Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Soquel Creek Water District

Water System Number: 4410017

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed by July 1, 2021 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Ron Duncan

Signature: Ron Duncan

Title: General Manager, Soquel Creek Water District

Phone Number: (831) 475-8501 x144 Date: 06/03/2021

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).

☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: https://www.soquelcreekwater.org/sites/default/files/documents/Reports/SqCWD_CCWQR_2020_Final.pdf
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☒ Publication of CCR availability (announcement) in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☒ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report
Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: https://www.soquelcreekwater.org/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/110

☒ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: https://www.soquelcreekwater.org/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/110

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

(1) The CCR was posted to the District's website on April 16, 2021.

(2) All customers who receive a paper bill were mailed a bill insert in their May 2021 bills notifying them of the CCR's availability and were provided a direct URL (listed above) to the CCR on the District's website.

(3) The availability of the CCR and URL was included in the District's monthly email blast to the local community on May 6, 2021.

(4) Customer accounts with an associated email address (11,431 accounts) were directly emailed a notification of the CCR availability on May 3, 2021 (CCR availability included in email subject line). There were one hundred and eighteen bounce-backs. Customers who had a bounce-back email and an available address were mailed a paper copy of the CCR.

(5) Social media – The availability of the CCR and URL was posted to the District's Twitter, NextDoor and Facebook feed on May, 3, 2021.

(6) Announcement of CCR availability was published in the Aptos Times and Capitola/Soquel Times in the May and June 2021 editions respectively.

(7) All notices included a statement that a paper copy can be mailed upon request and provided the phone number and address to make such a request. *gregw@soquelcreekwater.org* / 831-475-8501 x138

(8) The CCR was uploaded to the SWRCB's DRINC Portal June 1, 2021 and the US EPA's "Find Your Local CCR" page on April 16, 2021.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

SOQUEL CREEK WATER DISTRICT

2020
Consumer Confidence / Water Quality Report

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING YOUR WATER

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

WATER QUALITY

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Información muy importante: este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Soquel Creek Water District is proud to report that in 2020 the District's water met all established drinking water health standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING YOUR WATER

DRINKING WATER STANDARDS are established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). In order to be considered safe, water supplies must stay within USEPA and State Water Board maximums when measured for certain constituents. Drinking water standards are enforced by the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW). This Water Quality Report communicates whether there is a detectable presence and the levels of each of the detected constituents in our water supply. This year's report covers calendar year 2020 testing and presents the results of test data from all of our supply wells that pump groundwater from aquifers in two geologic formations—the Purisima and Aromas Red Sands.

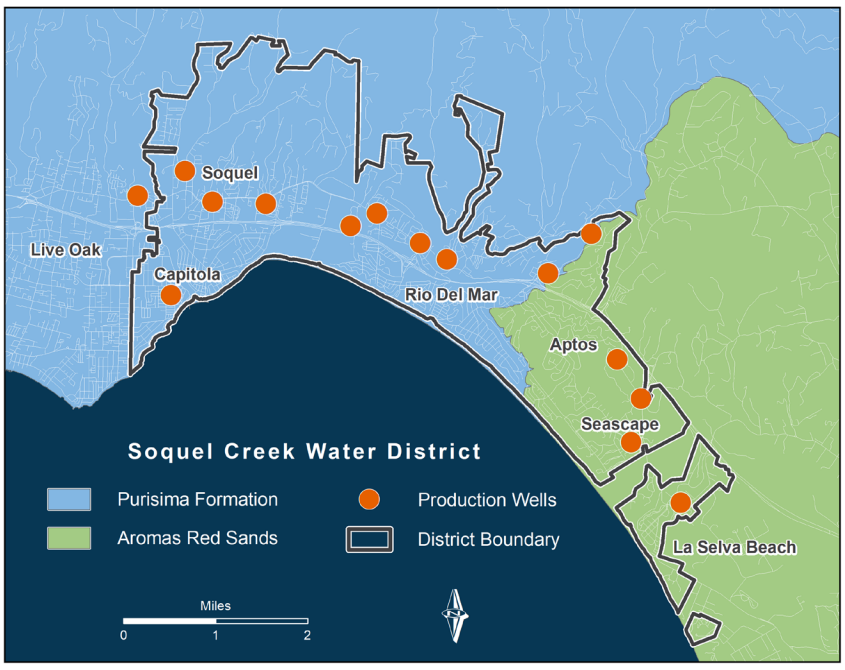
WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM?

In 2020, DISTRICT CUSTOMERS received water from 15 wells pumping from the Santa Cruz Mid-County groundwater basin—specifically the Purisima Formation and the Aromas Red Sands. Aquifers are comprised of layers of rock, sand, sandstone, fractured rock, or other permeable layers that allow for water to be collected and stored in the pore spaces (voids) between the soil and rocks. Groundwater wells are designed to pump water from the most permeable layers of the aquifer – areas where water can flow easily from pore spaces into the constructed well pipe— and eventually to the surface. The groundwater is then treated and served to customers through distribution system pipes, ultimately reaching customers' taps.

The Purisima Formation is naturally high in iron and manganese, and the water supplied from these aquifers is treated using oxidation and filtration to reduce these elements. Delivered water from both the Purisima Formation and the Aromas Reds Sands aquifers meets all current drinking water health standards. To learn more about aquifers, watch the following video vimeo.com/180918902.

Soquel Creek Water District (District) historically provided only groundwater from wells for drinking water. Last year, in January of 2020, the District imported drinking water from the City of Santa Cruz Water Department (City of SC), through an intertie connection near 41st Ave. This source of treated drinking water was served only to customers in the West side of the District, generally west of Park Avenue. Additional information about the City's water sources is found here: cityofsantacruz.com/home/showdocument?id=80816

For City of SC water quality information, please visit their website at cityofsantacruz.com/government/city-departments/water/water-quality



WATER QUALITY

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

In 2015, the District updated its 2002 source water assessments of 14 of its wells. Initial source water assessments for four additional wells were completed in 2011, 2014 and 2019. These assessments identify activities that could potentially contaminate a drinking water well.

Aromas Red Sands

Aromas Red Sands Aquifer supplies are considered to be the most vulnerable to on-site residential septic systems and potential leakage from sewer lines. Some of these wells are also vulnerable to contamination from nearby parks, a nearby golf course, irrigated crops, fertilizer/pesticide/herbicide applications, high density housing, transportation corridors, other supply wells, and/or chemicals used at the drinking water treatment plants.

Purisima Formation

Purisima Formation supplies are considered to be the most vulnerable to contamination from dry cleaners, historic and active automobile gas stations and repair shops, sewer collection systems, photo processing/ printing establishments, high density housing, septic systems, transportation corridors, parking lots, other supply wells, utility stations/maintenance areas, decommissioned underground storage tanks, historic lumberyards and railroad facilities, historic apple processing, and a construction/demolition and staging area.

The drinking water source assessment summaries are available on the District's website.

SOURCE WATER QUALITY

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

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil or gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website: cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx

WATER QUALITY TESTING

During the past year, the District tested for 171 constituents. All test samples are collected and reported in accordance with standards and requirements established by the USEPA and the State Water Board. These test results reflect all of our groundwater and imported drinking water. Only those regulated constituents that had detected levels are shown. All tests showed compliance with State and Federal Drinking Water Standards.

WHAT ARE WATER QUALITY GOALS?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The Water Quality Analysis Table includes three types of water quality goals:

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

WHAT ARE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS?

Drinking Water Standards established by USEPA and the State Water Board set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The Water Quality Analysis Table in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

Secondary MCLs: Are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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

Water is sampled and tested throughout the year.

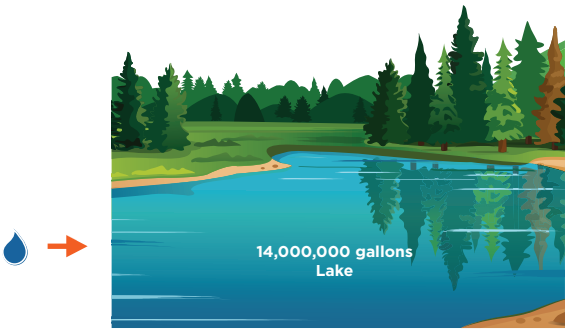
HOW ARE CONSTITUENTS MEASURED?

Detected constituents are measured in:

Milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million (ppm)
equivalent to 1 drop in 14 gallons or 1 second in 11.5 days

Micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion (ppb)
equivalent to 1 drop in 14,000 gallons or 1 second in nearly 32 years

Nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion (ppt)
equivalent to 1 drop in 14,000,000 gallons or 1 second in nearly 32,000 years



IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

2020 WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS TABLE

PRIMARY HEALTH STANDARDS	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	Year Tested	Range of Detections	Average Amount	Typical Sources of Constituent
Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)[1a]						
Total Trihalomethanes - TTHMs (ug/L)	80	N/A	2020	7 – 77	50	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids - HAA5 (ug/L)	60	N/A	2020	ND – 57	11	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectant Residual[1b]						
Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	[4.0]	[4.0]	2020	0.04 – 1.28	0.72	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Inorganic Constituents						
Chromium [Total Cr] (ug/L)	50	(100)	2020	ND – 26	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2.0	1	2020	ND – 0.3	0.12	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	10	10	2020	ND – 2.8	0.69	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Constituents						
Radium-226 + Radium-228 (combined) (pCi/L)	5	Ra-226 = 0.05 Ra-228 = 0.019	2020	ND – 1.0	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY AESTHETIC STANDARDS	**MCL**	**PHG or (MCLG)**	**Year Tested**	**Range of Detections**	**Average Amount**	**Typical Sources of Constituent**
Chloride (mg/L)	500	N/A	2020	10 – 86	27	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)[2]	15	N/A	2020	ND – 10	4.2	Naturally occurring materials
Odor (TON)	3	N/A	2020	ND – 2	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ug/L)[2]	300	N/A	2020	ND – 271	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ug/L)[2]	50	N/A	2020	ND – 27	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
pH (unitless)[1c]	6.5 – 8.5 (USEPA)	N/A	2020	6.8 – 8.1	7.6	A measure of the acidity or alkalinity
Specific Conductance (microsiemens/centimeter)	1,600	N/A	2020	339 – 910	579	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	HA = 500	2020	16 – 181	51	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	1,000	N/A	2020	88 – 650	373	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity [Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs)][2]	5	N/A	2020	ND – 0.7	0.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENT MONITORING[3,4]	**MCL**	**Reference Concentration**	**Year Tested**	**Range of Detections**	**Average Amount**	**Typical Sources of Constituent**
Germanium (ug/L)	N/A	N/A	2018	ND – 1.7	0.39	Naturally occurring element
1-Butanol (ug/L)	N/A	700	2018	ND – 21	2.4	Used as a solvent, food additive, and in production of other chemicals
Haloacetic Acids - HAA6Br (ug/L)	N/A	N/A	2018	2.2 – 21	12	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids - HAA9 (ug/L)	N/A	N/A	2018	2.7 – 23	14	By-product of drinking water disinfection

OTHER MONITORING RESULTS	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Year Tested	Range of Detections	Average Amount	Typical Sources of Constituent
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	2020	85 – 378	206	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Sodium (mg/L)[5]	N/A	HA = 20	2020	17 – 99	49	Salt present in water; generally naturally occurring
RESIDENTIAL TAP MONITORING FOR LEAD AND COPPER	**Action Level (AL)**	**PHG or (MCLG)**	**Year Tested**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Sites Exceeding AL/ Number of Sites**	**Typical Sources of Constituent**
Lead (ug/L)	15	0.2	2019	ND	0/36	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	1.3	0.3	2019	0.35	0/36	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
LEAD SAMPLING OF DRINKING WATER IN CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS [3,7]			**Year Tested**	**Number of Schools Tested for Lead**		**Typical Sources of Constituent**
Lead			2017–2019	15		Internal corrosion of school site plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

2020 WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS TABLE CONTINUED

MONITORING RESULTS - COUNTRY CLUB WELL STANDBY SOURCE (NOT USED IN 2020)	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Year Tested	Range of Detections	Average Amount	Typical Sources of Constituent
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [TCP] (ng/L)[6]	5	0.7	2020	ND – 7	ND	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides
Nitrate (mg/L)	10	1	2020	4.9	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Definitions for Water Quality Analysis Table

N/A = Not Applicable

ND = Not Detected at or above the DDW Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting

NL = Notification Level; a health-based advisory level established by DDW for constituents in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

HA = USEPA Drinking Water Health Advisory

Reference Concentrations are health-based and provide context for the detection of unregulated constituents

pCi/L = Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

mg/L = milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

ug/L = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

ng/L = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt)

Footnotes for Water Quality Analysis Table

1a Sampled within the distribution system; Compliance is based on locational running annual average (LRAA); Average amount listed is the highest LRAA for 2020.

1b Sampled within the distribution system; Compliance is based on quarterly running annual average (RAA).

1c Sampled within the distribution system.

2 Sampled immediately after treatment where treated.

3 Monitoring for some contaminants is allowed less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, although representative, are more than one year old.

4 Unregulated contaminant monitoring is performed every 5 years and helps the USEPA and DDW to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. This section includes the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 assessment monitoring results.

5 The 20 ppm USEPA Health Advisory is for individuals on a 500 mg/day restricted sodium diet.

6 1,2,3-Trichloropropane [TCP] is found only in the District's Country Club Well. Country Club Well has not been used since July 2017. Some people who drink water containing TCP in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The 7 ng/L detected is not an MCL violation because the well was not online and did not contribute to the drinking water supply.

7 For results on lead sampling in schools, please see the following: waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplinginschools.html

LEAD TESTING IN SCHOOLS

The State Water Board, through the DDW, in collaboration with the California Department of Education, requires testing for lead in drinking water at all public K–12 schools. In early 2017, DDW issued amendments to the domestic water supply permits of community water systems so that schools that are served by a public water system could request assistance from their public water system to conduct water sampling for lead and receive technical assistance if an elevated lead sample is found. To further safeguard water quality in California's K–12 public schools, California Assembly Bill 746 (AB 746), effective January 1, 2018, required community water system to test lead levels, by July 1, 2019, in drinking water at all California public, K 12 school sites that were constructed before January 1, 2010, and preschools and child day care facilities located on public school property.

The District completed water sampling and testing for lead at fifteen schools. For more information about the Lead Sampling of Drinking Water in California Schools Program, visit: waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplinginschools.html.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

The presence and levels of constituents varies throughout the District. If you have questions, suggestions, or comments regarding this report or questions regarding the specific water quality for your neighborhood, please contact Greg Wilson, the District's Water Quality Program Coordinator, at 831-475-8501 ext. 138 or gregw@soquelcreekwater.org.

The District's annual Water Quality Report is electronically delivered. If you wish to obtain a print copy, please call the District Office at 831-475-8500. Owners and operators of multi-residential units such as apartments and condominium complexes should ensure that tenants receive this important information.

There is also a wealth of information on the internet about drinking water quality and water issues in general. In addition to the District's website, soquelcreekwater.org, other reliable and trustworthy sites include:

California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) water.epa.gov/drink/index.ccfm

GET INVOLVED IN DECISIONS THAT AFFECT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The District encourages public participation in its decision-making processes. The District is governed by a five-person, publicly elected Board of Directors. The Board meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm. Check the District's website soquelcreekwater.org for meeting locations.

We are a public agency dedicated to providing a safe, high quality, reliable, and sustainable water supply to meet our community's present and future needs in an environmentally sensitive and economically responsible manner.

Board of Directors

Rachél Lather, President

Dr. Thomas LaHue, Vice President

Carla Christensen

Dr. Bruce Daniels

Dr. Bruce Jaffe

Ron Duncan, General Manager

Soquel Creek Water District
5180 Soquel Drive, Soquel, CA 95073

Mailing Address:
PO Box 1550, Capitola, CA 95010

Phone: 831-475-8500/Fax: 831-475-4291
custserv@soquelcreekwater.org
www.soquelcreekwater.org

Other ways to connect with us!

printed on 100% recycled paper

SOQUEL CREEK WATER DISTRICT

Mail: P.O. Box 1550 • Capitola, CA 95010 • Office: 5180 Soquel Drive, Soquel, CA 95073

Tel.831.475.8500 • Fax.831.475.4291 • www.soquelcreekwater.org

Dear Soquel Creek Water District Customer,

Your 2020 Soquel Creek Water District Consumer Confidence/Water Quality Report is now available!

Visit our Water Quality Report webpage to view your 2020 Consumer Confidence/Water Quality Report and learn more about your drinking water. You must have Adobe Acrobat Reader installed on your computer to view the report. This report contains information about the source and quality of your drinking water.

If you would like a paper copy of the 2020 Consumer Confidence/Water Quality Report mailed to you, please call Greg Wilson at 831-475-8501 x138 or email gregw@soquelcreekwater.org.

Sincerely,
Soquel Creek Water District

Estimado Cliente de Soquel Creek Water District,

El Reporte Annual de Calidad de agua de el 2020 ya esta disponible!

Por favor visite https://www.soquelcreekwater.org/210/Water-Quality-Report para que revise El Reporte Anual de Calidad de agua y aprenda información importante acerca de su agua potable. Para acceder a esta página debe tener Adobe Acrobat Reader instalado en su computadora. Este reporte contiene información importante sobre el origen y la calidad de su agua potable. Si usted desea una copia por escrito del El Reporte Anual de Calidad de agua 2020 por correo, por favor llame Greg Wilson al 831-475-8501 x138, o por correo electronico escriba a gregw@soquelcreekwater.org.

Atentamente,
Soquel Creek Water District

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING WATER QUALITY

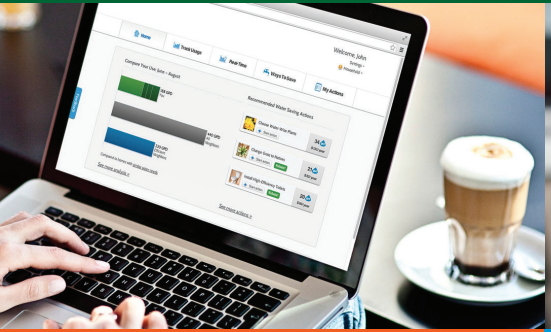
Este reporte contiene las instrucciones mas recientes para obtener información importante sobre su agua potable. Traducir, o hablar con alguien que lo entienda.

The 2020 Water Quality Report is now available on our website at soquelcreekwater.org/2020CCR

The Water Quality Report includes information on source water, levels of any detected compounds, and compliance with drinking water regulations, plus educational information.

If you would like a paper copy of the 2020 Water Quality Report mailed to you, please contact our Water Quality Program Coordinator at 831-475-8501 ext. 138 or email gregw@soquelcreekwater.org.

Have you signed up for WaterSmart yet?



LOG ON
Register to access your data

GET NOTIFIED
Sign up for alerts

SAVE
Money saving actions

https://soquelcreekwd.watersmart.com

Aptos Real Estate Update

Ruth Bates
831.359.2212
ruthbates1@gmail.com
CalBRE#01799929

SELLER'S MARKET — It continues to be a Seller's Market. Average Days on Market is <14, and Median Sales Price in Aptos for April was $1,555,000 on a Median List Price of $1,324,500, $231,000 over list, 17% above list price. In the entire County, there are only 223 homes/condos for sale as of May 1, and 265 sold the month before, so <1month inventory countywide.

APTOS VILLAGE PHASE II — The only 'new' inventory coming soon that I am aware of is Phase II of the Aptos Village. Phase II will include 32 new condos, 5 of the 32 are Affordable Housing units. I'm told that Phase II start is just waiting for final approval on the crossing at Parade Street.

INTEREST RATES — Bankrate.com quotes 3.0%, 0 point, 30-year loans as of 5/07/21. It is still a good time to try to buy because you will be locking in the lowest interest rates in almost a century.

WHEN WILL THE MARKET CRASH? — I'm surprised by how many people think the market is going to crash soon and ask me to tell them exactly when this will happen.

Well, I do not think the market will crash any time soon. 2021 is bringing certainty to our land, low mortgage rates are enticing buyers to commit, and there is a very low supply of inventory. I see home prices continuing to soar here for some time.

ACTIVE LISTINGS
(as of 5/7/21)

546 Beach-$6.8M • 1114 Via Malibu-$6.5M
1034 Via Malibu-$4.6M • 439 Beach-$4.5M
339 Beach-$3.9M • 745 Los Arboles-$2.7M
120 Mar Sereno-$2.3M • 5310 Freedom-$2.15M
3200 Pleasant Valley-$1.98M
149 Coates-$1.95M • 135 Seabreeze-$1.95M
236 Quail Run-$1.5M • 237 Lake- $1.5M
349 Los Altos-$1.46M • 1795 Seascape-$1.45M
2030 Sparrow Valley-$1.4M
7444 Mesa-$1.25M • 757 Pleasant Valley-$1.25M
446 Monterey-$1.1M • 504 Trout Gulch - $1.08M
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669 Clubhouse-$859,000 • 811 Pinetree-$769,000.

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RTC On Electric Passenger Rail

Editor's note: Shannon Munz, communications specialist at the Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission, provided this statement May 7 on the business plan for local electric passenger rail service.

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Working to improve transportation in any community can be quite challenging and Santa Cruz County is no exception. We are a very engaged and passionate community because we care deeply and want the best for our community.

In addition, there is much information to sift through when considering large complex projects and anyone of us may misinterpret or misunderstand some of that information.

The recent passionate community discussion along with actions and statements at the Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission meetings regarding the Transit Corridor Alternatives Analysis seem to have led to the following misunderstandings that warrant clarification.

Misunderstanding #1: The RTC has given up $17 million in funding offered by the State for environmental analysis of electric passenger rail on the Santa Cruz Branch Rail Line.

In fact: The State has not awarded any funds to the RTC for environmental review of electric passenger or any other transit option on the Santa Cruz Branch Rail Line.

The State expressed support for the RTC seeking such funding from State sources that are competitive.

Misunderstanding #2: There is sufficient State and Federal funding available and only a small local contribution would be needed to fund rail transit.

In fact: Although there are several funding sources that could potentially contribute to local rail transit, there is not sufficient funding for all of the rail transit needs identified in California and the nation.

There are recent proposals to increase funding for transportation, including rail transit, but that new funding will still fall well short of meeting all the needs. The RTC has authorization to distribute some discretionary funds sources for transportation projects that can be used on rail transit projects, but those funds are currently committed to other projects, such as Highway 1 and local road maintenance.

There are competitive state and federal funding sources for which the RTC could apply to receive. Although some operation and maintenance funding can come from future fares and concessions, a dedicated local fund source would be needed for the remaining cost, which is estimated to be about half of the total cost over a 30-year period.

Misunderstanding #3: The RTC's decision to not accept the business plan means the end of rail transit for Santa Cruz County.

In fact: Santa Cruz County and the RTC have a long history of decisions regarding potential passenger rail service in Santa Cruz County.

Many of those decisions have been unanimous or nearly unanimous in support of efforts that could potentially lead to passenger rail transit. It would be an expensive project, so it is understandable for the RTC to be cautious and at times say that it is not ready to proceed with such a major project at any point in time.

However, the RTC has been quite consistent in not wanting to close off potential options that could serve future generations, even if those options may not be appropriate at this time.

Therefore, the RTC has not taken any action that would ensure there would never be passenger rail service in Santa Cruz County.

Misunderstanding #4: Despite the RTC's decision to not accept the business plan for electric passenger rail and rejecting direction to RTC staff to seek funding for environmental review of electric passenger rail, RTC staff will continue planning for electric passenger rail and seek the funding that may be needed.

In fact: RTC staff will always follow the decisions of the RTC. Based on the current position of the RTC, RTC staff is not currently undertaking or contemplating any rail transit planning activity.

However, based on longstanding RTC policy and practice, RTC staff will continue to work to try to implement all projects in the RTC Regional Transportation Plan and inform the RTC of funding opportunities for such projects, including for rail transit.

Any potential future rail planning activity will be subject to funding availability and future action by the RTC. ■

National Guard: Food Bank Mission Accomplished

When pandemic health restrictions hit in March of last year, food banks across our state were facing a near-complete lack of volunteers for essential tasks. Volunteers make our food banks work. They bring the hearts, heads and hands needed to sort, pack, handle and deliver food to partner agencies all over our county. Second Harvest faced this crippling people shortage just as food demand began spiking. Need went from the normally 55,000 food-threatened people per month to 100,000.

"We had to protect older volunteers," explained Willy Elliot-McCrea, CEO Second Harvest Food Bank Santa Cruz County. "We shut down some programs. The food banks reached out through Congressman Jimmy Panetta's office resulting in the California National Guard support deployed state-wide."

Guard personnel from units across the state, arrived at Second Harvest, taking over for missing volunteers. Many brought ideal skills like forklift operation, logistics and truck driving. They all brought their disciplined, mission-focused muscle and energy to the challenges.

"I am truly grateful the Guard came to help Second Harvest," says Arturo Fuentes, Second Harvest's warehouse manager, who is working side-by-side with guard members. "We couldn't do it without them. Their positive attitude toward accomplishing their mission is phenomenal. Thank you to all the Guard men and women who worked at Second Harvest. I will never forget you."

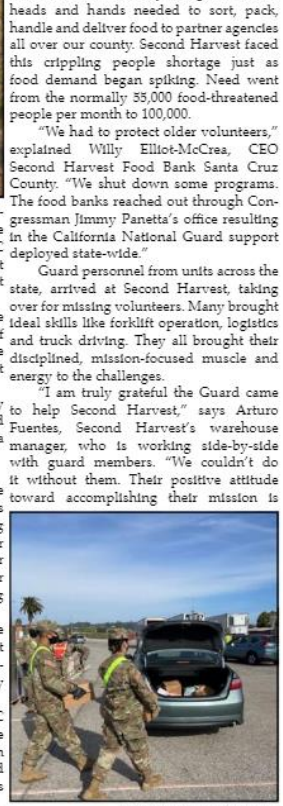

Photo Credit: Jennifer Welling

California National Guards load food at the county fairgrounds in Watsonville, meeting the needs one vehicle at a time during a Friday mass distribution.

Photo Credit: Jennifer Welling

State Sen. John Laird (D-Santa Cruz) doing "the COVID shake" with Sgt. Ryan Ridad, NCO-In-Charge of the California National Guard support team at Second Harvest Food Bank, while touring a recent drive-through distribution at the Fairgrounds in Watsonville.

Many Became One

Guard members arrived at the food bank from many separate units and were accommodated in nearby hotels. The diverse teams included infantry, engineering, quartermaster and other specialist areas.

Though few knew other assigned Guard members working with them at Second Harvest, the mixed units immediately formed a cohesive team and became the essential, efficient force for so many.

Some Guard members had been laid off from their civilian employment. The call-up gave them financial relief as well as a bit of adventure.

Special Payback

Many dozens of National Guard members have rotated though stints at Second Harvest during the past year. Members are still here serving and helping the food bank run. Here are a few of their perspectives.

Hailing from L.A., Specialist Nelman De La Fuente of the 160th Infantry says, "I'm thankful for working with great people. Seeing the faces at the mass (food) distributions was most memorable. We move fast to meet the daily quota for deliveries. It's satisfying seeing the completion at the end of each day."

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