Date Posted: 8/14/2025

NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT

NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT
AGENDA - REGULAR MEETING
August 19, 2025 – 4:00 p.m.
Location: 999 Rush Creek Place
Novato, California

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Item **Subject**

CALL TO ORDER

1. ***APPROVE MINUTES FROM SPECIAL MEETING,*** July 30, 2025
2. ***APPROVE MINUTES FROM REGULAR MEETING,*** August 5, 2025
3. ***GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT***
4. ***OPEN TIME: (Please observe a three-minute time limit)***
   This section of the agenda is provided so that the public may express comments on any issues not listed on the agenda that are of interest to the public and within the jurisdiction of the North Marin Water District. When comments are made about matters not on the agenda, Board members can ask questions for clarification, respond to statements or questions from members of the public, refer a matter to staff, or direct staff to place a matter of business on a future agenda. The public may also express comments on agenda items at the time of Board consideration.
5. ***STAFF/DIRECTORS REPORTS***

ACTION CALENDAR

6. ***Approve:*** Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) Region 1 Board Election
7. ***Approve:*** Employer Assisted Housing Loan – Request for Subordination for Refinance

INFORMATION ITEMS

8. FY 2024-2025 End of Year Progress Report – Water Quality
9. ***MISCELLANEOUS***
   Disbursements – Dated August 7, 2025
   Disbursements – Dated August 14, 2025
   Monthly Progress Report
   Auditor-Controller's Monthly Report of Investments for June 2025
   ACWA Regulatory Roundup – August 2025
   California Water Views – 2025 Outlook
   News Articles:
   Marin IJ – Proposal filed for restoration of landmark Grandi building – POINT REYES STATION Marin IJ – Public leery about plan to expand reservoir - NICASIO
   The Sonoma County Gazette - A watery tale of two cities
   Social Media Posts:
   NMWD Web and Social Media Report – July 2025
10. ***CLOSED SESSION Conference with Legal Counsel - Anticipated Litigation*** (California Government Code Section § 54956.9(d)(2)). Number of Potential Cases: one (1) regarding construction project and construction-related claims; Potential Plaintiff: contractor.

The Board of Directors may consider an item at a different time than set forth herein.

Date Posted: 8/14/2025

Item	Subject
11.	***RECONVENE***
12.	***ADJOURNMENT***

1

DRAFT
NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT
MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
July 30, 2025

CALL TO ORDER

President Joly called the special meeting of the Board of Directors of North Marin Water District to order at 10:00 a.m. at the District Headquarters, and the agenda was accepted as presented. Present were Directors Ken Eichstaedt, Rick Fraites, Michael Joly, and Stephen Petterle. Director Jack Baker was absent. Also present were General Manager Tony Williams, District Secretary Eileen Mulliner, Auditor-Controller Julie Blue and AGM/Chief Engineer Eric Miller.

District employees Robert Clark, Operations and Maintenance Superintendent, Chris Kehoe, Construction Superintendent, Ryan Grisso, Karen Clyde, and Pablo Ramudo were also in the audience. Jeff Corda joined later in the meeting. Claire Garvie of Kiosk was also in attendance.

OPEN TIME

President Joly asked if anyone in the audience wished to bring up an item not on the agenda and there was no response.

PUBLIC WORKSHOP – 5-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN 2025

Tony Williams began the workshop and said the Board will see six strategic goals, which were developed through a great deal of research as well as interviews that were conducted by Kiosk with both staff and Board to gather data to come up with the goals. He said that the purpose of today's workshop is to gather any last insights and to finalize a written plan by September. He said that the primary goals were to improve the overall efficiencies and functionality in administration and that we want to be proactive rather than reactive. He then turned the meeting over to Claire Garvie of Kiosk.

Ms. Garvie started her presentation which began with the objectives of the workshop (a copy of the presentation is attached to these minutes). Those objectives were to review the proposed goals and then review, discuss, and prioritize actions and initiatives. She said after research and input, ten key themes were identified which were further combined in these goals: 1. Strengthen Infrastructure Reliability, 2. Foster Organizational Excellence, 3. Ensure a Resilient Water Supply, 4. Enhance Customer Understanding and Engagement, 5. Optimize Operations Performance and Readiness, and 6. Maintain Effective and Transparent Governance. Director Eichstaedt mentioned providing good tasting water doesn't show up in the goals, Mr. Williams said that is part of the mission statement. The workshop attendees then broke up into small groups to discuss the actions associated with each of the goals of the strategic plan. Ms. Garvie said the goal of the group was to decide if anything was missing or perhaps disagree with, or feel the need to add anything, but the

focus was to be strategic. She said to make sure the goals are clear and make sense, and that she would like to know what people are enthusiastic about.

After the groups met, Ms. Garvie asked for comments. Director Fraites said it was great steps forward. He said that working with other districts, and informing the public are both very good goals and hopes we achieve as much as possible. He also said he is very pro-employee and supporting them would improve their dedication to the District. Ms. Garvie asked if he thought anything was missing and he said he didn't think so. Tony Williams commented on action 2.7 Foster a positive and inclusive workplace to support staff retention, and said that improving the performance review forms was missing, Eric Miller added that we need to emphasize two-way communication. President Joly said these were all good points. He mentioned he would like to see AI (artificial intelligence) included in one of the actions. Ms. Garvie said this had been discussed, Mr. Clark said how would we define that and that we already use it in some areas via various programs we use. Mr. Williams said we would need to be cautious and would like to have more recommendations from industry such as AWWA and see what happens in the next few years with it in general. Ms. Garvie said in the future there could be more developed technology that would eclipse AI in the next few years. Mr. Williams noted in Goal 5, Optimize Operational Performance Readiness, we have identified fundamental things that need priority, then it could be possible to bring in more technology. Director Petterle commented that a component of the population that doesn't like the term "AI", many people see that as a negative. Director Eichstaedt said we could possibly add it somehow, perhaps in "( )" in conjunction with other terms. Mr. Clark said we are not ready for AI in the water treatment system. Mr. Williams said cybersecurity is another concern, where AI can do damage. Eric Miller said his group discussed the culture of staff morale, and safety, GIS, IT vulnerabilities, and internal communication. Mr. Williams added that internal communication is something he is trying to improve with the quarterly All Staff meetings. Director Eichstaedt said that safety is a key thing, and it would be good if Mr. Williams added and emphasized that.

Director Petterle summarized for his group and said that they spent a lot of time on Item 1, Strengthen Infrastructure Resilience, and how to get funds when needed. He said that customer understanding and engagement is a water industry goal, and that all the goals were comprehensive. Julie Blue added that the discussion on Item 1. brought in the rest of the goals through the discussion. Robert Clark said that on action 1.4, Pursue diverse funding for capital projects, shows customers that we aren't relying on them for funding. President Joly said we have done a good job with the website and social media to educate and highlight. Director Eichstaedt asked how many customers are signed up for WaterSmart, Ryan Grisso said about 13,000 customers are registered. Mr. Williams said our field service reps can explain to customers what they can see and encourage

them to sign up. Ms. Blue added that we will be adding monitors in the lobby, one of which will be at the Customer Service counter where we can demonstrate to customers how it works.

Mr. Clark said that Item Goal 6, Maintain Effective and Transparent Governance, is good for the Board to review. Mr. Williams added that his group reviewed this item, are we doing a good job of bringing a new Board member on with clear understanding of their role when they start. Director Petterle said Board members need to help find someone to replace them when they are ready to retire off the Board.

Ms. Garvie then had all the workshop attendees go around and place stickers on a poster for each Goal and denote which subgoals they felt had the highest priorities as well as were there any that could be removed. Afterward, she went through each action and summarized the voting. Item 1.1: Replace aging infrastructure with a phased approach, had a great deal of support as well as Item 1.4: Pursue diversified funding for capital projects. Other actions that were prioritized were 2.1: Undertake a comprehensive organizational structure review to improve District effectiveness, 2.6: Strengthen succession planning, mentorship, and career development, 2.7: Foster a positive and inclusive workplace to support staff retention, 3.2: Conduct a district-wide water infrastructure vulnerability assessment, 4.1: Develop and launch a public education campaign, 5.1: Modernize District IT systems and digitize operations, 6.1: Establish a comprehensive Board onboarding, training, and development program, and 6.2: Support the Board's ability to focus on strategic issues. Ms. Garvie said a recap of the workshop will be delivered in August and the 5-Year Strategic Plan will be finalized by Kiosk in September.

President Joly thanked Ms. Garvie, the department heads and staff.

ADJOURNMENT

President Joly adjourned the meeting at 12:11 p.m.

Submitted by

Eileen Mulliner
District Secretary

Strategic Plan

Board of Directors Workshop

July 30, 2025

NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT

Today's Agenda

1. Welcome & Framing
   Summarize workshop session goal and structure
2. Strategic Plan Overview
   Review project to date; Introduce WIP Goals & Actions
3. Goal Alignment Roundtables
   Review WIP Goals & Actions together in 3 groups: Confirm alignment, identify gaps, suggest refinements
4. Group Discussion
   Regroup for each team to share overall feedback
5. Action Mapping & Prioritization
   Dot voting exercise to identify priority actions, and flag actions that need clarification, removal or refinement
6. Next Steps
   Summarize insights from today; Review timeline and next steps

Goals of Today's Workshop

NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT

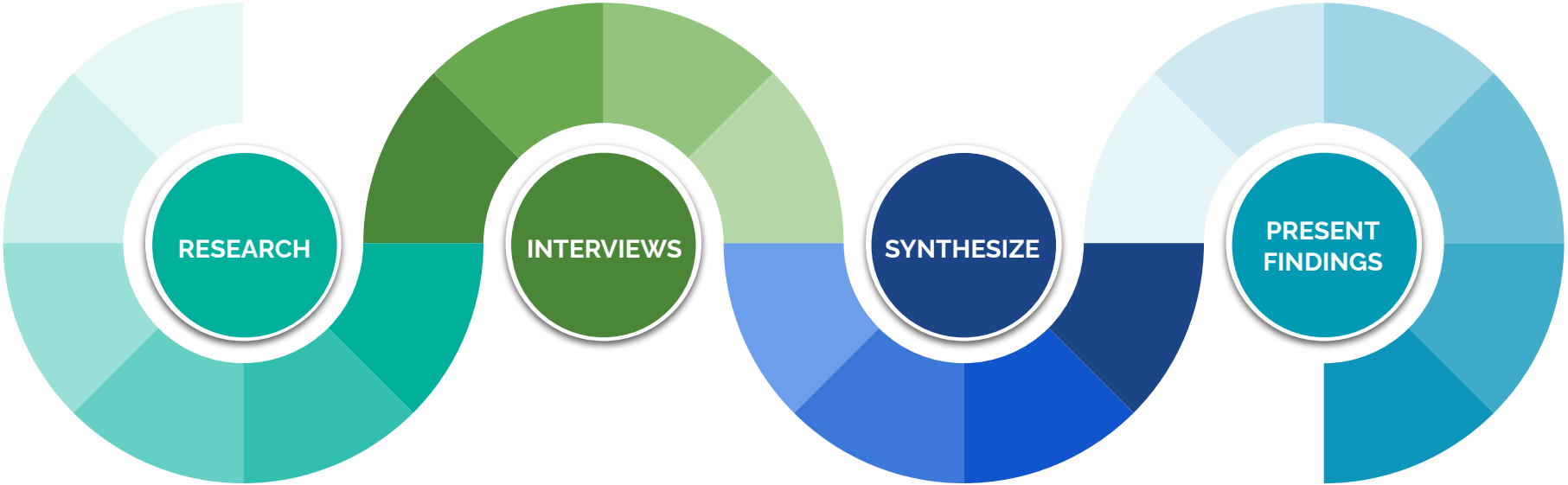
Objectives of Today's Workshop

1. Review proposed *Goals*
    - Confirm alignment
2. Review, discuss and prioritize *Actions/ Initiatives* that will achieve the *Goals*:
    - What needs clarification?
    - Any gaps? Is anything missing?
    - What are the priority *Actions/ Initiatives*?
    - Does it all feel achievable within 5 years?

The Story So Far

NORTH MARIN
WATER DISTRICT

Project to Identify Key Themes = Complete ✅



Research
- Briefing
- Define process
- Desk research:
  - Review previous plans
  - Review structure
  - Peer org research (Org structures + plans)

Interviews & Survey
- Prepare Employee Survey
- Conduct Employee Survey
- Interview questions prep
- Stakeholder interviews:
  - 7 x staff
  - 5 x Board directors
  - 5 x Department Heads
- Transcripts

Synthesize
- Summarize results
- Review internally
- Derive key insights/themes
- Thoughts on org structure
- Share with Senior Mgmt
- Adjustments as needed

Present Findings
- Final Docs/Presentations:
- Strategic Focus Areas/Themes and Priorities document (3-6 pp)
- Present summary to Board of Directors

Project to identify focus areas/themes for Strategic Planning

Recap of Research & Inputs

Review Current Info

Customer Survey

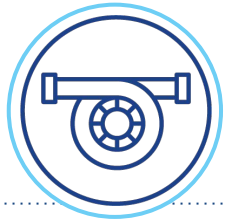
Employee Survey

Peer Org Org Structure Reviews

Peer Org Best Practice Research

Stakeholder Interviews

Ten Themes Emerged



Infrastructure Resilience

Water Supply & Regional Partnerships

Safety & Regulatory Compliance

Org Structure Review/ Succession Planning

Workforce Development & Retention

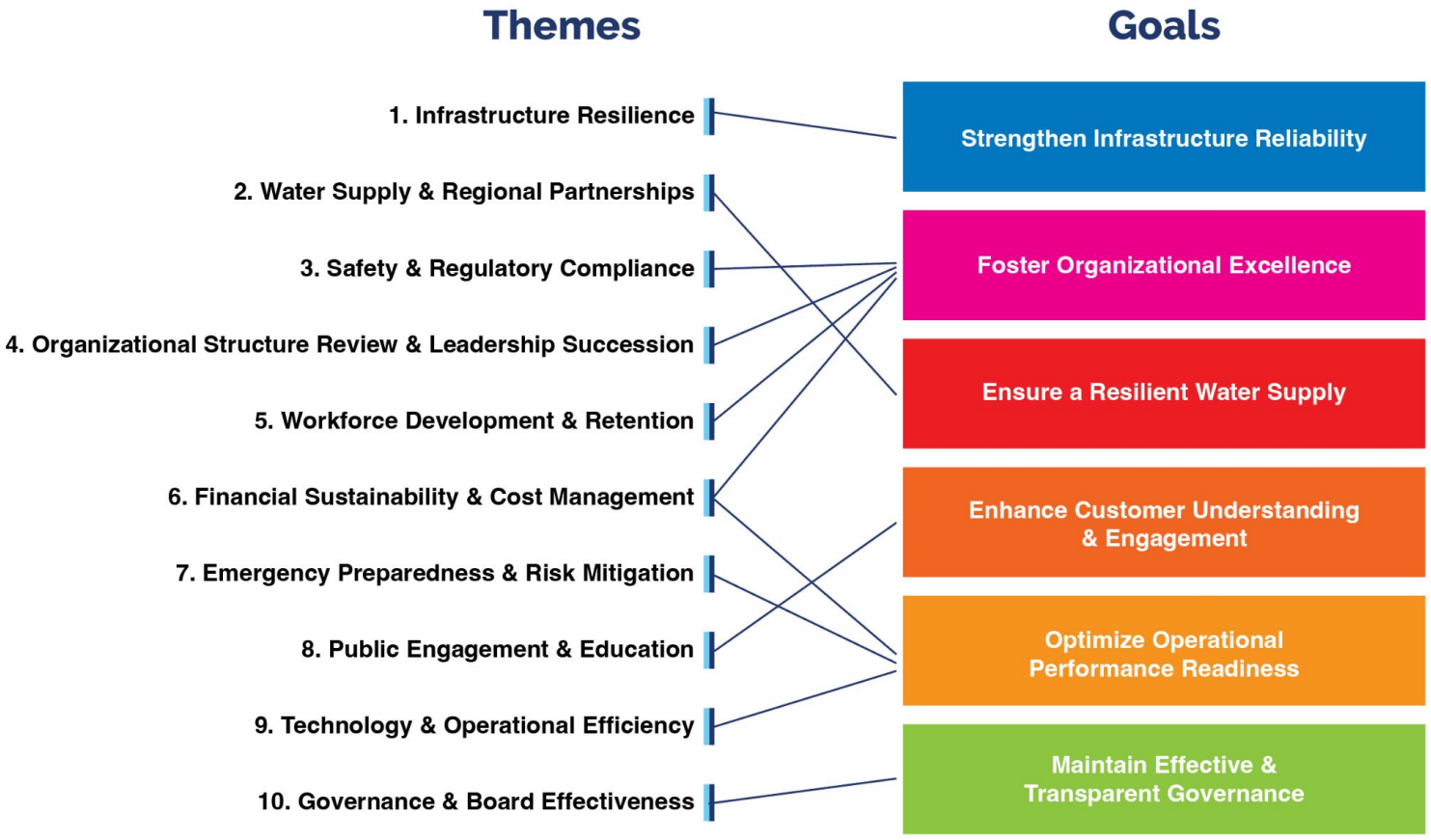
Financial Sustainability & Cost Management

Emergency Preparedness & Risk Mitigation

Public Engagement & Education

Technology & Operational Efficiency

Governance & Board Effectiveness


Themes
Goals
1. Infrastructure Resilience
2. Water Supply & Regional Partnerships
3. Safety & Regulatory Compliance
4. Organizational Structure Review & Leadership Succession
5. Workforce Development & Retention
6. Financial Sustainability & Cost Management
7. Emergency Preparedness & Risk Mitigation
8. Public Engagement & Education
9. Technology & Operational Efficiency
10. Governance & Board Effectiveness
Strengthen Infrastructure Reliability
Foster Organizational Excellence
Ensure a Resilient Water Supply
Enhance Customer Understanding & Engagement
Optimize Operational Performance Readiness
Maintain Effective & Transparent Governance

Final 6 Strategic Plan Goals

Actions: Achieving the Goals

NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT

Goals

1. Strengthen Infrastructure Resilience

#	Action Item [DRAFT]
1.1	**Replace aging infrastructure with a phased approach** Update and implement a multi-year capital improvement plan (CIP) that prioritizes aging assets - especially at high-risk facilities like the Point Reyes Treatment Plant - based on condition assessments to reduce dependence on emergency repairs.
1.2	**Implement system redundancy as part of the overall CIP** Identify and address vulnerabilities in the system - like single-source pipelines and pump stations - by adding redundancy such as looping and bypass solutions to prevent service disruptions.
1.3	**Leverage proven technology to establish a comprehensive asset management and preventative maintenance program** Expand the use of NEXGEN AM, existing GIS mapping, and new technologies to monitor system functionality, prioritize repairs, reduce lifecycle costs, and extend the life of critical assets.
1.4	**Pursue diversified funding for capital projects** Identify and apply for state and federal grants, secure low-interest loans, and/or pursue regional cost-sharing opportunities to help finance priority upgrades or water supply projects, while keeping rates affordable.
1.5	**Strengthen seismic and rural resilience** Upgrade infrastructure in seismically vulnerable zones and in West Marin to ensure continued service and structural stability during natural disasters. Improve site access for remote facilities to support emergency response and maintenance.
1.6	**Collaborate with neighboring agencies to identify interconnection opportunities** Work jointly with regional partners to explore interties and system looping that enhance water supply reliability, operational flexibility, and emergency preparedness.

Goals

2. Foster Organizational Excellence

#	Action Item [DRAFT]
2.1	**Undertake a comprehensive organizational structure review to improve District effectiveness** Conduct a thorough review of the District's structure - including the org chart, roles, responsibilities, and reporting lines - to strengthen internal capacity and reduce reliance on third parties. The review should consider: • Centralizing oversight of district-wide safety, training, and regulatory compliance to improve accountability and reduce risk • Evaluating the role and structure of the Water Quality Division to ensure adequate strategic focus and capacity to meet growing regulatory demands • Restructuring senior leadership and department-level reporting lines to enhance clarity and collaboration • Rebalancing management workloads by assessing span of control and aligning staffing levels to functional needs for more efficient execution of tasks
2.2	**Standardize safety training and emergency preparedness using new Emergency Response Plan (ERP) as guide** Implement mandatory annual safety training, department-wide emergency drills, and a uniform onboarding safety curriculum for all employees.
2.3	**Establish a centralized compliance tracking and audit system** Create a digital system for monitoring regulatory deadlines, documentation, and policy updates.
2.4	**Improve internal communication and team cohesion** Hold regular all-staff meetings, consider launching an intranet and cross-department initiatives to foster collaboration and morale.
2.5	**Explore "shared resources" opportunities and alternative models** Collaborate with neighboring water agencies to explore shared staffing or regional apprenticeship models, especially for remote or hard-to-staff areas. Explore use of contract services for West Marin and Oceana Marin.
2.6	**Strengthen succession planning, mentorship, and career development** Prepare the District for future leadership transitions by developing a formal succession plan and investing in internal talent. This action includes: • Identifying key roles at risk of turnover and documenting critical institutional knowledge • Establishing a mentorship program that pairs experienced staff with emerging leaders for cross-training and leadership development • Defining clear pathways for internal promotion and advancement • Increasing transparency around criteria for career growth and promotion
2.7	**Foster a positive and inclusive workplace to support staff retention** Improve employee retention and engagement by cultivating a workplace where staff feel supported, valued, and empowered. This includes: • Ensuring competitive compensation and promoting work-life balance • Supporting an inclusive and respectful workplace culture • Soliciting regular employee feedback and taking action on key concerns • Celebrating employee contributions and service milestones

Goals

3. Ensure a Resilient Water Supply

#	Action Item [DRAFT]
3.1	**Strengthen regional partnerships and maintain strong representation** Continue building collaborative partnerships with neighboring districts and watershed agencies to align on shared goals, pursue joint funding, and address regional water challenges. Maintain influence and equitable representation in Sonoma Water's Water Advisory Committee (WAC) and Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to protect the District's interests in cost and supply negotiations.
3.2	**Conduct a district-wide water infrastructure vulnerability assessment** Identify system weak points, single-source dependencies, and areas most at risk from drought or infrastructure failure. Use the findings to: • Prioritize capital investments that enhance resilience and reduce risk • Develop a long-term strategy for West Marin and Oceana Marin • Optimize existing infrastructure using asset data and system modeling to improve conveyance efficiency, reduce water loss, and maximize use of current resources under both normal and emergency conditions. • Establish a *Major Asset Contingency Program*, including pre-purchased spare parts for critical infrastructure, rapid repair contracts, mobile treatment or pumping assets, and scenario-based emergency planning
3.3	**Maintain and strengthen regional emergency water-sharing agreements** Regularly review and update existing agreements with neighboring agencies (e.g., Marin Municipal Water District, Inverness PUD, Sonoma Water) to ensure they remain current, actionable, and effective in supporting mutual aid during droughts or supply disruptions.
3.4	**Implement drought contingency and water redundancy strategies** Develop and update drought response plans using the current Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Novato) and Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessments, explore additional interties and bypasses, and improve conveyance efficiency to ensure backup options are in place before crisis situations occur.

4. Enhance Customer Understanding & Engagement

#	Action Item [DRAFT]
4.1	**Develop and launch a public education campaign** Create a branded, multi-platform initiative to improve water literacy and to help the community understand the District's supply challenges, infrastructure needs, and long-term planning efforts. The campaign should: • Educate customers about where their water comes from, how it's treated and delivered, and why conservation and infrastructure investment are critical • Increase awareness of water supply risks, storage limitations, and the importance of diversification through meetings, outreach, and storytelling • Deliver clear, engaging content across digital, print, local media, and social platforms • Build a library of educational materials, including brochures, explainer videos, infographics, and FAQs on complex topics like rate structures, drought preparedness, and project funding • Time outreach to seasonal water use patterns, drought conditions, and major project milestones
4.2	**Develop a multi-year community engagement plan** Identify key community events - such as farmers markets, school visits, and open houses - for outreach and relationship-building outside of crisis moments. Community events may include periodic open house events at Stafford Treatment Plant, Rush Creek Place (RCP) or key pump stations.
4.3	**Build a rapid response strategy for misinformation** Develop a clear process for monitoring misinformation and potentially responding quickly with fact-based communications to maintain public trust. A multi-departmental team should be prepared to address misinformation on topics such as: finances, rates, projects, regulations, the dam, the lake, water quality, development, water supply, etc.
4.4	**Provide regular financial planning and rate forecast updates** Issue accessible, jargon-free summaries of financial plans and upcoming projects to prepare the public for necessary rate changes and infrastructure investments.
4.5	**Expand multi-lingual and multi-channel communications** Ensure materials are translated into Spanish and other key languages (as needed), and use diverse communication methods - such as social media, mailers, radio, and events - to reach all demographics.
4.6	**Increase visibility of District leadership in the community** Encourage participation by Board members and senior staff in public forums, school events, and civic meetings to strengthen trust, accountability, and transparency.

5. Optimize Operational Performance Readiness

#	Action Item [DRAFT]
5.1	**Modernize District IT systems and digitize operations** Implement a long-term, District-wide IT modernization plan that supports remote access, system integration, and operational efficiency. This includes: • Replacing legacy systems and manual processes with secure, cloud-based platforms • Equipping field staff with mobile tools and digital workflows that sync to centralized systems • Consolidating data across departments for improved analytics and coordination • Ensuring structured, role-specific onboarding and training during and after new system rollouts • Reducing vendor dependency by documenting key processes and building internal IT capacity • Phase upgrades to software, hardware, and networks based on operational priorities
5.2	**Strengthen cybersecurity through a comprehensive audit and district-wide program** Engage a third-party firm to assess vulnerabilities across all IT systems, including SCADA, remote monitoring, and proprietary software. Use findings to establish a formal cybersecurity program with protocols for intrusion detection, data backup, ransomware response, and ongoing staff training—ensuring operational resilience and data security.
5.3	**Review and upgrade the SCADA system and telemetry infrastructure** Replace or modernize aging SCADA components and expand telemetry capabilities to enable real-time monitoring, faster emergency response, and better operational visibility.
5.4	**Enhance and adapt GIS and GPS tools to better support District operations** Build on the District's existing ArcGIS platform by customizing tools and workflows to improve infrastructure mapping, field data collection, asset tracking, and long-term planning accuracy.
5.5	**Leverage existing smart meter data and implement predictive analytics** Use data from smart water meters to improve demand forecasting, and apply predictive models that help identify system vulnerabilities and optimize maintenance planning.
5.6	**Modernize customer service and billing systems** Upgrade billing software and customer engagement platforms to reduce manual errors, improve responsiveness, and streamline service interactions.

Goals

6. Maintain Effective and Transparent Governance

#	Action Item [DRAFT]
6.1	**Establish a comprehensive Board onboarding, training, and development program** Develop a formal orientation and ongoing education program to ensure all Board members understand their governance role, responsibilities, and strategic priorities. The program should include: • Training on topics such as Board-staff boundaries, financial oversight, strategic planning, and public communication • Encouragement and support for Board member participation in relevant conferences, workshops, and regional governance forums • Regular review and updates to the Board Manual to reflect current policies, responsibilities, and best practices
6.2	**Support the Board's ability to focus on strategic issues** Review and update the Board Manual to reinforce the Board's role in setting policy and providing oversight, with clear guidance on responsibilities and collaboration with staff. Strengthen the use of tools such as the consent calendar to streamline routine approvals and ensure that Board meetings allow sufficient time for discussion of long-term priorities and strategic matters.
6.3	**Increase Board involvement in policy advocacy and funding efforts** Encourage Board participation in regional, state, and federal forums to advocate for funding, legislation, and regional water policy priorities.
6.4	**Strengthen Board-staff communication protocols** Create a standardized process for sharing information between staff and the Board—such as pre-meeting briefings, executive dashboards, and follow-up Board summaries.
6.5	**Provide quarterly public-facing Board performance summaries** Issue accessible updates summarizing major Board decisions, progress on goals, and key issues addressed to reinforce transparency.
6.6	**Establish a Board mentorship program** Pair experienced Board members with new directors to support institutional continuity and faster onboarding of governance best practices.

Breakout Session:
Goal Alignment Roundtables

NORTH MARIN
WATER DISTRICT

Goal Alignment Roundtables

Teams

Group A	Group B	Group C
Dir. Jack Baker	Dir. Rick Fraites	Dir. Ken Eichstaedt
Dir. Stephen Petterle	Tony Williams	Dir. Michael Joly
Julie Blue	Chris Kehoe	Eric Miller
Robert Clark		Pablo Ramudo

Strategic Plan Goals & Actions

Goal Alignment Roundtables

Referring to the Goals/ Actions handouts, your team should consider and discuss:

Goals:

1. Does your group agree that the proposed *Goals* capture the District's key priorities?
    - If not, what's missing - or what feels unnecessary?

Actions/Initiatives:

2. Are the *Actions/Initiatives* listed under each goal clear, actionable, and meaningful?
    - Do any need clarification?
    - Which *Actions/Initiatives* are you most excited to see implemented?
    - Are there any critical *Actions/Initiatives* you feel are missing?

Group Discussion:
Goal Alignment Roundtables

NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT

Strategic Plan Goals & Actions

Group Discussion

5 minutes feedback from each team:

1. Does your group agree that the proposed ***Goals*** capture the District's key priorities?
   - If not, what's missing - or what feels unnecessary?

2. Are the ***Actions/Initiatives*** listed under each goal clear, actionable, and meaningful?
   - Do any need clarification?
   - Which *Actions/Initiatives* are you most excited to see implemented?
   - Are there any critical *Actions/Initiatives* you feel are missing?

Dot Vote Exercise:
Action/Initiative Mapping & Prioritization

NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT

Dot Voting Exercise

Actions/Initiatives

- What are the priority actions/ initiatives?
- What needs clarification?
- What actions should be removed or significantly changed?

Wrap Up

NORTH MARIN
WATER DISTRICT

Next Steps

NORTH MARIN
WATER DISTRICT

Project to identify focus areas/themes for Strategic Planning

Recap of Strategic Planning Process (Apr '25- Jul '25)

Two Review Workshops with Leadership

Distill Themes into Goals & first working Plan draft

Review & Input Meeting with Employee Association

Review & Input Meeting with Partner Agencies

Review & Input Meeting with Board of Directors

We are here

5-Year Strategic Plan

Next Steps

Include Board feedback; Set deadlines for each Action

Deliver Text Version of Strategic Plan

Text version of Strategic Plan approved by Leadership

Review and input meeting with new Ops/ Maint. Manager

Final version of Strategic Plan approved by Leadership

Strategic Plan typeset with graphics and images

Summary of Strategic Goals for general public

Present to Board & Staff and publish on website

Aug, ‘25

Sep, ‘25

Thank You

NORTH MARIN
WATER DISTRICT

2

DRAFT

NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT

MINUTES OF REGULAR MEETING
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
August 5, 2025

CALL TO ORDER

President Joly called the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of North Marin Water District to order at 4:00 p.m. at the District Headquarters, and the agenda was accepted as presented. Present were Directors Jack Baker, Ken Eichstaedt, Rick Fraites, and Michael Joly. Director Stephen Petterle attended via phone. Also present were General Manager Tony Williams, District Secretary Eileen Mulliner, Auditor-Controller Julie Blue and AGM/Chief Engineer Eric Miller.

District employees Robert Clark, Operations and Maintenance Superintendent, Lia Solar, Vincent Verissimo, and Pablo Ramudo were also in the audience.

MINUTES

Director Fraites commented on line 6, page 2, of the July 15 minutes saying that work done in the small median in Rush Creek Place looks very nice and thanked the volunteer. Mr. Williams said the eagle scout who did the work, along with Corey Reed, will come to a future Board meeting. President Joly concurred with Director Fraites.

On the motion of Director Joly, seconded by Director Fraites, the Board approved the minutes of the July 15, 2025, meeting by the following vote:

AYES: Director(s) Baker, Eichstaedt, Fraites, Joly, and Petterle

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

Tony Williams gave a Potter Valley update. He said that on July 25 ahead of schedule, PG&E released the final surrender of decommissioning plan to FERC. He said the application is a 5-volume set totaling over 2,300 pages, in addition to a 43-page cover letter. He also said there are 2 additional volumes that are not for public release. There is a news story on our website that links to the public documents. He said that between July 18 and July 23, all parties that are involved in future transfers will be executing a water diversion agreement that stipulates what future water diversions will look like. Mr. Willliams also said that there will be a $1.7M a year payment to the Round Valley Indian Tribe for the right to use the water. President Joly asked how that was decided and Mr. Williams said it was most likely by the State, that the water contractors were not involved with it. He said the RVIT is a non-voting member of ERPA. He said the project will cost approximately $55M in capitol costs to build, with $7-12M annually in O&M costs. He said that over the next 3 years Sonoma Water will docus on a business plan on how they will charge users of the

Russian River water. He also said that the decommissioning will take 3-5 years to complete. He said he will bring more updates at future meetings.

Mr. Williams said there was an article on the District's demo garden and water conservation on the front page of Marin IJ recently, the article is in the Miscellaneous section of the agenda. He said he isn't sure if the Open House will make the paper. He said there is also an editorial piece in the IJ about water conservation.

Director Fraites asked about the $15M and if it is going to the RVIT, Mr. Williams confirmed it is. Director Eichstaedt asked if the decommissioning is being paid for by PG&E, Mr. Williams said yes, only their costs. He said it is probably in the hundreds of millions of dollars. President Joly asked who is involved and Mr. Williams said almost everyone from the different state and federal agencies.

OPEN TIME

President Joly asked if anyone in the audience wished to bring up an item not on the agenda and there was no response.

STAFF/DIRECTORS REPORTS

President Joly asked if there were any staff or director's reports.

Pablo Ramudo spoke to the Board, he said we have received the lab accreditation, effective August 1, 2025, which was the day after our certification at the Buck Center ended. He said the transition was smooth and confirmed we have vacated the Buck Center. He said there are a couple of loose ends, the independent assessor, who was approved by the State, made an error on their report for our wastewater methods. He said the prior methods of testing were used, not the current ones. He said we will get a corrected report which should happen in the next 2 to 4 weeks. He said we currently have 29 fields of accredited testing methods, and within the next month we will have 36. We will be able to add more tests now that we have a larger lab. In the next 6 months we will be up to 46 fields of accreditation. He said that because the lab can accommodate more instruments, we may be able to ultimately have up to 69 fields of accreditation. President Joly asked what more testing means, and Mr. Ramudo said that some of the tests required are typically sent to outside labs and now we will be able to do more in our own lab. Director Baker asked about partnering with Novato Sanitary District and Mr. Ramudo said that we are currently doing some of their testing, and we are essentially their contract lab and have a good partnership with them. Director Eichstaedt asked how much of our testing is sent out to other labs, Mr. Ramudo said that we have some testing that is required to be done quarterly and annually and some of these will be done more in-house in the future. He said we do about 50 samples weekly. Director Baker asked Mr. Williams if we are still in discussions with Marin Water regarding doing lab work and Mr. Willaims said we are not. President Joly confirmed that during the recent Board-to-Board Ad Hoc meeting it was made clear that we do not have the capacity and could only in an exigency situation.

Mr. Ramudo recognized the lab staff, Stacie Goodpaster, Marc Reischmann, Jessica Nommsen, Melissa Klapp, and Jose Ochoa, and said they did a great job during the entire process of the lab construction and eventual operations in the new lab, including the move to and from the Buck Center. President Joly said the Board is grateful for their dedication. Director Eichstaedt asked Mr. Williams how many mutual aid agreements we have, Mr. Williams said we have 11 but he will confirm that number. Mr. Ramudo said we have done testing for several West Marin water agencies.

Eric Miller noted that each of the Directors was given an information card on the San Mateo Transmission Main CIP project and said that we will be doing similar notification cards on future CIP projects.

President Joly asked about the dedication plaque and Mr. Miler said it should arrive in time for the Open House in September.

ACTION CALENDAR

APPROVE: DECLARING SURPLUS PROPERTIES EXEMPT STATUS

Tony Williams gave an overview of the District's surplus properties which have previously identified as no longer useful for the District. One of the properties not previously listed is a house at 25 Giacomini Rd in Pt. Reyes Station that the District would like to have declared as surplus exempt under the State Surplus Lands Act (SLA). This property was noted in last year's budget for disposition and is in this year's budget as non-operating revenue and it qualifies for an exemption. The other 10 parcels also qualify for the exemption. He said that on some of the properties we hope to do exchanges with other agencies. Several of these properties are in West Marin, some are surrounded by land owned by the National Park Service, and they have expressed that they are willing to take them. Mr. Wiliams said if passed, the Resolution in the agenda item will be sent to the State in order to request the exemptions per the SLA requirements. They have 30 days to agree or disagree. He said that regarding 25 Giacomini Rd property, we have had discussions with CLAM (Community Land Trust Association) and they are interested in purchasing the property. President Joly asked for feedback from the other Board members. Mr. Williams said it was purchased in 2005 in order to have an employee in West Marin to respond to emergencies but that didn't work out and for the last 10 years it has been rented to private individuals. He mentioned that since there isn't a Corp yard out in West Marin and therefore no materials on hand, having a staff member onsite doesn't address all situations. In addition the person would have to possibly read meters, shut off a valve, or perform a water test which would mean the staff member would have to be from the operations or construction departments and they would have to be state certified to be able to do some of those tasks. In any case, we have been unsuccessful in finding an employee who wants to live in West Marin and take on these responsibilities. Mr. Williams also emphasized that the District is not in the business of being a landlord and it is potentially a liability to own a

property like this. President Joly asked if we take it off the surplus properties list, would we not be able to sell it and Mr. Williams said that was correct. Director Fraites asked that, if the Board approves the recommendation, how will the properties be disposed of. Mr. Williams said, with the exception of the non-exempt properties such as site #1 on the list (Rosalia Tank site, Oleander Dr), the goal is to transfer them to the City of Novato, the County of Marin, or the National Park Service, depending on the property. Director Fraites said that property #1 looks like a nice property and Mr. Williams noted it has no access but it does have commercial value. Director Fraites asked about Site #5 (Adjacent to the Atherton Tank site), Mr. Williams said the County is interested in that the parcel and it would not be able to be developed for residential and it backs up to County open space. Director Fraites said that it doesn't make a lot of sense to keep the 25 Giacomini Rd property and that it would be difficult to put an employee out there. He said we could send a crew out there if something comes up and supports disposing of the property. President Joly confirmed that by keeping it on the list it remains surplus, Mr. Williams said yes. President Joly then confirmed that if it is declared exempt that it is sellable, Mr. Williams said that is correct. Director Baker asked if we have gone through the formalities to ensure that there haven't been any missteps and Mr. Williams confirmed that we have. Director Eichstaedt commented that West Marin needs housing and said he would like the District to keep the property and make it work. He said the original intent was for emergency responsiveness. He also said that he has spoken with several West Marin agencies and would like more to time to make a decision. He said he would like it to kept for some leverage. He proposed to have the resolution declare the other 10 properties as exempt and remove 25 Giacomini from the Resolution. Mr. Williams said if another agency, such as Inverness PUD or Stinson Beach Utility or any other agency is interested, they can buy the property and staff hasn't pre-determined a disposition pathway. Director Eichstaedt asked if we asked the current tenant to vacate, Mr. Williams answered that we did. Director Eichstaedt said he felt this was premature but Mr. Williams said this has come to the Board twice in the past. President Joly asked if putting the property on the exempt list compromises it, Director Eichstaedt said he wasn't sure how it could be marketed. President Joly asked Mr. Clark if he feels that having an employee out there changes the safety dynamics, Mr. Clark said we are limited to a certain number of staff. He said that the younger staff are mostly single and the rent may not be affordable for them. He said the next level of staff are established in their living situations and do not want to live out there. He also said that some of the eligible staff do not have the certifications necessary to do some of the work that could come up. He said it would take a very unique individual or family to live out there. Director Peterle added that when he worked at MMWD, they had housing for some of the ranger employees, that it was required for some of the jobs and the rent was reasonable. He said it would be hard to keep someone out in West Marin if they didn't want to stay and if no one else wanted to move out there we would have a problem. He said he can see both sides of the issue. Director

Eichstaedt asked which enterprise would get the proceeds, Julie Blue said the Novato enterprise would because it had purchased it originally. Director Fraites asked what a delay would cause. Mr. Wiliams said this would essentially create two projects and this would mean an increased workload and in turn it could linger on the books similar to the past surplusing of properties. Director Eichstaedt proposed a revised action by removing 25 Giacomini from the list. President Joly said they need to have a motion to exempt (remove) 25 Giacomini from the list and they need to vote whether or not to remove it from the list and the property would come back in approximately 3 months to be decided whether or not to be surplussed. Director Petterle asked if it would automatically go back on the list in 3 months, Mr. Williams said that would delay sending the resolution to the State and would complicate things. He said it would be better to revise the resolution with the 10 properties and send it to the State after approval. Mr. Williams said he would have to bring back another resolution to add the parcel back on the list. Director Fraites said if we include it, would Director Eichstaedt still have time to negotiate. Mr. Williams clarified there is no time limit to dispose of it.

On the motion of Director Eichstaedt, and seconded by Director Petterle, the Board considered removing the 25 Giacomini Rd property from the list to be declared exempt by the following vote:

AYES: Director(s) Eichstaedt, and Petterle
NOES: Director(s) Fraites, Baker, and Joly
ABSENT: None
ABSTAIN: None

Director Eichstaedt said he felt strongly that this site should come back to the Board later and he feels it needs careful consideration.

On the motion of Director Joly, and seconded by Director Fraites, to consider the surplus exempt property list as it stands, the Board approved adopting the Resolution and Declaring Surplus Properties Exempt Status by the following vote:

AYES: Director(s) Baker, Fraites, Joly, and Petterle
NOES: Director Eichstaedt
ABSENT: None
ABSTAIN: None

INFORMATION ITEMS

2025 DISTRICT AND REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY UPDATE

Tony Williams told the Board the 2022 water supply enhancement study for Novato was a 2018 strategic plan item. He reminded the Board that the study looked at almost all of the water supply possibilities. He said the goal was to see if we could find an additional 1,000-2,000 acre feet (AF) of storage. He said it wasn't a deficiency, or a long-term shortage, just a goal. Mr. Williams

said there were four alternatives that were evaluated were deemed infeasible: aquifer storage, indirect potable reuse, desalination, and expanding the recycled water system. He said, one alternative that looked at increasing Stafford Lake capacity, included adding a gate to the notch in the dam spillway and could add 726 AF. He noted that Eric Miller will cover this project in more detail in the next item. Mr. Williams ended with a summary of the water supply project that Sonoma Water was undertaking in the period of 2025 to 2045.

FY2022 THROUGH FY2025 STAFFORD DAM ACTIVITIES REPORT

Eric Miller gave an overview of Stafford Dam activities. He mentioned the sixteen active piezometers that measure groundwater and noted that the seismograph has not been active for a while. President Joly asked if it would tell what is happening in the dam and Mr. Miller said we would know about earthquake activity from other regional sensors before the seismograph provided data. He said that groundwater wells are monitored monthly via the piezometers and we will be installing automated sensors into the piezometers such that the readings are real-time. President Joly asked when the installation will happen and Mr. Miller said 4 of the 16 have already been installed but are not active yet. He also said that our crews are performing the installations. Mr. Miller spoke about the project to add an adjustable slide gate in the spillway and said that we are looking into how we will install but we will first have to look at a hydraulic study as well as a seepage study. He said we will have to engage with permit agencies next. President Joly asked about the three-foot rise and did anything pop out. Mr. Miller said that during a wet year the spillway will get inundated and water will spill at the emergency crest. Director Fraites asked about the three-foot rise and if there are any repercussions over a long time. Mr. Clark responded on what has happened over time in previous wet years. Director Fraites asked what a weephole is. Mr. Miller explained that they are holes to allow groundwater in the dam or spillway to move out and lessen pressure. Director Fraites asked if the sketch of the spillway gate provided was a future idea, not actually installed, and Mr. Miller confirmed that it was a future idea. Mr. Miller mentioned that CEQA requirements would have to be met and will likely have to have an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) done, which will probably cost about $1M. He said we will have to decide if we want to invest in that. Mr. Williams added that we have had a good relationship with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) but there are new staff now. The CDFW visited the dam last year and a conversation about an EIR came up during the visit. He said CDFW will want to know the change in downstream sediment flow from the project and said that these studies are very costly. Director Fraites asked if we see any potential CEQA issues and Miller said he didn't think so. Mr. Williams said that in regard to shore impacts at the lake we could potentially have a 3 to 1 ratio of plant or tree replacement. President Joly said it was a good memo, he asked how many years for depreciation for the dam, Mr. Miller said they believe it is 100 years. Director Petterle said, in looking to the future, that it would be nice to demonstrate to the public what we have done.

JM MANUFACTURING COMPANY PVC PIPE LEGAL SETTLEMENT

Tony Williams said this was an old case from 2006 and has been settled. He said we were not part of the recent plaintiffs. He said that since there was no actual damages or failures of the pipe, part of the settlement was that no agency can disallow JM Eagle pipe from their system. He said that we have an approved material list and it has been updated to add JM Eagle pipe.

WAC/TAC MEETING AGENDA, AUGUST 4, 2025

Tony Williams highlighted one of the items on the agenda, item #10, which is the Biological Opinion Status Update, an overview of the 2025 BO. He said that Lake Sonoma now has a block of water earmarked for additional releases of fish. He said they are still in discussions with the State Regional Water Quality Board. Regarding item #11, the Eel Russian River Project Authority and Potter Valley Authority and Potter Valley Project Update, he said the designated director of ERPA is the Executive Director. He said that ERPA approved both Sonoma Water and Mendocino Water to track their costs and that the State should be releasing $18M to ERPA at some point.

MISCELLANEOUS

President Joly noted an item in the disbursements on pension payments, Ms. Blue said we prepay in July to CalPERS.

The Board received the following miscellaneous items: Disbursements – Dated July 17, 25, and 31, 2025, Lab Accreditation, NOAA Seasonal Drought Outlook – June 31, 2025, Potter Valley Project Update – PowerPoint.

The Board also received the following articles: Marin IJ – – Affordable housing proposal advances – POINT REYES STATION, Marin IJ – Reducing irrigation – SAVING STRATEGIES, Marin IJ – Push to save will continue rain or shine – EDITORIAL, Press Democrat – Sonoma County officials try to assuage water-shortage fears sparked by Potter Valley Project decommissioning plan, Press Democrat – PG&E advances water system exit plan – NORTH COAST, USACE- Public comment begins for Coyote Valley Dam water control manual update, Pt. Reyes Light – Grandi owner revives hotel, restaurant plan, SF Gate – Letting a Northern California river run free comes at a cost.

ADJOURNMENT

President Joly adjourned the meeting at 5:55 p.m.

Submitted by

Eileen Mulliner
District Secretary

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NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT

MEMORANDUM

To: Board of Directors August 19, 2025

From: Tony Williams, General Manager

Subj: Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) Region 1 Board Election
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RECOMMENDED ACTION: Authorize the General Manager to Vote for ACWA Region 1 Nominating Committee's Recommended Slate

FINANCIAL IMPACT: None

Attached is the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) Region 1 Board Ballot with the recommended slate of officers for the upcoming two-year term (2026-2027). By default, the General Manager of the North Marin Water District (District) is the authorized representative for the District on behalf of ACWA voting. I served on the Nominating Committee for Region 1 this year and recommend that the Board authorize the General Manager to vote for the Nominating Committee's recommended slate of candidates for Region 1. The ballot also includes a vote for President and Vice President which have one candidate each.

Attached for reference is a map of California showing the ACWA Regions. Region 1 includes Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Lake, Mendocino, Trinity, Humboldt, Siskiyou and Del Norte counties (total of 9 counties).

RECOMMENDATION

Authorize the General Manager to Vote for ACWA Region 1 Nominating Committee's recommended slate and sign the ACWA Region 1 Ballot.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. ACWA President and Vice President and Region 1 Slate of Candidates (2026-27)
2. ACWA Regional Map

1 Fill Ballot | 2 Review Ballot | 3 Done

Board Officers' Election for President & Vice President and Region Boards for 2026-'27

Both questions below are optional.

Please vote for only **one** candidate for each seat.

To write-in your vote, select Write-in and then type out your choice. Write-in candidates must be an elected or appointed director of an ACWA member agency and must submit a nominating/support resolution from their member agency's board no later than September 19.

Deadline to submit ballots is 5 p.m. on September 19.

ACWA President

Ernesto A. Avila (Election Committee's preferred candidate)

As the current Vice-President of the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA), I am most proud of the thought, energy and collaboration that went into developing the 2025-'29 Strategic Plan. I want to be the next ACWA President to continue the momentum we have built focusing on four primary goals of Advocacy, Connections, Education and Organizational Effectiveness. This Strategic Plan is about finding new ways to benefit the members of ACWA as we navigate the shifts in water policy at the state and federal level. My commitment is to unify our collective efforts and better assert ACWA's leadership in shaping California's water policy.

I have 42 years of experience with California water as a Civil Engineer, General Manager, Executive Director of three water coalitions involving over 50 water agencies, and I currently serve as CCWD Board President. I have led or supported over $10 Billion in California water infrastructure serving over 5 million citizens and many industries today.

I have supported ACWA for over 20 years including serving as Vice President and on the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, the Region 5 Board, the Federal Affairs Committee, the ACWA JPIA Executive Committee of the Board, the ACWA Foundation Steering Committee and Chair of the Local Government Committee.

I would be honored to represent our members as the next President of ACWA.

Learn more at: ccwater.com/AvilaForACWAPresident

Show less

Write-in:

ACWA Vice President

Carol Lee Gonzales-Brady (Election Committee's preferred candidate)

I am pleased to offer my Statement of Qualifications as a Candidate for ACWA Vice President. I'm passionate about delivering prudent fiscal and environmental stewardship and advocating for sound policy. My philosophy: Protect our water, today and tomorrow, with a diversified portfolio of both immediate and long-range strategies and solutions.

I was elected to the Rancho California Water District (RCWD)'s Board of Directors in 2017 and re-elected in 2022, serving two terms as Board President. I joined ACWA in 2017 and became a Region 9 Director in 2019, serving as Vice Chair for the 2024-25 term. I represent the Region on ACWA's Board of Directors, and in 2024 was honored to be elected by the Board to the Executive Committee.

Other committees and task forces include:

- Water Policy Task Force - Vice Chair
- Membership and Communications Committees
- Region 9 Membership Engagement Work Group - Chair
- Strategic Planning Task Force (past)
- Election Committee (past)

Committed to building alliances and cultivating partnerships, I also am a past Director of ACWA/JPIA and serve on other industry Boards including Urban Water Institute (UWI) and Southern California Water Coalition (SCWC) - Legislative Task Force co-Chair.

I earned my BS (magna cum laude) in Business Management from Pepperdine University. My professional career in procurement, contracts, and strategic management has spanned federally regulated industries including water and electric utilities. A native Californian and vineyard owner, I have given back to my community as an appointed Director on a Resource Conservation District Board and through charities, associations, and local advocacy groups such as the Southwest California Legislative Council.

It has been my honor to serve alongside my dedicated colleagues on the ACWA Board. I look forward to continuing to build upon ACWA's work to promote and advance the priorities, initiatives, and interests of our members.

Please visit RanchoWater.com/ACWAVP. Thank you for your support.
Show less

☐ **Write-in:**

Region 1 Election Ballot for 2026-'27 Term

Submitted board candidate bios and headshots are available on https://www.acwa.com/elections

You may either vote for the slate recommended by the Region Nominating Committee or vote for individual region board members (please note rules & regulations for specific qualifications).

View full rules and regulations **HERE**

Region 1 Nominating Committee Recommended Slate

Chair:
- David Rabbitt, Supervisor/Director, Sonoma County Water Agency

Vice Chair:
- Ranjiv Khush, Director, Marin Municipal Water District

Board Members:
- Peter Martin, Deputy Director Water Resources, City of Santa Rosa Water
- Dennis Mayo, Board Director, McKinleyville Community Services District
- Bruce Rupp, Director, Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District

Nominating Committee's Recommended Slate

You may select **one** of the following.

☐ **I concur with the Region's Nominating Committee's recommended slate above.**

☐ **I do not concur with the Region's Nominating Committee's recommended slate. I will vote for individual candidates below as indicated.**

Cancel Continue

ATTACHMENT 2

www.acwa.com

REGION **MAP**

REGIONS **1, 3, 5**

Jennifer Rotz
Regional Affairs Representative II
jenniferr@acwa.com

REGIONS **2, 6, 7**

Michael Cervantes
Senior Regional Affairs Representative
michaelc@acwa.com

REGION **4**

Ana Javaid
Region & Member Engagement Specialist II
anaj@acwa.com

REGIONS **8, 9, 10**

Sarah Hodge
Regional Affairs Representative I
sarahh@acwa.com

ACWA
Association of California Water Agencies

Rev. 01/12/22

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ITEM #7

NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT

MEMORANDUM

To: Board of Directors August 19, 2025

From: Tony Williams, General Manager

Subject: Employer Assisted Housing Loan – Request for Subordination for Refinance
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RECOMMENDED ACTION: Authorize the General Manager to sign the Subordination Agreement presented by United Wholesale Mortgage

FINANCIAL IMPACT: None

Employer Assisted Housing Loan Background

In November 2024, District employee Pablo Ramudo utilized the District's Employer Assisted Housing Program to purchase the real property known as 184 Drakewood Place in Novato (the "Property"). The purchase price for the Property was $1,500,000. Pablo and his wife, Marya Kimple, obtained a first position loan in the amount of $803,500, which loan was secured by a Deed of Trust against the Property (the "Senior Deed of Trust"). Through the Employer Assisted Housing Program, the couple also obtained a loan in the amount of $300,000 from the District. The District loan was also secured by a Deed of Trust against the Property (the "Junior Deed of Trust").

Re-Finance

Mr. Ramudo has advised District personnel that he wants to re-finance the senior loan against the Property. The current balance of the senior loan is approximately $798,000. The amount of the refinance would be $798,000.

The law concerning priority of deeds of trust is "first in time, first in right." Since the Senior Deed of Trust was recorded before the District's Junior Deed of Trust, in the event of foreclosure the Senior Deed of Trust would be paid off in full before the Junior Deed of Trust. However, if the re-finance is completed, United Wholesale Mortgage would record its Deed of Trust after the District's Junior Deed of Trust and therefore be second in line in the event of foreclosure. United Wholesale Mortgage is requiring the District sign a subordination agreement as part of the refinance closing. The effect of the subordination agreement is to move the new Deed of Trust ahead of the Junior Deed of Trust in priority even though it was recorded later in time. United Wholesale Mortgage will only refinance the loan for Pablo and Marya if the District signs the subordination agreement.

Subordination Agreement

Legal Counsel for the District has approved the subordination agreement as to form. The question for the Board is whether the District should agree to subordinate. If the District does not sign the subordination agreement, then the District's Junior Deed of Trust will remain second to the existing Senior Deed of Trust. The amount of the senior loan is approximately $798,000. If the District signs the subordination agreement, its Junior Deed of Trust will be second to the new loan in the amount of approximately $798,0000. Thus, there is no risk to the District in signing the subordination agreement since in the event of foreclosure of the Property and the sales price at the Trustee's Sale is not enough to pay in full both the Senior and Junior Deeds of Trust, the District is in the same position whether it signs the subordination agreement or not since the amount of the first loan ahead of the District will be $798.000 either way.

United Wholesale required an appraisal for the refinance, which came in at $1,520,000. This value should be enough in the event of foreclosure to pay in full both deeds of trust. However, what the property would obtain, at a Trustee's Sale, could be less than the appraised value.

District staff believe the intent of the Employer Assisted Housing Program is to help employees purchase affordable housing near the District offices in exchange for being available on call. Allowing the refinancing by signing the subordination agreement would support this intent. Since the amount of the new loan is the same as the balance of the existing loan, the refinance should result in more favorable payment terms for the couple and therefore help them better afford their home and less likely to default on the loans.

RECOMMENDATION:

Authorize the General Manager to sign the Subordination Agreement presented by United Wholesale Mortgage

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Subordination Agreement-Employer Assisted Housing Loan for Pablo Ramudo and Marya Kimple

ATTACHMENT 1

RECORDING REQUESTED BY:

_____

WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:

Name
Address
City
State & Zip Code

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE

APN: 150-521-15

SUBORDINATION AGREEMENT

NOTICE: THIS SUBORDINATION AGREEMENT RESULTS IN YOUR SECURITY INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY BECOMING SUBJECT TO AND OF LOWER PRIORITY THAN THE LIEN OF SOME OTHER OR LATER SECURITY INSTRUMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made this day of , 20 , by Pablo D Ramudo and Marya S Kimple, owner of the land hereinafter described and hereinafter referred to as "Owner," and North Marin Water District present owner and holder of the Deed of Trust hereinafter described and hereinafter referred to as "Beneficiary":

WITNESSETH

THAT WHEREAS, Pablo D Ramudo and Marya S Kimple did execute a Deed of Trust, dated November 8,2024, to Fidelity National Title Company, as Trustee, covering real property situated in the County of Marin, described as: APN Parcel ID 150-521-15
to secure a note in the sum of $300,000.00, dated November 8,2024, in favor of North Marin Water District, which Deed of Trust was recorded on November 12, 2024, as Instrument Number 2024-0030183, Official Records of said County;

WHEREAS, Owner has executed, or is about to execute, a Deed of Trust and note in the sum of $798,000.00 dated 9/2/2025, in favor of United Wholesale Mortgage, hereinafter referred to as "Lender," payable with interest and upon the terms and conditions described therein, which Deed of Trust is to be record concurrently herewith; and

WHEREAS, it is a condition precedent to obtaining said loan that said Deed of Trust last above mentioned shall unconditionally be and remain at all times a lien or charge upon the land hereinbefore described, prior and superior to the lien or charge of the security instrument first above mentioned; and

WHEREAS, Lender is willing to make said loan provided the Deed of Trust securing the same is a lien or charge upon the above described property prior and superior to the lien or charge of the security instrument first above mentioned and provided that Beneficiary will specifically and unconditionally subordinate the lien or charge of the security instrument first above mentioned to the lien or charge of the Deed of Trust in favor of Lender; and

WHEREAS, it is to the mutual benefit of the parties hereto that Lender make such loan to Owner; and Beneficiary is willing that the Deed of Trust securing the same shall, when recorded, constitute a lien or charge upon said land which is unconditionally prior and superior to the lien or charge of the Deed of Trust first above mentioned.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual benefits accruing to the parties hereto and other valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which consideration is hereby acknowledged, and in order to induce Lender to make the loan above referred to, it is hereby declared, understood and agreed as follows:

(1) That said Deed of Trust securing said note in favor of Lender, and any renewals or extensions thereof, shall unconditionally be and remain at all times a lien or charge on the property therein described, prior and superior to the lien or charge of the security instrument first above mentioned.

(2) That Lender would not make its loan above described without this subordination agreement.

(3) That this agreement shall be the whole and only agreement between the parties hereto with regard to the subordination of the lien or charge of the security instrument first above mentioned to the lien or charge of the Deed of Trust in favor of Lender above referred to and shall supersede and cancel any prior agreements as to such, or any, subordination including, but not limited to, those provisions, if any, contained in the Deed of Trust first above mentioned, which provide for the subordination of the lien or charge thereof to a deed or deeds of trust or to a mortgage or mortgages to be thereafter executed.

Beneficiary declares, agrees and acknowledges that

(a) He consents to and approves (i) all provisions of the note and Deed of Trust in favor of Lender above referred to, and (ii) all agreements, including but not limited to any loan or escrow agreements, between Owner and Lender for the disbursement of the proceeds of Lender's loan;

(b) Lender in making disbursements pursuant to any such agreement is under no obligation or duty to, nor has Lender represented that it will, see to the application of such proceeds by the person or persons to whom Lender disburses such proceeds and any application or use of such proceeds for purposes other than those provided for in such agreement or agreements shall not defeat the subordination herein made in whole or in party;

(c) He intentionally and unconditionally waives, relinquishes and subordinates the lien or charge of the security instrument first above mentioned in favor of the lien or charge upon said land of the Deed of Trust in favor of Lender above referred to and understands that in reliance upon, and in consideration of, this waiver, relinquishment and subordination specific loans and advances are being and will be made and, as part and parcel thereof, specific monetary and other obligations are being and will be entered into which would not be made or entered into but for said reliance upon this waiver, relinquishment and subordination; and

NOTICE: THIS SUBORDINATION AGREEMENT CONTAINS A PROVISION WHICH ALLOWS THE PERSON OBLIGATED ON YOUR REAL PROPERTY SECURITY TO OBTAIN A LOAN A PORTION OF WHICH MAY BE EXPENDED FOR OTHER PURPOSES THAN IMPROVEMENT OF THE LAND.

_____
North Marin Water District, Beneficiary

By:

_____
Pablo D Ramudo, Owner

_____
Marya S Kimple, Owner

(ALL SIGNATURES MUST BE ACKNOWLEDGED)

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT, PRIOR TO THE EXECUTION OF THIS SUBORDINATION AGREEMENT, THE PARTIES CONSULT WITH THEIR ATTORNEYS WITH RESPECT THERETO

(CLTA SUBORDINATION FORM "A")

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NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT

MEMORANDUM

To: Board of Directors Date: August 19, 2025

From: Pablo Ramudo, Water Quality Supervisor

Subject: FY 2024- 2025 End of Year Progress Report – Water Quality
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RECOMMENDED ACTION: Information

FINANCIAL IMPACT: None

The water served to the communities of Novato and Point Reyes met federal and state primary and secondary water quality standards during the fiscal year 2024-2025.

The following is a review of the activities and water quality issues in regards to:

- Source Water
- Treatment Performance
- Distribution System Water Quality
- Novato Recycled Water

NOVATO SYSTEM

Source Water: Stafford Lake

Stafford Lake water was not used as a source of drinking water for the entirety of 2024 due to the filter rehabilitation project and other maintenance activities. Production began in 2025 on February 11th. Water quality in the lake is monitored for chemical and mineral components as well as microbiological activity.

Algae were identified and enumerated from the raw water. Algae diversity was moderate. There were persistent populations of cyanobacteria with some large blooms in late summer of 2024. In all, 16 species of algae were recorded in appreciable numbers, including several diatoms, green algae, and dinoflagellates along with the 6 types of cyanobacteria. Testing for algal toxins was performed in September 2024 with trace levels of microcystin found in lake water, but below levels of concern. Although the District has a permit to use algaecides if the operational need exists, none was necessary.

Treatment Performance: Stafford Treatment Plant

Stafford Treatment Plant produced water through beginning in February 2025. Total organic carbon (TOC) removal was excellent, well above the 35% requirement of the Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. Operators were able to achieve 64-84% TOC removal with a finished water TOC concentration of 1.1 – 1.9 mg/L, below the District's goal of a maximum 2.0 mg/L.

Distribution System: Novato

Of 995 samples collected for compliance with the Total Coliform Rule, one was positive for coliform bacteria. This sample was collected at the sampling location representing the area served by San Andreas Tank. Follow-up samples from the sample station and two other locations within the zone were negative for the bacteria.

Disinfection byproducts were low to moderate, with concentrations of the regulated compounds remaining well within standards of the Disinfection Byproduct Rule.

POINT REYES SYSTEM

Source Water: Coast Guard Wells

Raw water quality, by most measures, was good throughout the year. Water quality parameters affected by salt water continue to be elevated. Salinity increased slowly and steadily throughout the year.

The sodium concentration ranged 114 to 167 mg/L and chloride ranged from 68 to 540 mg/L. Bromide, the seawater constituent that has been responsible for previous exceedances of trihalomethane (THMs) regulatory limits, ranged from 0.27 to 1.57 mg/L.

Source Water: Gallagher Wells

Raw water quality was very good throughout the year. The majority of water was produced from Gallagher Well No. 2 until January 23rd, when Gallagher Well No. 1 was restarted and used in conjunction with Well No. 2. Water Quality in the two wells is very similar with the principal difference being higher manganese and no iron in Gallagher Well No. 2.

Water quality parameters affected by saltwater are very low from these sources and because the wells are not prone to intrusion from seawater, concentrations of salts are very steady. The concentrations of salts are generally steady with little variation: sodium at approximately 11 mg/L, chloride at 13 mg/L, and the bromide concentration at approximately 0.06 mg/L.

Treatment Performance: Point Reyes Treatment Plant

The Point Reyes Treatment Plant is designed to provide disinfection and to remove iron, manganese and other metals. Treatment in these respects was excellent, despite the significant level of manganese in Gallagher Well No. 2, no metals were detectable in finished water and all bacterial tests were clean.

Water was primarily sourced from the Gallagher wells, while water from the Coast Guard wells is only included when plant operations require higher instantaneous flowrates, such as after a filter backwash, around every 3 to 6 days.

Distribution System: Point Reyes

There were 94 samples collected for routine monitoring and compliance with the total coliform rule, none tested positive for coliform bacteria.

Chlorine residual concentrations throughout our distribution system were adequate to maintain proper disinfection. Disinfection byproducts were low during the quarter and well within standards of the Disinfection Byproduct Rule.

NOVATO RECYCLED WATER

Deer Island Recycled Water Facility

The Deer Island facility was not operated during the period summarized in this report.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Triennial Public Health Goal (PHG) Report 2022-2024
2. Annual Water Quality Report for 2024 – Novato
3. Annual Water Quality Report for 2024 – West Marin

NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT

REPORT ON WATER QUALITY

RELATIVE TO PUBLIC HEALTH GOALS

2022-2024

Background

Provisions of the California Health and Safety Code specify that larger (>10,000 service connections) water utilities prepare a special report if their water quality measurements have exceeded any Public Health Goals (PHGs). PHGs are non-enforceable goals established by the Cal-EPA's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). The law also requires that where OEHHA has not adopted a PHG for a constituent, the water suppliers are to use the Maximum Contaminant Limit Goals (MCLG) adopted by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Only constituents which have a California primary drinking water standard and for which either a PHG or MCLG has been set are to be addressed.

There are a few constituents that are routinely detected in water systems at levels usually well below the drinking water standards for which no PHG or MCLG has yet been adopted by OEHHA or USEPA. These will be addressed in a future required report after a PHG has been adopted.

If a constituent was detected in the NMWD water supply between 2022 and 2024 at a level exceeding an applicable PHG or MCLG, this report provides the information required by the law. Included is:

- The numerical public health risk associated with the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and the PHG or MCLG.
- The category or type of risk to health that could be associated with each constituent.
- The best treatment technology available that could be used to reduce the constituent level.
- An estimate of the cost to install that treatment if it is appropriate and feasible.

Goals vs Standards

Public water supplies are strictly regulated for a host of contaminants. The most stringent standards are those set by the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health in their primary drinking water standards. These standards are called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) and they are enforced by the California Department of Public Health. Tests for these

contaminants are run on a required frequency using standard methodologies. Public drinking water systems must ensure compliance with these standards at all times.

In contrast to standards, there are also two sets of goals that may apply to various contaminants that may be found in drinking water supplies. The goals can be either state or federal goals. The goals are not enforceable, but they provide contaminant levels for which the water system operators should strive to meet.

Public Health Goals (PHGs) are set by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) which is part of Cal-EPA. The PHG's are not enforceable and are not required to be met by any public water system. They are set as goals based solely on public health risk considerations and they include a margin of safety

Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLG) are the federal equivalent to PHGs. However, there is a difference in how levels for carcinogens are set at the Federal level. The Maximum Contaminant Level Goals for carcinogens are set at zero because the USEPA assumes there is no absolutely safe level of exposure to them. Conversely, PHG's are set at a level considered to pose no significant risk of cancer. This is usually defined as a one-in-a-million cancer risk for a lifetime of exposure. Determinations of health risk at these low levels are frequently theoretical and have not been quantified or proven through scientific experimentation.

Water Quality Data Considered

All of the water quality data collected by NMWD between 2022 and 2024 for purposes of determining compliance with drinking water standards was considered. This data was all summarized in the NMWD 2022, 2023, and the new 2024 Annual Water Quality Reports which are available to all Novato customers.

Best Available Treatment Technology and Cost Estimates

Both the USEPA and California Department of Public Health adopt what are known as Best Available Technologies. These technologies are the best-known methods of reducing contaminant levels to the MCL. Costs can be estimated for such technologies. However, since many PHGs and all MCLGs are set much lower than the MCL, it is not always possible nor feasible to determine what treatment is needed to further reduce a constituent downward to or near the PHG or MCLG, many of which are set at zero. Estimating the costs to reduce a constituent to zero is difficult, if not impossible because it is not possible to verify by analytical means that the

level has been lowered to zero. In some cases, installing treatment to try and further reduce very low levels of one constituent may have adverse effects on other aspects of water quality.

Constituents Detected That Exceed a PHG or a MCLG

The following is a discussion of constituents that were detected in one or more of the NMWD drinking water sources at levels above the PHG, or if no PHG, above the MCLG.

Chlorite

Chlorite is a disinfection byproduct of chlorine dioxide that is used for oxidation and removal of contaminants at Stafford Lake Treatment Plant (STP). Use of chlorine dioxide began in 2005 when it replaced larger doses of chlorine as the primary oxidant. This was done to reduce the concentration of two other types of regulated disinfection byproducts, trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. The MCL for chlorite is 1.0 mg/l while the PHG for chlorite is 0.05 mg/L.

Chlorite is regulated both on the finished water and on a system-wide basis. A sample from each of three distribution system locations is collected monthly (at a minimum) and the average concentration of chlorite is calculated from the individual results. The finished water is also tested daily. The compliance locations are:

1. The finished treated water.
2. A location representing the first customer in the distribution system.
3. A location representing the average water age from the source.
4. A location representing the maximum water age from the source.

Additional system-wide samples are required if a daily chlorite reading from the treated water exceeds 1.0 mg/L. The concentration of chlorite at all locations was below the MCL at all times.

Roughly 45% of compliance measurements for the Stafford Treatment Plant treated water and Novato distribution system are below the PHG with a range of all measurements from Not Detectable (<0.01 mg/L) to 0.34 mg/L.

Several studies reveal that oral exposure to chlorite, at levels higher than the MCL, can result in significant hematological, endocrine, reproductive, and gastrointestinal effects as well as changes in neurobehavioral development. Based on monitoring results, it is determined that the Novato system is fully compliant with the regulatory MCL , but periodically exceeds the PHG.

The best available technology to lower chlorite level below the MCL is control of the treatment process to reduce oxidation demand and control of treatment processes to reduce disinfectant and oxidant levels. Granular activated charcoal, already in use at Stafford Treatment Plant, can also reduce the chlorite concentration but its efficacy drops with the age of carbon.

The chlorite concentration in all samples is already below the MCL. Treatment plant operators routinely monitor disinfectant and oxidation demand and make adjustments to doses of chlorine dioxide and sodium hypochlorite (used jointly) in order to reduce chlorite and other disinfection byproducts. There are alternative oxidants that could be used to reduce the concentration of chlorite in finished water but each of these alternatives also generates regulated byproducts. Changing plant processes for the use of these alternative oxidants is, therefore, not practical and is not recommended. More frequent replacement of granular activated charcoal could also be employed to reduce chlorite concentrations.

Hexavalent Chromium

The current PHG for hexavalent chromium of 0.02 µg/L was finalized in July 2011. It is based on toxicology studies using animal models. Like all PHGs for toxic substances, it is set at a level at which no known or anticipated adverse effects on health will occur, including what OEHHA considers an adequate margin of safety. In this case it includes the maximum 3000X safety factor from the NO Observed Adverse Effect Level identified in the animal studies. Current test methods do not allow for the detection of hexavalent chromium in drinking water at a concentration equal to the PHG. California previously regulated hexavalent chromium from 2014 to 2017 with the maximum contaminant limit (MCL) at 10µg/L and a detection level for the purpose of regulatory reporting (DLR) at 1.0µg/L, but this was invalidated by a court ruling. On October 1, 2024, California adopted new regulations at the same MCL, but a lower DLR at 0.1µg/L. The numeric health risk based on the California PHG is one excess cancer case per one million population where water is consumed daily for 70 years.

Hexavalent chromium is a naturally occurring heavy metal that enters the environment through the erosion of natural deposits. It has also been widely used in various industrial applications, including electroplating, leather tanning, wood preservation, chemical manufacturing, refractory production, and textile processing. Chromium exists in a trivalent, non-toxic, form and a hexavalent form that has been shown to be carcinogenic and toxic to the liver. The category of health risk for hexavalent chromium is carcinogenicity.

NMWD conducted monitoring for hexavalent chromium from Stafford Lake Treatment plant under the previous regulation in effect from 2014 to 2017 with no detections. SCWA conducted monitoring during that same period that showed no detections. Following the adoption of the new regulations including the lower DLR, systems must conclude initial monitoring by October 1 2025. SCWA conducted monitoring to comply with the regulation in 2024 and detected hexavalent chromium at each of the 6 caissons with an average concentration of 0.35µg/L (range 0.29-0.47µg/L). There were no detections in the two wells in the Santa Rosa Plain.

The best available technology for removal of hexavalent chromium to levels at or below the MCL of 10 µg/L are reduction/coagulation/filtration, ion exchange, and reverse osmosis. Hexavalent chromium concentrations in the SCWA source water are slightly above the detection level.

ATTACHMENT 2

2024 Annual Water Quality Report

Novato Edition | Published Summer 2025

In North Marin Water District, your water comes from protected watersheds and is purified to remove contaminants and pathogens, like bacteria and viruses. It is continuously monitored to ensure that it surpasses all state and federal standards for health and safety.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para más información, llame al (415) 761-8929.

NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT

Delivering high quality water to Novato

Water served by North Marin Water District to its customers comes from protected watersheds and is purified using modern treatment techniques to remove contaminants and pathogens, like bacteria and viruses. Water is continuously monitored to ensure that it surpasses all state and federal standards for health and safety.

This brochure is a snapshot of water quality monitoring performed in 2024. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to regulatory standards.

How your water is treated

In 2024, all (100%) of Novato's water supply was purchased as treated water from Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA). The SCWA water supply is collected from gravel beds 80-100 feet below and adjacent to the Russian River. The quality of this naturally filtered water is excellent, making additional treatment unnecessary. Water from additional SCWA wells in the Santa Rosa plain can be blended with the Russian River well water to augment water supply. Before delivering water to Novato, SCWA adds a small amount of chlorine to maintain disinfection and sodium hydroxide to adjust the pH to 8.3.

During all of 2024, North Marin Water District's Stafford Lake Water Treatment Plant underwent a significant rehabilitation project that brought repairs to corrosion in the filters, upgrades to filter underdrains and other key components, and replacement of all the filter media. No drinking water was produced from Stafford Lake for the duration of the project.

In 2025, Stafford Lake Treatment plant will be back to producing about 25% of the water needed for Novato. The newly rehabbed facility is designed to produce water which meets or surpasses strict state and federal standards for water quality. The water treatment process starts with chlorine dioxide used as an oxidizer and polymers to remove contaminants, prior to filtration through layers of anthracite and garnet sand. The water then passes through granular activated charcoal to remove any remaining impurities before adjusting the pH to 8.3 for corrosion control and the addition of a small amount of chlorine for disinfection.

The Stafford Lake water supply blends with the SCWA water supply in the Novato water distribution system. The percentage from each source can vary by location, by day, and by season

Drinking water source assessment for SCWA groundwater supply

In January 2001, a drinking water source assessment for all of the SCWA's water sources was conducted to identify if any potential sources of contamination exist.

The SCWA source water is extracted from groundwater via six Ranney collector wells located at Wohler and Mirabel and two conventional wells in the Santa Rosa plain. The aquifer is recharged by subsurface flows and Russian River water filtering down through the gravel riverbed.

Most of the SCWA water supply comes from the wells at Wohler and Mirabel adjacent to the Russian River. These sources are considered to be most vulnerable from wastewater treatment and gravel mining in the area. However, no contaminants associated with these activities were detected in the drinking water.

The SCWA also operates two groundwater wells on the Santa Rosa Plain near Todd Road and Sebastopol Road. These sources are considered to be most vulnerable from animal feeding operations. However, no contaminants associated with this activity were detected in the drinking water.

A copy of the complete assessment may be reviewed at the California Water Board - Division of Drinking Water Field Operations Branch office located at 50 D Street, Suite 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404. You may request a summary of this assessment be sent to you by contacting the Office Representative at (707) 576-2145 (voice) or by email to dwpdist18@waterboards.ca.gov.

Drinking water source water assessment for Stafford Lake

An assessment of watershed activities, which may affect the Stafford Lake source of supply, was performed in 2002 as required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). The watershed activities identified with the highest potential for contamination of Stafford Lake are animal feeding/waste disposal at the existing stable and former dairy operations on the watershed. These activities increase the potential to introduce microbial contaminants and nutrients to Stafford Lake. North Marin Water District actively works with the stable and ranch owners to control their operations and reduce potential contaminants. The Stafford Lake source water is routinely monitored by North Marin Water District to ensure the controls are effective.

A copy of the complete assessment is on file at the North Marin Water District office at 999 Rush Creek Place, Novato, CA 94945.

North Marin Water District's Water Quality Lab

2024 Water Quality Data

Primary Drinking Water Standards

Table 1: Report on detected constituents with a primary drinking water standard (PDWS)					Sonoma County Water Agency		Stafford Water Treatment Plant	
Constituent	**Units**	**PHG / [MRDLG] (MCLG)**	**MCL / [MRDL] (PDWS)**	**Typical Source**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits	**ND**	**ND**	**NWP[3]**	**NWP[3]**
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	10	Soil runoff from fertilizers, leaching from septic systems and sewage	**ND**	**ND**	**NWP[3]**	**NWP[3]**
Radioactivity Gross Alpha	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits	**ND[1]**	**ND[1]**	**NWP[3]**	**NWP[3]**
Barium	mg/L	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits	**ND**	**ND – 0.11**	**NWP[3]**	**NWP[3]**
Hexavalent Chromium	ug/L	0.02	10	Erosion of natural deposits	**0.27**	**ND – 0.47**	**NWP[3]**	**NWP[3]**
					Distribution System			
Chlorine, Free	mg/L	[4.0]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	**Average = 0.68 Range = 0.2 – 1.62**			
Total Coliform Bacteria	Number of samples positive	n/a	TT	Naturally present in the environment	**Two samples positive for Coliform bacteria (1000 samples collected)**			
E Coli	% positive samples	(0)	0	Human and animal fecal waste	**All samples negative for E coli (1000 samples collected)**			
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	n/a	80[2]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	**Highest location running annual average = 50.0 Range = 14 – 56**			
Total Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	n/a	60[2]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	**Highest location running annual average = 19 Range = 3.0 – 22**			
Copper	µg/L	300	(AL 1300)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems	**30 samples collected, none above the action level 90th percentile = 130, Range = ND – 260[1]**			
Lead	µg/L	0.2	(AL 15)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems	**30 samples collected, none above the action level 90th percentile = ND, Range = ND – 9.8[1]**			

[1]Monitoring performed in 2023. [2]Compliance based on a four-quarter running average at each distribution sampling location. [3]No water produced from Stafford Water treatment Plant in 2024.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Table 2: Constituents with aesthetic concerns and/or a secondary drinking water standard				Sonoma County Water Agency		Stafford Water Treatment Plant	
Constituent	**Units**	**SMCL**	**Typical Source**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**
Color	PCU	15	Naturally occuring organic materials	**6.9**	**ND – 20**	**NWP[5]**	**NWP[5]**
Odor	TON	3	Naturally occuring organic materials	**2.5**	**ND – 14**	**NWP[5]**	**NWP[5]**
Chloride	mg/L	500	Runoff / leaching of natural deposits	**8.2**	**4.6 – 21**	**NWP[5]**	**NWP[5]**
Sulfate	mg/L	500	Leaching of natural deposits, treatment chemicals	**11**	**3.2 – 15**	**NWP[5]**	**NWP[5]**
Turbidity	NTU	5	Soil runoff	**0.93**	**0.03 – 7.2**	**NWP[5]**	**NWP[5]**
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	Runoff / leaching of natural deposits	**160**	**140 – 200**	**NWP[5]**	**NWP[5]**
Sodium	mg/L	n/a	Naturally occuring and treatment chemicals	**7**	**2.8 – 8.8**	**NWP[5]**	**NWP[5]**
Hardness[4]	mg/L	n/a	Leaching of natural deposits	**91**	**38 – 123**	**NWP[5]**	**NWP[5]**
Radon	pCi/l	n/a	See “Radon in Air” on page 5	**130**	**96 – 240**	**NWP[5]**	**NWP[5]**
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	1600	Substances that form ions in water	**250**	**230 – 270**	**NWP[5]**	**NWP[5]**
Manganese	µg/L	50	Leaching from natural deposits	**ND**	**ND – 110**	**NWP[5]**	**NWP[5]**

[4]Average Hardness shown of 91mg/L is equivalent to 5.1 °dH or 5.3 grains per gallon. [5]No water produced from Stafford Treatment Plant in 2024.

Other Water Quality Parameters

Table 3: Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)										
Contaminant	**Units**	**California Notification Level [PHG]**	**California Response Level**	**Federal MCLG**	**Federal MCL**	**Typical Source**	**North Marin Water District Average**	**North Marin Water District Range**	**SCWA Sources Average**	**SCWA Sources Range**
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	6.5 [1]	40	Zero	4.0	Industrial contamination	**ND[6 7]**	**ND[6 7]**	**ND[8]**	**ND – 5.3[8]**
Pefluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	500	5000	2000	n/a	Industrial contamination	**ND[6 7]**	**ND[6 7]**	**ND[8]**	**ND – 3.6[8]**
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	n/a	n/a	10	10	Industrial contamination	**ND[6 7]**	**ND[6 7]**	**ND[8]**	**ND[8]**
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA, GenX)	ng/L	n/a	n/a	10	10	Industrial contamination	**ND[6 7]**	**ND[6 7]**	**ND[8]**	**ND[8]**
Perfluorohexane Sulfonci Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	3	20	10	10	Industrial contamination	**ND[6 7]**	**ND[6 7]**	**ND[8]**	**ND[8]**
Perfluorooctonoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	5.1 [0.007]	10	Zero	4.0	Industrial contamination	**ND[6 7]**	**ND[6 7]**	**ND[8]**	**ND[8]**
Other Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) 23 additional chemicals tested	ng/L	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Industrial contamination	**ND[5]**	**ND[5]**	**NA**	**NA**

[6]Monitoring performed 2014 – 2015. [7]Monitoring performed 2023 – 2025. [8]Monitoring performed 2024.

Legend

PHG (Public Health Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water by regulation. Primary standards based on health, set as close to the PHGs and MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. These standards are developed and imposed by the California and/or U.S. EPA.

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): Secondary standards based on aesthetics, set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. These standards are developed and imposed by the California and/or U.S. EPA.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs, for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of suspended material in water.
90th Percentile: Compliance based on highest value after eliminating the highest 10% of values.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or exposed risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

NL (Notification Level): The notification level for some unregulated contaminants.

mg/L: Milligrams per liter (equal to parts per million or ppm) – equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 days.

µg/L: Micrograms per liter (equal to parts per billion or ppb) – equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32 years.

ng/L: Nanograms per liter (equal to parts per trillion or ppt) – equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32,000 years.

µmhos/cm: Micromhos per centimeter.

NWP: No water produced from the Stafford Lake Water Treatment Plant in 2024.
ND: Not Detected
NA: Not Analyzed
N/A: Not Applicable
PCU: Platinum cobalt units
pCi/l: Picocuries per liter

A message from the United States Environmental Protection Agency

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells.

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. California regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 462-4791. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/ Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 462-4791.

Cryptosporidium & Giardia
Monitoring performed by North Marin Water District on untreated water in Stafford Lake has intermittently shown the presence of cryptosporidium, a microbial pathogen found in surface waters throughout the U.S. North Marin Water District's filtration is designed and operated to remove cryptosporidium, but 100% removal cannot be guaranteed. Should you be concerned? Healthy individuals should not be concerned. However, immunocompromised people are at greater risk. We suggest immunocompromised individuals consult their physician regarding appropriate precautions.

Radon in air
Radon is a radioactive gas that can move from decomposed granite soils into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when running tap water for showering and other household activities. In most cases, radon from tap water is a small source of radon in air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. It can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. The SCWA water was tested for Radon and showed an average of 130 and a range of 96 to 240 pci/L (picocuries per liter). There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure over a long period of time to air transmitting radon may cause adverse health effects.

If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home: Testing is inexpensive and easy. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

North Marin Water District's Stafford Lake treatment plant

Notice to kidney dialysis patients
Chlorine dioxide is used as pre-oxidant in water produced from Stafford Lake Water Treatment Plant. Customers undergoing kidney dialysis treatment are advised to use sufficient pre-treatment to ensure chlorine dioxide does not pose a threat to the dialysis process.

Concerning lead and drinking water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. There is no lead in drinking water produced by North Marin Water District and there are no district owned lead service lines within our system, however lead can leach into drinking water from materials and components associated with customers' service lines and home plumbing.

North Marin Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water to your meter, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. When water in your household plumbing has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by running your tap water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

nmwd.com/wq

If you have any questions regarding this Water Quality Report, contact Pablo Ramudo, Water Quality Supervisor, (415) 761-8929 or (800) 464-6693.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para más información, llame al (415) 761-8929.

NORTH MARIN
WATER DISTRICT

2024 Annual Water Quality Report

West Marin Edition | Published Summer 2025

In North Marin Water District, your water comes from protected watersheds and is purified to remove contaminants and pathogens, like bacteria and viruses. It is continuously monitored to ensure that it surpasses all state and federal standards for health and safety.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para más información, llame al (415) 761-8929.

NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT

Delivering high quality water to West Marin

Water served by North Marin Water District to its customers comes from protected watersheds and is purified using modern treatment techniques to remove contaminants and pathogens, like bacteria and viruses. Water is continuously monitored to ensure that it surpasses all state and federal standards for health and safety.

This brochure is a snapshot of water quality monitoring performed in 2024. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to regulatory standards.

How your water is treated

North Marin Water District's water is pumped from four wells adjacent to Lagunitas Creek. Two of these wells are located in Point Reyes Station and two wells are located a mile and a half east of Point Reyes Station, at the Gallagher Ranch. Testing shows that the quality of the water at each of the wells is excellent. Iron and manganese are the principal contaminants found, and although they do not have any negative effects on health, they can affect the color of the water. For this reason, we treat and filter the water to completely remove both of these metals. Chlorine is added as a disinfectant.

Due to their proximity to Lagunitas Creek and Tomales Bay, the two wells in Point Reyes Station are prone to salt water intrusion. Once the salty water is in the aquifer that feeds the wells it can take many months for salinity to return to normal. We typically take steps to minimize the amount of salty water that is drawn into our wells, but the problem has been worsening in the last few years due to sea level rise and a changing bay.

North Marin Water District's other two wells on the Gallagher Ranch are beyond the reach of the tides and therefore are not affected by saltwater intrusion. The Gallagher Well #2 was completed in 2022, which, along with Gallagher Well #1, can provide almost 100% of water used by customers served by North Marin Water District's West Marin system. This gives the district the ability to draw on this alternate source during occurrences of salinity intrusion in order to provide drinking water that is free from increased salts.

Source water assessment

Assessments of watershed activities which may affect the Point Reyes source supply were completed in 2013 and 2022 as required by the US Environmental Protection Agency. The activities identified with the highest potential for contamination of the Point Reyes groundwater supply are salt water intrusion and activities associated with the operation of the former US Coast Guard housing wastewater system and maintenance facility area. These activities increase the potential to introduce chemical and microbial contaminants into the local groundwater. The Point Reyes groundwater is routinely monitored by North Marin Water District. No contaminants have been detected with exception of occasional increases in salts and metals related to saltwater intrusion. Water produced at the Point Reyes water treatment plant meets federal and state water quality requirements. A copy of the complete assessment is on file at the North Marin Water District office at 999 Rush Creek Place, Novato, CA 94945.

Salinity intrusion

North Marin Water District's two wells situated adjacent to the former Coast Guard housing facility have been experiencing increasing salinity intrusion for several years. The other two wells, situated on the Gallagher Ranch, are not affected by salinity intrusion. The newest of the wells on the Gallagher Ranch was completed in October 2022. Planning for this well was driven by the need to find a new, reliable source of water that is lower in salt content than water produced from the Coast Guard Wells, particularly during times of higher demand.

We test our water supply weekly for a number of chemical and microbial constituents, including those associated with higher salts like sodium, chloride, conductance, and total dissolved solids. There are no health-based regulations for these mineral constituents in public drinking water, however there are aesthetic standards as detailed in the table on the next page.

Sodium is an essential nutrient for the body, necessary for proper nerve function. The FDA recommends a dietary intake of 2300 milligrams per day and most Americans consume between 2700 to 7000 milligrams per day. Some medical conditions make reducing sodium necessary, with the most severe restrictions limiting sodium intake to no more than 1375-1800 milligrams per day. North Marin Water District will publish the weekly sodium and chloride levels in the Point Reyes Light if the sodium level rises above 50 milligrams per liter for extended periods so that those customers who are advised by their physicians to account for sodium in their diets can adjust their sodium intake as needed.

North Marin Water District's Water Quality Lab

2024 Water Quality Data

Primary Drinking Water Standards

Table 1: Report on detected constituents with a primary drinking water standard (PDWS)

Constituent	Units	PHG / [MRDLG] (MCLG)	MCL / [MRDL] (PDWS)	Typical Source	Point Reyes Treatment Plant	Point Reyes Distribution System
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	n/a	80[1]	By-product of drinking water disinfection	**n/a**	**Highest running annual average = 34.7 Range = 15.5 – 43.9**
Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	n/a	60[1]	By-product of drinking water disinfection	**n/a**	**Highest running annual average = 15.3 Range = 7.8 – 19.3**
Lead (See the section on lead in drinking water on page 6)	µg/L	0.2	(Action level 15)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing system and fixtures	**ND**	**90th Percentile = ND None of 10 samples above action level[2]**
Copper	µg/L	300	(Action level 1300)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing system and fixtures	**ND**	**90th Percentile = 760 None of 10 samples above action level[2]**
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits	**Average = ND Range = ND – 0.10**	**n/a**
Chlorine, free	mg/L	[4.0]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant	**n/a**	**Average = 0.71 Range = 0.16 – 1.5**
Coliform Bacteria	# of positive samples per month	n/a	TT	Naturally present in the environment	**n/a**	**All samples negative for coliform bacteria (92 samples collected)**
E Coli	% positive samples	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	**n/a**	**All samples negative for E coli (92 samples collected)**

[1]Compliance is based on a four-quarter running average at each distribution system monitoring location. [2]Monitoring performed in 2023.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Table 2: Constituents with aesthetic concerns and/or a secondary drinking water standard

Constituent	Units	SMCL	Typical Sources	Point Reyes Average	Point Reyes Range
Chloride	mg/L	500	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	**37**	**14 – 107**
Sulfate	mg/L	500	Leaching of natural deposits	**8.4**	**5.8 – 13**
Odor	TON	3	Naturally occurring organic materials	**ND**	**ND**
Color	PCU	15	Naturally occurring organic materials	**ND**	**ND**
Hardness[3]	mg/L	n/a	Generally found in ground and surface water	**110**	**99 – 125**
Manganese	µg/L	50	Leaching from natural deposits	**ND**	**ND**
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	**350**	**240 – 600**
pH	n/a	8.5		**7.08**	**7.03 – 7.13**
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits	**190**	**130 – 320**
Turbidity	NTU	5	Soil runoff	**0.07**	**0.06 – 0.09**
Sodium	mg/L	n/a	Generally found in ground and surface water; seawater influence	**25**	**11 – 65**

[3]Average hardness shown of 110 mg/L is equivalent to 6.2 °dH or 6.4 grains per gallon.

Legend

PHG (Public Health Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water by regulation. Primary standards based on health, set as close to the PHGs and MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. These standards are developed and imposed by the California and/or U.S. EPA.

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): Secondary standards based on aesthetics, set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. These standards are developed and imposed by the California and/or U.S. EPA.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs, for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of suspended material in water.

90th Percentile: Compliance based on highest value after eliminating the highest 10% of values.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or exposed risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

NL (Notification Level): The notification level for some unregulated contaminants.

mg/L: Milligrams per liter (equal to parts per million or ppm)- equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 days.

µg/L: Micrograms per liter (equal to parts per billion or ppb)- equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32 years.

ng/L: Nanograms per liter (equal to parts per trillion or ppt) – equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32,000 years.

µmhos/cm: Micromhos per centimeter

ND: Not Detected
NA: Not Analyzed
N/A: Not Applicable
PCU: Platinum cobalt units
pCi/l: Picocuries per liter

Gallagher Well #2 in 2022

A message from the United States Environmental Protection Agency

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells.

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. California regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 462-4791. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/ Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 462-4791.

Radon in air
Radon is a radioactive gas that can move from decomposed granite soils into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when running tap water for showering and other household activities. In most cases, radon from tap water is a small source of radon in air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. It can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure over a long period of time to air transmitting radon may cause adverse health effects.

If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home: Testing is inexpensive and easy. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

North Marin Water District
Administration Building

Concerning lead and drinking water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. There is no lead in drinking water produced by North Marin Water District and there are no district owned lead service lines within our system, however lead can leach into drinking water from materials and components associated with customers' service lines and home plumbing.

North Marin Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water to your meter, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. When water in your household plumbing has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by running your tap water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

nmwd.com/wq

If you have any questions regarding this Water Quality Report, contact Pablo Ramudo, Water Quality Supervisor, (415) 761-8929 or (800) 464-6693.

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NORTH MARIN
WATER DISTRICT

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DISBURSEMENTS - DATED AUGUST 7, 2025

Date Prepared 8/4/25

The following demands made against the District are listed for approval and authorization for payment in accordance with Section 31302 of the California Water Code, being a part of the California Water District Law:

Seq	Payable To	For	Amount
65532*	Homeward Bound	Partial Refund of Advance-Homeward Bound	$34,579.11
90905*	CalPERS	July 2025 Health Insurance Premium (Employer $64,997, Retirees $12,797 & Employees $7,868)	85,662.05
1	Able Fence Company	Emergency Fence Repair (District Yard)	960.00
2	Alameda Electrical Distributors	Electrical Supplies	359.87
3	Alpha Analytical Labs	Lab Testing	834.00
4	Asbury Environmental Services	Oil Filters, Gas Filters & Antifreeze Disposal	531.22
5	Backflow Distributors	Backflow Test Kits (2) ($246) & Freeze Protection Bags (20) ($1,798) (Less Credit of $321 Received for Returned Vacuum Breaker)	1,723.56
6	Boucher Law, PC	March - June 2025 HR Legal Fees	1,243.21
7	Best Truck Body	Lift Gate Installation ('25 F250)	7,263.95
8	Building Supply Center	Construction Hand Files (2)	27.58
9	Caltest Analytical Laboratory	Lab Testing	226.00
10	Canyon Rock Co., Inc.	Sand (17 yds)	1,200.01
11	Carrier	Quarterly Maintenance on HVAC System (7/1/25-9/30/25) (Admin Bldg)	8,750.00
12	Charles Custom Welding	Welding Services (25 Del Oro Lagoon Fire Sprinkler)	740.00
13	Comcast	Phone Services (May, July & Aug) (Buck Inst, Yard & STP)	4,907.13
14	Comcast	August Internet (Yard)	1,573.65
15	Data Tree	July Subscription to Parcel Data Information	100.00
16	Diesel Direct West	Diesel (315 gal) & Gasoline (780 gal)	4,822.00

*Prepaid

Seq	Payable To	For	Amount
17	Directline	July Telephone Answering Service	305.00
18	Susan N. Dove	Exp Reimb: ESRI Conference 07/13-07/17 (San Diego) - Airfare ($317), Lodging ($1,732), Meals ($147) & Parking ($120)	2,316.55
19	ENR	Subscription Renewal (Williams) (6/25-6/26)	99.99
20	Environmental Science Assoc	Prog Pymt#20: Gallagher Ranch Streambank Stabilization Project-Post Project Monitoring ($951) (Balance Remaining on as needed Contract $22,549) & Prog Pymt#5: Construction Compliance Support for San Mateo Tank Project ($8,722) (Balance Remaining on Contract $86,802)	9,673.92
21	Forevergreen Landscape	Landscape Maintenance (999 Rush Creek Pl)	885.00
22	G3 Engineering, Inc.	Replacement Pump & Motor for Ferric Chloride (STP)	8,076.77
23	Gina Hanson	Exp Reimb: Safety Boots	222.44
24	Hansen, Karen	Refund Overpayment on Closed Account	67.45
25	InfoSend, Inc.	July 1-12 Processing Fee for Water Bills ($380) & Postage ($1,075)	1,455.85
26	Kaiser Foundation Health Plan	Pre-Employment Physicals (3) ($284) & DMV/DOT Physicals (2) ($230)	514.00
27	Larsengines	Yard Tool Parts	55.86
28	LGVSD	Recycled Water Deliveries (4/1/25-6/30/25)	9,699.89
29	Marin County Tax Collector	LAFCO Annual Expense Allocation FY25/26 (Budget $14,000)	14,617.26
30	Miller Pacific Engineering	Prog Pymt#23: ($3,331) & Prog Pymt#24: Geotechnical Services Cherry Hill Retaining Wall Replacement ($1,997) (Balance Remaining on Contract $39,729)	5,328.12
31	Nave Motors	Oil Change, Cabin Filter Replacement ($162) ('24 F250) & Insurance Deductible Portion of Repair ($5,000) ('22 Ford Ranger)	5,161.57

Seq	Payable To	For	Amount
32	North Marin Auto Parts	Automatic Battery Chargers (2), Service Parts ($592) ('15 F250, '17 Ford Escape, '19 F550, '19 Chevy Colorado, '18 Tran Cargo Van) & Miscellaneous Maintenance Supplies ($507)	1,162.83
33	Novato Builders	Lumber & Concrete	33.33
34	Novato Sanitary District	Training for Lab Staff FY24-25 (4) ($100), July-Dec 2024 Additional RW Costs ($2,310), Sept. 2024 ($26,811) & May 2025 RW Operating Expense ($30,299)	59,520.80
35	ODP Business Solutions, LLC	Copy Paper (30 reams) ($217) & Miscellaneous Office Supplies	370.13
36	O'Reilly Auto Parts	Vehicle Cleaning Supplies	433.35
37	Pencco	Ferric Chloride (9 dry tons) (STP)	15,248.39
38	Peterson Trucks	Smog Test ('02 Int'l Dump Truck) ($209) & Service Parts ('21 Int'l 5 Yd Dump Truck) ($212)	421.99
39	Quadient, Inc.	Annual Meter Rental ($485) & Equipment Maintenance Fee ($780) (8/2025-8/2026)	1,265.07
40	Quincy Compressor	Air Compressor Service (STP)	1,412.50
41	Recology	July Waste Removal	769.50
42	RoadSafe Traffic Systems, Inc.	Earplugs (10)	104.04
43	SWK Technologies	Tech Support on Accounting Software	105.00
44	Thatcher Company of California	Chlorine (2,000 lbs) (STP)	5,798.00
45	Unicorn Group	San Mateo Tank Transmission Postcards (657)	802.29
46	United Parcel Service	Delivery Service: Sent Backflow Device for Repair	54.29
47	Verizon Wireless	July Cell Phone Charges	1,509.11
48	VertexOne Software LLC	June Monthly Fee	235.85
49	VWR International LLC	Flasks (24) & Pipettes (13) ($153) (Lab)	225.27
50	Webster Bank	Webster Bank Loan Interest (Pymt#7 of 40)	273,530.66

Seq	Payable To	For	Amount
51	ZORO	Pump for Parts Washer ($736), Sprinkler Pump ($995) (Pacheco Tank) & Terminal Test Kit for Mechanic Shop ($510)	2,241.78
		TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	**$579,227.19**

The foregoing payroll and accounts payable vouchers totaling $579,227.19 are hereby approved and authorized for payment.

Julie Blue 08/06/25

Auditor-Controller Date

8/6/2025

General Manager Date

DISBURSEMENTS - DATED AUGUST 14, 2025

Date Prepared 8/11/25

The following demands made against the District are listed for approval and authorization for payment in accordance with Section 31302 of the California Water Code, being a part of the California Water District Law:

Seq	Payable To	For	Amount
P/R	Employees	Net Payroll PPE 7/31/25	$217,829.56
90906*	Internal Revenue Service	Federal & FICA Taxes PPE 7/31/25	99,433.30
90907*	State of California	State Taxes & SDI PPE 7/31/25	23,832.79
90908*	CalPERS	Pension Contribution PPE 7/31/25	59,778.42
90909*	Nationwide	Deferred Compensation-457 PPE 7/31/25	16,916.73
90910*	Nationwide	Deferred Compensation 7/15/25-401A Match	3,040.95
1	Able Tire & Brake	Tires (7) ('23 Chevy Bolt-$324, '12 F-250-$1,387, Trailer-$677) & Repair ('12 F-250)	2,431.15
2	ACWA	2025 Conference Registration (Williams & Miller)	150.00
3	Argonaut Constructors	Sewer Line Repair Admin & Lab Building (Balance Remaining on as Needed Contract $486,425)	13,575.16
4	Bold & Polisner	July Legal Fees-General ($6,286) & NMWD Portion Potter Valley Project ($1,072)	7,358.00
5	Brady Industries	Safety Glasses & Safety Gloves (100) ($166)	287.91
6	Buck's Saw Service	Chain Saw Parts	138.70
7	Butler Auto Glass	Windshield Replacement ('19 Chevy Colorado)	388.00
8	Comcast	August Internet (1250 Lynwood Drive)	224.11
9	Consolidated CM	Prog Pymt#52: Construction Management for Admin & Lab Upgrade Project (Balance Remaining on Contract $20,731)	609.00
10	DiPrete, Roberta	Novato Toilet Rebate Program	100.00
11	Edridge, Michael	Refund of Deposit/Water Conservation Restriction-Novato	1,000.00

*Prepaid

Seq	Payable To	For	Amount
12	Enterprise	Monthly Leases for Nissan Rogue (2), Nissan Frontier, F-150 (7), F-250 (6), Ford Rangers (6), Chevy Bolts (2), Nissan Leaf & Purchase of F-150 ($47,838)	61,012.60
13	Frontier Communications	Leased Lines	1,788.47
14	Frontier Communications	August Internet (STP)	640.00
15	Goodpaster, Stacie	Exp Reimb: Vellum for Lab Samples	263.45
16	Grainger	Fiber Discs (10) ($291), Hole Saw Blades (6) ($154), Utility Pump ($444) (STP) & Miscellaneous Tools & Supplies	1,244.71
17	Lincoln Life Employer Serv	Deferred Compensation PPE 7/31/25	7,623.36
18	Marin Landscape Materials	Concrete (42 sacks) ($427) & Rocks for Admin Bldg Cul-de-Sac Renovation ($2,231)	2,658.71
19	Marin County Ford	Service Parts ('18 Cargo Van-$187, '24 F-250-$472) & Key Replacement ('15 F-250) ($221)	880.27
20	McLellan Co, WK	Miscellaneous Paving	4,989.64
21	Miksis Services Inc. C/O Dean Rose	Refund Security Deposit on Hydrant Meter Less Final Bill	349.76
22	North Bay Gas	Carbon Dioxide & Nitrogen (STP)	89.71
23	Pace Supply	Elbows (4) ($1,413), Nipples (25) ($98), Couplings (50) ($1,526), Tees (2), Valves (4) ($191) & Handles (2)	3,312.86
24	Parkinson Accounting Systems	July Accounting Software Support ($1,706) & Maintenance Subscription Mini-Mas Warehouse Inventory Software (08/1/25-01/31/26) ($1,000)	2,706.25
25	Pacific Gas & Electric Co	Power: Bldg/Yard ($2,794), Other ($289), Pumping ($100,117), Rect/Cont ($871) & TP ($2,954)	107,025.71
26	Pini Hardware	Plumbing Supplies ($268), Electrical Supplies ($129), Hand Drill Supplies ($113) & Miscellaneous Tools & Supplies	862.74
27	PumpMan Norcal	Install Replacement Oceana Marin Pump #1	7,098.42

Seq	Payable To	For	Amount
28	Redwood Health Services, Inc.	June 2025 Dental Claims ($5,358) & August 2025 Fees Expense ($333)	5,691.16
29	Sage Software Inc	Balance Due on Annual Accounting Software FY 25/26	255.68
30	Sharif-Fard, Nazanin	Refund Alternative Compliance Reg 15 Deposit	315.00
31	Solenis, LLC	Praestol (4,580 lbs) (STP)	11,674.73
32	Sonoma County Water Agency	Conservation Support Program (4/1/25-6/30/25)	1,872.64
33	Tamagno Green Products	Sludge Removal from STP (135 yds)	6,075.00
34	Underground Republic Water Works, Inc.	Air Release Valves (4) ($1,311), Elbows (50) ($292), Valves (2) ($1,372) & Spools (2) ($1,125)	4,100.70
35	Verizon Wireless	July SCADA & AMI Collectors ($650)	1,163.16
		TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	**$680,788.51**

The foregoing payroll and accounts payable vouchers totaling $680,788.51 are hereby approved and authorized for payment.

Julie Blue 08/11/25

Auditor-Controller Date

8/11/2025

General Manager Date

NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT
MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT FOR JULY 2025
August 19, 2025

1.

Novato Potable Water Prod - SW & STP Combined - in Million Gallons - FYTD

Month	*FY25/26*	*FY24/25*	*FY23/24*	*FY22/23*	*FY21/22*	*26 vs 25 %*
July	248.1	264.8	218.6	224.5	282.9	-6%

West Marin Potable Water Production - in Million Gallons - FY to Date

Month	*FY25/26*	*FY24/25*	*FY23/24*	*FY22/23*	*FY21/22*	*26 vs 25 %*
July	8.1	8.9	7.1	6.3	6.0	-8%

Stafford Treatment Plant Production - in Million Gallons - FY to Date

Month	*FY25/26*	*FY24/25*	*FY23/24*	*FY22/23*	*FY21/22*	*26 vs 25 %*
July	93.4	0.0	67.0	56.3	67.0	-

Recycled Water Production* - in Million Gallons - FY to Date

Month	*FY25/26*	*FY24/25*	*FY23/24*	*FY22/23*	*FY21/22*	*26 vs 25 %*
July	47.1	54.6	31.0	43.1	42.9	-14%

*Excludes potable water input to the RW system: FY25=0.8MG, FY25=19MG, FY24=13.8MG, FY23=10.8 MG FY22=10 MG;

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2. Regional and Local Water Supply

Lake Sonoma

	Current	2024
Lake Storage*	79,632 MG	79,598 MG
Supply Capacity	93 %	93 %

*Normal capacity =-245,000 AF (79,833.5 MG); deviation storage pool of 264,000 AF (86,025 MG)

Lake Mendocino

	Current	2024
Lake Storage *	29,114 MG	27,084 MG
Supply Capacity	80 %	75 %

*Normal capacity = 70,000-110,000 AF (22,800-35,840 MG); FIRO pool 26,000-36,170 MG

3. Stafford Lake Data

	July Average	July 2025	July 2024
Rainfall this month	.01 Inches	0 Inches	0 Inches
Rainfall this FY to date	.01 Inches	0 Inches	0 Inches
Lake elevation*	187.74 Feet	189.15 Feet	193.4 Feet
Lake storage**	845 MG	931 MG	1,209 MG
Supply Capacity	60 %	67 %	86 %

* Spillway elevation is 196.0 feet (NGVD29)
** Lake storage less 390 MG = quantity available for normal delivery

Temperature (in degrees)

	Minimum	Maximum	Average
July 2025 (Novato)	47	94	66.44
July 2024 (Novato)	49	104	71.5

4. Number of Services

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July 31	Novato Water			Recycled Water			West Marin Water			Oceana Marin Sewer		
	FY26	FY25	Incr %	FY26	FY25	Incr %	FY26	FY25	Incr %	FY26	FY25	Incr %
Total meters installed	21,032	21,027	0.0%	106	103	2.9%	811	807	0.5%	-	-	-
Total meters active	20,884	20,877	0.0%	104	101	3.0%	802	798	0.5%	-	-	-
Active dwelling units	23,976	24,097	-0.5%	-	-	-	838	837	0.1%	241	239	0.8%

5. Oceana Marin Monthly Status Report

Description	July 2025	July 2024
Effluent Flow Volume (MG)	.481	.561
Irrigation Field Discharge (MG)	.063	.564
Treatment Pond Freeboard (ft)	empty	6.9
Storage Pond Freeboard (ft)	empty	empty

6. Safety/Liability

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	Industrial Injury with Lost Time				Liability Claims Paid	
	Lost Days	OH Cost of Lost Days ($)	No. of Emp. Involved	No. of Incidents	Incurred (FYTD)	Paid (FYTD) ($)
FY 25/26 through July	3	$1,303	1	0	0	$0
FY 24/25 through July	0	$0	0	0	0	$0

Days since lost time accident through July 31, 2025 **3** **Days**

7. Energy Cost

FYE		July kWh	July ¢/kWh	July Cost/Day	Fiscal Year-to-Date thru July kWh	Fiscal Year-to-Date thru July ¢/kWh	Fiscal Year-to-Date thru July Cost/Day
FY 25/26	Stafford TP	66,461	24.3¢	$520	66,461	24.3¢	$520
	Pumping	166,726	52.3¢	$2,908	166,726	52.3¢	$2,908
	Other[1]	37,024	45.7¢	$564	37,024	45.7¢	$564
		270,211	44.5¢	$3,992	270,211	44.5¢	$3,992
FY 24/25	Stafford TP	69,476	23.6¢	$564	69,476	23.6¢	$564
	Pumping	158,916	41.4¢	$2,271	158,916	41.4¢	$2,271
	Other[1]	38,345	54.6¢	$722	38,345	54.6¢	$722
		266,737	38.7¢	$3,558	266,737	38.7¢	$3,558
FY 23/24	Stafford TP	74,877	22.9¢	$553	74,877	22.9¢	$553
	Pumping	158,572	34.3¢	$1,700	158,572	34.3¢	$1,700
	Other[1]	35,783	40.7¢	$455	35,783	40.7¢	$455
		269,232	32.0¢	$2,707	269,232	32.0¢	$2,707

[1]Other includes West Marin Facilities

\\nmwdfileserver\administration\AC\Board Reports\PGE\PG&E Usage\FY 25.26\[PGE Usage 07.2025.xlsx]mo rpt

8. Water Conservation Update

	Month of July 2025	To Date	Program Total to Date
High Efficiency Toilet (HET) Rebates	3	178	4,242
Retrofit Certificates Filed	8	197	7,119
Cash for Grass Rebates	0	18	1,107
Washing Machine Rebates	1	26	6,059
Water Smart Home Survey	3	0	3,958

9. Utility Performance Metric

July 2025 Service Disruptions

SERVICE DISRUPTIONS (No. of Customers Impacted)	**July 2025**	**July 2024**	**Fiscal Year to Date 2025**	**Fiscal Year to Date 2024**
PLANNED				
Duration Between 0.5 and 4 hours	16	18	16	18
Duration Between 4 and 12 hours	0	0	0	0
Duration Greater than 12 hours	0	0	0	0
UNPLANNED				
Duration Between 0.5 and 4 hours	2	5	2	5
Duration Between 4 and 12 hours	0	78	0	78
Duration Greater than 12 hours	0	0	0	0
SERVICE LINES REPLACED				
Polybutylene	5	14	5	3
Copper Replaced or Repaired)	2	4	2	2

July 2025 Service Disruptions

For the month of July, we had 16 planned service disruptions due to service leaks in Novato.

Unplanned: we had a blown plastic service on Silver Hills in Point Reyes that disrupted two customers.

10. Summary of Complaints and Service Orders – July 2025

Tag Breakdown:

Total: 182 **Consumer:** 92 Office: 90

Type	Jul-25	Jul-24	
Billing			
High Bill	6	5	
Total	**6**	**5**	
Meter Replacement	13	36	
Total	**13**	**36**	
Need Read	1	0	
Total	**1**	**0**	
No-Water	4	3	
Total	**4**	**3**	
Leak			
Consumer	96	87	
District	14	10	
Total	**110**	**97**	
Water Quality			
Other	2	0	
Color	1	0	
Total	**3**	**0**	
Noisy Pipes	1	0	
Total	**1**	**0**	
Check Pressure	2	1	
Total	**2**	**1**	
Turn Off / On	22	26	
Total	**22**	**26**	
Other	20	28	
Total	**20**	**28**	
TOTAL FOR MONTH:	**182**	**196**	**-7%**

Bill Adjustments Under Board Policy:

July 25 vs. July 24

Jul-25	24	$10,197
Jul-24	15	$11,185

NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT

MEMORANDUM

To: Board of Directors August 19, 2025

From: Julie Blue, Auditor-Controller
Nancy Williamson, Accounting Supervisor

Subj: Auditor-Controller's Monthly Report of Investments for June 2025
t:\ac\word\invest\25\investment report 0525.doc

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Information

FINANCIAL IMPACT: None

At month end, the District's Investment Portfolio had an amortized cost value (i.e., cash balance) of $21,642,580 and a market value of $21,654,721. During June, the cash balance decreased by $86,629. The market value of securities held decreased $87,224 during the month. The total unrestricted cash balance at month end was $1,427,401, 67% of the Target Reserves are funded, and 96% of the Minimum Reserves are funded.

At June 30, 2025, 66% of the District's Portfolio was invested in California's Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), 23% in Time Certificates of Deposit, 5% in the Marin County Treasury, and 6% retained locally for operating purposes. The weighted average maturity of the portfolio was 104 days, compared to 102 days at the end of May. The LAIF interest rate for the month was 4.27%, compared to 4.27% the previous month. The weighted average Portfolio rate was 3.87%, compared to 3.98% for the prior month.

Investment Transactions for the month of June are listed below:

6/3/2025	LAIF	US Bank	$600,000	Trsf from LAIF account
6/27/2025	LAIF	US Bank	$100,000	Trsf from LAIF account
6/30/2025	Hughes Fed CU Tuscon AZ	US Bank Inv Acct	$248,000	CD Maturity
6/30/2025	US Bank Inv Acct	B1 Bank Baton Rouge	$249,000	Purchase 4.00% TCD due 6/30/27 - Semi-Monthly Pay

ATTACHMENTS:
1. Monthly Report of Investments – June 2025

ATTACHMENT 1

NORTH MARIN WATER DISTRICT
AUDITOR-CONTROLLER'S MONTHLY REPORT OF INVESTMENTS
June 30, 2025

Type	Description	S&P Rating	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Cost Basis[1]	6/30/2025 Market Value	Yield[2]	% of Portfolio
LAIF	State of CA Treasury	AA-	Various	Open	$14,296,677	$14,308,818	4.27% [3]	**66%**
Time Certificate of Deposit								
TCD	Farmers Ins Credit Union	n/a	1/18/24	1/20/26	249,000	249,000	4.50%	1%
TCD	Eagle Bank	n/a	2/21/24	2/23/26	244,000	244,000	4.60%	1%
TCD	Bank of America	n/a	2/22/24	2/23/26	244,000	244,000	4.65%	1%
TCD	Pacific Premier	n/a	3/15/24	3/16/26	244,000	244,000	4.75%	1%
TCD	Valley National Bank	n/a	4/9/24	4/9/26	244,000	244,000	4.70%	1%
TCD	Wells Fargo Nat'l Bank	n/a	6/11/24	6/11/26	248,000	248,000	5.10%	1%
TCD	First Merchant Bank	n/a	6/28/24	6/29/26	244,000	244,000	4.80%	1%
TCD	BMW Bank NA	n/a	7/9/24	7/13/26	244,000	244,000	4.70%	1%
TCD	Israel Disc Bk Ny	n/a	9/13/24	9/14/26	245,000	245,000	4.00%	1%
TCD	Ally Bank Sandy Utah	n/a	10/3/24	9/28/26	245,000	245,000	3.80%	1%
TCD	Utah First Fec CR UN Salt Lake	n/a	10/18/24	10/19/26	249,000	249,000	4.00%	1%
TCD	American Express Nat'l Bank	n/a	11/7/24	11/6/26	245,000	245,000	4.00%	1%
TCD	Bank of Hapoalim NY	n/a	11/26/24	11/23/26	245,000	245,000	4.10%	1%
TCD	Dr Bank Darien	n/a	12/20/24	12/21/26	249,000	249,000	4.10%	1%
TCD	Goldman Sachs Bk USA	n/a	1/28/25	1/28/27	244,000	244,000	4.15%	1%
TCD	Oregon Community CU	n/a	2/24/25	2/24/27	249,000	249,000	4.30%	1%
TCD	Security First Bk	n/a	3/21/25	3/22/27	245,000	245,000	4.00%	1%
TCD	Toyota Fncl Svgs BK NV	n/a	4/10/25	4/12/27	245,000	245,000	4.00%	1%
TCD	Transportation Alliance Bk	n/a	5/12/25	5/12/27	249,000	249,000	3.95%	1%
TCD	B1 Bank Baton Rouge La	n/a	6/30/25	6/30/27	249,000	249,000	4.00%	1%
					$4,920,000	**$4,920,000**	**4.31%**	**23%**
MM	US Bank Mmda Global Fund		Various	Open	**$22,824**	**$22,824**	**4.11%**	**0%**
Other								
Agency	Marin Co Treasury	AAA	Various	Open	$1,044,474	$1,044,474	1.10%	5%
Other	Various	n/a	Various	Open	1,358,605	1,358,605	0.18%	6%
			TOTAL IN PORTFOLIO		**$21,642,580**	**$21,654,721**	**3.87%**	**100%**

Weighted Average Maturity = **104 Days**

LAIF: State of California Local Agency Investment Fund.

TCD: Time Certificate of Deposit.

Treas: US Treasury Notes with maturity of 5 years or less.

Agency: STP State Revolving Fund Loan Reserve.

Other: Comprised of 5 accounts used for operating purposes. US Bank Operating Account, US Bank STP SRF Loan Account, US Bank FSA Payments Account, Bank of Marin AEEP Checking Account & NMWD Petty Cash Fund.

1 Original cost less repayment of principal and amortization of premium or discount.

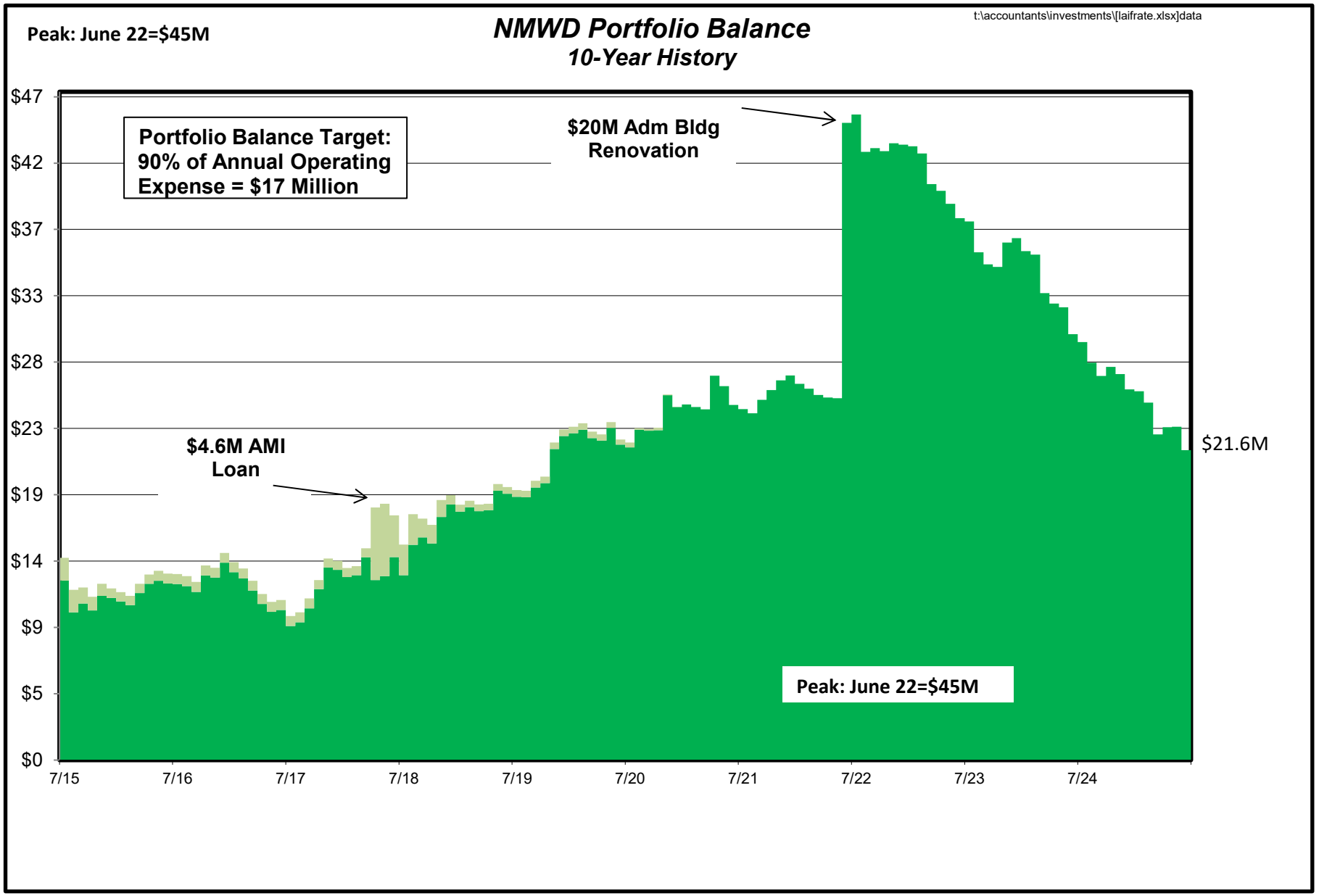
2 Yield defined to be annualized interest earnings to maturity as a percentage of invested funds.

3 Earnings are calculated daily - this represents the average yield for the month ending June 30, 2025.

Interest Bearing Loans	Loan Date	Maturity Date	Original Loan Amount	Principal Outstanding	Interest Rate
Marin Country Club Loan	1/1/18	11/1/47	$1,265,295	$983,592	1.00%
Marin Municipal Water - AEEP	7/1/14	7/1/32	$3,600,000	$1,458,848	2.71%
Employee Housing Loan	Various	Various	$850,000	$850,000	Contingent
TOTAL INTEREST BEARING LOANS			**$5,715,295**	**$3,292,440**	

The District has the ability to meet the next six months of cash flow requirements.

t:\accountants\investments\25\[0425.xls]designated cash % of target res


Peak: June 22=$45M
NMWD Portfolio Balance
10-Year History
t:\accountants\investments\[laifrate.xlsx]data
$47
$42
$37
$33
$28
$23
$19
$14
$9
$5
$0
Portfolio Balance Target:
90% of Annual Operating
Expense = $17 Million
$20M Adm Bldg
Renovation
$4.6M AMI
Loan
$21.6M
Peak: June 22=$45M
7/15
7/16
7/17
7/18
7/19
7/20
7/21
7/22
7/23
7/24

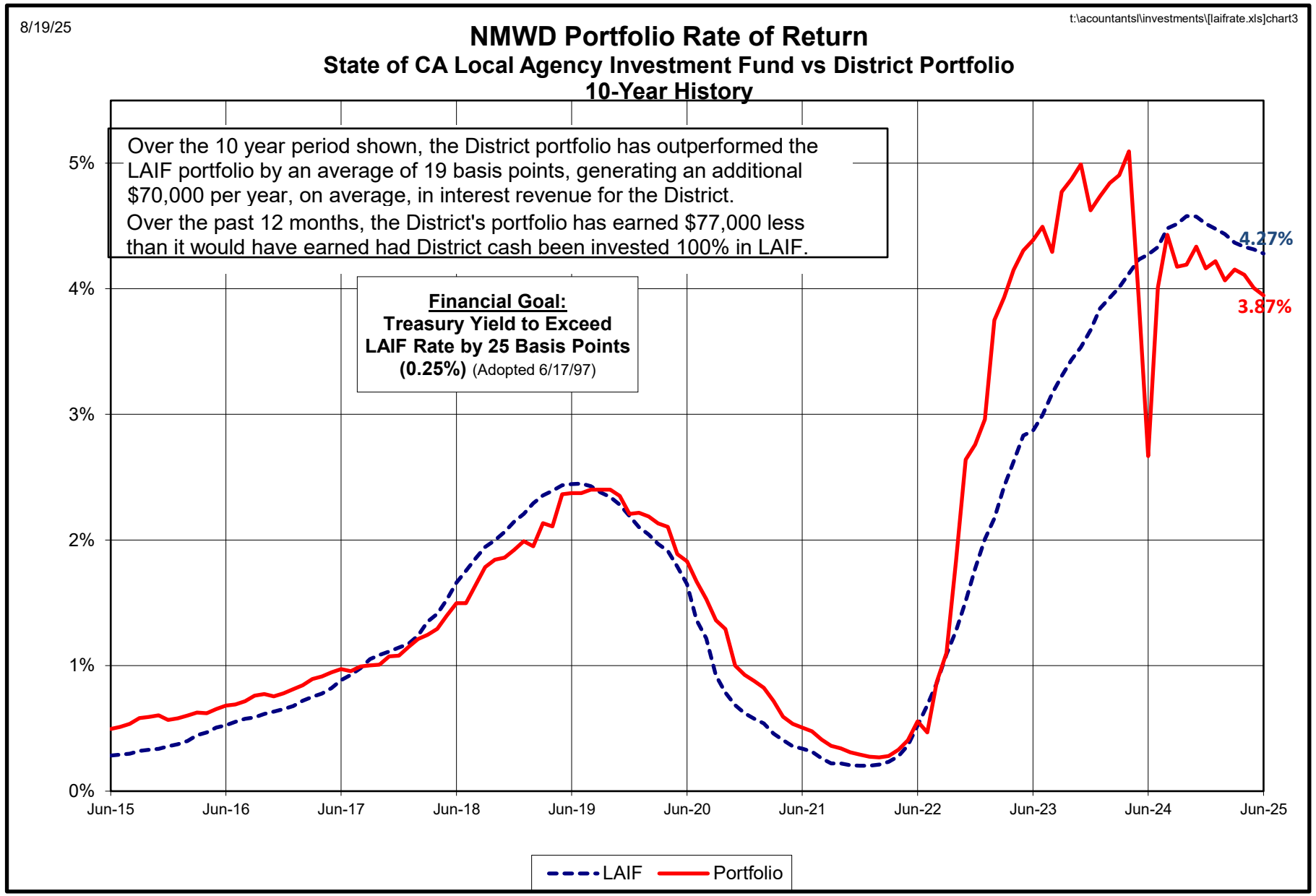
8/19/25

t:\acountants\investments\[laifrate.xls]chart3

NMWD Portfolio Rate of Return

State of CA Local Agency Investment Fund vs District Portfolio

10-Year History



MONTHLY

REGULATORY ROUNDUP

ACWA

AUGUST 2025

UPCOMING ACWA EVENTS

ACWA MEMBERSHIP APPRECIATION MONTH WEBINAR

ACWA will host an interactive presentation to provide an overview of the work we partner with our members on and the resources available to you as ACWA members on August 6 at 10:00 am. Topics covered include advocacy, governance, events, and communications. Register here to attend.

ACWA REGION EVENTS

- ACWA Region 3 / Webinar / August 20 at 10:00 am / Register here.

QUARTERLY POLICY COMMITTEE MEETINGS

ACWA's next Quarterly Policy Committee Meetings will be held virtually on August 13 from 9:00 am – 5:00 pm. Register here to attend any or all of the meetings. The schedule includes:

9:00 AM – 9:30 AM	Welcome & ACWA Updates
9:30 AM – 10:45 AM	Water Management Committee
11:00 AM – 12:15 PM	Groundwater Committee
12:45 PM – 2:00 PM	Water Quality Committee
2:15 PM – 3:30 PM	Agriculture Committee
3:45 PM – 5:00 PM	Energy Committee

POLICY UPDATES

FEDERAL

ACWA's Federal Regulatory Issues chart is accessible here.

WATER MANAGEMENT

PRIORITY **Bay-Delta Plan Update**

- On July 24, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) announced a Notice of Public Comment and Hearing on Revised Draft Sacramento/Delta Updates to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Watershed (Bay-Delta Plan). The revised draft updates include two regulatory pathways: the Healthy Rivers and Landscapes (HRL) Program and the unimpaired flow approach for non-HRL Program parties.
  - Public hearing: September 8 and 9 at 9:00 am
  - Public comments due: September 10 at 9:00 am

Staff Contact
Stephen Pang
stephenp@acwa.com

WORKING GROUP

Delta Conveyance Project

- On June 20, the State Water Board released a revised Notice of Board Meeting regarding the Department of Water Resources' (DWR) pending petitions for change of water rights permits for the State Water Project.
  - Policy statements portion of public hearing: August 12 at 9:00 am
  - Evidentiary portion of public hearing: August 13, 14, and 18 at 9:00 am

Staff Contact
Stephen Pang
stephenp@acwa.com

Fees: 2025 Drinking Water, Water Quality, and Water Rights • The State Water Board is holding a series of stakeholder meetings to discuss drinking water, water quality, and water rights fees. ○ Drinking Water: August 1 at 9:00 am	**Staff Contact** Chelsea Haines chelseah@acwa.com
Mitigation Banking Guidelines • On July 18, the Department of Fish and Wildlife released the Draft Conservation and Mitigation Banking Guidelines (Guidelines). The Guidelines clarify and incorporate all relevant documents and program guidance to implement Chapter 7.9 of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code. ○ Public comments due: September 3 at 5:00 pm	**Staff Contact** Stephen Pang stephenp@acwa.com WORKING GROUP
Sacramento River Temperature Management Plan • On July 3, the State Water Board announced the conditional approval of the Sacramento River Temperature Management Plan (TMP) for 2025. The TMP describes how the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation plans to operate Shasta Reservoir for water temperatures on the Sacramento River.	**Staff Contact** Stephen Pang stephenp@acwa.com
Tribal Stewardship Policy • The California Natural Resources Agency released the Draft Tribal Stewardship Policy (Policy) and Toolkit for tribal consultation. The Policy supports collaborative stewardship efforts by enhancing tribal access and enabling collaboration of management of public lands and natural resources. and enabling collaboration of management of public lands and natural resources. ○ Public comments due: September 12	**Staff Contact** Chelsea Haines chelseah@acwa.com
Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook • DWR anticipates releasing a 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) Guidebook in the near future. To access DWR's WUE SharePoint, which includes DWR's proposed changes, email UWMPhelp@water.ca.gov. ○ 2025 UWMPs due: July 1, 2026	**Staff Contact** Amber Rossow amberr@acwa.com WORKING GROUP

Variances and Temporary Provisions
• On July 17, the State Water Board released a new template for urban water retailers seeking to request variance and temporary provisions for urban water use objectives to comply with the Making Conservation a California Way of Life Regulation. The State Water Board will host two informational webinars.
  ○ Informational webinar 1: August 11 at 2:00pm
  ○ Informational webinar 2: August 12 at 10:00am
  ○ Variance and temporary provision requests due: October 1
  ○ Urban Water Use Objectives due: January 1, 2026
	Staff Contact
	Amber Rossow
	amberr@acwa.com

Water Measurement and Reporting Regulations • On July 16, the State Water Board released a Notice of Document Availability for Proposed Adoption of Water Measurement and Reporting Regulations. The draft resolution includes revisions to California Code of Regulations, title 23, chapters 2 (Appropriation of	**Staff Contact** Stephen Pang stephenp@acwa.com WORKING GROUP

Water), 2.7 (Water Diversion and Use), and 2.8 (Measuring and Monitoring). ○ Board meeting to consider adoption: August 5 at 9:00 am	
Water Rights Reporting – CalWATRS • On May 27, the State Water Board announced a new water rights reporting system, the California Water Accouting Tracking and Reporting System (CalWATRS). The system will help the state manage water data better and streamline public access to information. ○ Early access to CalWATRS: July – September 2025 ○ Reports for the 2024-25 water year due: January 2026	**Staff Contact** Stephen Pang stephenp@acwa.com WORKING GROUP
AGRICULTURE	
Agricultural Water Management Plan Guidebook • On July 23, DWR released the Draft 2025 Agricultural Water Management Plan Guidebook (Guidebook). The Guidebook was prepared by DWR to help agricultural water suppliers prepare and submit Agricultural Water Management Plans. ○ Public comments due: August 22 at 5:00 pm	**Staff Contact** Stephen Pang stephenp@acwa.com
California Underserved and Small Producer Grant Program • The California Underserved and Small Producer (CUSP) Grant Program, administered by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, provides technical and financial assistance to small- and medium-scale agricultural producers that are socially disadvantaged or affected by drought and severe weather events. Direct relief grants are available on a rolling basis.	**Staff Contact** Stephen Pang stephenp@acwa.com
Statewide Agricultural Expert Panel • On July 17, the State Water Board released a Notice of Public Meeting for the Second Statewide Agricultural Expert Panel (Panel) for the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP). The first meeting will establish Panel leadership and provide an overview of ILRP. The second meeting will discuss data collected as part of the State's ILRP and consider approaches to future implementation. ○ First meeting: August 8 at 10:00 am ○ Second meeting: August 14 at 10:00 am	**Staff Contact** Stephen Pang stephenp@acwa.com
GROUNDWATER	
PRIORITY **Draft Land Subsidence Best Management Practices** • On July 24, DWR released the draft Subsidence Best Management Practices (BMP) document for public comment. The document aims to help local water agencies address the growing concerns over land subsidence and support groundwater reliant communities. ○ Public comments due: September 22 ○ Anticipated Final BMP release: Late 2025	**Staff Contact** Soren Nelson sorenn@acwa.com WORKING GROUP
State Intervention: Kern County Subbasin • On February 20, the State Water Board held a public hearing to consider a probationary designation for the Kern County Subbasin. State Water Board members decided to continue the hearing in September and requested that the subbasin groundwater sustainability agencies (GSA)	**Staff Contact** Soren Nelson sorenn@acwa.com

provide revised draft groundwater sustainability plans (GSPs). The GSAs submitted updated draft GSPs in June and the State Water Board is accepting public comment on the Draft 2025 Amended Kern County GSPs. ○ Written comments due: August 7 at 12:00 pm ○ Public hearing: September 17 at 9:00 am	
WATER QUALITY	
Draft 2025 Safe Drinking Water Plan • On July 3, the State Water Board released a Notice of Public Workshop for the Draft 2025 Safe Drinking Water Plan (Plan). The Plan highlights progress made since the 2020 Safe Drinking Water Plan, reviews drinking water regulations, the quality of drinking water, and water quality issues affecting water systems, and describes the goals of the 2025 Plan. ○ Written comments due: August 29 at 12:00 pm	**Staff Contact** Nick Blair nickb@acwa.com WORKING GROUP
PRIORITY **Proposed Revised Notification and Response Levels** • On July 3, the State Water Board released a Notice of Proposed Revised Notification and/or Response Levels for Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS), Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS), and proposed notification and response level for Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA). The proposals and recommendations will be presented as informational items only. ○ Board meeting: August 6 at 9:00 am	**Staff Contact** Nick Blair nickb@acwa.com WORKING GROUP
PRIORITY **State Revolving Fund** • On May 30, the State Water Board released a Notice of Consideration of Adoption of the draft 2025-26 Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Intended Use Plan (IUP). The CWSRF IUP outlines the State Water Board's business plan for administering the CWSRF and its complementary funding for the state fiscal year. ○ Board adoption meeting: August 5 at 9:00 am • On June 27, the State Water Board released a Notice of Consideration of Adoption of the draft 2025-26 Drinking Water SRF IUP (DWSRF IUP). The DWSRF IUP outlines the State Water Board's business plan for administering the DWSRF and its complementary funding for the state fiscal year. ○ Board adoption meeting: August 19 at 9:00 am	**Staff Contact** Nick Blair nickb@acwa.com WORKING GROUP
State Revolving Fund Environmental Package Requirements • On April 9, the State Water Board released a Notice of Public Webinars relating to the Division of Financial Assistance's Funding Programs Environmental Package (EP) Guidance. The webinars will focus on the EP requirements for the CWSRF and DWSRF. ○ Public webinar: August 14 at 1:00 pm	**Staff Contact** Nick Blair nickb@acwa.com WORKING GROUP
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
Horizontal Sliding and Swinging Gates Regulation • In March 2025, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) convened an advisory committee to develop	**Staff Contact** Kylie Wright kyliew@acwa.com

recommendations regarding horizontal sliding and swinging gates. The advisory committee reviewed a discussion draft during their first meeting. The recommended regulations will then go through the formal rulemaking process.

- Anticipated revised draft of regulations: August 2025

ENERGY

Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation

- On July 29, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) released a Notice of Public Hearing to consider Proposed Amendments to the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation (ACF). The proposed amendments to ACF, pursuant to the directives of Assembly Bill 1594 (Garcia, 2023), seek to provide additional flexibilities for public agency utilities working towards ACF compliance.
  - Written comments due: September 15
  - Public hearing: September 25 at 9:00 am

Staff Contact
Nick Blair
nickb@acwa.com

Truck Regulation Implementation Group

- On July 17, CARB announced registration for the Truck Regulation Implementation Group (TRIG) – Infrastructure Meeting 8. TRIG will inform truck drivers, fleets and dealers about publicly accessible heavy-duty charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure today.
  - Virtual meeting: August 11 at 1:00 pm

Staff Contact
Nick Blair
nickb@acwa.com

ACWA COMMENT LETTERS

- Draft IUPs for DWSRF FY 2025-26, State Water Board, July 25, 2025
- Draft Guidelines for Recovery Planning, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, July 31, 2025

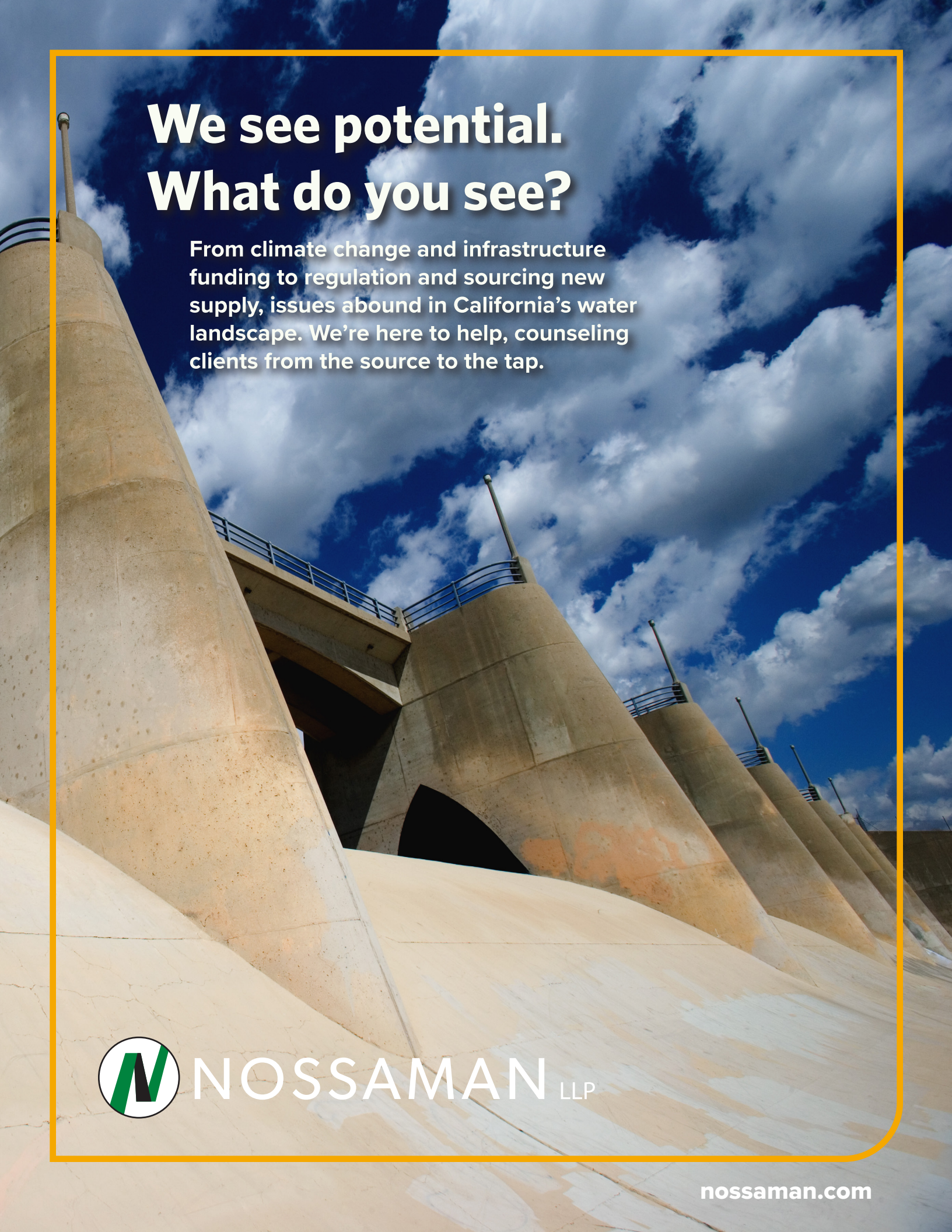
To receive a monthly email of Regulatory Roundup, please contact Karla Cardenas. Regulatory Roundup is also available on ACWA's website.

WORKING GROUP — Indicates ACWA Working Group
PRIORITY — Indicates ACWA Priority Issue

NOSSAMAN LLP

California Water Views

2025 Outlook


We see potential.
What do you see?
From climate change and infrastructure funding to regulation and sourcing new supply, issues abound in California's water landscape. We're here to help, counseling clients from the source to the tap.
NOSSAMAN LLP
nossaman.com

Tariffs and their Impacts on the Life Cycle of Construction Contracts

By Jill Jaffe & Natalie Cuadros

The United States and several countries around the world have been compelled to revisit existing trade structures in light of the recent Executive Orders issued by President Donald Trump imposing varying degrees of tariffs.

While this development has widespread implications for a broad range of industries, construction projects face unique uncertainties that impact the life cycle of a contract, from procurement to completion. All parties to a construction project, from owners to contractors to designers, must prepare any contracts or Requests for Proposal in a way that proactively addresses the treatment of tariffs so that expectations are clear on all sides.

The Definition of "Force Majeure" in a Contract

A key feature of tariffs is their unpredictability. In contracts, "force majeure" provisions allocate the risk of loss if a party's performance becomes impossible or impracticable, due to some exceptional, unanticipated event, outside the parties' control. The underlying principle, outlined in Cal. Civ. Code § 3526, is that a person should not be responsible "for that which no man can control." When applied, the clause generally excuses a party's inability to perform or provides for an extension of the time by which that party may perform under the contract.

Parties to a contract may define what constitutes a "force majeure" event and commonly rely on categories such as natural disasters, labor strikes, or other events that are not foreseeable. Traditionally, regulatory changes, taxes, tariffs and other project impacts that may result in price escalation are not included in the definition of "force majeure." Moreover, in California, the contractor or subcontractor who agrees to complete a specified scope of work for a specified price, usually bears the risk of price escalation.

Courts have emphasized the importance of using precise language in force majeure provisions in recent years, after President Trump imposed tariffs during his first term in office. In *Shelter Forest Int'l Acquisition, Inc. v. COSCO Shipping (USA) Inc.,* 475 F. Supp. 3d 1171 (D. Or. 2020), a federal court determined that a force majeure clause of a maritime service contract between carrier based in China and a shipper based in the United States did not, on account of a "trade war" between the countries, excuse the shipper's non-performance of the contract's minimum quantity provision. The force majeure clause "excused either parties' nonperformance for 'acts of god, strikes, embargoes, or events similarly beyond the knowledge or control of either party' but not 'commercial contingencies, for example, changing markets, poor management decisions and business declines, etc.'" *Id.* at 1186. Because the shipper had been well-aware of this provision and the impending tariffs at the time of entering into the contract and also continued to ship *after* the tariffs were implemented, the court determined that it could not belatedly seek

continues next page

relief through the force majeure clause. *Id*.

Parties to construction contracts should be mindful of the language used in any force majeure clauses and scrutinize whether the definition of "force majeure" includes changes in the market. Alternatively, the parties may elect to expressly exclude tariffs from the definition of "force majeure."

Commercial Contingencies – Allocating Risk of Material Cost Escalations

Another way parties can set expectations at the outset of a project is by defining limits of how much either party will pay in the event that construction materials escalate in price. Tariffs may result in impacts to the costs of commonly-used construction materials imported from other countries, such as steel or other metals. If the parties set a "ceiling" on material costs that applies even where tariffs are imposed or include an escalation clause that is tied to an agreed upon index, then there will be less room for dispute if the price for materials exceeds this limit. Selecting the best arrangement will depend on the specifics of your project.

The AI Thirst Trap

By Lori Anne Dolqueist

Artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to transform the water industry. AI solutions are being developed to detect potential water supply failures before they happen, optimize water quality monitoring and treatment, assess the lifespan of infrastructure components and assist with drought and flood predictions. As concerns about the availability of future water resources grow in tandem with concerns about water affordability, the possibility of harnessing this new technology to minimize costs and maximize productivity becomes even more enticing. The need for massive amounts of water to support the AI industry, however, could cancel out any potential gains in water efficiency and sustainability through the use of AI.

Shortly after taking office in January 2025, President Trump announced the Stargate Initiative, a $500 billion joint venture to expand U.S. artificial intelligence infrastructure led by tech giants Oracle, OpenAI and SoftBank. The purpose of the Initiative is to ensure the country's dominance in AI and prevent U.S. reliance on foreign AI infrastructure. The first phase involves expansion of AI facilities through the construction of AI data centers, beginning in Texas.

The data centers required to run large AI models use massive amounts of power, which in turn generates substantial amounts of heat. Natural language processing and deep learning – core components of AI – require computing capacity that can conduct more calculations more quickly. It has been estimated that the processing units optimized for these workloads now emit up to five times more heat than previous models. Cooling systems are necessary to prevent servers from overheating.

Although cooling systems can use air-cooling or water-cooling methods, water cooling appears to be the preferred cooling method for AI. Water is better than air at dispersing heat and water cooling uses less energy than air cooling, thus reducing the need for associated energy transmission, distribution and generation capacity. Given the already vast energy consumption by AI data centers, the energy saved by water cooling (approximately ten percent), can mean the difference between success or failure for a data center project.

Large data centers are estimated to use approximately 300,000 to 550,000 gallons of water per day. By contrast, in 2024, the California statewide average residential use per capita was 59 gallons per day. This means that on an average day, a large data center can use almost as much water as 10,000 people. Moreover, a 2021 study of the environmental footprint of data centers in the United States showed that approximately one-fifth of the data centers were located in the water-stressed regions of the West and Southwest.

To avoid being forced to choose between shutting down operations or overtaxing community water supplies, technology companies must look for ways to reduce water use. Water recycling and/or

continues next page

reclamation of non-potable water at data centers is probably the most obvious option and is already being implemented at certain locations by companies such as Google. Seawater may also be used for cooling, if available at the data center location and if corrosion concerns can be addressed. Furthermore, for data centers located in drought prone locations, air cooling technology may be the preferred option, despite the higher energy use. (Although, there may be offsets to water savings due to the water used in power generation.)

As AI evolves from novel technology to a business imperative, water suppliers may struggle to meet the growing demand. Water usage by thirsty data centers could exacerbate already strained water resources in the U.S. and worldwide. New AI offerings promise to revolutionize the provision of water service by helping water utilities operate more efficiently, but to realize these benefits AI must face the issue of water sourcing head on.

POINT REYES STATION

Proposal filed for restoration of landmark Grandi building

Renovation includes hotel, restaurant, retail space

The vacant Grandi Building stands along Shoreline Highway in Point Reyes Station. The owner has submitted development proposals to the county several times since acquiring the building. PHOTOS BY ALAN DEP — MARIN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL

A bicyclist rides by the vacant Grandi Building. The second floor once included 25 guest rooms and a ballroom that was popular on Saturday nights.

BY RICHARD HALSTEAD

RHALSTEAD@MARINIJ.COM

The owner of the historic Grandi building in Point Reyes Station is once again proposing to restore the town's landmark structure.

Ken Wilson, who purchased the 110-year-old building in 1973, has submitted an application to the county to renovate the structure for a 34-room hotel, a 60-seat restaurant and 400 square feet of retail space. Wilson also wants to renovate an adjacent 2,532-square-foot storage building to provide two affordable apartments for employees.

Wilson, who had the building retrofitted for earthquake safety in 1999, has submitted development proposals to the county several times since acquiring the building, most recently in 2021. None of those proposals got very far.

Michelle Levenson, a Marin County planner who oversaw the 2021 application, said it expired before Wilson had supplied all of the information necessary for it to be deemed complete.

Wilson, 81, said he submitted another application because "it was always my dream, and I'm kind of running out of time."

Levenson said, “They’re pursuing a different type of septic system and a different size septic system than what we looked at in 2021, but the rest of the project is the same.”

Sean Kennings, a planning consultant that Wilson hired to assist in the project, said, “The reason the project was resubmitted at this time is that we finally figured out how to manage the septic system on site.”

Kennings said a “traffic rated” system is being proposed, which would locate a leach field beneath the parking lot that separates the Grandi building from two other buildings Wilson owns, the Cheda building and the Sawyer building.

Gwen Baert, a Marin County environmental health specialist, said, “It hasn’t been determined whether the county of Marin or the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board will be reviewing the onsite wastewater treatment system.”

Baert said that if the average daily flows exceed 10,000 gallons per day, then the water quality board would review it. Baert said that because the disposal field will be under a parking lot, a variance to the county’s regulations is required.

The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board reviewed the variance and gave its approval, Baert said.

Wilson’s plan is to return the building to its historic configuration.

“We will do as little as necessary to bring it up to code,” he said.

The Grandi building was constructed in 1915 to replace the A.P. Whitney store, run by Salvadore Grandi, after it was destroyed in the 1906 earthquake. The two-story brick building was constructed in the Mission Revival style, which idealized Spanish colonial days and featured arched colonnades.

A general store, hotel lobby, restaurant and post office were on the building’s ground floor. The second floor included 25 guest rooms and a ballroom that was popular on Saturday nights.

Business fell off in the 1930s after the Depression hit and the railroad shut down. The hotel closed in 1949, only reopening for a brief period in 1951. Nevertheless, the building had a hardware store and a post office until the 1970s.

Now the shuttered building functions chiefly as a community bulletin board.

“I’m one of the few people in town who like it just the way it is,” said Ken Levin, a former president of the Point Reyes Station Village Association.

Levin added, however, that he appreciates the fact that Wilson’s proposal would minimize changes.

“It would preserve the history of the town,” Levin said. “That’s why people come out here. They like the old-time vibe.”

Steve Antonaros, the current president of the Point Reyes Station Village Association, said, “There’s support for something happening to the building.”

“I don’t think people are right away in support of a large restaurant,” he added.

Antonaros said one aspect of the project that the association will object to is Wilson’s plan to locate two large signs near the entrance to the parking lot. One sign would list all the businesses located in the adjacent

Cheda and the Sawyer buildings, and the other would simply bear the Grandi building name and address. Both would be mounted between brick columns and stand more than 8 feet tall.

Antonaros said the signs would give the area the appearance of being a mall.

“That really doesn’t work, because it’s not a mall,” he said. “It’s a historic hotel building.”

Chris Hulls, who founded the nonprofit Point Reyes Good Luck Fund to buy, lease, restore and operate key local businesses and properties to ensure they keep serving residents, said, “I think many locals have come to like the Grandi being an empty building, but it needs something to happen because it’s at risk of just going back to the earth.”

The Point Reyes Good Luck Fund has purchased two buildings up the street from the Grandi, the Old Western Saloon and the former Station House Café.

“I think there’s widespread agreement that downtown is at risk if it doesn’t get a bit revitalized,” said Hulls, who is also vice president of the Point Reyes Station Village Association.

Wilson said he has all the money he needs to complete the project, but he also said he has no idea how much it will cost.

“The proposal probably has a long row to hoe,” he said. “Until something is real, I don’t give it much consideration.”

Would Hulls, the chief executive officer and co-founder of location-sharing app Life360, consider investing in the project if Wilson needed additional capital?

“I would need to know a lot more,” Hulls said. “One thing I have seen in town is that some of these businesses are just not financially viable.”

Hulls recalled the financial disaster that resulted when Bay Area restaurant owner Pat Kuleto tried to revive Nick’s Cove and Cottages in Marshall in 1999. Expenses spiraled during a seven-year ordeal with regulatory agencies to get permits to improve the Tomales Bay complex, which included a restaurant, a dock and 11 overnight cottages.

Levenson noted that Wilson’s proposal for the Grandi building will have to conform with the county’s new Local Coastal Program, which supervisors approved in 2021. The program is a set of regulations governing development within Marin’s coastal zone. County rulings on Local Coastal Program adherence can also be appealed to the California Coastal Commission.

NICASIO

Public leery about plan to expand reservoir

Comment period extended amid flood impact concern

BY ADRIAN RODRIGUEZ

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The comment period on a proposal to increase capacity of the Nicasio Reservoir has been extended again amid growing community concern over the Marin Municipal Water District project.

The district began collecting comments in May to guide an environmental analysis of the proposal. Public comment is now set to close at the end of the year. This is the second time the deadline has been pushed back.

“Extending the deadline for comments simply helps to ensure all interested parties have the opportunity to provide input as this important environmental review process is initiated,” said Tyler Silvy, a spokesperson for the utility.

District staffers are also scheduled Tuesday to provide an update on the “water supply roadmap,” the district’s strategy to prepare for drought. The presentation will include a new cost analysis and other updates on several proposals, including the Nicasio project.

As the analysis of water supply projects continue, Silvy said, “the district continues to also evaluate which options are the most feasible and cost-effective, recognizing that priorities may shift as more information becomes available.”

“While there have been no changes to the general parameters of the proposed project, it’s important to note that there is much work ahead to refine the project details,” Silvy said. “The environmental review process, which the district is undertaking pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, is an important aspect of that work.”The Nicasio proposal calls for modifying the spillway gates at Seeger Dam, which was constructed on Nicasio Creek in 1960 to create the reservoir. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 22,340 acre-feet of water.

The project would install a 280-foot-long, 4.4-foot-high inflatable rubber gate spanning the spillway crest to increase capacity by about 3,700 acre-feet. The project was selected from several proposals as a short-term and efficient way to increase supply.

Over the past few months, Nicasio residents complained that the district has neglected to dredge the creek, and they believe a buildup of sediment has led to more frequent flooding, damaging roads, yards at homes and the community school.

Residents said they fear the project could exacerbate the flooding along Nicasio and Halleck creeks, making their situation worse.

They said the community uses well water and is not served by the reservoir or the district’s supply, so they see no benefit from the added storage, only potential drawbacks.

Feelings of consternation and mistrust were inflamed recently when two residents reported that project surveyors were on their creekside properties without permission.

Ruth Dawson, president of the Nicasio Land Owners Association, said district officials met with concerned residents last month.

“They acknowledged they needed to do some reevaluation,” Dawson said. “They acknowledged they didn’t know the extent of the current conditions.”

Dawson said the community sees two primary issues. The first is that creeks and roads have been neglected, and the district needs to fix those problems. The second is that the district needs to have a solution for potentially increased flood risk.

“What happens during an atmospheric river event and they’re dealing with lowering and raising the dam? What if the water is released too quickly?” Dawson said. “We definitely want them to be informed.”

Residents downstream in Point Reyes Station have also begun to raise concerns about what would happen to their community if the dam failed.

Ashley Eagle-Gibbs, executive director of the Environmental Action Committee of West Marin, said the nonprofit is preparing comments to submit to the district to detail concerns and requests.

Eagle-Gibbs said the district should conduct a comprehensive analysis of upstream and downstream fisheries in the Nicasio and Halleck creeks and consider fishery restoration as a project alternative.

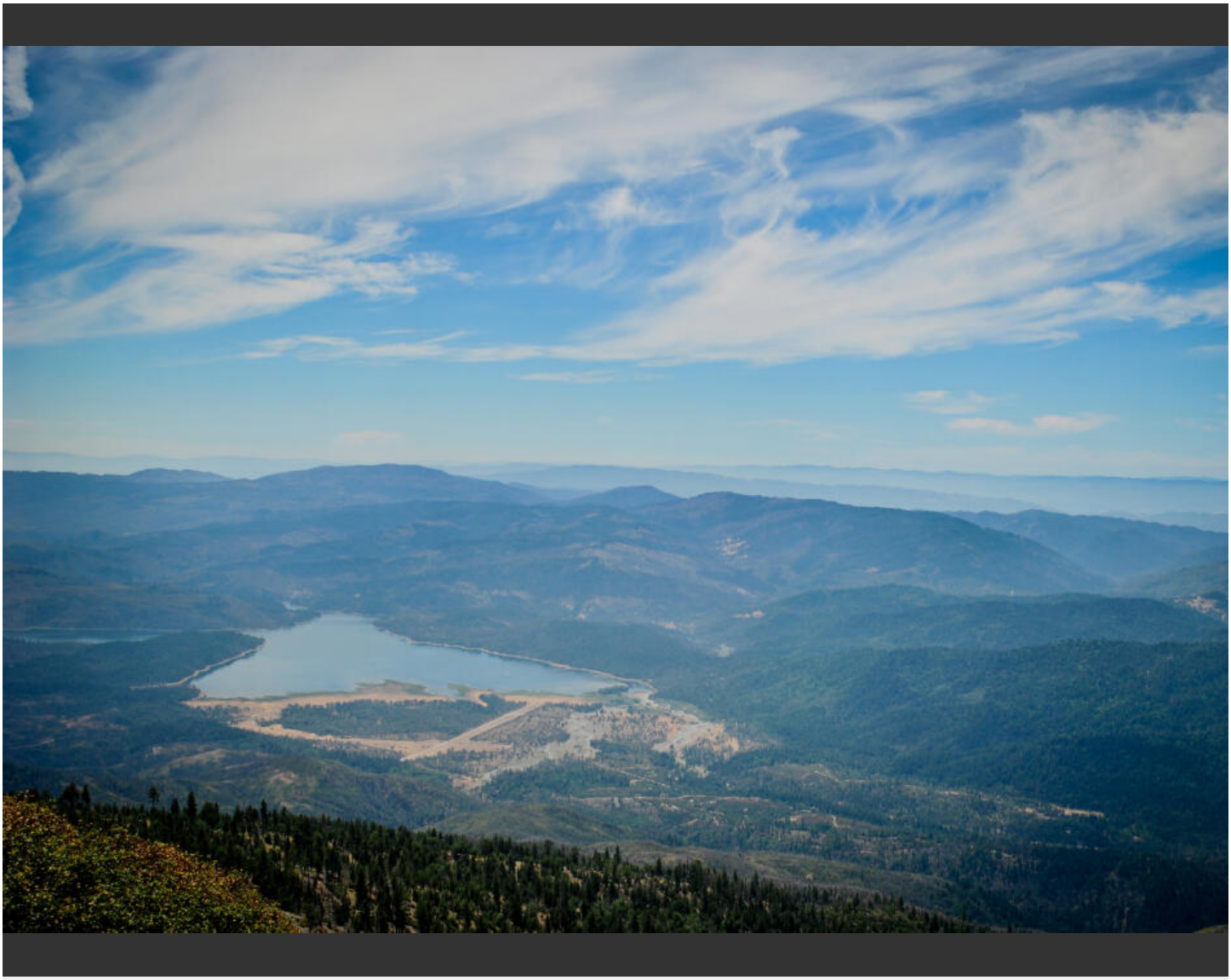
“We also want them to examine the project’s impacts on erosion, sedimentation and flooding, as well as looking into the negative impacts of a potential dam failure, and develop emergency protocols,” Eagle-Gibbs said.

She said the district should also evaluate the impacts of other planned projects, such as a proposed pipeline to convey Sonoma County water to Nicasio Reservoir and the electrification of the Soulajule Reservoir dam. Prioritizing water conservation should be considered as a project alternative, Eagle-Gibbs said.

“It’s sustainable. It’s feasible,” Eagle-Gibbs said.

A watery tale of two cities

Here's the summer rumor, cleaned up for daylight: "Pacific Gas and Electric Co. (PG&E) is draining Lake Pillsbury, so the upper river's toast." Catchy, dramatic and not quite right.



Lake Pillsbury from Mount Hull. Will PG&E end up draining the lake? (Derek Hull/Getty Images)

ROGER CORYELL AND ISAAC ELLIS BANDIERA
THE SONOMA COUNTY GAZETTE

August 10, 2025, 6:07PM | UPDATED 15 HOURS AGO
5 minute read

Here's the summer rumor, cleaned up for daylight: "Pacific Gas and Electric Co. (PG&E) is draining Lake Pillsbury, so the upper river's toast." Catchy, dramatic and not quite right. What's really happening is more boring and more important — the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) greenlighted a summer operating tweak that keeps Lake Pillsbury low (for dam safety and fish), which throttles the Eel River-to-Russian River diversion to a trickle. That means the upper Russian River has

less late-summer help from the tunnel. Not nothing — just less.

The fine print: Regulators approved minimum flows this summer of 25 cubic feet per second (cfs) through the Potter Valley tunnel (the diversion from the Eel River to the Russian River), with authority to drop as low as 5 cfs if the Eel River warms up or storage slides. Below Scott Dam on the Eel River, the floor is 20 cfs. The order also sets tripwires: If Lake Pillsbury nears a critical 12,000 acre-feet (a standard measure of water volume), the tunnel can be pinched further; if storage climbs past 36,000 acre-feet after Oct. 1, the variance wraps. All of this sits on top of a standing safety restriction that has already lopped roughly 20,000 acre-feet off how full Lake Pillsbury can run. That's the "why it looks low" part — not a secret drain-the-lake scheme.

Meanwhile, Sonoma Water (the Sonoma County Water Agency) asked the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to modernize how summer flows are set on the Russian River. Instead of using an old Eel River index, the 2025 order keys decisions to what really matters for the upper river: storage in Lake Mendocino. It also trims the summertime minimums to 125 cfs in the upper Russian and 70 cfs in the lower so we don't burn through reservoirs defending a number on paper. A helpful passage in that order reminds everyone of a hard truth in California water law: When flows are mostly stored water, many diverters can't legally take it under their own rights. Cities operating under Sonoma Water's permits can, but most private rights can't. That's why this feels different upstream.

Now, two towns, same river, very different toolkits.

Healdsburg: options, backstops and a long view

Healdsburg's portfolio is normally about 80 percent upper Russian River wells and 20 percent Dry Creek (Lake Sonoma). The city's official line right now: no water restrictions in effect. At the same time, they're actively shifting weight onto Dry Creek/Lake Sonoma (bigger, steadier storage) and expanding recycled water offsets. They also have a longstanding purchased-water agreement that lets them buy and divert under Sonoma Water's permits when their own rights are pinched, and they're working to increase those late-summer volumes; staff expects a draft update this fall. In short: less upper-river "natural" flow for a few hot weeks does not equal "no Russian River water at the tap." It just changes which right — or reservoir — backs it.

A little nuance that matters: Healdsburg is one of Sonoma Water's "Russian River customers" — a small club (with Windsor, Camp Meeker and Occidental) allowed to divert under Sonoma Water's state permits using their own intakes when certain conditions apply. That's a built-in legal backstop most private diverters don't have.

Cloverdale: living on the river's underflow

Cloverdale doesn't buy wholesale aqueduct water. It runs its own well field in Cloverdale River Park, pulling the river's underflow (subsurface flow beneath the riverbed) and treating it at the city plant.

Those wells are officially classified as groundwater under the direct influence of surface water — bureaucrat-speak for: when the river gets low and warm, your wells notice. The city still has Stage 1 drought rules on the books (the lightest tier), with the ability to step quickly into Stage 2 if conditions tighten. And Cloverdale's rights are senior — pre-1914 to the Russian River — which helps in curtailment seasons, but seniority doesn't conjure flow when the channel is thin or mostly stored water. That's the tightrope.

Why the difference feels so stark 12 miles apart

• Healdsburg can pivot: buy under Sonoma Water's permits, lean on Dry Creek/Lake Sonoma and use recycled water to shave peaks. The city's own page is refreshingly frank about moving more production to Dry Creek because Lake Sonoma's supply pool is far bigger than Lake Mendocino's.

• Cloverdale must mostly operate the river it sits on. Its wells are hydraulically tied to the Russian, so late-summer operations get delicate — managing pump hours and blending as the river thins. It isn't in Sonoma Water's "Russian River customer" club, so there's no easy legal/pipe backstop under Sonoma Water's permits.

And the longer arc (because this isn't just one summer)

PG&E has now filed its formal surrender and decommissioning plan for the Potter Valley Project. If approved, Scott Dam and Cape Horn Dam come out, and with Scott Dam goes Lake Pillsbury. Earliest credible timelines for big deconstruction are later this decade — think 2028-ish — because federal processes take time and then the real dirt work starts. In Pillsbury's place, a new public authority is moving a plan forward for a seasonal diversion at the old Cape Horn site — pumps and fish passage — so water only moves in wet months (fall through spring) when the Eel River can afford it, and it's stored in the Russian for summer. That's a sea change from the 20th-century pattern of propping up summer with Eel River water.

What that means in plain terms

• Expect the upper Russian River to lean more on Lake Mendocino in winter (capture) and Lake Sonoma in summer (reliability), with conservation and recycled water doing more heavy lifting.

• Healdsburg will look increasingly Dry Creek-forward in hot months (by design).

• Cloverdale will keep living close to the hydrograph (the river's seasonal flow pattern) — and will likely keep a fast trigger from Stage 1 to Stage 2 if a hot spell and low releases collide. (Stage 2 is the first tier with mandatory cuts and surcharges.)

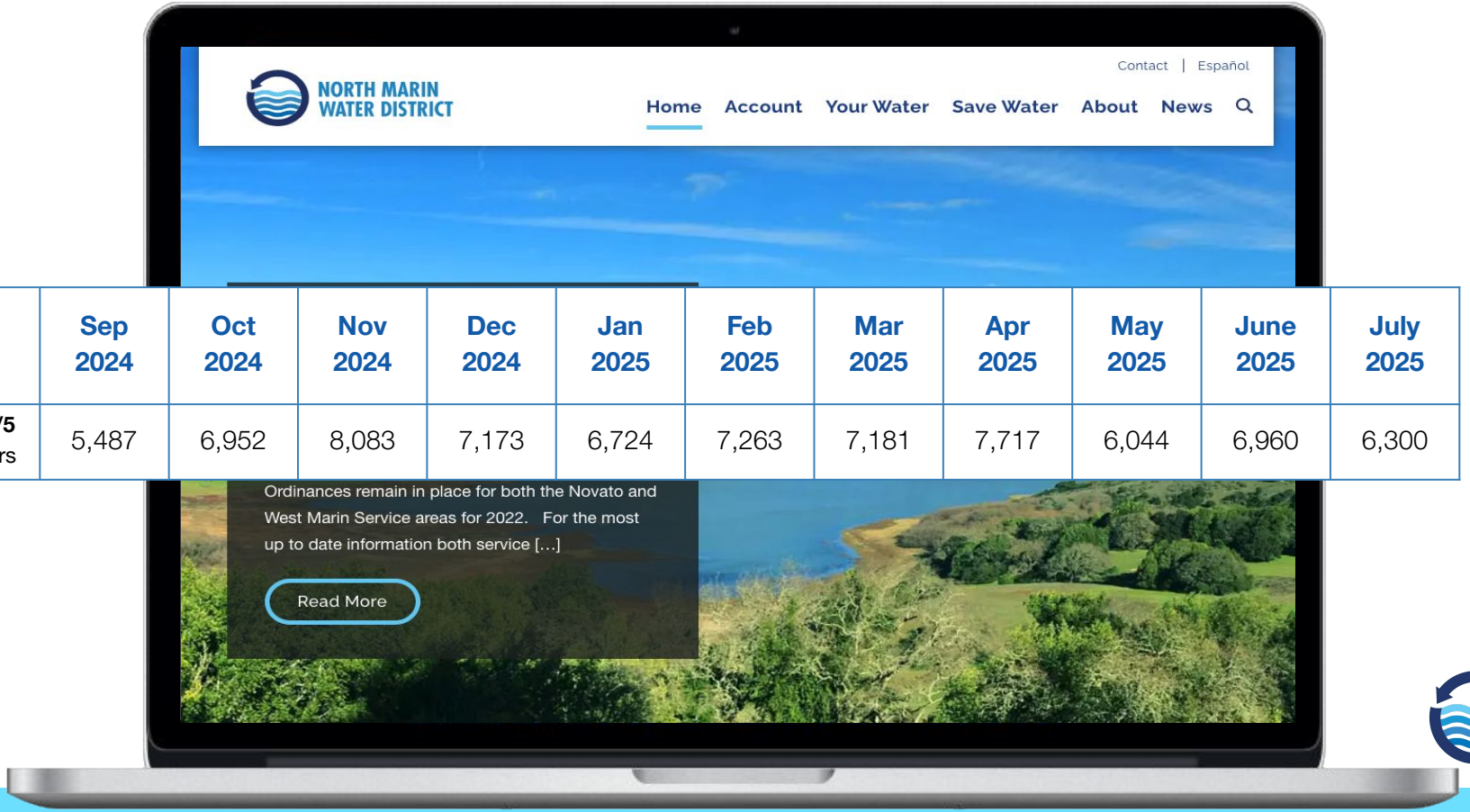
If you like watching dials: keep an eye on Lake Mendocino storage, the State Water Board's temporary urgency change petition (TUCP) dashboard for instream targets, and FERC filings on PG&E's monthly Pillsbury status under the variance. Those will tell you more about late August than any headline.

NORTH MARIN
WATER DISTRICT

Web & Social Media Report

July 2025

Website Statistics



	Sep 2024	Oct 2024	Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Mar 2025	Apr 2025	May 2025	June 2025	July 2025
2024/5 Visitors	5,487	6,952	8,083	7,173	6,724	7,263	7,181	7,717	6,044	6,960	6,300

Social Media Followers

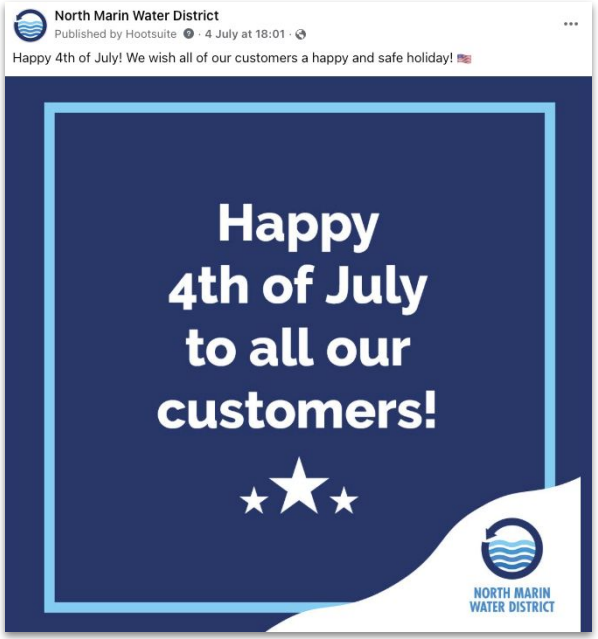
	Sep-2024	Oct-2024	Nov-2024	Dec-2024	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Jul-2025
Facebook Followers	2,685	2,697	2,712	2,731	2,764	2,785	2,795	2,808	2,817	2,826	2,842
X (Twitter) Followers	132	129	124	124	124	121	121	120	121	122	122
Instagram Followers	938	947	954	957	965	977	977	980	986	985	990

NMWD Most Visited Pages

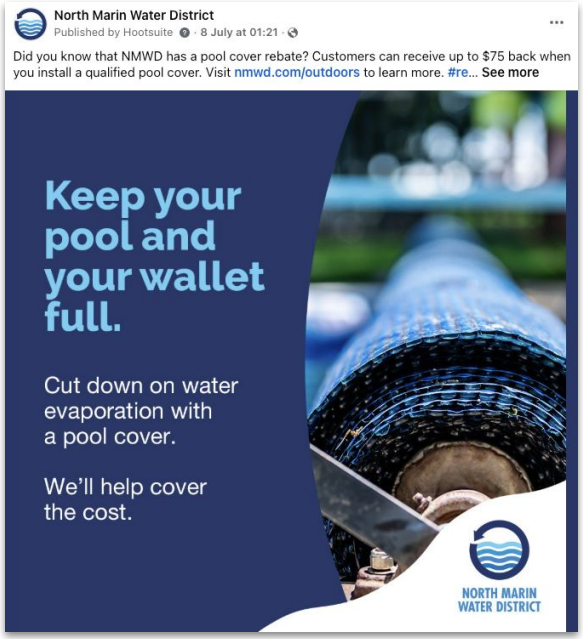
Pages	Views
Home	3,314
Online Billing	2,750
My Water Usage (WaterSmart Portal)	929
What Is An Acre Foot?	445
Contact	239
Meetings 2025	226
Employment Opportunities	200
Pool Cover Rebate Form	179
NMWD Water Conservation Rebates	154

July Social Media Highlights | Facebook

362 people reached | 29 engagements



117 people reached | 5 engagements

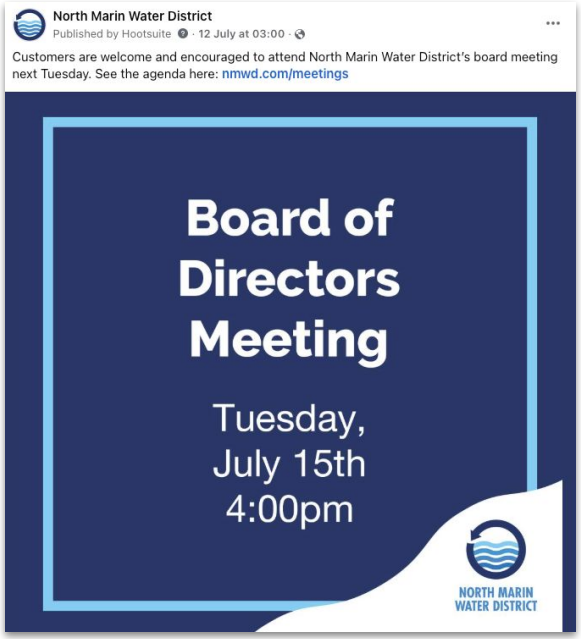


111 people reached | 3 engagements

Engagements include likes, reactions, clicks and comments

July Social Media Highlights | Facebook

209 people reached | 19 engagements

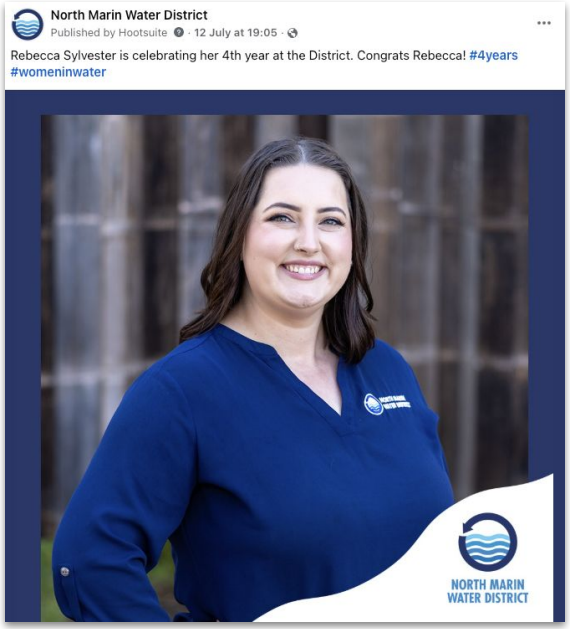


74 people reached | 2 engagements

137 people reached | 12 engagements

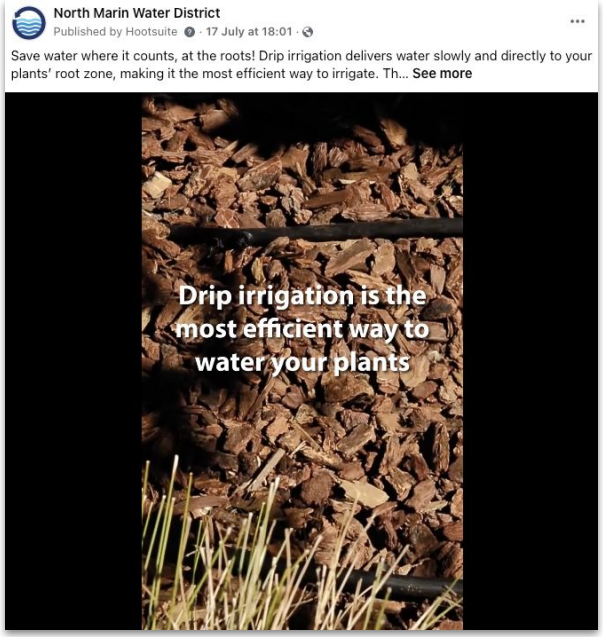
Engagements include likes, reactions, clicks and comments

July Social Media Highlights | Facebook



152 people reached | 16 engagements

73 people reached | 3 engagements

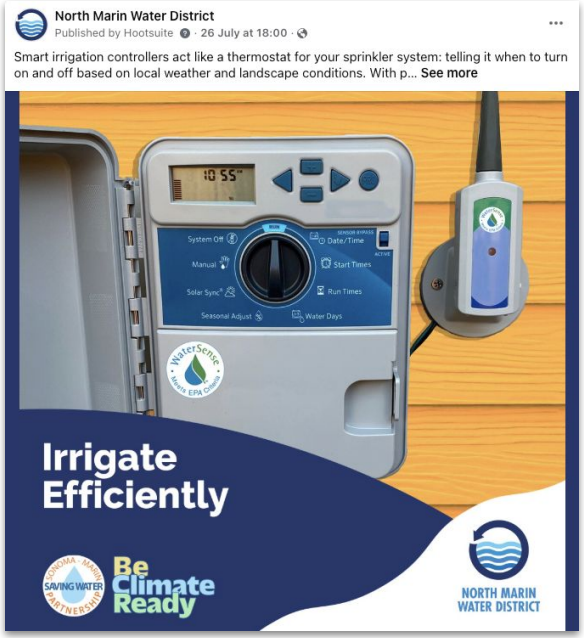


88 people reached | 5 engagements

Engagements include likes, reactions, clicks and comments

July Social Media Highlights | Facebook

99 people reached | 5 engagements



101 people reached | 4 engagements

92 people reached | 4 engagements

Engagements include likes, reactions, clicks and comments

July Social Media Highlights | Instagram

Post likes

93
likes

11.4% from 105

Post engagement

96
engagements

12.7% from 110

Post engagement rate

10.41%
engagement rate

5.2% from 10.98%

Post views

1,886
views

5.6% from 1,997

Top posts

Join us in celebrating some amazing milestone anniversaries at the District today! - Robert Clark, Operations & Maintenance Superintendent — 21 years - Eric Kurfirst, Cross Connection Control Tech II — 18 years - Brian Northern, Pipeline Foreman — 6 years - Jose Ochoa, Water Quality Tech — 3 years

22 likes

Congrats to Jeff Watkins, our Automotive Equipment Mechanic, for 9 years at NMWD! Thank you for keeping our equipment running smoothly. #anniversary #9years

15 likes

Rebecca Sylvester is celebrating her 4th year at the District. Congrats Rebecca! #4years #womeninwater

14 likes

July Social Media Highlights | X (Twitter)

Tweets

11
tweets

2 from 13

Post likes

1
like

1 from 0

Post engagements

4
engagements

3 from 1

Post media engagements

1
engagement

1 from 0

Top tweets

Did you know that NMWD has a pool cover rebate? Customers can receive up to $75 back when you install a qualified pool cover. Visit http://nmwd.com/outdoors to learn more. #rebate #poolcover #summersavings

11.11% engagement rate

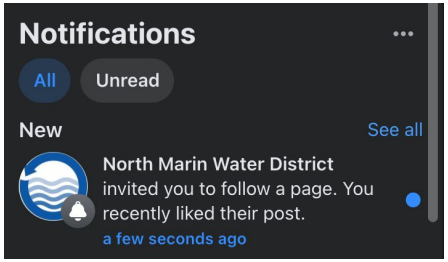
Erigeron glaucus, or seaside daisy, is a California native that's both drought-tolerant & pollinator-friendly. Come see this plant & others at our demonstration garden, located at our admin building, and gather inspiration for

6.67% engagement rate

Drip irrigation is the most efficient way to water your plants by applying water slowly to the root zone. Check out our rebate to switch to drip or visit http://nmwd.com/outdoors.

6.25% engagement rate

Facebook Likes Campaign - July Report



We are running an evergreen ad which encourages customers in the NMWD service areas to 'like' (follow) the NMWD Facebook page. We selected images that have historically performed the best to drive more likes.

Spend in July 2025	**Reach** (Number of people who saw the ad)	**Impressions**	**Results** (New Page Likes)	**Cost Per New Page Like**
$44.44	2,300	3,701	19	$2.34

*This month, we were able to reach over **2,300** people with the Likes Campaign*

What's Next?

- Kiosk is working with SMWSP on the summer outreach social media toolkit. Posts will highlight how to irrigate efficiently.
- Kiosk is working on a new social campaign highlighting the facilities around Novato.
- Kiosk to continue with a new social campaign on drought tolerant plants featured in the new demonstration garden at the NMWD office.
- Social media posts will also feature national holidays, summer water savings tips & resources, employees on their work anniversaries, as well as highlight outdoor rebates.
- Kiosk to incorporate new photos and videos from NMWD in the upcoming months.

Thank You

10

CLOSED SESSION ITEM