

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

for

Montgomery Creek School Water System PWS ID # CA4500170

30365 Highway 299 East Montgomery Creek, CA 96065

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Funding provided by: The State Water Resources Control Board SAFER Program

Chapter 1: Introduction	3
Chapter 2: Contacts	5
Internal Chain of Command – Lines of Authority	5
External Emergency Notification List	6
Service / Repair Notifications	7
Chapter 3: Criteria for Initiation and Termination of Water Shortage Response Stages	8
Stage 1 Triggers Water Shortage WATCH Conditions	10
Stage 2 Triggers Water Shortage ACUTE Conditions	10
Stage 3 Triggers – EMERGENCY Water Shortage Conditions	10
Stage 4 Triggers – CATASTROPHIC Water Shortage Conditions	10
Chapter 4: Drought Response Actions	12
Description of Customer Notification Methods:	12
Stage 1 Response Water Shortage WATCH Conditions	13
Stage 2 Response Water Shortage WARNING Conditions	13
Stage 3 Response ACUTE Water Shortage Conditions	14
Stage 4 Response CATASTROPHIC Water Shortage Conditions	15
Chapter 5: Water Shortage Triggers and Response Stages Summary	17
Chapter 6: Informational Only - Educational Water Conservation Resources	

Chapter 1: Introduction

System Identification No.	CA4500170
System Name, Address, County	Montgomery Creek School 30365 Highway 299 East Montgomery Creek, CA 96065 Shasta County
Basic Description and Location of System Facilities	Shasta County In 2014, the school completed a major infrastructure project with funds from the California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law. New infrastructure included connecting Well 01 to the potable water system, a new storage tank, two booster pumps, a hydro-pneumatic tank, and piping Well 01 was drilled in 2006 and approved for use in 2014. The well took over as the main water supply, and the original source (Big Bass Springs) was disconnected from the potable water supply. During drought years, Big Bass Springs left the school prone wo water outages and significant water quality problems. The well has 2 potential contamination sources (low-risk) nearby; Hobo Creek (100 feet away) and their septic system leech lines (greater than 150 feet away). The well is located in a locked shed east of the school. The well has a 6-5/8" diameter steel casing to 103 feet below ground level. From 103 to 235 feet there is a 4" PVC casing inside the steel casing with perforated pipe between 180 to 235 feet. The well has a 53-foot annual seal. The ½ hp pump sits at 168 feet below ground. The static water level was originally measured at 22.5 feet below ground and its estimated yield was 6.8 gpm (9800 GPD). As of 2023, the system operator typically measures a static water level of 26-28 feet below ground. The well water is treated with 5.25% sodium hypochlorite before traveling 300 feet to an 8,500-gallon storage tank. The residual at the tank is typically 0.4 ppm. Two, 5-hp booster pumps deliver water from the storage tank to the distribution system. A 317-gallon hydro-pneumatic pressure tank helps to maintain distribution pressure between 40 and 60 psi.

Authorized Official Responsible for Plan Response and Development	Tony Moebes, Superintendent/Principal <u>tmoebes@muesd.org</u> 30365 Highway 299 East Montgomery Creek, CA 96065 530-337-6214 Role: Response, Coordination and Contracts	
Plan Development Support	Malinda Martin, Administrative Assistant <u>mmartin@muesd.org</u> 30365 Highway 299 East Montgomery Creek, CA 96065 530-337-6214 Role: Plan Development	
Communications and Plan Updates	Malinda Martin, Administrative Assistant <u>mmartin@muesd.org</u> 30365 Highway 299 East Montgomery Creek, CA 96065 530-337-6214 Role: Communications and Updates plan every five years	
Plan Implementation	Gary Oneto, Utility Lead <u>goneto@muesd.org</u> 30365 Highway 299 East Montgomery Creek, CA 96065 530-337-6214 Ernie Goff, Chief Water System Operator <u>Lifesadventure@att.net</u> 530-276-1460 Role: Plan Implementation	

Chapter 2: Contacts

The Superintendent, or designees specified below, is hereby authorized and directed to implement the applicable provisions of this Plan upon determination that such implementation is necessary to maintain adequate water supplies for the school or to meet other community public health needs. The Superintendent, or designees, shall have the authority to initiate or terminate drought or other water supply emergency response measures as described in this Plan.

Name, Title and Contact Information	Responsibilities during an emergency
Tony Moebes, Superintendent/Principal <u>tmoebes@muesd.org</u> 30365 Highway 299 East Montgomery Creek, CA 96065 530-337-6214	 All elements of this plan
Malinda Martin, Administrative Assistant <u>mmartin@muesd.org</u> 30365 Highway 299 East Montgomery Creek, CA 96065 530-337-6214	 Notify superintendent of needs Oversee communications and ensure Plan implementation Notify/Communicate with emergency personnel and/or outside agencies, as needed
Gary Oneto, Utility Lead <u>goneto@muesd.org</u> 30365 Highway 299 East Montgomery Creek, CA 96065 530-337-6214	 Assist with emergency personnel and outside agencies, as needed Coordinate with vendors and water haulers

Internal Chain of Command – Lines of Authority

External Emergency Notification List

Organization or Dept. Contact		Telephone	Email
State Water Board, DDW ¹ District Engineer	State Water Board, DDW1 District EngineerSteve Watson, Senior Sanitary Engineer		Steve.Watson@waterboards .ca.gov
County Env. Health Specialist	County Env.Shasta County EnvironmentalHealthHealth Division		scehd@co.shasta.ca.us
Fire Dept	CAL Fire Shasta County Fire Department	(530) 224-2490 t (530) 225-2418 webmaster@fire	
County Office of Emergency Services (OES)	Shasta County Sheriff's Office	(530) 245-6025	sheriff@co.shasta.ca.us
GSA contact ² N/A		N/A	N/A
Mutual Aid Contact	Shasta County Mutual Aid	530-638-2684	ShastaAid@gmail.com

 ¹ State Water Resource Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW)
 ² Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)

Service / Repair Notifications

Organization Type	Name & Company	Telephone	Night or Call Phone	Email	
Water Operator Ernie Geoff		530-276-1460	530-276-1460	lifesadventure@att.net	
Electric Utility	PG&E	800-743-5000	800-743-5000	Outage map: <u>PGE Emergency Site -</u> <u>Outage Center</u>	
Electrician	Bat Electric 530-221-1336		530-221-1336	N/A	
Plumber	Roto-Rooter	530-221-7686	530-221-7686	<u>Contact Roto-Rooter </u> <u>Contact Your Local</u> <u>Plumbing & Drain Service</u> <u>(rotorooter.com)</u>	
Technical Assistance Provider	Samantha Ryan, Rural Community Assistance Corporation	707-572-7465	N/A	sryan@rcac.org	
Potable Water Hauler ³	Packway Materials, Inc	530- 335-4197	N/A	N/A	
Non-Potable Water Hauler	Hat Creek Construction	530-335-5501	N/A	<u>Contact Hat Creek</u> <u>Construction</u>	
Bottled Water Vendor	Snow Mountain Spring Water	530-241-0102	N/A	Spring Water Delivery Service in Redding, CA Northern California (snowmountainh2o.com)	
Portable Restrooms and Showers	Welch Enterprises	530-241-4287	N/A	Welch Enterprises Septic Services in Redding (530) 241-4287 (welchseptic.com)	
Well Drilling/Pump Company	J&J Pumps	530-222-3393	530-222-3393	Contact J&J Pumps, Inc. Northern California (jandjpumps.com)	
Back Flow Company	Mr. Rooter Plumbing of Shasta County	530-418-5698	530-418-5698	Contact Us for Plumbing Services in Shasta County, CA (mrrooter.com)	

³ Use only licensed water haulers from the California Department of Public Health, see website below under "Licensed Water Haulers by County" for an Excel file – hit "cancel" when it requests a username and password:

https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/pages/fdbprograms/foodsafetyprogram/water.aspx

Chapter 3: Criteria for Initiation and Termination of Water Shortage Response Stages

The table below provides a summary of possible events that may trigger water shortages for school water systems. These events should be considered as initiation and termination of Water Shortage Triggers are developed and updated.

Events for Consideration	Potential Water System Impacts & Appropriate Agency Contacts
Drought	California has experienced continuous and historic drought levels. Potential local impacts from drought can be assessed using the available <u>U.S. Drought Monitor³</u> or <u>California Water Watch⁴</u> tool and by measuring elevations in drinking water sources. Drought may result in the need for varying levels of conservation. If County, State or Federal Drought Orders are put in place, water conservation may also be legally required.
	In the event that water outages appear to be imminent, pressure in the distribution system fails below 20 psi ⁵ , or outages have occurred, State Water Resources Control Board staff and/or County Environmental Health (for LPA Programs ⁶) should be contacted for additional direction. During water outages, local fire departments should also be notified.
Fire	Fire potential is high throughout much of California. Fire officials may request water conservation while they are addressing active fires; and some schools may be a shelter-in-place site during these emergencies. Thus, conservation may be required due to the additional water supply demand. Additionally, in all cases of water outage fire officials, State Water Resources Control Board staff and/or County Environmental Health (with LPA Programs) should be notified.
Earthquake	Earthquakes occur throughout California and may result in well failure due to ground movement, or water loss due to broken pipes. Potential contamination of water supply can also occur when broken sewers or septic lines occur near broken drinking water pipes. Should the water system be severely impacted due to an earthquake and need assistance, the County Office of Emergency Services should be contacted. Subsequent calls to the State Water Resource Control Board and/or County Environmental Health (with LPA Programs) are also appropriate. If water outages occur, local fire departments should also be notified.

³ U.S. Drought Monitor https://www.drought.gov/states/california

⁴ California Water Watch Tool website: https://cww.water.ca.gov/

⁵ Pounds per square inch (psi). 20 psi is the minimum allowable pressure in a distribution system.

⁶ In counties with Local Primacy Agency (LPA) programs, County Environmental Health Programs instead of the State Water Resources Control Board regulate small water system with less than 200 connections. A list of Counties where LPA Programs exist are provided on this website:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/documents/web_contact_info_district_lpa.pdf

Events for Consideration	Potential Water System Impacts & Appropriate Agency Contacts
Significant Treatment Failure	If water is treated to remove contamination, either chemical or bacterial, the failure of that treatment may result in the need for conservation and reliance on storage, or other actions, until the treatment system can be repaired. Public noticing and/or alternative water may also need to be provided. State Water Resources Control Board staff and/or County Environmental Health should be notified to discuss corrective actions.
Pandemic	In the event of illness or death of the certified operator, particularly where extensive treatment is necessary, water conservation and reliance on storage maybe necessary when no trained backup operator is readily available to operate the water system. State Water Resources Control Board staff and/or County Environmental Health should be notified to discuss options.
Vandalism/ Terrorism	Depending on the severity of the event, water in wells or storage tanks that have been tampered with may not be safe to be utilized until additional investigation is performed. Alternative water supplies may be necessary in this case as well as coordination with enforcement authorities, the State Water Resources Control Board, and/or County Environmental Health.
Power Outage	Power outages may result in pump failure. If backup power and adequate water storage are unavailable, this may lead to water outages or the need for extensive conservation. In the event of water outages or distribution pressure below 20 psi, State Water Resources Control Board staff and/or County Environmental Health should be notified to discuss options.
Well Pump or Well Failure	Well pumps may unexpectedly fail if not properly maintained or utilized beyond its typical life expectancy. Wells also have a life expectancy and need to be replaced as the internal casing can fail over time. Typical life expectancies of water treatment and water distribution equipment is available for review on the State Water Resources Control Board website for reference ⁷ . This equipment should be properly maintained and replaced to prevent failure. However, should water outages occur State Water Resources Control Board staff and/or County Environmental Health should be notified to discuss options.

⁷ Typical life expectancies of water treatment equipment: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/tmfplanningandreports/Typical_life.pdf

This Plan includes four stages of water conservation for Montgomery Creek School. The triggers for initiation of each Stage and the requirements for termination of each Stage are described below. The school will use the <u>U.S.</u> <u>Drought Monitor</u> as their main trigger mechanism. Currently, there is a lack of historical well production level data to set water shortage contingency plan triggers based on this data. As the volume of historical data increases and trends can be noticed, the school should develop triggers based on these trends to offer a more site specific trigger.

Stage 1 Triggers -- Water Shortage WATCH Conditions

Requirements for initiation:

The School shall implement actions and certain restrictions on non-essential water uses provided in Chapter 4 of this Plan when any of the following occur:

• <u>U.S. Drought Monitor</u> shows *D1* – *Abnormally Dry*

Requirements for termination:

Stage 1 of the Plan may be rescinded when all the conditions listed as triggering events have ceased to exist for a period of 5 consecutive days.

Stage 2 Triggers -- Water Shortage ACUTE Conditions

Requirements for initiation:

The School shall implement actions and certain restrictions on non-essential water uses provided in Chapter 4 of this Plan when any of the following occur:

- <u>U.S. Drought Monitor</u> shows *D2 Severe Drought*
- Local, State or Federal Drought Emergency Orders are in put in place.

Requirements for termination:

Stage 2 of the Plan may be rescinded when all the conditions listed as triggering events have ceased to exist for a period of 15 consecutive days or immediately if only Local, State, or Federal Drought Emergency Orders are lifted and no other requirements for initiation are present. Upon termination of Stage 2, Stage 1 becomes operative unless otherwise specified.

Stage 3 Triggers – EMERGENCY Water Shortage Conditions

Requirements for initiation:

The School shall implement actions and certain restrictions on non-essential water uses provided in Chapter 4 of this Plan when any of the following occur:

• <u>U.S. Drought Monitor</u> shows *D3* – *Extreme Drought*

Requirements for termination:

Stage 3 of the Plan may be rescinded when all the conditions listed as triggering events have ceased to exist for a period of 15 consecutive days and if there are no local, State, or Federal mandates on water conservation. Upon termination of Stage 3, Stage 2 becomes operative unless otherwise specified.

Stage 4 Triggers – CATASTROPHIC Water Shortage Conditions

Requirements for initiation:

The School shall implement actions and certain restrictions on water uses provided in Chapter 4 of this Plan when any event occurs that may impact the ability of the water system to maintain mandatory school functions:

• <u>U.S. Drought Monitor</u> shows D4 – Exceptional Drought

- A natural disaster occurs that may critically impact the water supply (e.g. fire, earthquake, pandemic, power outage cause by weather, etc.)
- Other water systems failures occur that may critically impact the water supply or its safety (e.g. well collapse, well pump failure, treatment failure, vandalism/terrorism)

Requirements for termination:

Stage 4 of the Plan may be rescinded immediately when:

• All the conditions listed as triggering events have ceased to exist

AND

- in the case of any water outage and/or significant treatment failures, the following have been met:
 - \circ Public health officials have deemed the water supply safe for human consumption, or
 - Other directed actions by public health officials have been implemented to notify the public and take corrective actions of any water system hazards.

Upon termination of Stage 4, Stage 3 becomes operative unless otherwise specified.

Chapter 4: Drought Response Actions

The Superintendent, or designee, shall monitor water supply conditions (<u>U.S. Drought Monitor</u>, well production, County/State emergency declarations) on a monthly basis. In accordance with the triggering criteria in this Plan, the Superintendent, or designee, shall determine if a water shortage condition exists and the severity of any such water shortage conditions (*e.g., 1-Watch, 2-Acute, 3-Emergency, 4-Catastrophic Water Loss*), and shall implement the following notification procedures accordingly.

Description of Customer Notification Methods:

The Superintendent, or designee, shall notify the staff, parents, students, and public by means of one of the following Methods:

- Method 1: Notice to everyone on school website (<u>https://www.muesd.org/</u>) on the *Links* content card on the homepage
- Method 2: Notice on Parent Phone App notification system
- Method 3: Weekly bulletin

The method and frequency of communication will be determined by the severity of the water shortage conditions and can be found on the following five pages.

All school notifications go out in both English.

Prepared materials from Department of Water Resources, "Save Our Water Toolkit", may be used as drought communication tools with the school system logo added. The link for these materials is provided below.

Save Our Water Toolkit - Save Our Water, California https://saveourwater.com/save-our-water-toolkit/

Additionally, K-12 focused water conservation and water education materials, provided in Chapter 6, may also be utilized for drought and/or water conservation awareness and supporting science curriculum.

Stage 1 Response -- Water Shortage WATCH Conditions

Target: Achieve a 15% percent reduction in total monthly water usage.

Best Management Practices for Supply Management:

a) Verify mutual aid relationship contacts are up to date should water need to be hauled to/from their school district.

Water Use Restrictions for Reducing Demand:

- a) Do a visual survey for pipe leaks and repair/replace any faucets, sprinklers or other apparatuses that may be resulting in water loss.
- b) Limit distribution system flushing.
- c) Ensure irrigation does not occur within 48 hours after measurable rainfall.
- d) Limit irrigation to no more than two days per week.

Notification Method(s) and Frequency:

Method 1 – Put up water supply saving tips on website.

Agencies Contacted:

None.

Stage 2 Response -- Water Shortage WARNING Conditions

Target: Achieve a 25% percent reduction in total monthly usage.

Best Management Practices for Supply Management:

- a) Begin performing groundwater well elevation assessments every two weeks.
- b) Evaluate if drought conditions will persist and if additional storage capacity or well will be necessary. If so, determine what engineering and permitting will be required. Long lead times may be necessary to obtain engineering designs and all necessary permits. Permits may be needed from the Division of State Architect, County Environmental Health, County Planning and/or the Division of Drinking Water. Also, consider that an environmental assessment to meet California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements may also be necessary.
- c) Seek potential funding opportunities to cover costs. Submit a Funding Inquiry Form request on the California Financing Coordinating Committee website⁸.

Water Use Restrictions for Reducing Demand:

⁸ California Financing Coordinating Committee website: https://www.cfcc.ca.gov/

- a) Limit all irrigation to one day per week, consider replacement of non-drought resistant plants.
- b) Cease using water to washdown any sidewalks, walkways, etc. unless required to address a sanitary hazard.
- c) Begin incorporating drought/conservation posters across school property.
- d) Cease regular distribution flushing.
- d) Evaluate if free/inexpensive leak detection services are currently available from technical assistance providers funded by the state, such as California Rural Water Association, Rural Community Assistance Corp. or others. If so, determine if these may benefit the school and schedule, as appropriate.

Notification Method(s) and Frequency:

- Method 1 Put up water supply saving tips on website and provide status updates
- Method 3 Include information about drought issues at the school and remind students and parents about water conservation in weekly bulletin

Agencies Contacted:

Notify the Shasta County Environmental Health Division that the school is seeing drought impacts and determine if any funding possibilities are available (LPA may or may not contact State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water).

Stage 3 Response -- ACUTE Water Shortage Conditions

Target: Achieve a 40 percent reduction in weekly monthly usage.

Best Management Practices for Supply Management:

- a) If storage levels are decreasing rapidly on certain days or times, begin outreach to approved water haulers⁹, bottled water suppliers, and sanitation services such as portable bathrooms to prepare should further drought impacts occur.
- b) Begin performing groundwater well elevation assessments every week.
- c) Contract for engineering services to obtain plans and permitting approval for an additional well and/or storage capacity, if not already completed. If a well will be added, determine scheduling for local well drillers and schedule, if appropriate. If additional storage is proposed, determine manufacturer lead times.

⁹ Use only licensed water haulers from the California Department of Public Health, see website below under "Licensed Water Haulers by County" for an Excel file – hit "cancel" when it requests a username and password:

https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/pages/fdbprograms/foodsafetyprogram/water.aspx

Mandatory Water Use Restrictions for Reducing Demand:

- a) Limit all irrigation to only critical landscaping such as trees. Plan for replacement of non-drought resistant plants.
- b) Increase communication to students on the importance of water conservation.
- c) No distribution system flushing.
- d) Cease using water to washdown any sidewalks, walkways, etc. unless needed to address a sanitary hazard.

Notification Method(s) and Frequency:

- Method 1 Put up water supply saving tips on website and provide status updates
- Method 2 Remind parents about water conservation in Parent Phone App notification system on a weekly basis
- Method 3 Include information about drought issues at the school and remind students and parents about water conservation in weekly bulletin

Agencies Contacted:

Notify the Shasta County Environmental Health Division that the school is continuing to see drought impacts and determine if any funding possibilities are available from the State Water Resources Control Board, Department of Water Resources, and/or County Office of Emergency Services.

Stage 4 Response -- CATASTROPHIC Water Shortage Conditions

In the event of water outages, water pressure in the distribution system of less than 20 psi, or water shortage conditions that would otherwise result in school closure, the Superintendent, or designee, shall at minimum implement the following steps.

1. Notify Emergency Service Providers and Public Health Agencies

CAL Fire – Shasta County:

Notify the local fire district of any water outage/low pressure event so that if a fire occurred at the school alternative or supplemental water supply could be provided.

Shasta County Environmental Health Division:

Notify Shasta County Environmental Health Division of water outage, distribution pressures less than 20 psi, any potential changes in source water, including hauling. Changes of sources **must** be approved ahead of time to ensure their safety. Obtain instructions on any next steps, any special sampling, and/or public noticing requirements. Shasta County Environmental Health Division may in turn contact the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water

Shasta County Office of Emergency Services:

Notify of water outages and needed assistance, particularly in disaster events such as earthquakes, fires, or if the facility is being utilized as a shelter-in-place location.

2. Seek Replacement Water Supply to Address Potential or Actual Water Outages.

Alternative Water Supply and/or Sanitation:

7

- Water will be hauled, using a licensed water hauler from either our mutual aid partner or another approved source. This will be coordinated with the Shasta County Environmental Health Division prior to implementation to determine any special treatment, sampling or public notification requirements. Do not utilize irrigation well for drinking water supply.
- If not already initiated, implement any additional well drilling and/or additional storage capacity construction developed in earlier phases.
- If hauled water supply is extremely limited, sanitation facilities such as portable toilets and handwashing stations may be provided to decrease water usage, depending on the circumstances. Coordination with public health officials at the County would be appropriate.

3. Notification of Students, Parents and Public.

- Method 1 Put up water supply saving tips on website and provide status updates
- Method 2 Remind parents about water conservation in Parent Phone App notification system on a daily basis
- Method 3 Include information about drought issues at the school and remind students and parents about water conservation in weekly bulletin

All school notifications go out in both English.

4. Ensure all non-essential uses of water, such as irrigation and leaks, have ceased.

• Valve off irrigation pipelines to ensure that no water loss occurs in those areas.

Chapter 5: Water Shortage Triggers and Response Stages Summary

This table provides a summary of each water shortage stages, triggers and response actions. Additional information for each Stage is also provided in previous chapters.

Stage	Shortage Level	Triggers	Response Actions	Communication Actions	Termination Action
Level 1	Watch	U.S. Drought Monitor shows D1	 Verify updated mutual aid Visual survey for leaks, needed repairs Limit flushing Limit irrigation to 2 days/week No irrigation 48 hrs after rain 	Method 1 (webpage)	5 days without listed triggers
Level 2	Acute	U.S. Drought Monitor shows D2 OR County Drought Emergency Declaration (requires D2 for eight consecutive weeks <u>or</u> D3 during growing season)	 Increase GW elevation readings to 2x/month Evaluate engineering needs for new well/storage Seek funding Limit irrigation to 1 day/week No water pressure washing Seek leak detection services Drought/conservation posters No distribution system flushing 	Method 1 (webpage) Method 3 (weekly bulletin)	15 days without listed triggers, or immediately if Local, State, or Federal Drought Emergency Lifted and no other triggers are present
Level 3	Emergency	U.S. Drought Monitor shows D3	See Chapter 4 for details	Method 1 (webpage) Method 2 (parent app, weekly) Method 3 (email)	15 days without listed triggers
Level 4	Catastrophic	 <u>U.S. Drought Monitor</u> shows D4 Potential or actual water outage Distribution pressure less than 20 psi 	See Chapter 4 for details	Method 1 (webpage) Method 2 (parent app, daily) Method 3 (email)	All triggering events ceased and public health agency approval

Chapter 6: Informational Only - Educational Water Conservation Resources

This section provides a variety of water or drought related information and materials for supporting water education at schools. It is not meant for inclusion in the template language.

- Water Education Foundation "Project WET" Program: https://www.projectwet.org/
- DWR K-12 Education Resources: https://water.ca.gov/What-We-Do/Education/Education-Materials
- USEPA WaterSense for Kids: https://www.epa.gov/watersense/watersense-kids

Water Education and Water Drought Information for Students by County (sample, not a comprehensive list):

Contra Costa County – Contra Costa Water District, Water Education Program:

- https://www.ccwater.com/166/Water-Education
- https://www.ccwater.com/568/WEP-Resource-Corner

Parts of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and parts of Ventura Counties, The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Water Education:

• https://www1.mwdh2o.com/DocSvcsPubs/Education_Site/index.html

Placer County – City of Roseville:

• https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/one.aspx?pageId=8715907

Sonoma County – Sonoma Water – Water Classroom/Field Programs:

• https://www.sonomawater.org/ClassroomandFieldPrograms

Solano County, Solano Resource Conservation District and Solano County Water Agency K-12 Programs:

- https://www.scwa2.com/water-efficiency/schools/school-programs-k12/
- https://www.solanorcd.org/projects-and-programs/education/swep.html