



— BUREAU OF —
RECLAMATION



Stockton East Water District

Aquifer Storage and Recovery Well

Applicant Contact:

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SF 424-C Budget Information

BUDGET INFORMATION - Construction Programs			
NOTE: Certain Federal assistance programs require additional computations to arrive at the Federal share of project costs eligible for participation. If such is the case, you will be notified.			
COST CLASSIFICATION	a. Total Cost	b. Costs Not Allowable for Participation	c. Total Allowable Costs (Columns a-b)
1. Administrative and legal expenses	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
2. Land, structures, rights-of-way, appraisals, etc.	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
3. Relocation expenses and payments	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
4. Architectural and engineering fees	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 0.00
5. Other architectural and engineering fees	\$ 99,000.00	\$ 99,000.00	\$ 0.00
6. Project inspection fees	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 0.00
7. Site work	\$	\$	\$
8. Demolition and removal	\$	\$	\$
9. Construction	\$ 1,200,000.00	\$	\$ 1,200,000.00
10. Equipment	\$	\$	\$
11. Miscellaneous	\$	\$	\$
12. SUBTOTAL (sum of lines 1-11)	\$ 1,485,000.00	\$ 285,000.00	\$ 1,200,000.00
13. Contingencies	\$	\$	\$
14. SUBTOTAL	\$ 1,485,000.00	\$ 285,000.00	\$ 1,200,000.00
15. Project (program) income	\$	\$	\$
16. TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (subtract #15 from #14)	\$ 1,485,000.00	\$ 285,000.00	\$ 1,200,000.00
FEDERAL FUNDING			
17. Federal assistance requested, calculate as follows: (Consult Federal agency for Federal percentage share.) Enter the resulting Federal share.	Enter eligible costs from line 16c Multiply X 50 %		\$ 600,000.00

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AF	acre-feet
AF/yr	acre-foot per year
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
DWSA	Drinking Water Source Assessment
GPM	gallons per minute
MGD	million gallons per day
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
Reclamation	United States Bureau of Reclamation
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SEWD	Stockton East Water District
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
Subbasin	Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin

Technical Proposal and Evaluation Criteria

Executive Summary

Date: June 13, 2022
Applicant: Stockton East Water District
City: Stockton
County: San Joaquin
State: California

Stockton East Water District (District) is a Special District and Category A applicant.

The District will improve its water management and its water reliability by constructing a new aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) well with 4,000 GPM groundwater production capacity and with 750 GPM recharge capacity. The project will include drilling a new well and installing valves, piping and electrical, and piping the discharge to one of the on-site ponds for eventual treatment in the plant, and piping treated drinking water back to the well after dichlorination for injection.

The District is dedicated to its 1948 mission to ensure proper management of its groundwater basin and surface water supplies. In 2017, the District became a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) and has joined with 15 other GSAs covering the Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Basin to form an Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Authority (GWA) to manage the basin sustainably.

A new well with ASR capabilities will greatly enhance the District's water management objectives, allowing the District to bank water during normal and wet years and utilize the banked water during drought periods. This will reduce the demand on the New Hogan Reservoir distribution of up to 2,785 AF/YR when operated during the peak demand season of April through October.

The surface and ground water sustainability is at high risk within the Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Basin. The most recent U.S. Drought Monitor Map, Figure 1, released on June 2nd, 2022 shows the San Joaquin Valley as a D3 extreme drought area. In an extreme drought the demand for water only increases and farmers start irrigating in winter. In addition to the increased demand for water resources by farmers, the District's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan projected the municipal water demands will increase to 86,558 AF/YR by 2035. Over the last 20 years the District has not supplied more than 50,000 AF/YR to municipal needs. That is a minimum of a 70% increase in the municipal water demand. With the need to secure future water supply reliability, the District is compelled to employ its underutilized sustainable groundwater supply.

This design and permitting portion of this project started April 2022. The environmental and construction will start in January 2023 and go through March 2024.

The project is not located on a Federal Facility.

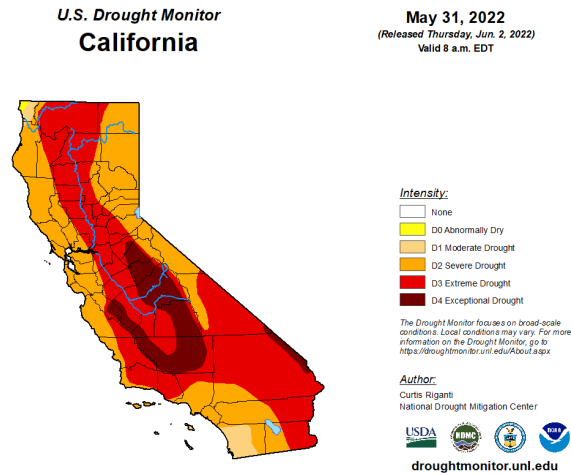


Figure 1: US Drought Map of California

Project Location

The District is located on the floor of the San Joaquin Valley in San Joaquin County, California with the City of Stockton as its western boundary. The City of Stockton is located at the confluence of the San Joaquin and Calaveras Rivers on the eastern edge of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Westerly portions of the City of Stockton are slightly above sea level. The District extends 15 miles into the adjoining easterly foothills along the alignment of the Calaveras River. The District is located among the Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin, Figure 2.



Figure 2: Basins and Subbasins within the San Joaquin River Hydrologic Region

The proposed well is located within the District's Water Treatment Plant property at 6767 East Main St. Stockton, CA 95205. The project latitude is 37°58'04.51" N and longitude is 121°12'12.22" W. In relation to the water treatment plant this location is east of the North Raw Water Reservoir on the north side.

Technical Project Description

The District currently supplies potable water to the City of Stockton, California Water Service and San Joaquin County, and raw water to agricultural users along the distribution system from the New Hogan and New Melones distribution surface water supplies, as well as, minimal use from five ground water wells located at the treatment plant facilities.

The District currently operates five groundwater wells in addition to its New Hogan and New Melones water supplies for peak demand. The wells typically include below ground (well components) and above ground (top side) improvements and the new ASR well will also have the same improvements.

The project will begin with construction of the well. The mobilization of equipment and materials to the well site would occur over approximately a week period and equipment and materials would be stored on-site for the duration of construction. A site yard/staging area would be established, and a project trailer may be moved onto the construction site. Temporary fence will be installed for site security.

Well construction would take place over a period of 8 weeks and would require approximately 14 days of continuous (24-hour/day) drilling operations sometime during the 8-week period. The well would be drilled to a depth of about 700 feet based on existing wells geological information and intermittent 24 hour drilling operations are necessary to avoid caving of the borehole and possible loss of the well prior to completion. During the drilling of the pilot borehole, the District's consulting geologists will be on-site to evaluate soil cuttings for permeability, observe and interpret geophysical logging for water bearing layers, perform isolation zone testing for water quality samples, and coordinate drilling contractor's activities. Upon completion of the pilot hole drilling, geophysical logging, and sediment sampling, the District will work with consultant to develop a final well design for maximum well yield and acceptable water quality.

Prior to starting to ream the pilot hole, the contractor will order the well construction materials and will coordinate delivery of the materials with completion of the pilot hole drilling. The District and its consultants will confirm that the materials used to construct the well and installation of the casing and screens, gravel packing of the annular space and placement of concrete sanitary and annular seals comply with the specifications.

Once the well components are installed, the well will be developed and test pumped to remove drilling fluid and remaining sediments from the well screen and the annular space and evaluate the pumping (production) rate for top side improvements design.

After the well has been drilled, the construction improvements would take place over a 12-month period. This includes constructing site improvements with related mechanical piping and appurtenances, electrical equipment, and instrumentation controls. The project will also include a standby generator to ensure the well is operational during electrical outage. With the increased wild fire events in California and the implementation of Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) prevention system, a standby generator allows the District to operate the well to continue providing water for public safety.

Construction demobilization will take place over a one-week period following the completion of top side improvements. Construction equipment will be transported off site. The site yard/staging area would be broken down and support apparatus transported off-site and construction fences removed. The area would be generally cleaned up to ensure trash or unused materials are not left on the site.

Please find the detailed project milestones and related technical tasks described in Project Implementation Criterion in Section E.1.5.

Performance Measures

Performance of the project will be determined by both the well groundwater production and aquifer storage recharge volumes measured through a calibrated flow meter located at the discharge of the well pump. The flow meter will have both instantaneous flow and total volume/quantity flow output to track the current flow volume and peak values, as well as the total volume of water that is produced by the well and supplied to the system as well as the total volume of water used to recharge the aquifer over any given period of time. The data from the flow meter will be transmitted through the SCADA network connection to the District's central SCADA computer where the data will be logged and available in real-time and at any future time. Water production will be reported to the regulatory agencies and other interested parties, including the California Department of Water Resources, using established reporting systems. The information will be used in annual evaluation of the effectiveness of conjunctive use practices and water supply management.

Evaluation Criteria

Criterion A: Project Benefits

Groundwater has long been a reliable water resource in California. According to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), groundwater provides about 38% of the entire state water supply during average rainfall years and up to 46% or more during dry years. It serves as buffer against the impacts of drought and climate change. With the extreme weather patterns California experiences, floods or droughts, storage is the only solution to hold excess water for later use. Suitable groundwater basins can provide ample storage space without the environmental or financial concerns of surface storage. Conjunctive use of stored surface water and groundwater ensures a reliable availability and operational flexibility.

The ASR well will help continue to build long-term resilience to drought by producing approximately 5.76 MGD. The well is planned to be a primary supply during periods of curtailment and drought when there is a lack of surface supplies. The well will also be operated for aquifer storage recharge during periods of an abundance of surface supplies. During a 6-month curtailment period the well production would amount to 3,266 AF. The well is expected to provide benefits for 75 years before major rehabilitation is required. The daily peak system demand is approximately 65 MGD, and the current five active wells provide 9.62 MGD. The ASR Well production of 5.76 MGD represents an additional groundwater supply of 60%.

The ASR Well at the District would have a maximum capacity of producing a maximum of 6,452 AF/yr if operated continuously for a year. For sustainable groundwater management the Aquifer Storage and Recovery system could be operated during heavy winter flows in the Calaveras River to recharge the aquifer up to 3.3 acre-feet per day. The average benefit over 10 years would be a new available groundwater supply of 2,420 AF/Y of which 1,210 AF/Y could be utilized during drought period to provide drought resiliency.

This added production and recharge capacity will improve the management of water supplies by increasing operational flexibility during normal years and improve the ability to delivery water

during periods of drought and curtailment. The ASR functionality of the well is a sustainable solution which enables the District with maximum flexibility to not only increase usage of its groundwater supply, but represents a sustainable management tool to recharge the groundwater supply such that the groundwater supply is available for future generations.

Background on SGMA

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) was signed into law in September 2014. SGMA requires development of Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSA) and Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSP) to achieve sustainability in the state’s groundwater basins. The District is dedicated to its mission to ensure proper management of its groundwater basin and provides supplemental surface water supplies. In 2017, the District became a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) and has joined with 15 other GSAs covering the Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Basin to form an Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Authority (GWA) to manage the basin sustainably.

Criterion B: Drought Planning and Preparedness

- **Explain how the applicable plan addresses drought. Proposals that reference plans clearly intended to prepare for and address drought will receive more points under this criterion.**

Please see attachment X for the Stockton East Water District Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). The WSCP provides a methodology for analyzing water supply reliability, establishing water shortage stages, identifying appropriate response actions, and documenting protocols for implementing the WSCP. The WSCP clearly states procedure for conducting a water shortage assessment, identifies the water shortage stages, and lists the water shortage response actions.

- **Explain whether the drought plan was developed with input from multiple stakeholders. Was the drought plan developed through a collaborative process?**

The WSCP participating agencies included California Department of Water Resources, Stockton East Water Management Plan, City of Stockton, and Urban Contractors.

Yes, the drought plan was developed through a collaborative process. The WSCP was developed to help ensure active stakeholder and public engagement in preparation of the WSCP, providing organizational structure, and serving as a general outline for the communication and outreach activities associated with the WSCP.

- **Does the drought plan include consideration of climate change impacts to water resources or drought?**

Yes, please see detailed response in Criterion C, below.

Describe how your proposed drought resiliency project is supported by and existing drought plan.

The proposed project implements Mitigation Actions identified in the WSCP. The recommended mitigation action including installation of new wells would enable the District to maintain and

increase its extraction capability. The enhanced groundwater capability would provide drought back supplies for the agency, as well as its neighboring agencies. Furthermore, installing new wells for injection would increase ability to recharge the groundwater basin. The enhanced groundwater basin conditions provides benefits to drought resiliency should surface water supplies become limited. Improving direct recharge capabilities also would create opportunities for groundwater banking and exchange.¹

Criterion C: Sustainability and Supplemental Benefits

- 1. Climate Change:** E.O. 14008 emphasizes the need to prioritize and take robust actions to reduce climate pollution, increase resilience to the impacts of climate change, protect public health, and conserve our lands, waters, oceans, and biodiversity. Examples in which proposed projects may contribute to climate change adaptation and resiliency, may include but are not limited to the following:

The project incorporates the use of a variable frequency drive which maximizes the efficiency of the well pump motor and minimizes electrical usage to conserve electrical energy.

2. Tribal Benefits:

- Does the proposed project support tribal resilience to climate change and drought impacts or provide other tribal benefits such as improved public health and safety through water quality improvements, new water supplies, or economic growth opportunities? Please describe these benefits.**

The project supports tribal resilience by minimizing the use of surface water in dry years and utilizing surface water in wet years to recharge into the groundwater subbasin. The project reduces the impacts of drought in dry years by banking the water through the ASR Well.

- Does the proposed project support Reclamation’s tribal trust responsibilities or a Reclamation activity with a Tribe? Please describe these benefits.**

The project does not support tribal trust responsibilities or an activity with a Tribe.

3. Environmental Benefits:

- Does the project seek to improve ecological climate change resiliency of a wetland, river, or stream to benefit to wildlife, fisheries, or habitats? Do these benefits support an endangered or threatened species?**

The project will adhere to regional conjunctive use policies which will directly improve ecological climate change resiliency of the Calaveras River and ultimately the San Joaquin River Delta to benefit wildlife, fisheries, and habitats by utilization of conjunctive use strategies to partner with

¹ Regional Water Authority, North American Basin Regional Drought Contingency Plan, October 2017. Retrieved from https://rwah2o.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/NorthAmericanBasinRDCP_Oct_2017.pdf.

the Calaveras River water purveyors to mitigate impacts to the Calaveras River and downstream tributaries.

The ASR well project will improve Calaveras River fisheries by allowing the District to use banked groundwater from the Subbasin aquifer during the river's low flows conditions and preserve cold water for fisheries in the Calaveras River.

- **What are the types and quantities of environmental benefits provided, such as the types of species and the numbers benefited, acreage of habitat improved, restored, or protected, or the amount of additional stream flow added? How were these benefits calculated?**

Although this project does not directly have a quantifiable objective of the environmental benefits, preservation of surface water in the Calaveras River has correlated and cumulative environmental benefits. The benefits were not quantified and/or calculated as this is beyond the scope of this project. The well will normally run during the peak demand months of May through October on limited surface water supply years conserving a total of approximately 2,785 AF/YR of surface water in the Calaveras River.

- **Will the proposed project reduce the likelihood of a species listing or otherwise improve the species status?**

Although this project does not have a quantifiable environmental surface water conservation target, minimizing surface water extraction from the Calaveras River during low flow periods has a beneficial impact to the wildlife in the river habitat.

4. Other Benefits: Will the project address water sustainability in other ways not described above?

The ASR Well will not just benefit the District. It will benefit all of the partners in the Eastern San Joaquin Ground Water Authority Act by improving the groundwater sustainability. By recharging directly in to the aquifer on wet years the project will directly improve water sustainability

Criterion D: Severity of Actual or Potential Drought Impacts to be addressed by the Project

The proposed project is located in San Joaquin County, California, in the western United States zone experiencing an extreme drought as shown on the U.S. Drought Monitor, <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>, in Figure 3.

U.S. Drought Monitor Contiguous U.S. (CONUS)

June 7, 2022
(Released Thursday, Jun. 9, 2022)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

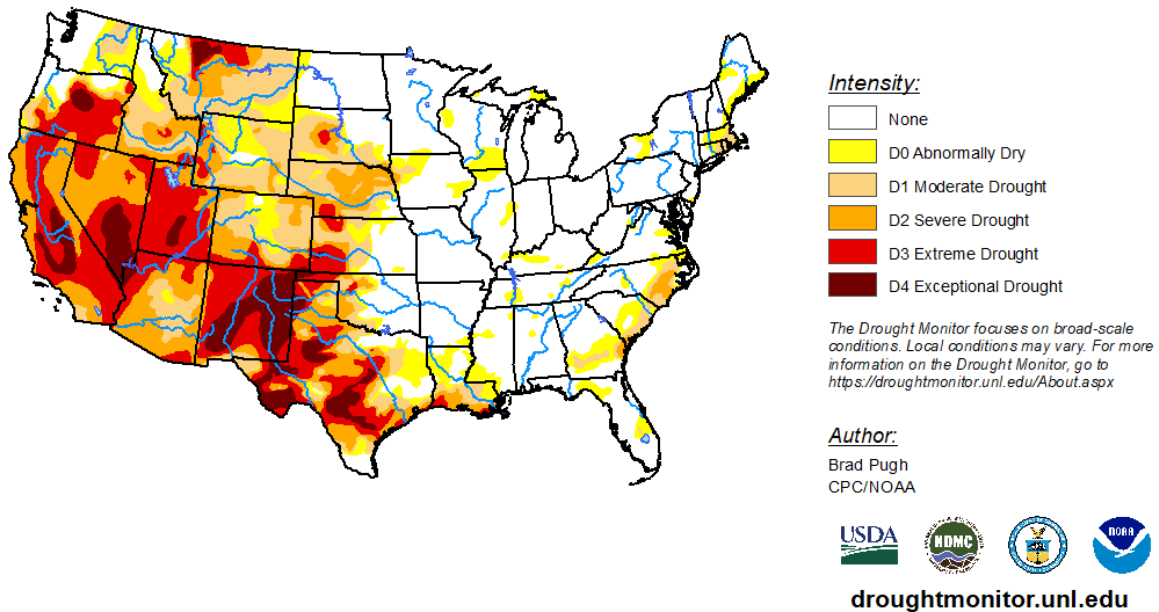


Figure 3– U.S. Drought Monitoring showing drought areas including California

In May, the Regional Water Authority (RWA) adopted a resolution calling for 10% conservation and Governor Gavin Newsom issued an executive order asking residents to reduce water use by 15% in 50 of California's 58 counties. On July 15, 2021, RWA's Board of Directors unanimously adopted another resolution urging its 20 members to take action to voluntarily reduce water use by a minimum 15%.

Criterion E: Project Implementation

This project has three (3) primary phases including (1) Permitting and Application, (2) Well Design and Construction, and (3) Facilities Design and Construction. Each phase is broken into multiple sub-tasks as described below. The work phase descriptions below describe the work involved and detailed milestones and task descriptions, for simplicity the District's team including the professional consultant support will be described simply as "District".

Phase 1. Permitting and Application

The required permitting and approvals are listed below in this section for reference, but the permit/approval specific details are provided in the “Required Permits and Approvals” section of this application to avoid redundancy.

1.1 CEQA & NEPA, 1.2 Well Permit Application, 1.3 Drinking Water Source Assessment Program, 1.4 Storm Water Pollution Prevention, 1.5 Electrical Power Application, and 1.6 System Operating Permit.

Phase 2 – Well Design and Construction

The District’s approach to well design and construction will combine exploration drilling (pilot hole) with final well construction. This approach expedites the construction, requiring only one contractor and a single mobilization to the site. It will require, after the pilot hole is drilled and site-specific information is acquired, to prepare a final design based on actual conditions. This is a common practice in the industry and one that contractors can accommodate. It will require the District to provide rapid (1 day) approval of the final design to avoid construction delays.

2.1 Preliminary Well Design

The District’s consultant team will develop a preliminary design of the well using information contained within the District’s records for existing wells in the vicinity along with other wells constructed near the District. The purpose of this work is to identify the top of the Valley Springs Formation, potential aquifers, well yield and water quality and to use during the preparation of Tasks 1.1 through 1.3 and for preparation of the plans and specifications in Task 3.2. The design of the well will be developed using the most recent methodologies for ASR well construction including the use of a manufactured filter pack (Silica Beads). This effort will yield both a Draft and Final Domestic Preliminary Well Design Technical Memorandum.

2.2 Well Construction and Testing Plans and Specifications

The District’s consultants will develop drawings, specifications and a bid schedule for construction of the new well using information detailed in Task 2.1. The specifications will include detailed descriptions of the following:

- Operating hours
- Acceptable drilling methods and procedures
- Water available for drilling purposes
- Handling and characteristics of the drilling fluid
- Drilling program loss of circulation plan and approach
- Sanitary seal requirements
- Pilot and reamed borehole diameters and depths
- Sediment sampling
- Geophysical logging

- Length, diameter, slot size, and ASTM specification for the well casing and screen materials
- Preliminary filter-pack gradation
- Acceptable construction, development and production methods
- Production testing equipment and procedures
- Well disinfection procedures
- Drilling mud and cutting disposal

The specifications will also require the contractor to:

- Provide sanitary facilities
- Provide sound barriers
- Comply with NPDES discharge permit conditions
- Provide the necessary permits to drill and construct the well Submit copies of the well logs to San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department and California Department of Water Resources in compliance with the well drilling permit

The District will develop bid documents including technical specifications, invitation to bid, general conditions and specific conditions and an engineer's estimate for construction. The District will publicly advertise the project in accordance with public contracting procedures. The District will solicit bids for the work and contract directly with the contractor. The District will host the pre-bid meeting, respond to bidder's questions, and prepare any required addenda. The District will recommend award to the lowest responsive responsible bid to the District Board of Directors for approval.

2.3 Well Construction and Testing Oversight

The District will provide construction oversight during the drilling of the borehole, well construction, testing, disinfection and final acceptance of the well. The following tasks are based on the assumption that the pilot borehole and the well being constructed to a depth of about 700 feet.

Pre-Construction Meeting: After the drilling contractor has been selected, the District will attend a pre-construction meeting with the contractor to clarify the intent of the drilling, to determine what information the project manager will need, and to establish clear lines of communication. At this meeting, the contractor will also provide submittals that for review, approve, and accumulate for inclusion into the final report.

Construction Progress Meetings: Because the well construction and testing will last about six weeks, we anticipate there will be about six 30-minute meetings.

Submittal Review: the District will review Contractor submittals and approve, accept with conditions, or reject.

Pilot Hole Logging: During the drilling of the pilot borehole, District staff will be on-site to coordinate contractor activities, log the drill cuttings and collect samples of the sediments,

confirm the contractor is maintaining drilling fluid properties and observe and interpret the geophysical logging.

Final Well Design: Upon completion of the pilot hole drilling, geophysical logging and sediment sampling the District will analyze the information and create a final well design for the contractor.

Pilot Hole Reaming: Prior to starting to ream the pilot hole the contractor will order the well construction materials and will coordinate delivery of the materials with completion of the pilot hole drilling. During reaming of borehole, staff will visit the site daily to monitor the contractor's progress and drilling fluid maintenance.

Well Construction: Staff will confirm that the materials used to construct the well comply with the specifications. Staff will be on-site continuously for the installation of the well casing and screens, gravel packing of the annular space and placement of concrete sanitary and annular seals. As-built well construction details will be prepared.

Well Development: The development of the well is a very important task because it removes drilling fluid and remnants from the annular space between the water-bearing sediments and the well screen. Staff will be on-site during the preliminary development to approve the methods used and to monitor the discharge water quality for discharge of water to the sanitary sewer. Based on the results of the preliminary development, staff will recommend whether to install the test pump and continue the development process.

Test Pumping: After the test pump has been installed, staff will be on-site to approve the methods used and near the end of the pump development process to witness the results at the start-up. Staff will also evaluate the water conditions and approve whether it can be discharged to surface water and to monitor the discharge water quality for NPDES permit compliance.

Staff will review the results of the pump development and based on these results recommend the pumping rate for the step-drawdown test. Our staff will be present continuously during the step-drawdown testing.

Our team will analyze the results of the step-drawdown test and recommend the pumping rate for the long-term pumping test, establishing the production capacity of the well.

During the long-term pumping test (24 hours), the District will visit the site to start the test and observe the work procedures. At the completion of the long-term test, we will return to the site to make recovery measurements (a period of about two hours) and then after 24 hours to confirm the aquifer has fully recovered.

Near the end of the long-term pumping test, water quality samples will be obtained for Title 22 analyses, per DDW District Engineer. Staff will collect the samples and submit the samples deliver the samples to the District contract laboratory.

NPDES Monitoring and Reporting: During both the development and test pumping, effluent discharge monitoring will occur. Based on our experience, it is likely the discharge will occur over a two-month period. Per the Low Threat Discharge Permit, we will document the physical characteristics of the water for floating or suspended matter, discoloration, foam, and sheens or

films. Staff will also collect four samples for analysis of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), suspended solids, settleable solids, and pH.

Most samples will be collected at the start of discharge.

We will also monitor the raw water pond the District's facility, as required by permit.

Therefore, we have planned to the pond at start-up of the discharge and at a minimum of every four hours during daylight hours. Visual observations will be made along with field analysis for temperature, pH, electrical conductivity, and dissolved oxygen.

We anticipate the Low Threat Discharge permit will be active for a one-year period. Quarterly reports are required to be submitted to RWQCB even if no discharges were made during that quarter. Staff will prepare quarterly monitoring reports. A District representative will sign the reports before submitting them to the RWQCB. At the completion of the project the District will prepare a letter to request RWQCB close the permit.

Final Well Inspection: After the completion of aquifer testing and the removal of all equipment from the well, staff will be on-site to observe the alignment testing and the disinfecting of the well and to document the results. We will analyze the plumbness test for conformance with the specifications and calculate the effective diameter at the pump setting. Upon completion of this work, staff will witness the video log survey and assess if there has been any damage caused by the contractor's activities.

Well Disinfection: After the completion of final well inspections the contractor will be required to disinfect the well with chlorine. Staff will be on-site to observe the disinfection procedures. The chlorinated solution will be allowed to remain in the well.

Contractor Invoice Review: Staff will review contractor invoicing for accuracy and actual units used and pay or reject the invoice (with instructions to resolve).

Well Completion Report: The District consultants will summarize the results of the well construction and testing in a Well Completion Report. This report will present the lithologic log of the pilot hole; the geophysical logs; the as-built well construction details; the results of the production, plumbness, and alignment tests; and recommendations for the long-term pumping rate of the well. The District will then use the report to make any adjustments to the final engineering design for the pumping plant. Pilot hole drilling is anticipated to take no more than 4 days to complete.

Phase 3. Facilities Design and Construction

The facilities will be designed concurrent with design and construction of the well. The specification will be based on the well being able to produce 4,000 GPM, with final adjustments to pump and motor selection after completion of the test pumping and once the flow rate and drawdown is verified.

3.1 Preliminary Facilities Design

The District has surveyed the Water Treatment Plant Site. Using this information the District will prepare a preliminary site plan for all existing and projected facilities. District consultants will develop a preliminary design report summarizing the proposed improvements for equipping the well; pump and motor sizing, mechanical improvements, chemical feed system, pump control strategy, and electrical improvements. The preliminary design report will summarize all design criteria.

3.2 Facility Plans and Specifications

This task includes the development of a set of improvement plans for equipping the newly constructed well and includes creating a complete set of written construction specifications for equipping the well.

The well equipping design will include the following:

Improvement Plans for Equipping Well and Site Design – This task includes the following items:

- Cover Sheet
- Grading and Drainage
- Site Development
- Mechanical – Plans and Details
- Chemical Feed System – Plans and Details
- Electrical – Plans and Details
- Instrumentation and Controls (SCADA) and Integration
- Generator Plan and Connection Details
- Operation Memorandum and Schematic Diagram
- A prefabricated building will be specified to house the chemical feed system. The well and the motor control panel will not be enclosed in a building.

The District will make program modifications to their SCADA system to incorporate the new well. The District will create a hydraulic flow model that will simulate the well in an extraction mode and in an injection mode to confirm that no low pressures occur. Chemical feed systems are likely required only for chlorine.

3.3 Bidding and Award

The District will advertise the project bid package, respond to all bidder's inquiries, prepare addenda to the bidding documents as necessary, and host the pre-bid meeting and bid opening. District staff will provide the Board with recommendations for awarding the construction contract for approval.

3.4 Construction and Construction Management

District consultants and staff will provide construction management services for the successful completion of equipping the well on schedule and within budget. The following specific tasks will be completed:

- Attend pre-construction meetings, review construction schedule.
- Monitor all construction activities and provide a written report weekly.
- Review Contractor submittals for conformance to the design drawings and specifications.
- Review and respond to Contractor's Requests for Information (RFI).
- Issue field memo's and respond to request for clarification as required.
- Review Contractor change orders and negotiate potential change orders.
- Review Contractor progress payment requests and provide recommendations for payment.
- Provide line and grade stakes for new pipelines, edge of new pavement, edge of new concrete, and other new structures per design plans.
- Perform start-up and commissioning operations, attend contractor walkthroughs, final inspections and testing.
- Prepare record drawings depicting as-built conditions in AutoCAD (latest version).
- Complete an Operation and Maintenance Manual – this task includes working with operations staff to develop a draft operations plan for the well operations and maintenance. Incorporate input from District staff to develop final operations plan.
- District staff will perform trenching, installation of pipe connecting the pumping plant to the distribution system and disinfection, compaction and resurfacing of the trenches.
- As-builts/redline mark-up, and a Operation and Maintenance Manual.

Phase 4. Project Closeout

4.1 Performance Monitoring Period

The District will measure, track and record daily well production and evaluate the project performance for a period of 60-90 days.

4.2 Project & Grant Final Closeout and Reporting

The District will complete all project closeout tasks including complete all financial reporting, and complete all project reporting.

Project Schedule

			2022		2023												2024									
Task Name	Start	Finish	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O
1.1 CEQA & NEPA	11/22	2/23	X	X	X	X																				
1.2 Drinking Water Source Assessment	12/22	3/24		X																X						
1.3 Well Permit Application	2/23	2/23				X																				
1.4 Discharge Permitting	12/22	2/23		X	X	X																				
1.5 Storm Water Pollution Prevention	3/23	4/24					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
1.6 Power Location	5/23	7/23						X	X	X																
1.7 System Operating Permit	3/24	4/24																		X						
2.1 Preliminary Well Design	11/22		X																							
2.2 Well Construction and Testing Specifications	12/22	1/23		X	X																					
2.3 Well Construction and Testing Oversight	4/23	6/23						X	X	X																
3.1 Preliminary Facilities Design	11/23	12/23	X	X																						
3.2 Facilities Plans and Specifications	2/23	5/23				X	X	X	X																	
3.3 Bidding and Award	6/23	7/23							X	X																
3.4 Construction & Const. Mgmt	9/23	2/24								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
4.1 Performance Monitoring Period	5/24	8/24																				X	X	X		
4.2 Project & Grant Final Closeout and Reporting	8/24	10/24																					X	X	X	

Criterion F: Nexus to Reclamation

Does the applicant have a water service, repayment, or O&M contract with Reclamation?

Yes, the District receives Reclamation water from two contracts. All water delivered by the District is Reclamation water. All water used for recharge through the ASR well will be Reclamation water.

If the applicant is not a Reclamation contractor, does the applicant receive Reclamation water through a Reclamation contractor or by any other contractual means?

The District only receives Reclamation water from two Reclamation Contracts.

Will the proposed work benefit a Reclamation project area or activity?

Yes. The District has been actively working on ground water recharge projects since the mid 1990's. Since the mid 1990s, the District has received surface water supplies from the Stanislaus River to supplement the Calaveras River water supply. The goal of receiving these water supplies is to provide ground water recharge projects to address the over-drafted condition of the Eastern San Joaquin County Ground Water Basin.

This project is linked to Reclamation facilities and activities at the New Hogan Reservoir as the District has contracted water from the Calaveras River which is downstream of the New Hogan Reservoir. The reduction of surface water usage by utilization of the groundwater source has the potential to provide benefit to these facilities during drought conditions. All surface water diversions of the District and its collaborative regional partners are taken primarily from the Calaveras River with additional diversions from the New Melones Reservoir. Conjunctive Use in the region has a potentially beneficial impact to Reclamation facilities and New Hogan Reservoir water storage.

Is the applicant a tribe?

The District is a Special District and not a tribe.

Project Budget

Funding Plan

The proposed project will be funded by the District's FY 22-23 and FY23-24 Budgets. The budget for this fund for Fiscal Year 2022-2023 is \$750,000. The District has enough funding in this year's budget for the proposed project and will make the available funding as part of the cost-share contribution. There will be no in-kind contribution by other parties.

Budget Proposal

The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$1,200,000 million dollars, as shown in Table 1. The project funding sources are \$600,000 from the District and \$600,000 from Reclamation, as shown in Table 2. Please note that the grant reimbursable project costs are \$1,200,000 of which Reclamation's share is \$600,000 (50%) and the District's share is \$600,000 (50%), as shown in Table 3 Total Project Cost Summary. The funding source is shown in Table 2 Non-Federal and Federal Funding Sources Summary.

Table 1. Total Project Cost Summary

SOURCE	AMOUNT
Costs to be reimbursed with the requested Federal Funding	\$600,000.00
Costs to be paid by the applicant	\$600,000.00
Value of third-party contributions	\$0.00
Total Project Cost	\$1,200,000.00

Table 2. Non-Federal and Federal Funding Sources Summary

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT
Non-Federal Entities	
1. Stockton East Water District	\$600,000.00
Non-Federal Subtotal	\$600,000.00
REQUESTED RECLAMATION FUNDING	\$600,000.00

The project costs include Project Design, Well Construction, Facility Construction, and Construction Management. The Project Design costs are not noted as eligible for grant reimbursement.

Budget Narrative

Salaries and Wages

No salary and wages are included in the project budget.

Fringe Benefits

No fringe benefits are included in the project budget.

Travel

No travel expenses are included in the project budget.

Equipment

No equipment is included in the project budget.

Materials and Supplies

No materials and supplies are included in the project budget.

Contractual

There are four (4) contracts proposed in the project budget including Project Design, Well Construction, Facility Construction and Construction Management.

1. Project Design \$250,000.00 (not reimbursable)

The Project Design contract is **not included for grant reimbursement in the project budget** and will be fully funded by the applicant. The design contract includes three primary tasks including Permit and Application support for, Well Design and Testing, and Facilities Design & Engineering Services during Construction. The total contract cost is estimated at \$250,000.00.

2. Well Construction Contract \$1,000,000.00

The Well Construction Contract is based on both typical construction costs. The Well Construction Contract includes the bid items and costs that are customary with furnishing and installing all components of a functional well. The Well Construction Contract is estimated at \$1,000,000.00. Although the estimate utilizes recent comparable bid costs, the local construction contracting market including labor, material and supply chain disruptions due to the pandemic has in some cases triggered price escalation of up to 100% year over year, and cost estimation is difficult at this time and therefore a 10% contingency is included.

3. Construction Management Contract \$200,000.00

The Construction Management contract includes one full time contract staff including a Project Engineer and Inspector, an allowance for overtime during the non-stop well drilling, materials testing expenses, a job site trailer including office furnishings of two computers, air conditioning, conference table, gender neutral bathroom, other project related reimbursable expenses. The Construction Management contract cost is estimated at \$200,000.00.

Third-Party In-Kind Contributions

No Third-Party In-Kind Contributions are included in the project budget.

Environmental and Regulatory Compliance Costs

Permitting, Application & Miscellaneous Fees \$50,000.00

The Environmental and Regulatory Compliances costs are included in the project budget as Permitting, Application and Miscellaneous Fees for a total of \$50,000.00. There are ten (10) permits and/or approvals identified in the Required Permits and Approvals section of the application. The list includes Site Licensing Agreement, CEQA & NEPA, DWSA, Well Permit Application, Discharge Permitting, Sanitary Sewer Discharge Application, Storm Water Pollution Prevention, Electrical Power Application, and System Operating Permit. Each permit and approval is estimated at a cost of \$5,000.00 for a total of \$50,000.00.

Indirect Costs

Indirect costs are not included in the project budget.

Environmental and Cultural Resources Compliance

- **Will the proposed project impact the surrounding environment (e.g., soil [dust], air, water [quality and quantity], animal habitat)? Please briefly describe all earth-disturbing work and any work that will affect the air, water, or animal habitat in the project area. Please also explain the impacts of such work on the surrounding environment and any steps that could be taken to minimize the impacts.**

The project will not impact the surrounding environment as any potential impacts will be mitigated. The existing site is an open grass field adjacent to the North Raw Water Reservoir at the District's water treatment plant. The project includes well drilling, minor grading, and utility trenching up to 6 FT deep. Every reasonable precaution will be exercised to protect surface waters from pollution related to construction activities. Construction operations will be scheduled and conducted so as to avoid or minimize muddying and silting of surface waters. Specific procedures to be followed and protective measures to be installed to ensure that water pollution to streams, waterways, and other bodies of water do not become polluted by sediment or other substances during construction. Construction of the project would be covered under California's Construction Stormwater General permit which requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

To prevent the generation of dust, unpaved areas where vehicles are operated will be periodically wetted down or given an equivalent form of treatment. To control air pollution other than dust, the following procedures will be followed:

- All volatile liquids, including fuels and solvents, will be stored in closed containers.
- Open burning of debris, lumber, or other scrap will not occur.

- Equipment will be properly maintained to reduce gaseous pollutant emissions.
- **Are you aware of any species listed or proposed to be listed as a Federal threatened or endangered species, or designated critical habitat in the project area? If so, would they be affected by any activities associated with the proposed project?**

The District is not aware of any species or proposed to be listed as a Federal threatened or endangered species, or designated critical habitat in the project area. Per project Task 1.1 CEQA & NEPA, A District consultant biologist will review online databases to develop a list of special-status species with potential to occur in the Project area or may be affected by the Project prior to visiting the site. This list will inform the biologists on the types of resources they should be seeking when visiting the site. See Task 1.1 CEQA & NEPA in the Technical Project Description for more information.

- **Are there wetlands or other surface waters inside the project boundaries that potentially fall under District jurisdiction as “Waters of the United States?” If so, please describe and estimate any impacts the proposed project may have.**

There are no wetlands or other surface water inside the proposed project area that fall under Clean Water Act jurisdiction as “Waters of the United States”.

- **When was the water delivery system constructed?**

The District was formed in 1948 under the 1931 Water Conservation Act of the State of California. The District was originally organized as the Stockton and East San Joaquin Water Conservation District, an independent political subdivision of the state government. As such, the District was deemed responsible for acquiring a supplemental surface water supply and developing water use practices that will promote conjunctive use and secure a balance between the District’s surface and groundwater supplies.

- **Will the proposed project result in any modification of or effects to, individual features of an irrigation system (e.g., headgates, canals, or flumes)? If so, state when those features were constructed and describe the nature and timing of any extensive alterations or modifications to those features completed previously.**

No this does not include modifications to an irrigation system.

- **Are any buildings, structures, or features in the irrigation district listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places? A cultural resources specialist at your local Reclamation office or the State Historic Preservation Office can assist in answering this question.**

The District is not aware of any buildings, structures, or features in the project area listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

- **Are there any known archeological sites in the proposed project area?**

There are no known archaeological or culturally sensitive sites within the project limits. If unrecorded archaeological or culturally sensitive sites are discovered during construction, the

discovered item will be protected from damage or destruction, work in the immediate vicinity of the site will be stopped, the perimeter of the site will be clearly marked, and the District will be promptly notified so that the find can be evaluated and appropriate mitigation actions can be performed.

There are no known prehistoric or historic subsurface cultural resources at the project location. This is developed recreational landscaped site with regular landscape maintenance. In the event that any prehistoric or historic subsurface cultural resources are discovered during construction-related earth-moving activities, all work shall be halted and a qualified archeologist (or paleontologist) will be consulted to assess the significance of the find. If any find is determined to be significant by the archeologist, the District and the archeologist shall determine the appropriate course of action. If the discovery includes human remains of Native American origin, the District would coordinate activities with the Native American Heritage Commission. All significant cultural materials recovered shall be subject to scientific analysis, professional museum curator, and a report prepared by the archeologist, according to current professional standards. With these actions, there will be a less than significant impact.

- **Will the proposed project have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income or minority populations?**

No the proposed project will not have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income or minority populations. The project will provide more reliable water service to the local community a whole.

- **Will the proposed project limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites or result in other impacts on tribal lands?**

No the proposed project will not limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites or result in other impacts on tribal lands.

- **Will the proposed project contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species known to occur in the area?**

No the proposed project will not contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species.

Required Permits and Approvals

Phase 1. Permitting and Application

Several permits, applications and approvals are needed prior to starting construction of the well. The permits and approvals anticipated at this time are:

- CEQA, Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration
- NEPA, Finding of No Significant Impact or Environmental Impact Statement
- Drinking Water Source Assessment (DWSA) – draft and final Water Well
- Well Permit

Permits required for the construction of the facilities include:

Permits and amendments for use of the well for both domestic water supply and for ASR purposes include.

- Statewide ASR General Order
- Class V Injection Well Permit

1.1 CEQA & NEPA

The proposed well and facilities construction meets the definition of a “project” as defined by Section 15378 of the CEQA Guidelines, which states that a: “Project means the whole of an action, which has a potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment...” Therefore, the project is subject to CEQA review.

The District will prepare an Initial Study (IS) meeting the content and process requirements outlined in Sections 15060 through 15065 of the CEQA Guidelines. The purpose of the Initial Study is to determine if the project may have a significant impact on the environment and identify ways to reduce these impacts early in the planning process. This initial screening analysis will be based on the use of threshold questions contained in the Environmental Checklist Form found in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. If any potentially significant impacts are found, the District will implement mitigation measures to reduce the impact to a level considered to be less than significant, where feasible.

The District will begin the process by developing a draft project description for use in the IS. The project description will include maps and drawings showing the proposed location of the well and facilities, describe pipeline construction activity, construction laydown areas, and identify the length of construction activity.

The District will conduct the environmental evaluation. The District will prepare responses to each IS checklist question using information obtained from readily available sources including review of existing planning documents, database search, and limited field investigation covering cultural and biological resources.

Before field investigations are conducted, the District will review existing documentation pertinent to cultural and biological resources within the Project area. For cultural resources, a Registered Professional Archeologist will identify previously recorded archaeological or historic sites within the study area by contacting the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), requesting a review of their Sacred Lands Files for the project site and a list of Native American organizations and individuals that may have religious or cultural affiliation with the Project area. The District will prepare a letter for each organization and individual on the NAHC list to provide them with information about the Project and how to comment on the IS. Tribal consultation will be conducted by District staff.

A District consultant biologist will review online databases to develop a list of special-status species with potential to occur in the Project area or may be affected by the Project prior to visiting the site. This list will inform the biologists on the types of resources they should be seeking when visiting the site.

The District consultant planning staff will conduct a desktop review of the property using aerial photography and existing datasets available online along with general plan maps and other relevant planning documents to develop the environmental setting. Areas of focus include identification of sensitive land uses on and adjacent to the project site, determining the presence of geologic hazards or paleontological resources, and identification of utility and services that may be affected by project construction. Information on hazardous material releases into the environment near the treatment plant during Task 1.2 will be incorporated into the responses to checklist questions involving hazardous materials.

An administrative draft Initial Study/Negative Declaration (or Mitigated Negative Declaration) will be prepared. The final prepared for submission to the State Clearinghouse. The District will prepare the Notice of Completion and Summary Form and create the submittal to the State Clearinghouse.

Following the 30-day public comment period, the District will respond to comments, and prepare a Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Program, if appropriate. Once the District approves the project, a Notice of Determination will be submitted to San Joaquin County and the State Clearinghouse within five days of the decision.

In addition to the District's obligations under CEQA, the project is subject to federal agency approval if partially funded by Federal funds. This project requires the federal agency to conduct a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review. In many ways this review is similar to the CEQA review and often these reviews are coordinated as a cost and time savings measure. Under NEPA an Environmental Assessment is prepared to determine whether the project may have a significant effect on the environment. If one or more significant effects are identified, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is prepared. If not, then a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is prepared.

1.2 DWSA

Drinking Water Source Assessments (DWSAs) are required by the DDW for permitting a well as a source of drinking water supply. DDW recommends that a DWSA be prepared and submitted prior to the construction of the well. District consultants will use DDW excel-based spreadsheets, which automatically provide rankings of the PCAs, to develop the Draft DWSA.

The DWSA consists of five components: 1) a Well Data Sheet; 2) a Protection Zone Delineation map showing the area that the well will draw water from after 2, 5, and 10 years; 3) a Physical Barriers evaluation; 4) an identification of potentially contaminating activities (PCAs) within each protection zone; and 5) a vulnerability assessment and summary.

The District will develop the Well Data Sheet, which contains the pertinent information to develop the Physical Barriers and Protection Zone Delineation zones. The District will rely on the test hole well log and preliminary well design for this initial work. The District Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Authority's most recent Basin Management Report to obtain a groundwater gradient allowing the use of the Modified Radius Method for projecting the Protection Zones that will likely shift the protection zones so that the NDMA contamination plume will not occur in any of the zones. Once completed, the District will perform a drive-by canvas of the streets within each Protection Zone to perform a complete inventory PCAs.

The District will request DDW to open a DWSA file and provide official documents. The District will prepare and deliver a Draft DWSA to DDW. After the well is constructed, the District will prepare the Final DWSA in word documents supplied by DDW.

The Final DWSA will include an updated the Well Data Sheet including actual tested well yield, facilities construction components, and as-built construction details. The District will transmit the Final DWSA to DDW approximately 2 months after the well is constructed.

In addition to preparation of the DWSA, DDW will require a drawing showing a detailed drawing of the location of storm drains, sanitary sewers, and security fencing to illustrate that the location of the new well is in accordance with required setbacks. The District will prepare this drawing.

The Final DWSA will be provided within two months after the well is completed.

1.3 Well Permit Application

A permit to drill the well is required from the San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department. The permit can be applied for by the District, but will have to be signed by the Contractor once selected. The permit process includes San Joaquin County requesting consultations with the Regional Water Quality Control Board and other agencies for contamination issues and to obtain their approval to provide a permit. Eastern San Joaquin Ground Water Authority will also be consulted to verify that even with this new well the subbasin will remain within its sustainable yield. CEQA needs to be demonstrated to be completed or in progress. The District will prepare the permit application and then sign and submit to the San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department. The District will submit the application and pay for required permit and inspection fees.

1.4 Discharge Permitting

The District is going to obtain the NPDES Permit for Low Threat Discharges to Surface Waters.

The District will prepare an application for a NPDES Permit for Low Threat Discharges to Surface Waters. This permit will be used to obtain approval from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (RWQCB) for water to be discharged during development and production testing of the new well.

The District will submit two copies of the final NPDES application, permitting fees and the application to the RWQCB. Approval of the permit typically takes about 30 to 60 days.

1.5 Storm Water Pollution Prevention

Because the drilling and construction of any facilities could lead to storm water pollution a permit will need to be acquired and a storm water pollution plan will need to be developed. The District will require the drilling contractor and the facilities contractor to obtain these permits. The contractor prior to start of construction will obtain this permit and develop a storm water pollution plan.

1.6 Electrical Power Application

Electricity will be needed to power the motor and appurtenances. An application will need to be submitted to PG&E for them to confirm there is adequate power and to design and install power cables and transformers. The District will prepare an application and coordinate with PG&E.

1.7 System Operating Permit

The District has a permit from DDW to operate the system and supply water from approved sources.

The permit will need to be amended to allow use of the new well. The amendment will require the submittal of well construction and facility as-built drawings, Title 22 water quality analysis, and CEQA. The District will prepare the amendment along with the supporting to submit to DDW to amend their existing permit. This effort will yield a Final Domestic Water Supply Permit Amendment.

Official Resolution

The District's Board Members adopted the 2023 grant application official resolution on June 14, 2022, Figure 4.

RESOLUTION NO. 22-23-04

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF STOCKTON EAST WATER DISTRICT

AUTHORIZATION TO FILE A GRANT APPLICATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR UNITED STATES BUREAU OF RECLAMATION FOR THE WATERSMART: Drought Response Program – Drought Resiliency Projects (Funding No. R23AS00005) for Fiscal Year 2023 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023, EXECUTE ANY REQUIRED DOCUMENTS AND PROVIDE DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Stockton East Water District desires to file a grant application with the Department of the Interior United States Bureau of Reclamation for the WaterSMART: Drought Response Program - Drought Resiliency Projects (Funding No. RR23AS00005) for the Aquifer Storage and Recovery Well Project; and

WHEREAS, the Interim General Manager, Justin M. Hopkins of the Stockton East Water District is hereby authorized and directed to prepare the necessary data, conduct investigations, file such application, and execute a grant agreement with Department of the Interior United States Bureau of Reclamation; and

WHEREAS, the Interim General Manager, Justin M. Hopkins of the Stockton East Water District and his designee of the Stockton East Water District are hereby authorized and delegated to submit reports, request for cost reimbursement, and conduct day-to-day business with Department of the Interior United States Bureau of Reclamation;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Stockton East Water District that the grant application be made to the Department of the Interior United States Bureau of Reclamation to obtain a WaterSMART: Drought Response Program – Drought Resiliency Projects (Funding No. R23AS00005), and to enter into an agreement to receive the grant.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting by the Board of Directors of the Stockton East Water District on the 14th day of June 2022 by the following vote of the members thereof:

AYES:	Atkins, Cortopassi, McGaughey, McGurk, Panizza, Sanguinetti, Watkins
NAYES:	None
ABSENT:	None
ABSTAIN:	None



Andrew Watkins, President

ATTEST:


Justin M. Hopkins
Secretary of the Board

Figure 4: Resolution of the Board of Stockton East Water District