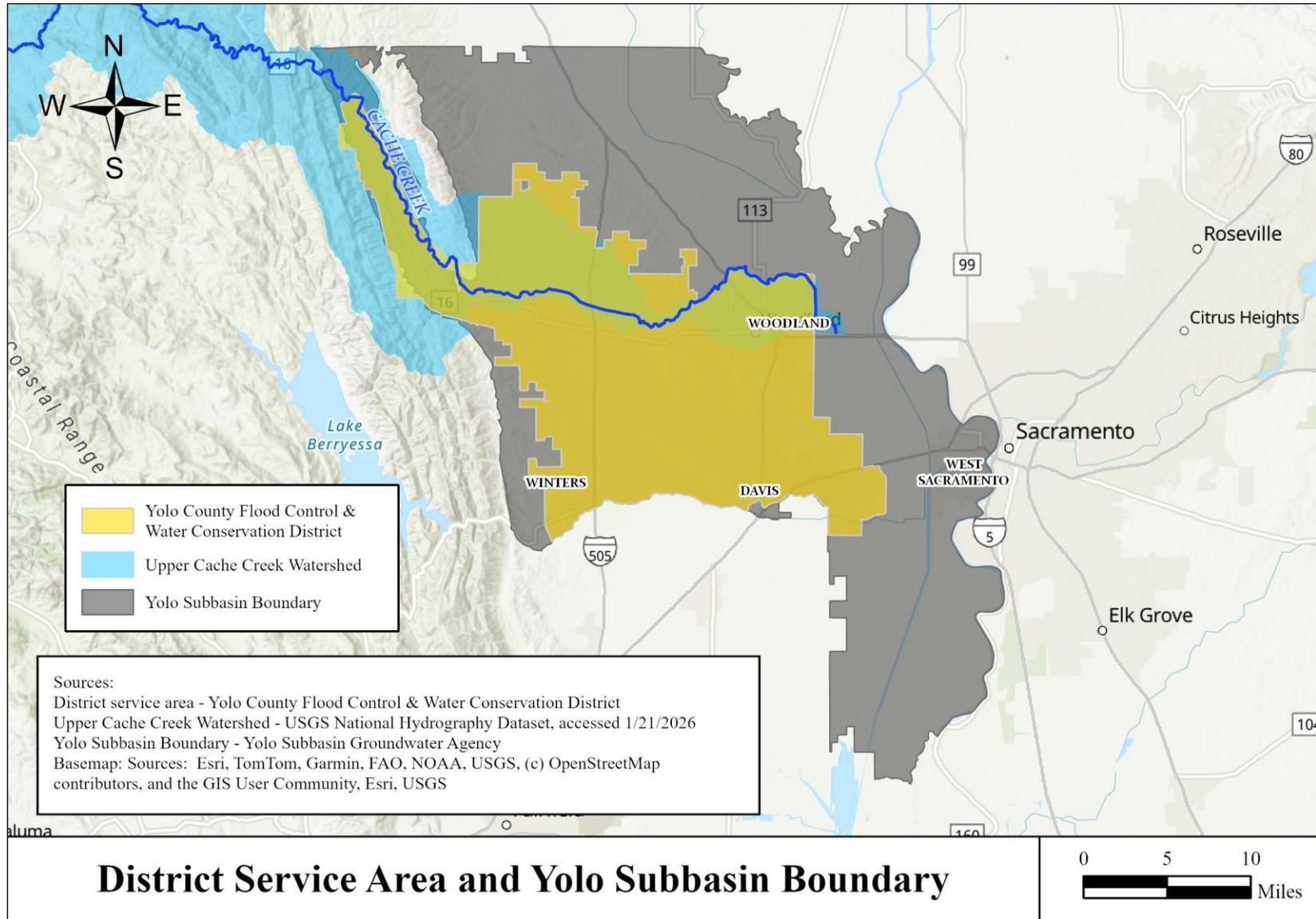


Figure 3: Subbasin Map

c) Other Water Supplies (Including Recycled Water)

Identify any other water supplies you may have and insert description of their quantities

There are no other water supplies available to the District.

Essentially all water delivered by the District for irrigation is diverted or rediverted along Cache Creek in Capay Valley and at the District's Capay Diversion Dam. Operational spills occur at the District's Capay Diversion Dam and within the District's water delivery system. Operational spills that occur at Capay Diversion Dam in the summer will generally percolate to the groundwater basin before reaching Interstate 505. Operational spills that occur along the District's distribution system discharge into sloughs or drains and are recovered and reused by the District and individual landowners. The water diverted into the District discharges as surface flow through Cache Creek and the Willow Slough Bypass and as sub-surface flow under Putah Creek into Solano County.

With respect to groundwater flowing out of the District, the delivery of water by the Solano Irrigation District (SID) since the early 1960s, has served to alter groundwater gradients near Putah Creek. Prior to SID's delivery of water from the Solano Project, the groundwater gradients in the vicinity of Winters were in a south easterly direction. The delivery of water by SID relieved the overdraft that was occurring in Solano County, thereby significantly raising groundwater levels. The result was beneficial for Yolo County in that the groundwater gradients now tend to flow in a more easterly direction towards Davis.

In summary, although not quantified, the amount of surface water leaving the District is small and that which flows out via Cache Creek is high in boron. Thus, as a system, the efficiency of water use within the District is judged to be high.

2. Water Supply Quality

a) Surface Water Supply

Insert description of the quality of your surface water supplies

All water delivered or made available by the District is from open reservoirs, natural channels, ditches, canals, conduits, and flumes. The District's water supply is generally considered of high quality for agricultural purposes. The District does not guarantee that water it delivers is potable or of a quality suitable for human consumption or for any other purpose.

Boron exists in the watershed and has been monitored by the District or its predecessor agencies since the 1930s. Boron is a naturally occurring element. Certain crops display boron sensitivity. Therefore, crop selection in certain areas may be affected. The dominant crops grown within the District are boron tolerant.

In addition to monitoring boron, the District has a program for monitoring various water quality parameters such as EC, turbidity, temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, etc. The District also

participates in regional water quality monitoring programs such as the Central Valley Irrigated Lands Program, Cache Creek Resource Management Plan, and Regional Board mercury monitoring.

Water quality data is contained in the District managed Water Resources Information Database (WRID) which is publicly accessible at wrid.facilitiesmap.com.

b) Groundwater Supply

Insert description of the quality of ground water supplies

Groundwater quality is variable in Yolo County. The deep aquifer (601-1,500 feet) tends to be of higher quality than the shallow aquifer (0-220 feet), while the intermediate aquifer (221-600 feet) is of intermediate quality. Electrical conductivity (saltiness) and nitrate concentrations are increasing in both the shallow and intermediate aquifers. Boron is a problem in some areas. A complete detailed description of groundwater quality by depth zone and sub-basin is in the District's 2006 Groundwater Management Plan.

c) Other Water Supplies (Including Recycled Water)

Insert description of the quality of your other water supplies

There are no other water supplies available to the District.

d) Source Water Quality Monitoring Practices

Insert description of your source water quality monitoring practices; Include all source water types including any drainage water considered part of your water supplies

Drainage leaves the District at Cache Creek, Willow Slough, and Willow Slough Bypass. During the storm season, storm water drainage from the District's service area can be large. During the irrigation season, the amount of irrigation drainage leaving the District is very small.

Surface Water – Responding to an increased regulatory environment, the District expanded its water testing program by adding more sampling sites and increasing the frequency and nature of data collection in its canals, test wells, and at dam sites in 2006. The District has continued to build a comprehensive database of water quality attributes such as temperature, sediments, algae, microbes, dissolved chemicals, oxygen, and more. As a member of the Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition, the District worked closely with the Yolo County Farm Bureau and Agricultural Commissioner.

Groundwater – The District has a groundwater quality monitoring program that samples ~30 wells periodically when funds are available. This program started in 2004. District sampling is from the shallow aquifer (usually less than 220 feet deep). The shallow aquifer is often of low-quality water; electrical conductivity (TDS), boron, nitrate, barium, aluminum, iron, manganese, hardness, and

turbidity sometimes exceed recommendations for drinking or irrigation (YCFCWCD, 2006). The Groundwater Monitoring Program Report includes a table of wells in the Groundwater Quality Monitoring Network. Table 26 breaks down the District’s surface and sub-surface supply and drainage water quality monitoring practices.

Table 26. Surface/Sub-Surface Supply and Drainage Water Quality Monitoring Practices

Water Source	Monitoring Location	Measurement/ Monitoring Method or Practice	Frequency
Cache Creek	8 locations	Grab samples delivered to laboratory	Monthly
Willow Slough	Various	Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program	Variable, depends on previous results
Cache Creek	5 locations	Yolo County CCRMP	1-3 times per year
Cache Creek	Capay Dam	Temperature	Real time

Total	0								
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Table 29. 2023 Surface Water Supplies (AF)

Source	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Clear Lake Release	0	0	30,393	32,019	34,500	26,718	20,404	3,608	147,641
Indian Valley Reservoir Release	0	0	0	11,084	15,826	15,307	3,232	610	46,059
Estimated Inflow Below Dams	0	0	1,092	7,552	13,456	11,868	6,129	924	41,021
Total	0	0	31,485	50,655	63,781	53,894	29,765	5,141	234,721

Table 30. 2024 Surface Water Supplies (AF)

Source	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Clear Lake Release	0	4,710	31,777	30,153	30,866	18,032	16,782	723	133,044
Indian Valley Reservoir Release	0	0	0	12,977	13,267	11,017	611	610	38,481
Estimated Inflow Below Dams	0	0	0	4,785	4,737	1,695	1,803	186	13,206
Total	0	4,710	31,777	47,915	48,869	30,744	19,196	1,520	184,732

Table 31. 2025 Surface Water Supplies (AF)

Source	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Clear Lake Release	0	1,645	11,427	20,471	24,136	27,744	21,584	4,467	111,473
Indian Valley Reservoir Release	0	9,079	27,082	23,150	20,816	5,796	0	0	85,923
Estimated Inflow Below Dams	0	1,645	2,676	6,258	7,927	5,555	2,592	0	26,653
Total	0	12,369	41,185	49,879	52,879	39,095	24,176	4,467	224,049

*2025 utilizes USGS gauge provisional data

b) Other Water Sources Quantities

Insert description of water supply quantification

The District has one production well (#13) that pumps into the Maple Canal. It is used periodically as supplemental water. Landowners supplement the surface water supplies from the District with groundwater from privately owned wells. The District does not collect or maintain records of quantities pumped at privately owned wells.

Table 32 summarizes the effective precipitation for lands within the District that received surface water deliveries from the District during 2021 – 2025². The table includes the estimated effective precipitation calculated for the months that irrigation deliveries are typically made, March through October.

Table 32. Effective Precipitation (AF)

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
March	642	4	12,245	3,358	57
April	0	0	0	1302	0
May	0	0	306	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0.0	0	0	0
September	0	23	0	0	0
October	7,433	0	0	0	2,495
TOTAL	8,075	27	12,551	4,660	2,552

2. Quantification of Water Uses

Insert description of tabulation of water uses

² Effective Precipitation is estimated as 60% of the average monthly growing season precipitation greater than 0.5 inch as recorded at the Davis and Woodland CIMIS stations multiplied by the non-rice and non-habitat crop acreage. Because of the nature of flooded areas, such as rice field and flooded habitat, irrigation-season precipitation increases the volume of water in the flooded basin, it typically flows through the fields; and therefore, is assumed to be unavailable to meet the crop water needs.

Table 33 shows the applied water based on the volume of surface water delivered to irrigation customers within the District’s service area and the volume of groundwater pumped at the District’s production well. The volumes shown are based on measurements used as the basis for determining customer water charges. These quantities do not include water sales for M&I customers around Clear Lake.

Table 33. Applied Water

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Applied Water (acre-feet) (from Table 14)	34,635	530	106,436	119,736	123,336

Table 34 summarizes the water uses within the District’s service area. As described further in the table below, Cache Creek riparian and environmental uses are not measured. However, seepage and environmental uses along Cache Creek are estimated for this Plan as the difference between the total monthly releases from Clear Lake and Indian Valley Reservoir and the monthly quantities diverted at the District’s diversion facilities downstream. Similarly, there are losses throughout the District’s conveyance system to evaporation and percolation to the groundwater basin. These losses are estimated as the difference between monthly diversions at Capay Diversion Dam and monthly canal sales. As described in Section III.5., the District maintains a policy of not lining its irrigation canals and ditches to promote recharge of the groundwater basin. Groundwater recharge has been estimated to range between 25 – 60% of the water released from Clear Lake and Indian Valley Reservoir. By maintaining groundwater levels, the aquifers continue to provide regional drought protection without the costs of constructing additional dams; therefore, percolation to the groundwater basin is a benefit to the District and its customers.

Table 34. Quantify Water Use

Water Uses		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Crop Water Use (from Table 15 - 19)						
1	Crop evapotranspiration	90,440	350	101,549	116,751	101,141
2	Leaching	4,604	26	5,579	6,010	6,210
3	Cultural practices	0	0	4,700	4,851	5,241
Conveyance System and Environmental Use						
4	Estimated Cache Creek system, environmental, and recreational consumptive uses ¹	7,311	0	36,330	3,536	22,567
5	Estimated percolation to groundwater and evaporation from conveyance system ²	19,881	0	49,828	50,137	48,548
Municipal and Industrial						
6	M&I non-ag ³	0	0	0	0	0
7	Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal		122,235	376	197,986	181,285	183,707
<p>¹Estimated Cache Creek system losses and Consumptive Environmental, Riparian, and Recreational Uses along Cache Creek are unknown and not easily quantified at this time. For the purposes of the Water Budget, these quantities have been collectively estimated as the difference between the total releases from Clear Lake and Indian Valley Reservoir and the quantities diverted at the District's diversion facilities downstream.</p> <p>²Estimated percolation to groundwater and evaporation from conveyance system are estimated as the monthly quantities diverted at Capay Diversion Dam less the quantities delivered to canals.</p> <p>³As identified in Section III.4., M&I use deliveries by the District occur at Clear Lake above the dam. Because these deliveries are not made from the release of water from the District's reservoirs, they have not been included in this table nor are they included in the District's water budget.</p>						

As shown in Table 35 and Table 36 there is minimal water leaving the District and there are no irrecoverable losses from the District.

Table 35. Water Leaving the District

Drain Water	2021 – 2025
Surface drain water leaving the service area	Minimal
Sub-surface drain water leaving the service area	Minimal

Table 36. Water Irrecoverable Losses

	2021 – 2025
Flows to saline sink	None
Flows to perched water table	None

3. Annual Water Budget

Insert description of quantifying overall water budget based on the quantification of all inflow and outflow components for the service area; See tables below

Table 37 summarizes the District’s inflows for the planning cycle based on water year, and

Table 38 summarizes the water budget outflows. Information presented in the previous sections is based on irrigation season; however, the water budget inflows and outflows are required to be presented on a water year basis. As discussed above, water supplies include water released from storage in Clear Lake and Indian Valley Reservoir which are located approximately 50-miles upstream of the District’s service area and estimates of inflow below the dams. Water uses are described in Section III of this Plan. The effective precipitation is based on CIMIS rainfall data for stations at Davis and Woodland. Effective precipitation was estimated only for the lands within the service area that received surface water from the District during the planning cycle.

Table 37. Inflows

Inflow Component	AWMP Location for Supporting Calculations	How Quantified?	Uncertainty	How Quantified?	Water Year 20/21	Water Year 21/22	Water Year 22/23	Water Year 23/24	Water Year 24/25
<i>Units</i>	<i>[Page number or Section]</i>	<i>[Drop down (Measured, Calculated, Modeled, Estimated)]</i>	<i>[Percent]</i>	<i>[Drop down (Measured, Calculated, Modeled, Estimated)]</i>	<i>[Acre-feet per year]</i>				
Effective Precipitation	Section V.1.b	Estimated	40	Estimated	642	7,460	12,551	4,660	57
Water Supplier surface water diversions	Section V.1.a	Measured	5	Estimated	108,085	0	229,579	188,354	221,102
Water supplier groundwater pumping	Section III.1	Measured	<1	Measured	0	388	0	0	0
Private groundwater pumping	Section V.1.b	Unknown	-	-	Quantity Unknown				
Total					108,727	7,848	242,130	193,014	221,159
Notes & Explanations: The quantity of private groundwater pumping within the District is unknown.									

Table 38. Outflows

Groundwater Basin: 5-021.67

Outflow Component	AWMP Location for Supporting Calculations	How Quantified?	Uncertainty	How Quantified?	Water Year 20/21	Water Year 21/22	Water Year 22/23	Water Year 23/24	Water Year 24/25
<i>Units</i>	<i>[Page number or Section]</i>	<i>[Drop down (Measured, Calculated, Modeled, Estimated)]</i>	<i>[Percent]</i>	<i>[Drop down (Measured, Calculated, Modeled, Estimated)]</i>	<i>[Acre-feet per year]</i>				
Evapotranspiration (Crop Consumptive Use) ¹	Section III.1	Calculated	Unknown	-	98,117	794	95,151	116,160	105,855
Surface Outflows ²	Section V.2	Estimated	0	Estimated	0	0	0	0	0
Deep Percolation ³	Section V.2	Calculated	20	Calculated	20,405	0	54,854	55,527	53,872
Other – Describe Each									
Leaching and Cultural Practices	Section III.1	Calculated	30	Estimated	4,604	26	10,279	10,861	11,452
Cache Creek system, environmental, and recreational consumptive uses ⁴	Section V.2	Calculated	20	Calculated	7,311	0	40,097	13,943	26,839
Stormwater Recharge	Section IV.1.b	Measured	9	Estimated	0	0	4,604	8,710	3,750
Total					130,437	820	204,985	205,201	201,768

Notes & Explanations:

1. The CIMIS program and DWR do not provide information regarding accuracy of the evapotranspiration data made available.
2. There is minimal water leaving the District and there are no irrecoverable losses from the District.
3. Estimated percolation to groundwater and evaporation from conveyance system are estimated as the monthly quantities diverted at Capay Diversion Dam less the quantities delivered to canals.
4. Estimated Cache Creek system losses and Consumptive Environmental, Riparian, and Recreational Uses along Cache Creek are unknown and not easily quantified at this time. For the purposes of the Water Budget, these quantities have been collectively estimated as the difference between the total releases from Clear Lake and Indian Valley Reservoir and the quantities diverted at the District's diversion facilities downstream.

4. Identify Water Management Objectives

Identify water management objectives based on water budget to improve water system efficiency

District records show that on a long-term average (post Indian Valley Reservoir construction in 1976) the District has full water supply reliability 7 years out of 10. The other 3 years out of 10, the available water supply is allocated in varying degrees ranging from zero (0) to approximately 80% of full supply. In years of allocation, the District’s water customers adapt by using a variety of methods; increased groundwater pumping, crop shifting, and land fallowing. Table 39 shows the total monthly releases by the District from Clear Lake and Indian Valley Reservoir for downstream uses for the 23-year period 2003 through 2025.

Table 39: Total Releases for Downstream Use from Clear Lake and Indian Valley Reservoir – 2003-2025 (AF)

Year	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
2003	0	3,135	27,225	46,064	43,792	32,211	21,843	10,650	184,920
2004	725	26,596	46,946	51,169	47,803	34,418	21,958	6,142	235,757
2005	0	8,387	38,727	40,291	44,457	34,989	19,750	13,981	200,582
2006	0	0	21,071	45,370	52,656	42,202	24,630	8,685	194,614
2007	10,901	33,176	46,932	52,585	48,755	42,540	27,049	7,160	269,098
2008	3,700	35,903	43,424	47,399	46,566	39,555	21,776	998	239,321
2009	54	986	6,748	22,036	25,249	5,726	1,722	0	62,521
2010	0	52	31,629	37,244	48,702	37,941	15,108	365	171,041
2011	0	5,107	33,448	33,499	46,510	37,453	19,863	3,232	179,112
2012	0	321	44,546	46,509	49,059	42,824	26,394	6,454	216,107
2013	13,681	19,298	33,442	35,154	39,172	30,258	1,614	10	172,629
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	303	326	27,905	23,897	20,650	8,312	2,482	280	84,155
2016	21	10,014	38,667	41,096	42,368	30,598	17,108	2,918	182,790
2017	0	929	29,932	36,270	42,534	34,252	21,029	11,887	176,832
2018	0	4,352	39,453	41,856	44,839	32,345	21,852	7,955	192,652
2019	0	0	18,887	34,207	39,725	34,911	21,574	11,320	160,625
2020	6,482	27,019	37,683	41,533	41,883	33,300	19,459	796	208,155
2021	0	10,431	25,134	21,291	737	0	0	0	57,593

2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	30,393	43,102	50,326	42,025	23,636	4,218	193,700
2024	0	4,710	31,777	43,130	44,133	29,049	17,394	1,333	171,526
2025	0	10,724	38,509	43,621	44,952	33,540	21,584	4,467	197,396

5. Quantify the Efficiency of Agricultural Water Use

Quantify the efficiency of agricultural water use with one of the four methods below; Please complete one or more of the following tables below the WUEportal will allow the user to select which tables to fill out; at least one of the tables must be completed

The District has utilized Method 2, Agronomic Water Use Fraction (AWUF) to calculate water use efficiency. The method allows for evaluation of the relationship between the consumptive use and agronomic uses of a crop and the quantity of water applied to an area. Method 2 is the ratio of total crop evapotranspiration minus the amount of effective precipitation used by the crop applied water and the agronomic uses of a crop to the total applied water. Most District water customers have access to private groundwater sources. The annual quantities of private groundwater pumped is unknown by the District and has not been estimated. Private groundwater pumped influences the efficiency calculation and will reduce the efficiency. The reduction in efficiency is unknown. Table 40 shows the components of District’s Method 2 water use efficiency calculations and the calculated efficiencies for years 2021 – 2025.

Table 40. District Water Use Efficiency Calculations – 2021 – 2025

Components of Efficiency Calculation		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Crop Water Demands (AF) (Table 34)	Crop evapotranspiration	90,440	350	101,549	116,751	101,141
	Leaching	4,604	26	5,579	6,010	6,210
	Cultural practices	0	0	4,700	4,851	5,241
Effective Precipitation (AF) (Table 32)		8,075	27	12,551	4,660	2,552
Total Crop Water Demands (AF)		95,044	376	111,828	127,612	112,592
Applied Water (AF)	Private GW pumping	Quantity Unknown				
	Applied Water (acre-feet) (from Table 14)	34,635	530	106,436	119,736	123,336
Method 2 Efficiency Calculation - Agronomic Water Use Fraction (AWUF) (%)		77.8%	100.0%	56.5%	70.4%	61.3%
Note: Most District water customers have access to private groundwater sources. The annual quantities of private groundwater pumped is unknown by the District and has not been estimated. Private groundwater pumped influences the efficiency calculation and will reduce the efficiency. The reduction in efficiency is unknown at this time.						

Table 41. Agronomic Use Fraction

Year	Evapotranspiration of Applied Water (ETAW)	Applied Water (AW)	Agronomic Use (AU)	Agronomic Use Fraction ((ETAW + AU)/AW)
	<i>Acre-Feet per Year</i>	<i>Acre-Feet per Year</i>	<i>Acre-Feet per Year</i>	<i>No Units</i>
2021	90,440	122,235	4,604	77.8%
2022	350	376	26	100.0%
2023	101,549	197,986	10,279	56.5%
2024	116,751	181,285	10,861	70.4%
2025	101,141	183,707	11,452	61.3%

Section VI: Climate Change

Insert description of the analysis of the effects climate change would have on future water supplies

Based on a recent study by the Stockholm Environmental Institute in collaboration with U.C. Davis and the District, climate change will likely result in progressively warmer and drier conditions within the District's service area (Mehta et al., 2013)³. These changes are expected to result in increased demands for irrigation water. Because spring precipitation is projected to increase with climate change, the surface water supplies available from the District's reservoirs is not expected to change significantly. However, the limits on the District's storage releases, particularly from Clear Lake, mean that increased demands must be met by increased groundwater pumping, changes in cropping patterns, or a combination thereof.

The District is committed to monitoring key indicators of climate change that affect the hydrology of the Cache Creek watershed and growing conditions in the District's service area and to adapting its water management practices to respond to changes as they become evident. In addition to adaptive management, implementation of water conservation and conjunctive use management, including the District's SCADA system, are intended to help the District and its customers prepare for the impacts of climate change both by increasing the efficiency of water use and by improving operational control within the District. Improving operational control enables the District to exercise adaptive management in its water deliveries.

³ Vishal K. Mehta, Van R. Haden, Brian A. Joyce, David R. Purkey, Louise E. Jackson, 2013. Irrigation demand and supply, given projections of climate and land-use change, in Yolo County, California. Agricultural Water Management 117 (2013) 70–82

Section VII: Water Use Efficiency Information

DWR encourages the agricultural water supplier to briefly describe the EWMP implementation effects on operations that may have been experienced or that are anticipated

1. EWMP Implementation and Reporting

Insert report on which efficient water management practices have been implemented or planned to be implemented an estimate of the water use efficiency improvement that have occurred since the last report and an estimate of the water use efficiency improvements to occur five to ten years in the future; Complete Table VII.A.1 and VII.A.2 below. DWR encourages completing table VII.A.3 if grant funding is being pursued

Table 42. VII.A.1 Report of EMWPs Implemented/Planned

Water Code Section 10608.48(d), Section 10608.48(e), and Section 10826(e)

EWMP No.	Description of EWMP Implemented	Description of EWMPs Planned
Critical 1	Water Measurement	Implemented/Ongoing (see pg. 46)
Critical 2	Volumetric Pricing	Implemented (see pg. 46)
Conditional 1	Facilitate Alternative Land Use	Technically Infeasible (see Table 45)
Conditional 2	Facilitate Use of Recycled Water	Technically Infeasible (see Table 45)
Conditional 3	Facilitate Financing of On-Farm Irrigation Systems	Implemented/Ongoing (see pg. 47)
Conditional 4	Incentive Pricing Structure	Implemented (see pg. 47)
Conditional 5	Infrastructure Improvements	Implemented/Ongoing (see pg. 47)
Conditional 6	Order/Delivery Flexibility	Implemented/Ongoing (see pg. 48)
Conditional 7	Supplier Spill and Tailwater Systems	Planned (see pg. 48)
Conditional 8	Conjunctive Use	Implemented/Ongoing (see pg. 48)
Conditional 9	Automated Canal Controls	Implemented/Ongoing (see pg. 49)
Conditional 10	Customer Pump Test/Evaluations	Implemented/Ongoing (see pg. 49)
Conditional 11	Water Conservation Coordinator	Implemented (see pg. 50)
Conditional 12	Water Management Services to Customers	Implemented/Ongoing (see pg. 50)

Conditional 13	Identify Institutional Changes	Implemented/Ongoing (see pg. 50)
Conditional 14	Water Supplier Pump Efficiency	Technically Infeasible (see Table 45)
Other Optional EWMPs (as applicable)	N/A	N/A

a) **Critical Efficient Water Management Practices**

Critical EWMP No. 1 – Water Measurement (Implemented/Ongoing)

Diversions and releases from Clear Lake and Indian Valley Reservoir are measured by the District and the U.S. Geological Survey. Diversions and re-diversions of water from Cache Creek are measured by the District at Capay Dam and various other locations.

Field deliveries are measured by the District using various devices and methods. These measurements are used for volumetric billing of the District’s customers. The District currently measures the flowrate and records the volume daily for each customer’s delivery. Flow measurements are recorded in the field on an iPad running the STORM water accounting software from CVSS.COM. Between 2017 and 2021, the District hired ag engineering students as part of its summer intern program. One of the main duties in the program was to measure flow in customer pumped deliveries with a portable acoustic-doppler flowmeter. In 2021, the District had very little water in storage and customers received 0.33 acre-feet/acre, resulting in a short irrigation season. In 2022, the District sold no surface water due to the drought, and therefore did not require turnout accuracy checks. In 2023, the District had a normal irrigation season but could not afford to hire additional employees or interns to complete the comprehensive turnout accuracy checks. In 2024, the District hired a new technician who executed the turnout accuracy checks at numerous turnouts with the help of the District’s Water Resources Technician. In 2025, the District’s technicians performed turnout accuracy checks upon request from ditch tenders.

The District has developed a Certification Plan in accordance with the provisions of the water measurement regulation which it intends to implement over the next five years. As required by the measurement regulation, the District has prepared a report to document the accuracy of the District’s field or turnout measurements which is certified by a registered engineer. A copy of the report is attached as Appendix F and includes a description of the District’s water measurement best professional practices, documentation of the conversion of water measurements to volume, and a corrective action plan for devices that are found not to be within the appropriate accuracy requirement.

Critical EWMP No. 2 – Volumetric Pricing (Implemented)

The District bills its customers by the volume delivered in AF. This EWMP is fully implemented.

b) Conditional Efficient Water Management Practices

Conditional EWMP No. 1 – Facilitate Alternative Land Use (Technically Infeasible)

As defined in the 2025 Guidebook, the facilitation of alternative land use applies to lands with exceptionally high water duties or whose irrigation practices contribute to significant problems, including problem drainage. As described in Section II.1.c Terrain and Soils of this AWMP, soils within YCFWCWD are generally well-drained and do not exhibit areas of inadequate drainage. In addition, District lands do not include problem drainage areas or crops grown on inappropriate soil types. Therefore, this EWMP is technically infeasible for implementation by the District.

Conditional EWMP No. 2 – Facilitate Use of Recycled Water (Technically Infeasible)

Recycled water supplies are not available to the District, therefore this EWMP is technically infeasible for implementation.

Conditional EWMP No. 3 – Facilitate Financing of On-Farm Irrigation Systems (Implemented/Ongoing)

To facilitate the transition of its customers to micro/drip irrigation systems, the District is retrofitting field turnouts with sumps and screening devices. The typical cost of these improvements is approximately \$12,000- \$28,000 per turnout, depending on the required turnout gate size and model. Since the last plan cycle, seven turnouts have been retrofitted with a Rubicon gate, while eight are scheduled to be retrofitted for the upcoming offseason. Between 2021 and 2025, 11 new sump pumps structures have been installed by sharing the cost between customers and the District. The District intends to continue this program.

Conditional EWMP No. 4 – Incentive Pricing Structure (Implemented)

In 2023, the District adopted a new multi-tiered rate structure consisting of three components. The first tier is a base rate, which funds operational costs in non-allocated years. The second tier is a drought reserve rate, established to build and maintain a reserve fund for allocated or zero-water years; once the reserve funds reach its target balance, this tier is then removed from the rate structure. The third tier is the short-term capital recovery fund, implemented to eliminate the cash deficit incurred due to insufficient revenue during Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023; once the recovery fund reaches its recovery target balance, this tier will also be removed.

This multi-tiered rate structure provides the District and its customers with more certainty around rates and allows the District flexibility to lower rates in the future should its revenue and cash position exceed water sales expectations. This multi-tiered rate schedule takes away the variability of relying on a tiered conjunctive use water rate schedule that was based on surface water supply availability and hydrology of a given year. This EWMP is fully implemented.

Conditional EWMP No. 5 – Infrastructure Improvements (Implemented/Ongoing)

The District's water delivery infrastructure was originally built over 100 years ago. The District has developed a capital improvement program to address the sustainability and modernization of its water delivery system. This capital improvement program includes both major structures (dams

and reservoirs) and minor infrastructure related to its distribution system (canals, laterals, check structures, field turnouts, and bridges and crossings). Following is a list of some of the improvements made over the past 10 years that have continued from the last plan cycle:

- Capay Dam Apron Improvement Project – \$6 million
- Canal and lateral check structures – approximately \$2 million
- Field delivery turnouts – approximately \$1 million
- Other – Bridges, crossings roads – approximately \$1 million

Since the last plan cycle the District has introduced another major infrastructure improvement project for Capay Dam, the Capay Dam Bladder Replacement Project (approximately \$1 million).

This does not include the significant automated control improvements listed in EWMP No. 9. These infrastructure improvements are an ongoing effort by the District.

Conditional EWMP No. 6 – Order/Delivery Flexibility (Implemented/Ongoing)

The District officially has a 24-hour delivery schedule. Over the past few years, the District has been working with its water customers to accommodate more flexible deliveries. The District has supplied its ditch tenders with cell phones and direct radio connection to its SCADA system from their vehicles to accommodate delivery flexibility. In efforts to provide better service to customers the District has initiated an online water ordering system called WaterUI. Currently, not all customers of the District have adopted the WaterUI system, therefore full implementation of this system is still being improved upon. This is part of an ongoing process to improve flexibility and efficiency within the District.

Conditional EWMP No. 7 – Supplier Spill and Tailwater Systems (Planned/Ongoing)

The District has purchased property for a planned mid-lateral reservoir. This reservoir will enable tailwater and spill recovery improvements. The reservoir will also allow for order delivery flexibility as described in EWMP No. 6 and will also result in reduced on-farm runoff or tailwater. Mid-lateral reservoirs will result in flexibility and efficiency improvements. The property was purchased for a cost of approximately \$170,000. The cost to construct the mid-lateral reservoir is estimated to be approximately \$0.5 million. Other mid-lateral reservoir sites are to be actively investigated.

Conditional EWMP No. 8 – Conjunctive Use (Implemented/Ongoing)

The District has historically encouraged conjunctive use by its customers. Most District water customers have access to private groundwater sources. This allows each customer to choose to use surface or groundwater based on availability and cost. The District uses multiple strategies to encourage conjunctive use including but not limited to the following:

- Unlined canals, by District policy, promotes groundwater recharge
- Wheeling of private groundwater through the District's distribution system
- Banking of private groundwater by exchange with surface supply
- Pilot groundwater pumping incentive program (2007 & 2008)

- Investigation for installation of District owned wells
- Ongoing seasonal groundwater monitoring program with more than 150 volunteer well owners
- Real time monitoring of water levels in a select number of wells
- Public education campaign making groundwater monitoring database publicly available on the internet

Most of these efforts are ongoing and part of the District's comprehensive conjunctive use program.

Conditional EWMP No. 9 – Automated Canal Controls (Implemented/Ongoing)

The District has been building out its SCADA system over the past 15 years and intends to continue to build upon the existing improvements in the future. The following is a list of improvements that have been implemented and contribute to improved water delivery service and operational efficiency.

- SCADA Communication Backbone – 4.9GHz Broadband Ethernet radio system that allows for unlimited expansion
- Lateral Canal Heading Control and Monitoring
- Lateral Spill Monitoring and Reporting
- Environmental Water Quality Monitoring
- Real Time Groundwater Level Monitoring
- SCADA System Quality Control and Maintenance Program
- Main System Controls – Reservoir releases, hydroelectric monitoring, headwork diversion controls
- Main Canal Check Structure Level / Flow Control and Monitoring

To date the District has invested approximately \$11.3 million in developing, implementing, and maintaining the SCADA system. The District intends to continue to build out the SCADA system and invest at a similar rate in the future. Since 2021 the District has installed 13 automatic gates on lateral headings/checks and plans to install six more in the upcoming off season.

Conditional EWMP No. 10– Customer Pump Test/Evaluations (Implemented/Ongoing)

The District provides a flow measurement service to its customers. Pipe flow is measured with a strap-on acoustic Doppler flowmeter (GE Sensing PT-868) for well or booster pump applications. Water customers use the flow data to calibrate their own meters, gauge how much a well is delivering to the canal or a field and create RPM vs GPM curves for diesel driven pumps. Surface water availability, demand for measurement, and budget largely impacts the number of pump flow checks that may be performed in a given year. In 2023, following a year with no surface water supply, only seven pump flow checks were performed. In 2024, after a typical, full irrigation season, pump 182 flow checks were performed. In 2025, also after a full irrigation season, 23 pump flow checks were performed. The District makes its best effort to perform these flow checks when possible and requested.

Conditional EWMP No. 11 – Water Conservation Coordinator (Implemented)

The District has named Tim Ireland as the Water Conservation Coordinator. This EWMP is fully implemented.

Conditional EWMP No. 12 – Water Management Services to Customers (Implemented/Ongoing)

The District has initiated an online water ordering system called WaterUI that allows customers to place and manage water orders and check water balances during allocation years. Currently, not all customers of the District have adopted the WaterUI system, therefore full implementation of this system is still being improved upon.

Monthly water quality data can be accessed at the District’s website at <https://ycfcwcd.org/boron-analysis/>.

Yolo County-wide groundwater monitoring database can be accessed at <https://sgma.yologroundwater.org/>.

On request, the District provides pump flow (both groundwater wells and surface water booster pumps) and ditch flow measurement to individual customers. When possible, the District provides flexible water delivery run times as an exception from the usual 24-hour schedule. This allows for increased on-farm irrigation efficiency. Periodically during the year, the District convenes water customer meetings for coordination and strategic planning purposes.

Conditional EWMP No. 13 – Identify Institutional Changes (Implemented/Ongoing)

The District has implemented a number of institutional changes to improve operation flexibility and supply including but not limited to the following:

1. Development and adoption of a multi-tiered water rate schedule to allow the District flexibility to lower rates in the future should its revenue and cash position exceed water sales expectations.
2. Development and adoption of a policy to allow private individuals to wheel (convey) groundwater in the District’s canal system thereby increasing the flexibility of the supply available to its users.
3. Development and adoption of an accounting system to allow customers to bank (by exchange) groundwater in the District’s reservoir system.
4. Development and adoption of a flowmeter policy, stating that the District will fund and install replacement flowmeters for customers. Installation cost on pumps without flowmeters will be funded by the customer.

Conditional EWMP No. 14 – Water Supplier Pump Efficiency (Technically Infeasible)

All pumps within the District are privately owned. All deliveries within the District are gravity fed and the District does not own or operate any pumps. This EWMP is technically infeasible for implementation.

Estimate of Water Use Efficiency Improvements

As described previously, the District has been and continues to implement numerous projects to improve the efficiency of its water operations and water use. While many of these projects have resulted in more efficient water use within the District water use saving from these improvements have not been quantified at this time. It is also important to note that the District is located in an essentially closed basin. Seepage from the District’s conveyance and drainage systems as well as deep percolation from agricultural lands serves to recharge the groundwater basin. The District intends to evaluate results of the implementation of the various EWMPs described above and will provide additional information as to the estimated water use efficiency improvements in the next update of this AWMP.

Table 43. VII.A.2 Report of EWMPs Efficiency Improvements

Water Code Section 10608.48(d), Section 10608.48(e), and Section 10826(e)

Corresponding EWMP No.(s)*	Estimate of Water Use Efficiency Improvements That Occurred Since Last Report (Quantitative or Descriptive)	Estimated Water Use Efficiency Improvements 5 and 10 years in Future (Quantitative or Descriptive)
3	Seven gravity turnouts have been retrofitted with a Rubicon gate since the last plan cycle.	This project is ongoing and the District will continue to retrofit turnouts throughout the next plan cycle.
3	Eleven sump pump structures have been installed since the last plan cycle.	This project is ongoing and the District will continue to install new sump structures throughout the next plan cycle.
9	Thirteen automatic gates on lateral headings/checks have been installed since the last plan cycle.	This project is ongoing and the District will continue to install automatic gates on lateral headings/checks throughout the next plan cycle.

*Note: EWMP numbers correspond to Water Code Section 10608.48(c)

Table 44. VII.A.3 Schedule to Implement EWMPs

Water Code Section 10608.56(d)

EWMP	Implementation Schedule	Finance Plan	Budget Allotment
Critical			
Critical 1 – Water Measurement	Implemented/Ongoing		\$250k/year (\$1.25M total)
Critical 2 – Volume- Based Pricing	Implemented		
Conditional			
Conditional 1 – Alternate Land Use	Technically Infeasible - See Table 48		
Conditional 2 – Recycled Water Use	Technically Infeasible - See Table 48		
Conditional 3 – On- Farm Irrigation Capital Improvements	Implemented/Ongoing	Annual Capital Budget	\$100,000/yr
Conditional 4 – Incentive Pricing Structure	Implemented	N/A	N/A
Conditional 5 – Infrastructure Improvements	Implemented/Ongoing	Annual Capital Budget, Grant and Loans	\$600,000/yr plus grants
Conditional 6 – Order/Delivery Flexibility	Implemented/Ongoing	Annual Expense Budget	Variable staff time
Conditional 7 – Supplier Spill and Tailwater Systems	Planned/Ongoing	Annual Capital Budget, Grant and Loans	See EWMP #5
Conditional 8 – Conjunctive Use	Implemented/Ongoing	Annual Expense Budget	\$169,000/yr includes regional contributions from Yolo WRA and YSGA
Conditional 9 – Automated Canal Controls	Implemented/Ongoing	Annual Capital Budget, Grants and Loans	~\$200,000/year
Conditional 10 – Customer Pump Test/Eval.	Implemented/Ongoing	Annual Expense Budget	\$20,000 staff time/yr
Conditional 11 – Water Conservation Coordinator	Implemented	Annual Expense Budget	\$20,000 staff time/yr
Conditional 12 – Water Management Services to Customers	Implemented/Ongoing	Annual Expense Budget	\$20,000 staff time/yr + \$4,500/yr license fees

Conditional 13 – Identify Institutional Changes	Implemented/Ongoing	Annual Expense Budget	\$20,000 staff time/yr
Conditional 14 – Supplier Pump Improved Efficiency	Technically Infeasible - See Table 48		
Grand Total All EWMPs			Variable, ~\$1.5M/yr
*Budget allotment amounts are approximate and vary from year to year.			
** Critical EWMPs 1 and 2 are considered fully implemented. The Implementation Schedule, Finance Plan, and the Budget Allotment costs refer to ongoing improvements, O&M, and the Measurement Certification			

2. Documentation for Non-Implemented EWMPs

Submit information documenting not-technically feasible and/or locally not cost effective EWMPs. Complete table VII.B below; Detail on calculations, technical reports, and other associated documents may be included in an attachment and referenced here for simplicity

Table 45. VII.B Non-Implemented EWMP Documentation

Water Code Section 10608.48(d), Section 10608.48(e), and Section 10826(e)

EWMP No.	Description	Technically Infeasible	Not Locally Cost-Effective	Justification/Documentation
Conditional EWMP No. 1	Facilitate Alternative Land Use	X		District lands do not include drainage problem areas or crops grown on inappropriate soil types.
Conditional EWMP No. 2	Facilitate Recycled Water Use	X		Recycled water not available to the District.
Conditional EWMP No. 14	Supplier Pump Improved Efficiency	X		All pumps within the District are privately owned. All deliveries within the District are gravity fed and the District does not own or operate any pumps.

Section VII: Supporting Documentation

1. Agricultural Water Measurement Regulation Documentation (as applicable for water suppliers >25,000 irrigated acres)

a) Legal Certification and Apportionment Required for Water Measurement

Insert legal certification and apportionment methodology, if applicable; Refer to guidebook section 6

The District measures water at the farm-gates, therefore this is not applicable to the District.

b) Engineer Certification and Apportionment Required for Water Measurement

Insert engineer certification and apportionment methodology, if applicable; Refer to guidebook section 6

The District measures water at the farm-gates, therefore this is not applicable to the District.

c) Description of Water Measurement Best Professional Practices

Insert description of Water Measurement Best Professional Practices; Refer to guidebook section 6

As described in Critical EWMP No. 1, diversions and releases from Clear Lake and Indian Valley Reservoir are measured by the District and the U.S. Geological Survey. Diversions and re-diversions of water from Cache Creek are measured by the District at Capay Diversion Dam and various other locations. Measurement devices used to record diversions, re-diversions, and releases collect data on an hourly or more frequent basis. Deliveries to customers are measured by the District at the farm-gates and canal system flow measurements are recorded using STORM water accounting software and operated through a SCADA system.

To determine irrigated acres, the District collects applications for water service from their customers in order to receive information regarding the number of acres of each field for which agricultural service is requested, the crop or crops to be grown, the landowner's name, the assessor's parcel number, and other information. These deliveries are measured and monitored through the methods described above.

The District's water supply is generally considered of high quality for agricultural purposes and has a program for monitoring various water quality parameters such as EC, turbidity, temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, etc. The District also participates in regional water quality monitoring programs such as the Central Valley Irrigated Lands Program, Cache Creek Resource Management Plan, and Regional Board mercury monitoring. See Section IV.2 for additional information.

d) Documentation of Water Measurement Conversion to Volume

Insert documentation of flow, velocity, or water level conversion to water volume, if applicable; Refer to guidebook section 6

Most customers in the District have converted to pumped pressurized systems with pipe flowmeters. Hence, the District measures flow through pressurized pipes with a velocity sensing flowmeter in units of cfs. Those flow rates are converted to a volumetric quantity based on the time interval of the flow rate measurement (i.e. Volume = flow rate * time interval * conversion factor). The daily average rate flow measurements are then multiplied by the standard conversion factor of 1.98 AF per day/cfs to convert the average daily flow rates into daily volumes. Those daily volumes may then be accumulated into a monthly volume.

See Appendix F for additional information regarding flow measurement conversion and verification for deliveries made by the District.

e) Device Corrective Action Plan Required for Water Measurement

Insert device repair plan, schedule, budget, and finance plan, if applicable; Refer to guidebook section 6

The District's existing farm-gate measurement devices measure delivered water with an accuracy of + 12% by volume, therefore this is not applicable to the District.

2. Delta Plan Consistency (if applicable)

Attach documentation of consistency with the Delta Plan, if applicable; Refer to guidebook Appendix C

The District is not participating in or receiving water from a proposed project that is considered a "covered action" under the Delta Plan, therefore this is not applicable to the District.

3. Other Documents (if applicable)

Attach other supporting documentation, if applicable; Water supplier can also attach their completed checklist here

The following Appendices have been prepared in supplement to this Plan:

- Appendix A: Notice of Hearing
- Appendix B: Board Resolution Adopting AWMP
- Appendix C: Rules and Regulations
- Appendix D: 2023 Rate Schedule
- Appendix E: Water Order Form
- Appendix F: Water Measurement Documentation
- Appendix G: Agricultural Water Management Plan Checklist

Appendix A
Notice of Hearing

Woodland Daily Democrat

c/o Legals 57 Commerce Place, Suite A
Vacaville, CA 95687
530-406-6223
legals@dailydemocrat.com

3537817

YOLO COUNTY FLOOD
34274 STATE HIGHWAY 16
WOODLAND, CA 95695-9371

PROOF OF PUBLICATION (2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF YOLO

I am a citizen of the United States. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the Legal Advertising Clerk of the printer and publisher of The Daily Democrat, a newspaper published in the English language in the City of Woodland, County of Yolo, State of California.

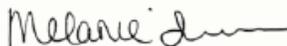
I declare that the Daily Democrat is a newspaper of general circulation as defined by the laws of the State of California as determined by this court's order dated June 30, 1952 in the action entitled In the Matter of the Ascertainment and Establishment of the Standing of The Daily Democrat as a Newspaper of General Circulation, Case Number 12659. Said order states "The Daily Democrat" has been established, printed and published in the City of Woodland, County of Yolo, State of California; That it is a newspaper published daily for the dissemination of local and telegraphic news and intelligence of general character and has a bona fide subscription list of paying subscribers; and...THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:...That "The Daily Democrat" is a newspaper of general circulation for the City of Woodland, County of Yolo, California. Said order has not been revoked.

I declare that this notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy, has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

03/10/2026, 03/17/2026

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at Woodland, California, this
17th day of March 2026



(Signature) Melanie Imer

Legal No. 0006952337

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (YFCF&WCD) staff have drafted an update to the YFCF&WCD Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP), and that the Board of Directors will conduct a hearing to consider adopting the draft 2025 AWMP. The YFCF&WCD's draft AWMP is available for review at the following location: 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland (Monday to Friday: 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.).

Place: Yolo County Flood Control & Water Conservation District
34274 State Highway 16
Woodland, CA 95695

Date & Time: March 24, 2026 at 3 p.m.

For further information, contact Kristin Sicke at (530) 662-0265 (ext. 104)

Appendix B
Board Resolution Adopting AWMP

RESOLUTION NO. 26.03

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
YOLO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ADOPTING THE 2025 AGRICULTURAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Agricultural Water Management Planning Acts of 1986 and 2009 were enacted to address the need to evaluate and improve the efficiency of agricultural water management; and the 2018 Water Conservation Legislation (AB 1668 and SB 606) updated the 2009 Water Management Planning Act to more adequately address issues and to improve agricultural water suppliers' system management and evaluation; and

WHEREAS, the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District ("District") has updated its 2020 Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP) to comply with the requirements of SB X7-7, the Agricultural Water Management Planning Act, the Agricultural Water Measurement Regulation, and AB 1668 Water Management Planning; and

WHEREAS, the 2025 AWMP was prepared pursuant to California Water Code Section 10826, which satisfies California Water Code Sections 10820-10853 and California Code of Regulations; and

WHEREAS, the District has properly noticed the opportunity for public review and the time and place for a public hearing and adoption of the 2025 AWMP, which was held by the District's Board of Directors on March 24, 2026.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District that the 2025 AWMP has been adopted.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the District on the day of March 24, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES: DIRECTORS BARTH, KIMBALL, MAYER, SMITH, AND TUCKER
NOES: NONE
ABSENT: NONE

Signed and approved by me this 24th day of March 2026.


Mary Kimball, Chair

Attest:

Kristin Sicke, Secretary

Appendix C
2016 Rules and Regulations

YOLO COUNTY

Effective water resource management

FLOOD CONTROL &
WATER CONSERVATION
DISTRICT

• • •



RULES AND REGULATIONS

As Amended by the
Board of Directors

May 2016

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**RULES AND REGULATIONS
GOVERNING DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF WATER
AND FIXING RATES AND CHARGES FOR WATER SERVICE
BY THE YOLO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND
WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
(Adopted 3/2/93)
(As amended through 5/1/2016)**

The Board of Directors of the Yolo County
Flood Control and Water Conservation District
does ordain as follows:

I. DEFINITIONS

The terms below will have the following respective meanings unless the context of the Rules and Regulations indicates otherwise.

Acre Foot – the unit of volume of water used by the District for invoicing purposes. One acre foot equates to 325,851.38 gallons.

Agricultural Service - the furnishing or diverting of District water for use primarily in the commercial production of agricultural crops or livestock, including incidental domestic use thereon.

Applicant - the individual or entity applying to the District for water service or structure addition.

Board - the Board of Directors of the District.

Cubic Foot per Second (cfs) – the volumetric standard for ordering agricultural water. It is sometimes referred to as a foot of water. One cfs equates to 448.8 gallons per minute and 1.98 acre-feet per day.

District - the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. Unless otherwise specified, all acts or determinations by the District permitted or required by these rules and regulations will be performed or made by the General Manager of the District.

District Water - the water, which the District has the right to store, divert, deliver and/or sell for use.

Head of Water – an undefined quantity of water.

Manager - the General Manager of the District or any person designated by the General Manager to perform the acts or to make the determinations permitted or required under these rules and regulations to be made by the General Manager.

Measured Service - the provision of District water by measured quantities.

Measuring Device - the device used for measuring water, a venturi, meter, weir, flume, meter gate, or other standard device.

Nonagricultural Service - the furnishing or diverting of District water for other than agricultural service.

Premises - the integral property or area, including improvements thereon, to which District water service is or is to be provided.

PUR Number – the Restricted Materials Permit Number assigned by the Yolo County Agricultural Commissioner’s Office.

Service Area - all lands within the District’s boundary as it may change from time to time, and lands upstream of the Cache Creek Dam along Cache Creek and around Clear Lake, as determined by the Board from time to time.

Turnout - a structure, pump or other approved device to deliver or divert District water from a District canal or reservoir or natural channel into facilities owned or controlled by other than the District.

Water System - all dams, reservoirs, pumps, canals, channels, flumes, tunnels, measuring devices and other pertinent works, facilities and properties and right-of-ways owned, operated or used, and maintained by the District for the purpose of storing, diverting or delivering District water.

Water User - those receiving water service from the District or its authorized agent.

II. MUNICIPAL WATER SERVICE.

Water service for municipal use will be provided under water service contracts that specify, among other things, the maximum quantity of water to be diverted, the diversion and measurement of water, the rate to be paid, the provisions for increases in rates, the time and the method of payment, and the term of agreement.

III. APPLICATIONS.

A. APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS REQUIRED, POINT OF DELIVERY OR DIVERSION.

District water service or the addition or change of structure to allow such water service will be provided or permitted only upon District approval of written applications on forms prescribed by the District as required below. Each application will be signed by the applicant and by the owner of the property upon which service is requested if such owner is not the applicant, unless the requirement of execution by the

land owner is waived by the District upon satisfactory establishment of credit under Section V.A. Each application will specify the applicant's desired point or points of delivery or diversion from the water system. In its approval of such application, the District will specify the approved point or points of delivery or diversion, and also the point of measurement for measured water service.

B. APPLICATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

1. During Times of Short Supply.

a. Deadline for Filing Applications.

Applications are due no later than February 7 of each year (or the first Monday following February 7, if February 7 falls on a weekend), or a later date if the District extends the filing deadline. By the due date, each applicant desiring agricultural service will have an application on file, whether hand delivered or mailed to the District office (34274 State Highway 16, Woodland, CA 95695), stating (a) the number of irrigable acres of each field for which irrigation service is desired, (b) an accurate location on an assessor's parcel map of the boundaries of the land to be irrigated, (c) the crop or crops growing or to be grown, (d) the landowner's name if different from the applicant, (e) the assessor's parcel number of the property, (f) the Yolo County Agricultural Commissioner's PUR number, and (g) any other information required by the District.

b. Application Acreage Deposits.

Each application will be followed by an acreage deposit, due no later than March 15 (or the first Monday following if March 15 is on a weekend), or by an earlier date if water delivery is requested by the applicant prior to March 15. The application will not be considered approvable until such deposit is received. Such deposit is a guaranteed minimum water purchase for the season and a credit on the applicant's aggregated water bill if District water is available for delivery, whether or not the applicant actually takes any water. If the acreage deposit is less than the amount of the minimum charge as set by the Board from time to time, the applicant will pay the minimum charge. Any deposit check returned to the District for lack of sufficient funds for payment or for any reason other than bank error will be treated as if it were not received.

See the rate schedule at the end of this document. The Board may modify the rate schedule from time to time.

c. Transfers and Cancellation of Applications and Deposits.

Applications or portions thereof may be transferred from one applicant to another, acre for acre, if accomplished not later than June 1 and only if approved by the District. Applications or portions thereof may also be canceled not later than March 15, except on parcels that have already used water. Acreage deposits relating to applications that are canceled as permitted above will be credited to the applicant's water account as an independent payment rather than as a portion of the guaranteed minimum purchase for the season or will be refunded at the

applicant's option. Other than as provided above, applications may not be canceled and the District will retain acreage deposits whether or not the applicant actually takes any water.

d. Late Applications.

No applications will be accepted after the filing deadline except as deemed proper by the General Manager.

e. Lands Outside the District.

Lands outside the District will be served on a surplus water basis only. In the event that those lands are unable to be serviced the acreage deposit will be returned.

2. During Times of Full Supply.

a. Deadline for Filing Applications.

Applications are due no later than March 15 of each year (or the first Monday following March 15, if March 15 falls on a weekend), or a later date if the District extends the filing deadline. By the due date, each applicant desiring agricultural service will have an application on file, whether hand delivered or mailed to the District office (34274 State Highway 16, Woodland, 95695), stating (a) the number of acres of each field for which irrigation service is desired, (b) an accurate location on an assessor's parcel map of the boundaries of the land to be irrigated, (c) the crop or crops growing or to be grown, (d) the landowner's name if different from the applicant, (e) the assessor's parcel number of the property, (f) the Yolo County Agricultural Commissioner's PUR number, and (g) any other information required by the District.

b. Application Acreage Deposits.

An acreage deposit will accompany each application. The application will not be considered filed until such deposit is received. Such deposit is a guaranteed minimum water purchase for the season and a credit on the applicant's aggregated water bill if District water is available for delivery, whether or not the applicant actually takes any water. If the acreage deposit is less than the amount of the minimum charge, the applicant will pay the minimum charge.

See the rate schedule at the end of this document. The Board may modify the rate schedule from time to time.

c. Transfers and Cancellation of Applications and Deposits.

Applications or portions of them may be transferred from one applicant to another, acre for acre, if accomplished not later than June 1 and if approved by the District. Applications or portions of them may be canceled not later than May 1. Acreage deposits relating to applications that are canceled as permitted above will be credited to the applicant's water account as an independent

payment rather than as a portion of the guaranteed minimum purchase for the season or will be refunded at the applicant's option. Other than as provided above, applications may not be canceled and the District will retain acreage deposits whether or not the applicant actually takes any water.

d. Late Applications, Penalty.

In the event that application for water service is filed subsequent to March 15, (or the first Monday following March 15, if March 15 falls on a weekend), or a later date if the District extends the filing deadline, a penalty charge in the amount set by the Board from time to time will be paid when the application is made, and this charge will not be a credit on the water bill of the applicant. The minimum penalty will be equal to the minimum set for any application. No application filed after May 1 will be accepted unless the District determines that water will be available for the balance of the irrigation season surplus to the needs of lands covered by applications filed on or before May 1.

C. APPLICATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE ADDITIONS OR CHANGES.

Applications for agricultural structure additions or changes will not be approved, if, in District's determination, the requested addition or change will interfere with delivery of water to other Water Users or there is insufficient water or capacity in the water system to satisfy the service requested in the application. If such application is approved, the District will determine whether the work will be performed by (a) the District or under its direction, or (b) by the applicant, pursuant to plans approved by the District.

Before construction is begun by the District or under its direction, the applicant will execute a repayment contract with the District upon approval by the General Manager or the applicant will deposit the amount estimated by the District as the cost of the work and the structure. The adjustment between the estimated and actual cost payable by the applicant will be made within 90 days after completion of construction.

1. Additions Involving Canal Construction or Extension.

If the approved application is for agricultural service additions requiring canal construction or extension, the cost or any portion of it may be paid by the District if, in its judgment, the annual ongoing use of water on the lands to be served will justify the expenditure. Applicants for such additions may be required to pay all or a specified part of the cost of such addition as a condition to approval of the application. The District may form a zone of benefit for this purpose. Persons applying for service from such additions who have not made a deposit to apply on the cost thereof may be required to pay the District their fair share of the reasonable cost of such addition before receiving service, which sum will, unless otherwise provided, be refunded by the District ratably to the participants who have previously made such deposits with the District. If the District is unable,

with reasonable effort in the District's determination, to locate the participants, the sum will default to the District.

D. APPLICATIONS FOR NONAGRICULTURAL SERVICE AND STRUCTURE ADDITIONS OR CHANGES.

1. For Service Through Existing Service Connection or Turnout.

Any applicant requesting nonagricultural service through an existing service connection or turnout where measuring devices are already installed will apply to the District for such and will pay a turnout fee.

See the rate schedule at the end of this document. The Board may modify the rate schedule from time to time.

2. For Change in Ownership, Tenancy, or Service.

A new application must be made and a turnout fee paid in the amount set from time to time by the Board by the applicant on any change in nonagricultural service or the Water User as described in the application.

3. For Service Requiring the Installation of Additional Structures.

Any applicant requesting nonagricultural service requiring the installation of a new service connection, turnout or measuring device will apply to the District for such service.

4. For Change in Location of Service or Size of Meter.

Any Water User desiring to change the location of any nonagricultural water service or the size of any service connection or measuring device that has been installed will make application to the District for such installation.

5. Approval Dependent of Sufficient Capacity and Water.

No application for new nonagricultural service or structure addition or change will be approved if, in the District's determination, there is insufficient District water and/or insufficient capacity in the water system to satisfy the requested service, or if the requested addition or change will interfere with delivery of water to other Water Users.

6. Installation of Additional or Changed Structures.

Except as otherwise specifically approved by the Board, the applicant will be responsible for installing the additional or changed facilities under Sections III.D.3. and III.D.4. Such installation

will be in accordance with plans approved by the District prior to commencement of installation. The District will not review plans for approval until the applicant has paid a fee as determined by the District to cover its cost of plan review and inspection of installation.

IV. TEMPORARY SERVICE.

The District may, if no undue hardship to its Water Users will result there from, furnish temporary service, by contract, not exceeding three years, to contractors, road builders, or any purpose approved by the District under the following conditions:

(1) The applicant may be required to install or at the District's discretion pay the District in advance, the cost as estimated by the District of installation and removal of the facilities necessary to furnish the service, subject to adjustment when the actual cost becomes known.

(2) If the duration of service is to be not more than one month, the applicant may also be required to deposit a sum of money equal to the estimated bill, subject to adjustment in accordance with the actual bill due upon discontinuance of service.

(3) If the duration of service is to exceed one month, the applicant may also be required to establish his credit in the manner prescribed in Section V.

(4) Rates for temporary service will be those prescribed for measured service in Rule VI, with a minimum charge based on one-half acre-foot per day or part thereof for any day of water use for such temporary service.

V. ESTABLISHMENT AND REESTABLISHMENT OF CREDIT AND DEPOSITS.

A. ESTABLISHMENT OF CREDIT.

Each applicant for service or structure addition will be required to establish credit before the applicant's application is approved. Credit is established when, in the discretion of the District, any one of the following conditions is met:

(1) The owner of the property upon which service is requested enters into a contract with the District providing that payment of the cost of the service or structure addition is secured by, and can be enforced against, such property.

(2) Applicant makes a deposit in cash (hereinafter referred to as "credit deposit") to secure payment of applicant's water bill as prescribed in Section V.C.

(3) Applicant furnishes a guarantor satisfactory to the District to secure payment of applicant's water bills.

(4) Applicant has been a Water User for a period of time satisfactory to the District and has timely paid all water bills to the satisfaction of the District.

B. REESTABLISHMENT OF CREDIT.

An applicant who within the previous 24 months had (a) water service discontinued or service refused because of nonpayment of District bills, or (b) had an unpaid balance for water service for a period of 90 days, or (c) had an unpaid balance for water service as of December 31 of the previous year, will be required to reestablish credit by depositing the amount prescribed in Section V.D. as a credit deposit, except as otherwise specifically determined by the Board.

C. DEPOSITS TO ESTABLISH CREDIT.

For all service, the amount of credit deposit is the estimated maximum monthly bill for the service desired, as determined by the District. Such credit deposit is a credit to the Water User's account for water service and to be used after depletion of the required acreage deposit.

D. DEPOSITS TO REESTABLISH CREDIT.

For all service, the amount of credit deposit to reestablish credit is twice the estimated maximum monthly bill for the service desired as determined by the District. In addition, all unpaid bills plus penalties must be paid in full to reestablish credit, and all water bills will be paid timely incurring no finance charges for the irrigation season

E. REFUND OF DEPOSITS TO ESTABLISH OR REESTABLISH CREDIT.

1. Agricultural Service.

At the end of the irrigation season, the District will refund the Water User's credit deposit or the balance in excess of unpaid bills for that service (in excess of the minimum charge under Sections III.B.1.b. and III.B.2.b.).

2. Nonagricultural Service.

After the Water User has, for twelve (12) consecutive months, paid bills for service on the average of fifteen (15) days after presentation, the District will refund the credit deposit.

F. DEPOSIT RECEIPTS.

A credit deposit to establish or reestablish credit for service may be applied by the District to unpaid balances where the District because of nonpayment of bills has discontinued service.

VI. RATES.

The Board will set the rates from time to time for the types of District water service set forth below, whether received by gravity or pumped by the Water User. The Board of Directors of the District reserves the right to change these rates at any time and without prior notice.

See the rate schedule at the end of this document.

A. AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

Agricultural service rates will be set for crop and non-crop irrigation based on per acre foot use.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

Nonagricultural service is available at a per acre foot rate to all nonagricultural Water Users.

C. OUTSIDE OF SERVICE AREA.

The rate for service outside the service area is established to be 125% of the rate applicable to similar service within the District's service area except as provided under Section VI.D. or VI.E. The Board may change this rate and ratio from time to time.

D. KELSEY CREEK GROUNDWATER RECHARGE PROJECT, BIG VALLEY, ZONE 5 OF LAKE COUNTY.

The rate is to be established by the Board from time to time.

E. OTHER TYPES OF SERVICE.

The Board may establish rates for other types of service from time to time.

VII. ORDERS AND DELIVERY OF WATER SERVICE.

A. *PLACING START ORDERS.*

All orders by a Water User for delivery by the District of water for service through a District canal or natural channel must be received by the District office in sufficient time to allow 24 hours travel time for the water from the source to the point of delivery unless the water is otherwise available as determined by the District. The orders must be received before 11:00 a.m. unless an earlier deadline is provided in notice from the District, otherwise the 24 hours will be calculated from deadline time on the following day. The District may refuse to accept orders for irrigation water for a lesser amount than 1 cubic feet per second or which, in the District's opinion will constitute an unjustifiable use of water. Orders may be made in writing, or orally in person or by telephone by the Water User.

Orders will include the name of applicant, the location of service by the canal designation, the flow in cfs, the crop and the preferred date for service.

B. *ROTATION OF WATER SERVICE.*

Water will be taken on a canal or lateral in turn or rotation based on priority of order, except that, when agreeable to the District, Water Users on a canal or lateral may exchange turns for mutual accommodation, provided such change will not alter the system of delivery to other Water Users on the same canal or lateral.

C. *LIABILITY FOR TAKING HEAD OF WATER.*

Water Users will be liable for damages or loss caused by their taking a head of water without permission of the District.

VIII. NOTICE OF SHUTTING OFF AGRICULTURAL WATER SERVICE.

A. *REQUIRED NOTICE.*

1. *General.*

Water Users, served from a District canal or natural channel, who wish to discontinue the service of water or change the head will give notice to the office of the District before 11:00 a.m. the day before such service is to be discontinued or such head changed, unless an earlier deadline is provided in a notice from the District.

2. Service of Less Than 24 Hours Duration.

Where the service is to be for less than 24 hours, notice of the time of shutting off the water or reducing the head, will be given when the order for water is placed. If Water User uses more than 0.5 cfs for less than 24 hours on consecutive days, Water User will be charged for the water spilled between irrigations. An exception will be made for Water Users on the Winters Canal because the unused water will be captured in the Chapman Reservoir and available for subsequent use.

The maximum number of consecutive days allowed on an order is seven. For intermittent service lasting in excess of seven days, Water User will be required to place additional orders not to exceed seven days.

3. Failure to Give Notice.

Failure of the Water User to give required notice may cause a waste of water, in which case the water ordered for, but not diverted by the Water User may be charged to the Water User's water bill as provided in VIII-C.

B. LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE CAUSED BY TURNING BACK HEAD OF WATER.

Water Users will be liable for damages and/or losses caused by their turning a head of water, which was being used by them, back into the District's canal without permission of the District.

C. FAILURE TO USE WATER.

When a Water User fails to make use of water that the Water User has ordered and the same is ready for delivery and is not actually delivered by the District to another Water User, the Water User who placed the order will make full payment for water until it can be shut off at the source plus 18 hours or delivered to another Water User. If the District determines waste has occurred, the District may charge the Water User for water wasted at 1.5 times (150%) the regular rate.

IX. MEASUREMENT OF WATER AND RENDERING AND PAYMENT OF BILLS.

A. DISTRICT ACCESS TO MEASURING DEVICE.

Each Water User will give the District access for all reasonable purposes to the measuring device that measures the amount of District water delivered to or diverted by such Water User, whether the District or the Water User owns such device.

B. MEASUREMENT OF WATER - MEASURED AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

The measuring devices for measured agricultural service will be read and the reading recorded by the District once each day when there is no change in the rate of flow of water delivered. Additional daily readings will be made and recorded when deemed necessary by the District.

C. MEASUREMENT OF WATER - MEASURED NONAGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

The measuring device for measured nonagricultural service will have an accumulating meter and will be read monthly or more frequently by the District, or by the Water User. The results will be reported immediately to the District, unless otherwise determined by the District.

D. TESTS OF MEASURING DEVICE ON WATER USER REQUEST.

The District will, on reasonable notice by a Water User, test any water-measuring device serving Water User's premises. No charge will be made for such a test, except where a Water User requests more than one test of a device in any year, in which case he will be required to reimburse the District the cost of the test if the test shows the District has not been overcharging the Water User.

The District, at its discretion, may test any water-measuring device for accuracy, whether belonging to the Water User or the District.

X. BILLING AND PAYMENT.

A. BILLING.

1. Agricultural Service Invoices.

Agricultural service invoices will be mailed monthly to each Water User for each turnout. Invoices will provide the amount of water delivered each day.

2. Other Invoices.

Invoices other than agricultural service will be mailed monthly, unless otherwise determined by the District.

B. PAYMENT OF BILLS.

All bills will be due and payable upon receipt.

C. DELINQUENT BILLS.

Bills become delinquent 30 days after the date of the bill. All delinquent payments and penalties will bear finance charges at the rate set by the Board from time to time. All payments delinquent as of December 31 of any year will be charged a one-time penalty in the amount set from time to time by the Board. All delinquent payments, penalties and finance charges which are added to the county tax roll for collection are subject to being charged an additional penalty in an amount set from time to time by the Board so long as the total penalties assessed by the District excluding finance charges do not exceed 10%.

See the rate schedule at the end of this document. The Board may modify the rate schedule from time to time.

A Water User's service may be discontinued for nonpayment of a bill under Section XII.A.

D. DISPUTED BILLS.

Should a Water User dispute the correctness of a bill rendered by the District for water, the Water User may, within 30 days after presentation of the bill on which the Water User claims an error has been made, deposit with the District the amount claimed by the District to be due and submit a written statement setting forth the reasons why the bill is disputed. On receipt of the deposit, the District will investigate the complaint and communicate its findings to the Water User. If the Water User fails to comply with this provision within 30 days after presentation of the bill, Water User's failure will constitute an acceptance of the bill as correct and warrant the District in discontinuing service without further notice if the bill becomes delinquent.

E. CHARGE FOR RETURNED CHECKS.

A fee will be charged against any Water User whose check is returned to the District for lack of sufficient funds for payment or reasons other than bank errors.

XI. ACCESS TO PREMISES SERVED BY DISTRICT WATER AND CONTROL OF WATER SYSTEM.

A. ACCESS.

The District and its officers, agents, and employees will have free access at all times to and across all premises served with District water for any purpose connected with the distribution of District water or the operations of the District or its water system.

B. CONTROL.

The entire water system and all measuring devices there from, whether such measuring devices were installed or are owned by the District or the Water User, are under the exclusive control of the District General Manager and no other person, except District employees or such other persons as the General Manager may authorize, will have any right to interfere with or to operate the water system or any part thereof.

C. RESPONSIBILITY FOR WATER AFTER LEAVING WATER SYSTEM.

The District will not be responsible for the distribution of District water among Water Users from facilities outside the District's water system, nor will the District be responsible for water after it leaves the points of delivery or diversion from its water system to facilities owned by others. Several Water Users may unite in the construction and operation of a common distribution system, in which case the District will deliver District water at the junction of such distribution system with the canal of the District.

D. RESPONSIBILITY FOR FACILITIES NOT OWNED BY DISTRICT.

The District will not be responsible for operating, maintaining or replacing water distribution facilities not owned by the District. The installation and maintenance of a District-owned measuring device on private property or within a portion of a water distribution system not owned by the District will not create any obligation on the part of the District for operation, maintenance, or replacement of any segments of the water distribution system owned by others, unless provided for in a written agreement.

The District does not share with landowners in the cost of maintenance of natural waterways used to convey water by the District.

E. PROTECTION OF WATER SYSTEM CANALS.

All lands to be served with District water will be so prepared and Water User-owned structures and laterals so located as not to require water in the District's canals to be raised to such a level, in order to irrigate said lands, as to endanger the canals or structures of the District or to cause seepage to lands adjacent thereto. The District will determine the level to which water may be safely raised in its canal.

F. MAINTENANCE OF WATER USER-OWNED LATERALS.

At the beginning of each irrigation season and before the water will be turned therein, Water User-owned canals or laterals, including the structures thereon, must be put and thereafter kept in good repair, with vegetation removed from them so that water may flow through them with the least practicable loss. Such canals and laterals must be of sufficient capacity to carry an adequate quantity of water to economically irrigate the area under them. Failure on the part of any Water User along any canal or lateral to do the things herein required will warrant the District in refusing to turn water therein, until said ditches or canals are put in condition.

G. CONTROL OF WATER.

Under California water law, the District has control of water under its water rights, including return flows, transported in District facilities and natural watercourses, such as streams, within the boundaries of the District. No diversions of water under control of the District from District facilities or natural watercourses will be permitted unless the District has approved the manner of diversion and such diversion complies with the provisions of these rules and regulations. All persons taking delivery of District water from natural watercourses or the District's ditches or canals must take such deliveries through gates or structures approved by the District.

H. PUMPING WATER INTO CANAL SYSTEM.

No Water User will pump or discharge any water into District owned or operated canals without prior authorization of the General Manager or the General Manager's assigned representative. Prior to receiving such authorization, District may require Water User to provide results of a test of the pumped or discharged water quality for those constituents that the District deems appropriate in order to protect the water quality in the canal system. Authorization may be denied or curtailed if, in the District's opinion, the activity may degrade water quality, or create operational or other significant problems. District retains authority to curtail such activity at any time.

District use of facilities has priority over non-District uses. Once a Water User is authorized to pump or discharge water into the canal system, Canal Operator has the authority to direct Water User to curtail or modify pumping at any time to accommodate District use of the canal system based on actual or potential operational or other problems.

Water User is required to coordinate with the Canal Operator to provide the same advance notice required as if placing a District water order. Water User will identify the quantity and location(s) of the water to be pumped into the canal system and the location(s) of the diversion point. Water User will share in any canal losses and the Canal Operator will inform Water User regarding the quantity of water that Water User should divert.

The District will charge Water User a fee for every day or portion thereof that the Water User is pumping into (wheeling through) District operated facilities. The Board may change this from time to time.

XII. DISCONTINUANCE OR REFUSAL OF SERVICE.

A. NONPAYMENT OF BILLS.

A Water User's water may be discontinued for nonpayment of a bill for water service if the bill becomes delinquent. A Water User's service, however, will not be discontinued until the amount of any credit deposit has been fully absorbed. If an agricultural applicant in any year is delinquent in the payment of a bill for water service during a prior year, his application will be denied and service will be refused,

except that the District may provide service on the condition that payment for water during such year is made in advance of delivery.

B. SERVICE DETRIMENTAL TO OTHER WATER USERS.

The District may refuse to furnish water, or reduce water service or discontinue service to any premises, where the use of water thereon is detrimental or injurious to the water service furnished to other Water Users.

C. FRAUD AND ABUSE.

The District will have the right to refuse or to discontinue water service to any premises if necessary to protect itself against fraud or abuse.

D. NONCOMPLIANCE.

The District may discontinue water service to a Water User for noncompliance with any of these rules and regulations, if the Water User fails to comply therewith within five days after receiving written notice of intention to discontinue service.

XIII. SHORTAGE OF SUPPLY AND INTERRUPTION OF DELIVERY.

A. SHORTAGE AND INTERRUPTION.

The District will exercise reasonable diligence to furnish a continuous and adequate supply of water to its Water Users and to avoid any shortage or interruption of delivery thereof. It **cannot**, however, guarantee a full supply or complete freedom from interruption. When, for any reasons, the District is unable to deliver the full supply of water required by the Water User, such supply as can be delivered will be prorated until such time as delivery of a full supply can be restored.

B. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION FOR REPAIRS.

The District reserves the right to suspend service temporarily to make necessary repairs or improvements to its water system. In doing so, the District will notify the Water Users affected as soon as circumstances permit, and will prosecute the work with due diligence and with the least possible inconvenience to Water Users.

C. APPORTIONMENT OF SUPPLY DURING THE TIME OF SHORTAGE.

In any year the District will apportion its available water supply among its Water Users as follows:

- (1)The District will attempt to supply nonagricultural water service without reduction. Water not needed to supply nonagricultural water service will be apportioned as set forth below.
- (2)The requirements for agricultural service on lands for which application was made not later than February 15 (or the first Monday following February 15, if February 15 falls on a weekend), and the acreage deposit was received no later than March 15 (or the first Monday following March 15, if March 15 falls on a weekend) will have an equal priority to the water available for agricultural water use. The Board reserves the right to require payment for all water ordered during a time of water shortage, whether used or not.

XIV. WATER WASTE.

A. *AGRICULTURAL WATER.*

Any Water User who, in the determination of the District, is wasting water or floods any portion of Water User's land to an unreasonable depth in order to properly irrigate other portions, or whose land has been improperly checked for the economical use of water, or allows an unnecessary amount of water to escape from any tailgate, will be refused service until such conditions are remedied. The District may refuse service when in its determination the proposed use, or method of use, will require such excessive quantities of water as will constitute waste.

B. *NONAGRICULTURAL WATER.*

The District will endeavor to furnish sufficient water for nonagricultural uses. No Water User will waste water. Any violation of this rule may cause water to be reduced or shut off until the District receives satisfactory assurances that the conditions causing such waste have been remedied.

XV. WATER QUALITY.

All District water delivered to or made available for diversion by Water Users is from open reservoirs, natural channels, ditches, canals, conduits and flumes. The District does not represent or guarantee that any District water is potable or of a quality suitable for human consumption or for any other purpose. Any Water User who uses said water or makes it available to others for human consumption will take all necessary precautions to make the water potable and will assume all risks and liabilities in connection therewith.

XVI. DAMAGE TO DISTRICT'S PROPERTIES.

A. *LIABILITY OF OWNER OR WATER USER.*

The owner or Water User through whose lands any part of the water system passes will be liable for any damage to the system or loss of District water caused by (a) stock crossing or pasturing on the banks of a canal, (b) operating machinery of any kind across or along the banks of a canal or above a pipeline, (c) burning vegetation, (d) dumping drainage water, waste water, vegetable matter, garbage, chemical pollutants or other water materials into any other part of the water system, (e) turning a head of water, which was being used by the Water User, back into the District's canal without permission of the District or its canal tender, or (f) any other cause within the owner's or Water User's control or for which the owner or Water User would, as owner or occupier of the lands, be legally responsible.

B. *WRITTEN PERMISSION FOR OBSTRUCTIONS OR DISCHARGES.*

No fences, bridges, ditches, buildings, domestic water pipes, stock watering pipes, sewer pipes or other obstructions of any kind will be placed upon, over, across or along any part of the water system, nor will there be any discharge of water or any other matter into any part of the water system, without first obtaining written permission of the District, which will state the time, the conditions or other regulations governing the same.

C. *DISTRICT ROADS.*

No ditch, bank, or District road will be sprinkled or flooded with water in connection with irrigation of adjacent lands.

XVII. NOTICES.

A. *NOTICES TO WATER USERS.*

Notices from the District to a Water User normally will be given in writing either delivered to the Water User or mailed to the Water User's last known address. Where conditions warrant, and in emergencies, the District may give verbal notices by telephone or in person.

B. *NOTICES FROM WATER USERS.*

Except as otherwise provided in Section VII.A., notices from a Water User to the District will be given by the Water User or an authorized representative in writing and mailed postage prepaid or hand delivered to the District office, 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland, California 95695, telephone (530) 662-0265.

XVIII. ENFORCEMENT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The General Manager will be responsible for the enforcement of the rules and regulations. Failure of a Water User to comply with any of the rules and regulations will be sufficient cause for the termination of water service, and water service will not again be furnished to such Water User until full compliance has been made with all the requirements as herein set forth; provided, however, that the Water User will in no way be relieved of any responsibility for payment of any charges or obligations by reason of such termination of water service. In no event will any liability accrue against the District or any of its officers, agents or employees, for damage, direct or indirect, arising from such termination of water service.

XIX. ADMINISTRATION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS: NOTICE HEARING AND APPEAL.

At least ten days before termination of water service as provided in Section XVIII is to be effected, a Water User will be provided written notice of such termination and advised of the opportunity and procedure to discuss the reason for termination of service with the General Manager, or other employee designated by the General Manager who will be empowered to review disputed bills, rectify errors, and settle controversies pertaining to termination of service.

In the event that the Water User disagrees with the decision of the General Manager or the General Manager's designee in administering the rules and regulations, Water User will then have the right to appeal to the Board. Such appeal must be made within five days after written notice of the General Manager's or the designee's decision. Appeals must be submitted in writing and will specifically set forth the decision being appealed and the reasons for the appeal. Appeals will be considered at the next regular meeting of the Board, but the Board may, in its discretion, consider an appeal at an earlier meeting.

Termination of water service will be stayed until the time for filing an appeal with the Board has expired. In the event that such an appeal is filed with the Board, termination of water service will be stayed until the Board has ruled on the appeal.

XX. CHANGES IN RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The rules and regulations will become effective immediately and may be added to, amended or repealed at any time by the Board.

XXI. PENALTY FOR UNAUTHORIZED TAKING OF WATER.

Section 592 of the California Water Code provides as follows:

"Every person who will, without authority of the owner or managing agent, and with the intent to defraud, take water from any canal, ditch, flume, reservoir, or natural waterway used for the purpose of holding or conveying water for manufacturing, agriculture, mining, irrigation, groundwater recharge, generation of power, or domestic uses, IS GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR. The penalty for such act will be a fine of \$1,000 per day and 10 times the District's most current rates and charges for the estimated amount of water taken."

"Every person who will without like authority raise, lower, or otherwise disturb any gate or other apparatus thereof, used for the control of measurement of water or who will empty or place or cause to be emptied or placed into any such canal, ditch, flume, or reservoir, any rubbish, filth, or obstruction to the free flow of the water **IS GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR.**"

XXII. LEGAL ENFORCEMENT.

In the event litigation results concerning the enforcement of any portion of these rules and regulations or the payment of any charges to the District, the prevailing party will be entitled to recover from the losing party any attorney's fees and other legal costs as part of its costs.

XXIII. RIGHTS IN DISTRICT WATER.

No Water User receiving District water service acquires a proprietary right thereto by reason of use. No Water User acquires a right to use it for a purpose or on premises other than specified in the application and as approved by the District. The District expressly asserts and reserves the right to recapture, reuse and resell all District water after it has been originally delivered or diverted and used.

Under California water law, the District has control of water under its water rights, including return flows, transported in District facilities and natural watercourses, such as streams, within the boundaries of the District. No diversions of water under control of the District from District facilities or natural watercourses will be permitted unless the District has approved the manner of diversion and such diversion complies with the provisions of these rules and regulations. (For example, see *Stevens v. Oakdale Irrigation District* (1939) 13 Cal.2d343, and Water Code Sections 7043 and 7044.)

Adopted and passed by the Board of Directors of the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District on the 3th day of May 2016.

RATE SCHEDULE – to be inserted

Appendix D
2023 Rate Schedule

RATE SCHEDULE (Rules and Regulations as adopted May 2016)

Effective May 3, 2023

**The Board of Directors reserves the right to change rates and charges from time to time.
The Agricultural Water Rate for 2023 was formally adopted via Resolution 23.08.**

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>RATE OR CHARGE</u>		
III.B.1.b.	Acreage Deposit (Short Supply)	\$ 5.00 per acre	\$30.00	Minimum Charge
III.B.2.b.	Acreage Deposit (Full Supply)	\$ 5.00 per acre	\$30.00	Minimum Charge
III.B.2.d.	Late Penalty (Full Supply)	\$ 1.00 per acre	\$30.00	Minimum Charge
			\$500.00	Maximum Charge
III.D.1	Nonagricultural Service Existing Service - Turn on Fee	\$ 15.00 first time		
III.D.2	Nonagricultural - Ownership Change	\$ 15.00 per change		
VI.A.	Agricultural Service Riparian - (20% of Ag Rate)	\$ 55.90 per ac/ft \$ 11.18 per ac/ft	\$ 5.00	Minimum Charge Per Irrigation
VI.B.	Nonagricultural Service	\$ 69.24 per ac/ft	\$ 30.00	Minimum Charge
VI.C.	Outside of Service Area (125% Agricultural Rate) (125% Nonagricultural Rate)	\$ 69.88 per ac/ft \$ 86.55 per ac/ft	\$30.00 \$30.00	Minimum Charge Minimum Charge
VI.D.	Kelsey Creek (47% Agricultural Rate)	\$ 26.27 per ac/ft		
VI.E.	Others - Established on a Case by Case Basis Bottled Water Rate Recreation Highlands Reservoir	\$208.00 per ac/ft \$ 69.24 per ac/ft Per Contract	\$30.00 \$30.00	Minimum Charge Minimum Charge
X.C.	Delinquent Bills Finance Charge Minimum Charge Penalty on Dec. 31	1.5 % per month \$ 2.00 per month 5 %		
X.E.	Returned Check Charge	\$ 15.00		
XI.H.	Pumping Water into Canal System	\$ 20.00 per day or portion thereof		
XXI.	Penalty for Unauthorized Taking of Water \$ 1,000 per day, plus 10 times the estimated volume taken at the current water rate			

Appendix E
Water Order Form

YOLO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

34274 State Highway 16, Woodland, CA 95695-9371
(530) 662-0265 www.ycfcwcd.org

2025 APPLICATION FOR AGRICULTURAL WATER SERVICE

This water is to be used solely for agricultural irrigation

Applicant

Home Phone

Address

Work Phone

Person(s) authorized to order water changes

Cell Phone

Email Address

Restricted Material Permit # (from YC Ag Comm)

The undersigned hereby applies for water service on the lands described below, and agrees to use and pay in accordance with the rates, rules, and regulations of the Yolo County Flood Control & Water Conservation District. A copy of the rules and regulations can be viewed on our website at www.ycfcwcd.org or is available upon request.

Accounts are due and payable on receipt of invoice and become delinquent 30 days from the date mailed. Delinquent accounts are charged a finance charge of 1.5% per month with a 5% end-of-year penalty on December 31st. Delinquent water customers will be required to re-establish credit in subsequent years.

A deposit of \$5.00/Acre (or \$30.00 minimum) is due by March 17th or prior to ordering water, whichever comes first.

\$5.00 x _____ (Total Acres) = Total Deposit Due \$ _____ **THIS IS A GUARANTEED MINIMUM PURCHASE**

Signature of Applicant

Date

Title

	Field Name	Field RMP Number	Parcel Number	Acres	Crop	CHECK IF ORGANIC	Turnout / Pump ID
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

Applicant Name:

	Field Name	Field RMP Number	Parcel Number	Acres	Crop	CHECK IF ORGANIC	Turnout / Pump ID
6							
7							
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10							
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Appendix F

Water Measurement Documentation

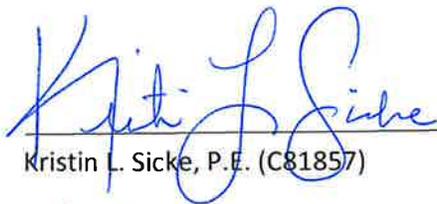
Appendix F

Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

SBx7-7 Water Measurement Compliance Program Report

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This report is certified to adequately describe the District's Water Measurement Compliance Program according to the requirements of Water Code Section 10608.48 (WC §10608.48) and the Agricultural Water Measurement Regulation, California Code of Regulations (CCR) §597.



Kristin L. Sicke, P.E. (C81857)

3/19/2026

Date



Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
34274 State Highway 16
Woodland, CA 95695
530-662-0265
www.ycfwcd.org

1. PURPOSE

This SBx7-7 Water Measurement Compliance Program (Program) has been developed by the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) to comply with the requirements of Water Code Section 10608.48 (WC §10608.48) and the Agricultural Water Measurement Regulation, California Code of Regulations (CCR) §597. The Program is a component of the District’s Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP). Specifically, the Program outlines how the District addressed the critical Efficient Water Management Practices (EWMPs) of measurement and pricing identified in WC §10608.48.

WC §10608.48(a) states that agricultural water suppliers “shall implement efficient water management practices pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c).” Subdivision (b) identifies the following two “critical efficient water management practices:

- (1) Measure the volume of water delivered to customers with sufficient accuracy to comply with subdivision (a) Section 531.10 and to implement paragraph (2).
- (2) Adopt a pricing structure for water customers based at least in part on quantity delivered.”

2. OVERVIEW OF FLOW MEASUREMENT PRACTICES IN THE DISTRICT

The District’s 165-mile canal system is 100% gravity powered with open ditches and no pumps and no pressurized pipelines. Some delivery gates (49% in 2025) are of the gravity type, using gate opening and head pressure (water level drop across the gate) to measure flow with a rating table. Alternatively, customers pump water from the canal (51% in 2025) into pipelines, and flow is measured with a velocity sensing flowmeter attached to the pipe. A summary of the two types of flow measurement is in Table 1.

Table 1. Customer delivery gates (turnouts) that received water in 2025.

	Pump Turnouts	Gravity Turnouts	Total Turnouts
Total	190	183	373
Percent	51	49	100

Before the 2009 drought, the District delivered water to around 500 turnouts per year, versus 373 today. The total number of turnouts has slowly decreased over time, although the total quantity of water delivered has not declined. This is generally because customers are switching to consolidate pump turnouts, where a single pump station feeds many fields. Some consolidated turnouts feed acreage that has always been irrigated by District water. However, some larger consolidated pump stations are feeding new areas in the District that have never received District water in the past. This makes up for many orchards near canals that have discontinued using District water in favor of groundwater.

The trend to decreasing gravity gates is so strong that the District typically does not buy replacement gravity gates or spare parts to repair gravity gates. Staff simply harvest parts from

abandoned gravity gates and re-use them. The trend for more pumped turnouts is mostly due to the near 100% conversion to buried drip irrigation systems for row crops, and the tremendous increase in orchard and vine crops, which also rely almost solely on pressurized systems.

Although the District has always sold water by volume in gravity gates, flow measurement in a pressurized pipe with a velocity sensing flowmeter is easier and more accurate than in a rated-gravity gate. The conversion to more pipe flow meters is naturally making flow measurement more accurate and easier for staff to perform on a District level. Therefore, the District is aggressively installing flowmeters on all pumped turnouts and connecting many flowmeters to radio telemetry. Radio telemetry (with SCADA) allows continuous and remote monitoring of flow. However, certain crops, such as alfalfa, pasture, corn, and rice will likely continue to use gravity gates into the future. Therefore, the District is testing and installing new types of gravity gates, using velocity sensing technology, and is one of the main components of the Corrective Action Plan (section 5 of this report).

Flow measurement is a core activity of water management at all levels, from dam releases, stream flow regulation, and, in the end, water customer billing. Although one of the main purposes of flow measurement and billing by volume is to give a price signal to promote conservation, flow measurement is also of great value agronomically to the farmer. Many of our customers see flow measurement as a value-added service and part of modern irrigation deliveries.

3. CERTIFICATION FOR PRIVATE DITCHES

Most District delivery points (turnouts) are located on District owned facilities. However, ten of the 373 turnouts that received water in 2025 are headgates to private ditches with more than one customer. The volume of water delivered to these private ditches represents about 6% of the District total. Customers must sign up acreage by crop, the same as all other acreage served by the District. Deliveries to these six ditches are summarized in Table 1a.

Table 1a. 2025 District deliveries to private ditches.

Name	Turnout Code	Acre Feet	# of Customers
Cummins Ditch	CWS0144H	1,573	2
Duncan Ditch	WIN0237H	0	1
Esparto Ditch	WIN0386H	241	3
Medoff Ditch	WIN0496H	30	1
Cement Ditch	WIN0700H	609	2
Mutual Ditch	WIN0727H	973	4
Gaddis Ditch	WIN0763H	91	2
Citrona Ditch	WIN1007H	1,131	1
Fawcett Moore Ditch	WIN1272H	688	2
Johnson Ditch	WIN1536H	1,486	2
	sum	6,822	
% of total system		6%	
2025 total system deliveries		120,480	

To apportion deliveries when more than one customer is receiving water in a private ditch, a portion of the measured flow at the ditch headgate is assigned to each customer (based on the water requested by individual customers). In the District’s water accounting software, STORM, this process is called a split. For example, if 10 cfs is measured in the headgate and 2 cfs is going to one customer and 8 cfs to the other, that is recorded in the split. Flow measurement, flow adjustments, and data entry into STORM are made daily during delivery, the same as a regular turnout. At the end of the month, each customer will receive a bill for their portion of each split. More details on the STORM water accounting software are provided in the next section.

The District’s Board adopted the current Rules and Regulations in 2016, which are included in the 2025 AWMP Appendices (see Appendix C). Sections XI.D and XI.F of the Rules and Regulations address District policy on private ditch maintenance, it is the responsibility of the private ditch owner to maintain their facilities in good condition to receive District water. This regulation is considered implicit approval by the Board of ‘split’ deliveries for measuring and billing water deliveries in privately owned ditches.

4. BEST PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES

Critical EWMP #1 - Measurement Accuracy Verification

The District currently measures the flowrate and records the volume daily for each customer’s delivery. Flow measurements are recorded in the field on an iPad running the STORM water accounting software from CVSS.COM. STORM is used by 55 water districts in seven states and one province. STORM then generates customer bills monthly and records other data such as owner contact information, acreage and type of crop signed up, and District maintenance activities. Each turnout is given a unique identification and the size and type of turnout (flowmeter or metergate) is a part of the STORM database. Flowmeter data is generally recorded as the daily volume from the totalizer. Metergates are used to make a spot measurement of flowrate at the beginning of a delivery and then daily thereafter until the end of the delivery. The flowrate is then multiplied by the number of hours between two measurements to generate the volume of water delivered.

These two types of flow measurement are very different and two different protocols have been developed to verify flow accuracy.

ACCURACY VERIFICATION PROGRAM for FLOWMETERS in PUMPED DELIVERIES

The District occasionally hires summer interns to measure flow in customer pumped deliveries with a portable acoustic-doppler flowmeter, a GE/Panametrics PT-878 (Table #2). Sensors are temporarily strapped on to the exterior of almost any size or type of pipe and typically flow can be measured to within 2% accuracy (<https://www.instrumart.com/assets/GEPanametrics-PT878-datasheet.pdf>). The interns are trained by the SCADA Operations Supervisor or Water Resources Technician, who received training from GE (the manufacturer) and from USGS Hydrographers. For quality control of the interns’ measurements, all early measurements are performed downstream of a known new or recently certified flow meter.

Table #2. Number of pipe flow measurements per year in the District’s flow measurement program, some are repeat check measurements.

Year	Number of Pumped Flow Measurements
2017	116
2018	108
2019	114
2020	151
2021	32
2022	34
2023	7
2024	182
2025	23

CCR §597.4(b)(1) states that a random and statistically representative sample of existing measurement devices can be used for Measurement Accuracy Verification. However, by 2020, the District realized we should simply measure all the pumped turnouts, since the total number of pump turnouts was manageable. A small number of pumps could not be measured with the PT878, usually because of air in the pipe, the pipeline being buried, or the pumps being small and used infrequently. Table #3 summarizes the number of pumped turnouts checked and the accuracy of the flow measurements. More than 94% of the measurements are within the required 12% accuracy.

Table #3. 2024 Pipe Flow Measurement Accuracy Verification Results

	Total Pump Turnouts	Total Pump Turnouts Measured	Turnout Flow ≤12%	Turnout Flow >12%
Total	172	142	134	8
Percent	100	82.6	94.4	5.6

Installed flowmeters can be District owned or customer owned. The District has access to read all meters, regardless of ownership. The District has chosen to install only one type of meter and establish a standard. We selected a mag-meter type flowmeter with no moving parts, high accuracy, and high reliability, the GloTech Corporation GEM2. Specifications for this meter are at <https://glotech-corp.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/GEM2-Product-Data-Sheet-2.pdf>.

In general, customer owned meters are McCrometer mechanical propellor meters. These are an older standard, but desirable due to the low initial cost and there is no need for a power source. Twenty-four of the flow meters in 2024 were of this type, down from thirty-four in 2020. Four of the five inaccurate meters in Table #3 are old, worn out McCrometer propellor meters that will be replaced. The other three inaccurate meters were newer District owned AG3000s and have or will be replaced with GEM2 flowmeters.

Of the 142 pumps measured in 2024, 33 do not have an installed meter; therefore, flow is measured by another method, such as upstream/downstream flow difference, or the pumps are of a known capacity. These alternate methods were all within the required 12% accuracy as checked with the PT-878. However, some of the data for 'known capacity' is from a previous PT-878 measurement, so this type of verification is a form of double-checking and not considered an independent verification. All pumps will have flowmeters installed over the next couple years, as described in the Corrective Action Plan (section 5 of this report).

ACCURACY VERIFICATION PROGRAM for METERGATES in GRAVITY DELIVERIES

Gravity-fed metergates do not measure water velocity directly. Metergates are a form of ‘rated structure’, meaning that flow is known through the device based on extensive previous measurements under different flow conditions such as gate opening and height of the water. This relationship between flow and flow conditions is described in a ‘rating table’ or in an equation simply called the ‘rating’. Metergates only give a spot measurement at a given time. They are manually measured, and this spot measurement must be multiplied by hours of operation to get a volume. There is no automated totalizer on a metergate.

The District has used metergates to measure deliveries for many decades. The design and use are well documented and tested by manufacturers and by Cal Poly’s Irrigation Training and Research Center (ITRC). A technical summary of the design accuracy and recommendations for installation and operation of metergates is here <http://www.itrc.org/reports/pdf/metergate.pdf>. The report concludes that these types of gates are suitable for SBx7-7 compliance for accuracy, under recommended conditions.

Some recommended conditions for accurate metergate measurement relate to how the gates are operated, while other conditions relate to installation. Many conditions can be verified by visual inspection of the metergate. All District metergates are inspected each year for maintenance issues. Some metergates are known to not measure accurately, in that case, other methods are used to measure flow, such as upstream/downstream flow difference.

OVERRIDE ANALYSIS for METERGATES

In the STORM water account software, a metergate delivery is entered as water height ‘A’ (upstream), water height ‘B’ (downstream), and gate opening. With these three values the STORM software looks up the rating for that size gate and calculates the flow for the operator. When the calculated flow value is incorrect, the operator can choose an “override” in the software and enter a correct flow value, bypassing the rating table lookup. Examples include such situations as; half the water is being returned to the canal in a bypass, or the gate is temporarily operating slightly out-of-range, or the customer is adding extra water from their own well, or an automated gate just upstream calculates the flow more quickly and easily and that value is used. Other times, however, the gate does not measure. This can be a permanent problem with the gate, or an intermittent problem related to canal conditions, such a lower than optimal water level that sometimes occurs

Therefore, separately from flow measurement in the field, STORM was used to look at the prevalence of the use of “override” as an indicator of problems with metergate flow measurement.

Of the 183 metergates that received water in 2025, an override was used for at least one delivery in 152 of the gates. Each of these metergates was subjectively evaluated by operations staff as to the special condition of the delivery or potentially the gate malfunctioning and not measuring. Results are in Table #4.

Table #4. Override metergate summary as subjectively determined by the operator. This table is only for gates with override for at least one delivery in 2020.

	Metergates w/ Override*	Override but Measures Accurately	Override Measure Sometimes	Override Does not Measure
Total	152	85	28	41
Percent	100%	56%	17%	27%

*total number of metergates receiving water in 2020 was 236

Fifty-six percent of gates with an override in STORM can measure, but some other reason was used for override. However, 27% of metergates with overrides simply do not measure, according to operator experience. From this subjective analysis, 41 out of a total of 199 metergates do not measure. However, quantitative flow measurement checks were also performed, as discussed in the next section.

Most common reasons for gate override are incorrect turnout ‘Reading Type’ in STORM or Stilling Well Issues. Turnouts ‘Reading Type’ are continually being updated in STORM as infrastructure is modified. Stilling well operability can be. Many of the top reasons for “override” related to stilling well problems, these can also be corrected. Others are more difficult to correct, such as too little drop in water level to read (“no drop”).

ON-SITE FLOW VERIFICATION OF METERGATES

In 2024, District staff hydrographers completed flow measurement accuracy verification of 92 metergates in the canal system. The FlowTracker2 Acoustic Doppler Velocimeter (ADV®) was used to measure flow rate in the head ditch downstream of the metergate. Stations across the ditch were marked with a tagline, following the open-channel flow technique as described in the FlowTracker2 operations manual (<https://www.sontek.com/flowtracker2>). Quality control was accomplished with each intern duplicating each other’s measurement during the early part of the season.

During deliveries, over the 24-hour period between metergate measurements, water level can fluctuate in District canals, which can influence the flow rate. In District canals, however, water level fluctuations are small due to the presence of automation which keeps water levels constant. Therefore, canal water level fluctuations were not analyzed at this time. Water level fluctuations will be revisited in the future, as part of the Corrective Action Plan.

Sampling of Gates - Which Gates to Measure?

The 2012 ITRC Report, *SBx7 Flow Rate Measurement Compliance for Agricultural Irrigation Districts* (<http://www.itrc.org/reports/pdf/sbx7.pdf>) describes sampling issues under the section ‘Opportunity Sampling with Sampling Quotas’.

“Ideally, all the devices would be randomly selected... and then the selected devices would be evaluated for accuracy. However, only some percentage of the turnouts will be operating at a given time. Therefore, if a turnout is selected in a purely random manner, the customer served by that turnout may not be ready to irrigate, prohibiting evaluation of the flow

measurement device at that turnout. It is also clear that even if farmers are scheduled to receive water from a turnout on a specific date/time, they do not always irrigate on that schedule; this makes advance and careful scheduling of field evaluations problematic.

A solution to this is to use opportunity sampling in combination with sampling quotas. An opportunity sample is composed of samples taken as they are available or convenient...”

We used Opportunity Sampling and complied with the recommend quotas:

- To ensure that the data set is representative of the District’s overall volumetric flow measurement, a minimum of 10% of the District’s service area (or volume) should be represented by the combined service acreage for the turnouts in the sample set.
- To meet the SBx7-7 requirements, the minimum sample size of five and maximum of 100 for a particular device type should be evaluated.

The main result of the 2024 Flow Measurement Verification Program for metergates is that over half of metergates measured did not comply with the 12% accuracy standard. This is mostly due to a combination of non-optimal gate position and maintenance issues as described in the “override” section above.

Table #6. 2024 Flow Measurement Verification Results for Gravity-Fed Metergates.

	Total Gravity Turnout	Total Gravity Turnouts Measured	Turnout Flow ≤12%	Turnout Flow >12%
Total	199	92	37	55
Percent	100	46.2	40.2	59.8

5. CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

PUMP FLOWMETER CORRECTIVE PLAN

Flow measurement in a pumped pipeline is inherently more accurate than a gravity-fed metergate. As customers install more pumps, more flowmeters will be added to the system, replacing gravity gates, and improving systemwide accuracy. Those existing pumps without meters (33) will have a meter installed this year or next.

Since most pipe flowmeters are very accurate, a flow verification plan, checking pipe flowmeters again in a second round of comprehensive checks, is not required according to §597.4(b)(2) of CCR 23 Section 597. All that is required is to fix broken meters and install new meters on pipelines where there are no meters.

The cost of installing pumped flow meters is shown below. Values are from 2026 price lists. This cost estimate may be revised as the certification program is developed and refined. Installation to

specification is often performed by the customer at their preference, this is a cost savings to the District.

Pipe Flow Meter Estimated Cost and Schedule

GloTech Corporation GEM2 Price List by Pipe Diameter:

6" :	\$2,135
8" :	\$2,300
10" :	\$2,632
12" :	\$3,096
14" :	\$5,198
16" :	\$5,874

Average Purchase: \$2,540/meter (average of 6" to 12" price)

Installation: \$1,500/meter

Total: \$4,040/meter

Installing 33 new flowmeters over the next three to four years will cost ~\$133,320. Financing of these installations will be from the District general fund, or rolled into loans for metergate improvements, as described in the next section. Ongoing maintenance and replacement costs are not known at this time but are important to consider as the meters age and wear.

Larger meters may be connected to SCADA for remote monitoring. This is not part of the Compliance Program but is important to District operations.

GRAVITY METERGATE CORRECTIVE PLAN

Gravity-fed gates are more efficient than pipe flowmeters, from an energy perspective, they need no power to pump. Gravity gates also tend to be much larger than pumped turnouts, taking advantage of free flow. Gravity-fed metergates technology was developed before the 1950's and will continue to be a large part of the District's flow measurement and delivery program into the future. Existing metergates in the District's system need additional maintenance and attention; however, new technology, such as velocity sensing gravity gates with totalizers, may be appropriately applied. The question is of reliability and cost, versus the improvements in measurement accuracy.

The Gravity Metergate Corrective Plan Actions:

1. In 2026, update STORM software to accurately reflect installed gate type and size -This is a ongoing process.
2. In 2026 and 2027, clear and repair stilling wells so that downstream water level can be measured properly in existing gravity-fed metergates (~33 gates).
3. Since 2021 the District has installed 7 Rubicon PikoMeter gates, which are velocity sensing automatic gravity gates that offer flow control. <https://rubiconwater.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Rubicon-PikoMeter-Data-Sheet-English-cfs.pdf>
4. Since 2021 the District has installed 6 Rubicon PikoMeter Lite gates, a cheaper Pikometer with only measurement ability and no water control functions.
5. Since 2021 three Rubicon SlipMeter gates have been installed on high flowrate and volume turnouts <https://rubiconwater.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Rubicon-SlipMeter-Data-Sheet-English-cfs-1.pdf>
6. In 2026, complete another round of comprehensive flow verification on gravity-fed gates.

After these initial corrective actions are taken, most gates will be brought into compliance. However, the number of stilling wells that can be successfully repaired is unknown at this time. Gates will be re-evaluated in 2026 (Step 5).

Gravity Metergate Budget

Updating STORM and a flow verification program with interns is a part of the normal budget but could cost between \$50-80,000 per year.

Velocity sensing metergates cost more than \$20,000 each, depending on size and configuration. To replace all metergates with velocity sensing gates could cost more than \$4,720,000 (236 metergates x \$20,000/gate). More testing and study are needed before committing to such a program. In a few years, more economic gates may become available, such as the Pikometer Lite.

Financing Schedule

This large level of capital investment will need data from the third round of comprehensive flow verification in 2026. Likely a few million dollars will need to be financed to build out a network of new gates. The District's Capital Improvement Plan and Implementation Progress (CIPIP) currently has a placeholder for this work to occur over the next five years. The District's internal deadline is to decide on new gates and financing in 2027.

Currently, all water deliveries are billed by volume, improvements in flow measurement accuracy are required and will be completed in the next few years.

Appendix G
AWMP Checklist

Appendix G – 2025 AWMP Amendment Checklist

Notification	Water Code Section	Checkbox
Was each city or county within which supplier provides water supplies notified that the agricultural water supplier will be preparing or amending a plan?	10821(a)	
Was the proposed plan available for public inspection prior to plan adoption?	10841	
Publicly-owned supplier: Prior to the hearing, was the notice of the time and place of hearing published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned agricultural water supplier in accordance with Government Code 6066?	10841	
14 days notification for public hearing	GC 6066	
Two publications in newspaper within those 14 days	GC 6066	
At least 5 days between publications? (not including publication date)	GC 6066	
Privately-owned supplier: was equivalent notice within its service area and reasonably equivalent opportunity that would otherwise be afforded through a public hearing process provided?	10841	
After hearing/equivalent notice, was the plan adopted as prepared or as modified during or after the hearing?	10841	
Was a copy of the AWMP, amendments, or changes, submitted to the entities below, no later than 30 days after the adoption?	10843(a)	
The department.	10843(b)(1)	
Any city, county, or city and county within which the agricultural water supplier provides water supplies.	10843(b)(2)	

Notification	Water Code Section	Checkbox
Any groundwater management entity within which jurisdiction the agricultural water supplier extracts or provides water supplies.	10843(b)(3)	
Adopted AWMP availability	10844	
Was the AWMP available for public review on the agricultural water supplier's Internet Web site within 30 days of adoption?	10844(a)	
If no Internet Web site, was an electronic copy of the AWMP submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption?	10844(b)	