

## APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)


### Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	City of Davis
Water System Number:	CA5710001

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 3, 2025 (date) 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: Matt Deussenberry	Title: Water Division Manager
Signature: 	Date: 06/30/2025
Phone number: (530) 757-5686	

*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.cityofdavis.org/city-hall/public-works-utilities-and-operations/water/water-quality-information/annual-water-quality-report>
  - 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 the CCR 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 place (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: www.cityofdavis.org/waterquality
- 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: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- 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.*

The 2024 Water Quality Report (CCR) was posted on the City's webpage at the link above. A utility bill insert was included with the June utility bill through the mail and the insert provided the direct URL and directions on how customers could obtain a PDF version or hard copy of the report. An e-mail with a link to the June Utility Bill Insert and the QR code for the 2024 Water Quality Report was sent on 6/18/2025 to apartment property managers in Davis in order to be posted in common areas at apartments/rental properties. On 6/10/2025, the 2024 Water Quality Report was posted at City Hall, 23 Russell Blvd, Davis, Ca as part of a large display.

An ad was included in the Davis Enterprise (the local newspaper) on 6/15/2025 and included information on how to view the report through the direct URL. An article about the 2024 Water Quality Report that included a direct link to the report was published on 6/10/2025. The City included the link to the 2024 Water Quality Report in an e-blast that was sent out via the GreenerDavis – City of Davis Conservation News listserve on 6/4/2025. Social media postings of the 2024 Water Quality Report and its availability were posted on the GreenerDavis Facebook and Instagram page on 6/13/2025 and 6/27/2025.

*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.*

# **Attachment A**

## **City of Davis 2024 Water Quality Report**



## Important Information About Your Water Quality

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

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人帮你翻译及解释清楚。

## Message to Our Valued Water Customers

The City of Davis is pleased to provide the 2024 Water Quality Report to you. Last year, as in years past, the City of Davis is proud to report that our system did not have any violations of any maximum contaminant levels for water quality.

The City collected more than 1,700 water samples throughout the year and tested for over 175 contaminants, of which only those described in this report were detected. Additionally, numerous samples of the surface water at the Woodland-Davis Regional Water Treatment Facility are analyzed prior to the finished water being delivered to Davis.

This report is a summary of last year's water quality. It shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data. Also included are helpful details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to State water quality standards.

Sincerely,

*Stan Gryczko*  
Assistant City Manager

*Matt Deussenberry*  
Water Division Manager

## Community Participation

The [Davis City Council](#) and relevant City Commissions receive public comments at their regularly scheduled meetings. For City Council meeting dates and times, please check the City's website at [CityofDavis.org](#) or call the City Clerk's Office at 530-757-5648. Commission meeting dates, times and topics can be found at the [City Commissions](#) webpage. Additionally, you can sign up to receive email notifications for meeting dates and topics at [www.CityofDavis.org/City-Hall/eNotification](#).

## Our Continuing Commitment to You

Our staff of highly trained and certified operators are available around the clock to provide service for any emergency related to the City's water supply. Through teamwork, professionalism and hard work, the City of Davis Public Works Utilities and Operations Water Division provides drinking water that meets or exceeds all State and Federal health standards.

## To Our Water Customers

This report is prepared in accordance with the [United States Environmental Protection Agency \(U.S. EPA\)](#) and the [State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water \(State Water Board\)](#) regulations under the [Safe Drinking Water Act](#) that requires water providers to report annual water quality information to their customers. This publication lists all constituents detected in your water supply and information about your water source, what it contains, how it compares to State and Federal standards and other related information.

Topics within Report	Page(s)
Information on water sources	2
Topics related to water in the home	3
Important health information	4
Information on how to read tables	5
Detection tables	6-8

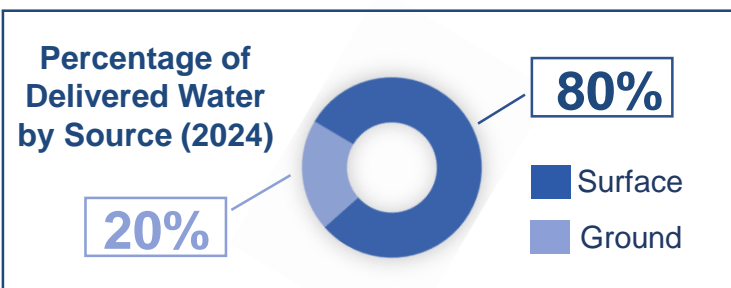
For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact the City of Davis Public Works Utilities and Operations Department at [Water@CityofDavis.org](#) or 530-757-5686.

## Where Does Our Water Come From?

The City of Davis water system is a conjunctive use system, which means it utilizes both surface water and groundwater for its drinking water supply.

The primary water source is surface water (water that collects on the surface of the ground), supplied from the Sacramento River and treated at the Woodland-Davis Regional Water Treatment Facility. The City's maximum surface water allotment (or how much the City is allowed to get) is 10.2 million gallons per day.

The City currently has 5 deep aquifer wells and 4 intermediate wells. The majority of groundwater delivered is from the deep aquifer wells while the intermediate aquifer wells are typically only operated to ensure they are exercised properly, as required for water quality testing, or to meet peak demand. In 2024, 0.1% of the drinking water (groundwater) provided was from the intermediate aquifer wells with the remainder from the deep aquifer wells.



## Source Water Assessments

### Surface Water

The Sacramento River Watershed Sanitary Survey 2020 Update Report, a source water assessment, was conducted by several agencies and can be obtained at [WDCWA Operations Water Quality Reports](#). The report identified eight potential source water/watershed contaminant sources to the Sacramento River: agricultural drainage, livestock, forest activities, river corridor and river recreation, stormwater and urban runoff, industrial NPDES dischargers, wastewater facilities and watershed spills. The report stated that, "overall, the Sacramento River continued to provide good quality raw water. The raw water can currently be treated to meet all drinking water standards using conventional water treatment processes. There are no long-term constituent trends prevalent in the raw water that necessitates special treatment processes at this time."

### Groundwater

A source water assessment for the City of Davis' groundwater wells was completed in 2002 and an assessment was conducted for Well 34 in January 2017. The City's groundwater sources are most vulnerable to historic and present-day land use activities, including agricultural and light industrial use. Additionally, the water source is vulnerable to naturally occurring contaminants such as selenium and chromium. Overall, there is a slight to moderate threat that the City's water source could become contaminated by these land use activities and naturally occurring contaminants. For information on the summary of the assessment, contact City Water Quality Staff at 530-757-5686 or e-mail [Water@CityofDavis.org](mailto:Water@CityofDavis.org)

## Water Treatment Process

**Surface Water:** Surface water is taken in from the Sacramento River and pumped to the Regional Water Treatment Facility in Woodland. This raw water is treated by traditional surface water techniques, including flash mixing and granular media filtration to remove microorganisms and other contaminants. The treated water is dosed with sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) for disinfection and with phosphoric acid to create ortho-phosphate for corrosion control. For more information on the treatment process, visit the [WDCWA Operations Water Treatment](#) webpage.

**Groundwater:** Groundwater is treated at each well head with chlorine for disinfection. There is a manganese treatment facility at Well 32, which removes manganese from the source water at that well before entering the distribution system.

Fluoride is not added to either the surface water or the groundwater. Fluoride is naturally occurring in low levels in the groundwater.

## Distribution System Operations

After treatment at the Regional Water Treatment Facility in Woodland, the surface water is pumped into the transmission line and travels six miles to Davis. Surface water enters into the City's distribution system at a total of six turn-out locations with three main turn-outs located in west, central and south Davis.

The City's drinking water wells pump groundwater directly from underlying aquifers into either the surface water transmission line or the distribution system, depending on the well. The four deep aquifer wells pump groundwater into the transmission line which is then blended with the surface water prior to entering the distribution system and arriving at the tap.

The ratio of surface water to groundwater varies throughout the year. In warmer months when there is higher water demand, groundwater is added to meet demand. Wells are still operated periodically during the low demand months to ensure that they are exercised properly and as required for water quality testing.

## Water Quality Testing

The City's water quality monitoring program consists of sampling certain constituents on a weekly, monthly, quarterly or annual basis. Water samples are collected at sampling stations within the distribution system, at groundwater wells and at the point of entry for surface water entering the City's water system. During the past year, the drinking water was tested for over 175 regulated and unregulated constituents. Samples are analyzed externally by certified contract laboratories and results of all samples required by regulations are submitted to the State Water Board to ensure compliance.

## Water Hardness and Water Softeners

The City frequently receives questions on the current level of hardness of the drinking water and whether water softeners are recommended.

While water softness is often a matter of personal preference, when the City relied 100% on groundwater prior to 2016, water softeners had been installed in many Davis homes because of high hardness levels. Now that the City's primary water source is surface water and the majority of groundwater used is pumped from the deep aquifer, the level of hardness is significantly lower. For example, in 2015, the weighted average for hardness was 306 parts per million (ppm) or 18 grains per gallon (gpg); whereas in 2024, the weighted average for water hardness was reduced to 66 ppm or 3.9 gpg.

Water hardness within Davis may fluctuate throughout the year, but rarely exceeds 120 ppm. During the winter months, when the City delivers mostly surface water, the level of hardness of the water may be lower than it is during the summer months when demand is enough that groundwater wells have to run regularly. The City does collect monthly hardness samples throughout the year in order to better understand the current level of hardness. Visit the [Water Quality Results](#) webpage to view results.

If you are still using a water softener at your home, please consider bypassing it to determine if the current level of water hardness is acceptable for your home, or adjust the grains setting on the water softener accordingly. Reducing or eliminating the use of water softeners can save water and energy costs.

Minimizing the use of water softeners is also important to protect water quality, as some water softeners release large quantities of salts into the City's wastewater system. These salts are not removed, even after the water is processed through the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant. The salts remain in the treated water that feeds the local wetlands, increasing the salt loading of the wetlands and rivers and contributes to a variety of problems for the Sacramento Valley.



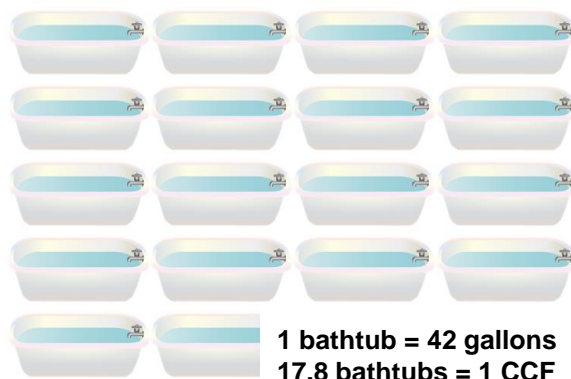
## Water Conservation and Weather Variability

The weather in California is highly variable with prolonged dry periods and intervals of significant precipitation. During recent dry years, many residents in Davis instituted long-term changes to their water use by replacing turf areas with low-water use plantings, replacing older appliances and fixtures with water and energy efficient models and making changes in everyday water use habits. Learn more about the water-use restrictions at [www.cityofdavis.org/city-hall/public-works-utilities-and-operations/water/water-conservation/drought-information-water-use-restrictions](http://www.cityofdavis.org/city-hall/public-works-utilities-and-operations/water/water-conservation/drought-information-water-use-restrictions).

The AquaHawk online customer water use portal is available to City of Davis water customers. AquaHawk allows customers to view their hourly water usage and set and then receive usage alerts. For more water savings tips and information on AquaHawk, water-wise landscaping and links to helpful indoor and outdoor water use efficiency websites, visit [www.SaveDavisWater.org](http://www.SaveDavisWater.org).

## Water Usage & Water Leaks

The City bills for water use by CCF. A CCF (hundred cubic feet) is 748 gallons. This is the equivalent of the amount of water it would take to fill 17.8 bathtubs (each bathtub = 42 gallons). Davis water customers may also see water usage displayed in AquaHawk and other sources as cubic feet (cf) and/or gallons. 1 cf = 7.48 gallons. In addition to AquaHawk, mentioned above, the City's online utility billing site allows customers to view past utility bills, water consumption reports and make payments online.



Water customers are often surprised by the amount of water typical water leaks can waste over time. A leaky faucet that drips at the rate of one drip per second can waste more than 3,000 gallons per year. An irrigation system that has a hole 0.031 inches in diameter (about the thickness of the tip of a ballpoint pen) can waste about 6,300 gallons of water per month. One of the most common leaks reported to the City are toilet leaks. The volume for toilet leaks can vary greatly depending upon the type of leak. Many toilet leaks are silent, especially if they are toilet flapper leaks. AquaHawk can be used to assist in finding leaks in the home and around the property. Visit [SaveDavisWater.org](http://SaveDavisWater.org) for more information on leak detection.

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires all water purveyors to sample their source and treated water for biological, inorganic, organic and radioactive constituents. The State Water Board allows systems to monitor for certain constituents less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data in this year's report, though representative, are more than one year old.

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

## Substances That Could Be in Water

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 byproducts 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 and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

## 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. U.S. EPA/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).

## Nitrate in Drinking Water

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

## Arsenic in Drinking Water

While your drinking water meets the Federal and State standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.



## Report a Water Quality Concern

Do you have a question or concern about your water quality? Are you experiencing any problems with your drinking water supply, such as discolored water or unusual taste or odor? Contact the Public Works Utilities and Operations Department during regular business hours (M-F 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.) at 530-757-5686 or contact the non-emergency Police Department number after hours at 530-747-5400.

The City is required to monitor drinking water for specific constituents on a regular basis and monitors several constituents more frequently than required by the regulations. While most monitoring was conducted in 2024, the State Water Board allows the monitoring of some constituents less than once per year because concentrations do not change frequently. Some of the data points, though representative, are more than one year old.

The results of the City's monitoring are reported in the tables of detected constituents on the following pages. For help with interpreting this table, see "Water Quality Definitions and Abbreviations" below.

1. **Start** with a **Constituent** and read across.
2. **Unit** is the specific unit of measurement for each constituent.
3. **Year** is the year tests were conducted. For most constituents, this is 2024, but it could be a previous year.
4. **Maximum Contaminant Level** shows the highest level of substance/constituent allowed by regulations. This is reflected by either MCL, SMCL or MCLG.
5. **Public Health Goal** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is regulatorily allowed). This is reflected by either PHG, MCLG or MRDLG.
6. **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts detected in the drinking water.
7. **Weighted Average** is the average amount of a constituent detected in the drinking water and is based on the detected result for each water source and the percentage of each source to the system.
8. **Major Sources** tells where the substance usually originates and describes the most likely ways a constituent enters the drinking water.

## Water Quality Definitions and Abbreviations

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

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** 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.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** 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.

**N/A:** Not Applicable

**ND:** Not Detected

**NS:** No Standard

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of clarity)

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

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

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

**PPM:** Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**PPB:** Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**PPT:** Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level):** SMCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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

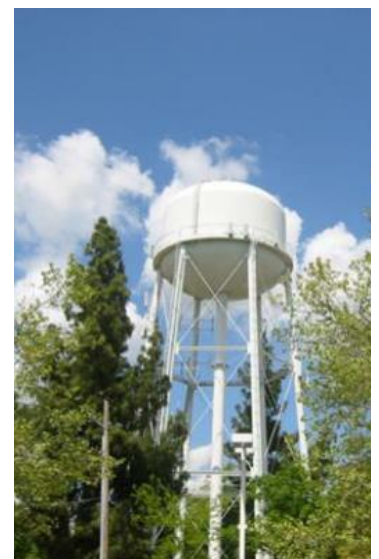
**T.O.N.:** Threshold odor number (a measure of odor)

**µS/cm:** Microsiemens per centimeter (a unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution).

**90<sup>th</sup> Percentile:** The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.



**Did you know** The City delivered 3.2 billion gallons of drinking water in 2024.



# Summary of Detected Constituents

## PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Regulated to protect your health Constituents in bold text were exceedances, see the last page for more information and for footnotes.

Constituent	Unit	Year	MCL or (MRDL)	PHG, (MCLG), or [MRDLG]	Range	Weighted Average	Major Sources
Aluminum	ppm	2024	1	0.6	ND – 0.05	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	ppb	2024	10	0.004	ND – 8.9	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2024	1	2	ND – 0.2	ND	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Carbon Tetrachloride</b>	<b>ppt</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>ND – 500*</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities</b>
Chromium (Total)	ppb	2024	50	(100)	ND – 28	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Chromium (Hexavalent)</b>	<b>ppb</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>ND – 31*</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.</b>
Fluoride	ppm	2024	2	1	ND – 0.36	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	2024	10	10	ND – 5.7	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	2024	50	30	ND – 25	ND	Discharge from petroleum, glass, & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines & chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	2021	15	(0)	ND – 5.34	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium <sup>A</sup>	pCi/L	2024	20	0.43	ND – 5.3	ND	Erosion from natural deposits
<b>Point of Entry for Surface Water</b>							
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	2024	TT	N/A	0.8 – 1.1	0.9 <sup>B</sup>	Various natural and manmade sources
<b>Distribution System</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	2024	80	N/A	6 – 35	31 <sup>C</sup>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2024	60	N/A	ND – 16	11 <sup>C</sup>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
Chlorine	ppm	2024	(4.0)	[4.0]	0.1 – 1.7	0.8 <sup>B</sup>	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

# Summary of Detected Constituents (continued)

## LEAD AND COPPER RULE – Tap water samples collected from sample sites throughout the community

Constituent	Unit	Year	AL	PHG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Major Sources
Lead <sup>F</sup>	ppb	2022	15	0.2	0	0 - 0	0/32	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	2022	1.3	0.3	0.092	0 – 0.14	0/32	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

## SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Regulated for aesthetic qualities

Constituent	Unit	Year	SMCL	Range	Weighted Average	Major Sources
Chloride	ppm	2024	500	5 – 82	9	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron	ppb	2024	300	ND – 85	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	2024	50	ND – 26	1.1	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor – Threshold	T.O.N.	2024	3	ND – 3	1.3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	2024	1600	190 – 1500	265	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	2024	500	16 – 150	22	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	2024	1000	120 – 900	173	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	2024	5	ND – 0.5	0.1	Soil runoff

### Lead in Drinking Water

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 City of Davis is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. The service line material inventory (both city-owned service lines and customer-owned service lines) can be found at [Water Service Line Inventory](#). If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested during the City's tri-annual lead and copper testing program, contact [water@cityofdavis.org](mailto:water@cityofdavis.org) or call 530-747-8289. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

# Summary of Detected Constituents (continued)

## CONSTITUENTS WITH NO DRINKING WATER STANDARD<sup>D</sup>

Constituent	Unit	Year	Range	Weighted Average
Alkalinity	ppm	2024	78 – 530	107
Boron	ppb	2024	54 – 930	206
Bicarbonate	ppm	2024	78 – 530	105
Calcium	ppm	2024	13 – 56	14
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	ppm	2024	57 – 640	66
Lithium <sup>E</sup>	ppb	2024	ND – 37	2.6
Potassium	ppm	2024	ND – 2.7	1.1
Magnesium	ppm	2024	6.1 – 120	7.8
Sodium	ppm	2024	17 – 110	31
pH		2024	7.9 – 8.4	8

## PFAS in Water

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) (also known as “forever chemicals” and perfluorinated compounds) are a large group of human-made chemicals that do not occur naturally in the environment and are resistant to heat, water and oil. PFAS were first used in the 1940’s to create products with stain-, weather- and water-resistance. As a result, PFAS are in hundreds of consumer products. PFAS are resistant to breaking down in the environment, which leads to contamination of soils and groundwater at sites that produced, manufactured or used PFAS and in waste disposal areas where consumer products are thrown away. PFAS can be introduced into drinking water when products containing PFAS are used or spilled on the ground and percolate down into underground aquifers, or directly into surface waters. The City of Davis started sampling for PFAS within the distribution system in 2024 (as part of the U.S. EPA Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, UCMR5). The treated groundwater and surface water were sampled for 29 PFAS substances two times during 2024. All sample results were below the minimum reporting levels for PFAS. WDCWA samples quarterly for 25 types of PFAS from the raw surface water entering the treatment plant. All sampling results were below the minimum reporting level for PFAS. The City of Davis has a [PFAS in Water FAQ](#) for more information.

## Footnotes

- (A) The uranium result in pCi/L is based on a calculation.
- (B) This displays the average of sample results, not a weighted average.
- (C) Average given is the maximum of all local running annual averages calculated during 2024.
- (D) These constituents are of interest to some consumers; however, they have no regulatory thresholds.
- (E) Lithium was sampled as part of the U.S. EPA Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). The U.S. EPA uses the data from UCMR sampling events to develop potential regulation on these constituents. Lithium is a naturally occurring metal in the Earth’s crust. Currently, there is no regulatory limit or health advisory for lithium in drinking water. For more information, please visit [www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule](http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule).

## About Our Exceedances

**Carbon Tetrachloride.** Carbon Tetrachloride is a volatile organic which was used as a commercial/industrial solvent in dry cleaning prior to 1960. One municipal well, Well 24, had concentrations as high as 500 ppt in one sample collected in 2024. However, Well 24 has not provided drinking water to the system since 2021. Some people who use water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Hexavalent Chromium.** In August 2024, the City sampled for hexavalent chromium in the source water (well water and surface water). After sampling, the MCL of 10 ppb went into effect on 10/1/2024.

Chromium (hexavalent) was detected at levels that exceed the chromium (hexavalent) MCL. While a water system the size of Davis’ is not considered in violation of the chromium (hexavalent) MCL until after 10/1/2026, the City is working to address this exceedance and comply with the MCL. Specifically, the City is no longer using any water from the wells that exceeded the MCL and these wells are being permanently removed from the City’s water system.



For more information about this report, please contact City of Davis Public Works Utilities and Operations at [Water@CityofDavis.org](mailto:Water@CityofDavis.org) or 530-757-5686.

# **Attachment B**

## **CCR Notification**





# Information Regarding the 2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

**This notice provides instructions on how to obtain important information about your drinking water.**

**Este reporte contiene las instrucciones mas recientes para obtener informacion importante sobre su agua potable.**

**此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。**



The 2024 Water Quality Report (also called the Consumer Confidence Report) provides information regarding your drinking water and covers water quality data from January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024. This report contains details about the constituents detected in your drinking water, general information regarding the sources of water and how that water is delivered to your home, as well as other related topics, such as water conservation tips.

In 2024, the City's water supply did not have any exceedances of the maximum contaminant levels for water quality. The City delivered 3.2 billion gallons of drinking water in 2024 - 80% of which was surface water from the Sacramento River and 20% was groundwater from underlying aquifers. The delivery of surface water and using groundwater primarily from the deep aquifer has significantly improved the quality of the City's drinking water.

The City is required to monitor drinking water for specific constituents on a regular basis, either weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually depending on the constituent. Samples are collected from sampling stations within the distribution system, at municipal groundwater wells and as surface water enters the City.

The report includes both the range and the weighted average for each detected constituent. The range accounts for the lowest and highest reported concentration for the constituent in samples collected during the year. The weighted average takes into consideration the general chemical makeup of the source water based on the percentage of each source used.

## **There are several ways to view the 2024 Water Quality Report:**

- Visit [CityofDavis.org](https://cityofdavis.org) and type "water quality report" in the search box.
- Use the following URL: <https://cityofdavis.org/waterquality>
- Scan the QR code using a tablet or mobile device (data rates may apply) to visit the Water Quality Report webpage.
- To request an electronic or paper copy of the report or to speak with someone about the report:
  - Send an email to: [Water@CityofDavis.org](mailto:Water@CityofDavis.org)
  - Call Public Works Utilities and Operations at 530-757-5686



# **Attachment C**

Publication of the CCR in an  
Electronic City  
Newsletter/Listserve



**Sherry Kimura**

---

**From:** City of Davis <news@cityofdavis.ccsend.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 4, 2025 10:05 AM  
**To:** Sherry Kimura  
**Subject:** Greener Davis (City of Davis Environmental News) - June 2025

**CAUTION: External email. Please verify sender before opening attachments or clicking on links.**



## June 2025 Greener Davis Environmental News

[View as Webpage](#)

### The Annual Water Quality Report is Here!

Do you have questions about water quality in Davis? The City has answers! The 2024 Water Quality Report is now available [online](#). The City is pleased to report that in 2024, as in past years, the City's water supply did not have any violations of the maximum contaminant levels for water quality.

The U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act requires all community water systems to report annually on any regulated contaminants that were detected in the drinking water supply and provide this information to their water customers. The Annual Water Quality Report covers water quality data from January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024. The report was posted to the City's website on May 30, 2025, and customers will receive notice of the report in their June City utility bills.

In addition to listing the various minerals and other elements (that are known collectively as "constituents") that were detected in the City's drinking water, the report also contains mandatory reporting on topics such as the sources of drinking water and how it is treated, potential sources of constituents and other related educational information. The report also contains information on water conservation and tips on understanding your water usage on the City utility bill.

View the City's [Water Quality Report](#) online. Customers can contact the City of Davis Water Division at [Water@CityofDavis.org](mailto:Water@CityofDavis.org) or call the Public Works Utilities and Operations Department at 530-757-5686 to request an electronic (PDF) or paper copy of the report.



## Ask Greener Davis

**Find additional FAQs on our website.** If you have a question that you feel would be of interest to the community, please email it to [PWWeb@CityofDavis.org](mailto:PWWeb@CityofDavis.org), and you may see it featured in an upcoming e-blast or social media post.



### **Q. How do I get rid of a mattress and box spring that I don't need anymore?**

**A.** Mattresses and box springs can be recycled for free at the locations listed below.

- Recology Davis, 2727 2nd Street, Davis (530-756-4646) Mattresses and box springs can be dropped off for recycling during the CRV center buy-back hours: Monday through Friday from 9:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and Saturday from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- Yolo County Central Landfill, 44090 County Road 28H (530-666-8727) Mattresses and box springs can be dropped off for free recycling during normal business hours: Monday to Saturday from 6:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Sundays from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Futon mattresses are accepted for recycling, but the mattress must separate from the futon frame or base. Items not accepted: sleeping bags, pillows, unattached mattress pads and mattress toppers (even items with resilient filling intended to be used with or on top of a mattress), car beds, crib or bassinet mattresses, juvenile products or the pads used for such juvenile products, waterbeds, air mattresses that contain no upholstery material (such as a camping mattress) and sofa beds. No severely damaged, twisted, wet or soiled mattresses or mattresses with bed bugs or other organisms.

### **Q. My water has an unpleasant taste and odor, what should I do?**

**A.** If you notice an unpleasant taste and/or odor to the water in your home, here are some suggestions to assist you in locating the source of the odor:

- If you think the smell is coming from the water, take a container, turn on the tap water, and fill up the container. Then, step away from the sink and smell the water. If there is a noticeable smell, then the source of the smell is the water. If you do not notice a smell, then it is more likely that the smell is coming from the plumbing fixtures. If the smell seems to be coming from the plumbing fixtures, consider flushing the pipes with a mixture of bleach and water. Additionally, remove the aerator, clean with a mixture of bleach and water, and remove any build-up that may be present.
- If the source of the odor is coming from the water, run the hot and cold taps independently and test the water again by smelling it away from the sink. If the smell is from the hot water tap, it is most likely that the smell is coming from the hot water heater. If the smell is from both hot and cold taps, but only from water treated by a softener, then you may have bacteria growing in the water softener.
- If the smell is persistent after running the water and/or you notice the smell in all areas around your home, then the source of the smell is most likely the source water (i.e. the water entering your home). Additionally, if you notice the smell from the water at the front outside hose bib of your home, then the source of the smell is most likely from the source water. If that is the case, contact the Public Works Utilities and Operations Department at 530-757-5686 during regular business hours or contact the non-emergency Police Department number after hours at 530-747-5400.

To help us investigate taste and smell issues in your tap water, please be prepared to give us the following information:

- What locations in your home have you noticed the taste and/or odor occurring?

- When did you first notice it?
- Is the taste and/or odor in the hot water or cold water or both?
- How would you describe the taste and/or odor of the water?

More Ask Greener Davis questions and answers are available [online](#).

Contact us:  
530-757-5686  
[PWeb@CityofDavis.org](mailto:PWeb@CityofDavis.org)



[Subscribe to the Greener Davis Newsletter](#)

City of Davis | 23 Russell Blvd. | Davis, CA 95616 US

[Unsubscribe](#) | [Update Profile](#) | [Constant Contact Data Notice](#)



Try email marketing for free today!

# **Attachment D**

## **Electronic Announcement of the CCR Availability Via Social Media Outlets**



# 2024 Water Quality Report Now Available!

✓ **Do you have questions about water quality in Davis? The City has answers!**



✓ **Report includes information about water sources, contents and other related information**

✓ **Available to view online at [CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality](http://CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality)**

**[CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality](http://CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality)  
[Water@CityofDavis.org](mailto:Water@CityofDavis.org)**



**GreenerDavis**

June 13 at 2:32 PM · 🌐



The City of Davis' 2024 Annual Water Quality Report is now available! This report contains important information about the quality of the City's drinking water including water sources, contents and other related information. The report is available online at <http://cityofdavis.org/waterquality>

Like

Comment



**Log in or sign up for Facebook to connect with friends, famil...**

Log In

or

Create new account



# GreenerDavis

3.3K likes • 3.4K followers

- [Posts](#)
- [About](#)
- [Reels](#)
- [Photos](#)
- [Videos](#)
- ...

## Intro

City of Davis Public Works Utilities and Operations Department Environmental Resources Division is responsible for environmental compliance and outreach for the City of Davis.

Page · Environmental Service

1717 5th St, Davis, CA, United States, California

(530) 757-5686

**Log in or sign up for Facebook to connect with friends, family...**

Log In

or

Create new account

100% recommend (5 reviews)

Photos

See all photos



Privacy · Consumer Health Privacy · Terms · Advertising · Ad Choices · Cookies · More · Meta © 2025



GreenerDavis

3h · 🌐

The City of Davis' 2024 Annual Water Quality Report is now available! This report contains important information about the quality of the City's drinking water including water sources, contents and other related information. The report is available online at

Log in or sign up for Facebook to connect with friends, family...

Log In

or

Create new account

# 2024 Water Quality Report Now Available!

✓ **Do you have questions about water quality in Davis? The City has answers!**



✓ **Report includes information about water sources, contents and other related information**

✓ **Available to view online at [CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality](http://CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality)**

[CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality](http://CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality)  
[Water@CityofDavis.org](mailto:Water@CityofDavis.org)



Like

Comment



GreenerDavis

3d · 🌐

**WATER PLANTS EARLY IN THE MORNING**  
**TO SAVE 50 GALLONS EACH TIME**  
**AND NURTURE HEALTHY PLANTS**



**Log in or sign up for Facebook to connect with friends, family...**

Log In


or

Create new account

**2024 Water Quality Report Now Available!**

- ✓ **Do you have questions about water quality in Davis? The City has answers!**
- ✓ **Report includes information about water sources, contents and other related information**
- ✓ **Available to view online at [CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality](http://CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality)**

[CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality](http://CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality)  
[Water@CityofDavis.org](mailto:Water@CityofDavis.org)




greenerdavis • Follow



greenerdavis 1w

The City of Davis' 2024 Annual Water Quality Report is now available! This report contains important information about the quality of the City's drinking water including water sources, contents and other related information. The report is available online at <http://cityofdavis.org/waterquality>



**No comments yet.**



June 13


Log in to like or comment.

More posts from greenerdavis

**2024 Water Quality Report Now Available!**

- ✓ **Do you have questions about water quality in Davis? The City has answers!**
- ✓ **Report includes information about water sources, contents and other related information**
- ✓ **Available to view online at [CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality](http://CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality)**

[CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality](http://CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality)  
[Water@CityofDavis.org](mailto:Water@CityofDavis.org)




greenerdavis • [Follow](#)



greenerdavis 3h

The City of Davis' 2024 Annual Water Quality Report is now available! This report contains important information about the quality of the City's drinking water including water sources, contents and other related information. The report is available online at <http://cityofdavis.org/waterquality>



**No comments yet.**



3 hours ago

Log in to like or comment.

More posts from greenerdavis

# **Attachment E**

## **Other Methods**



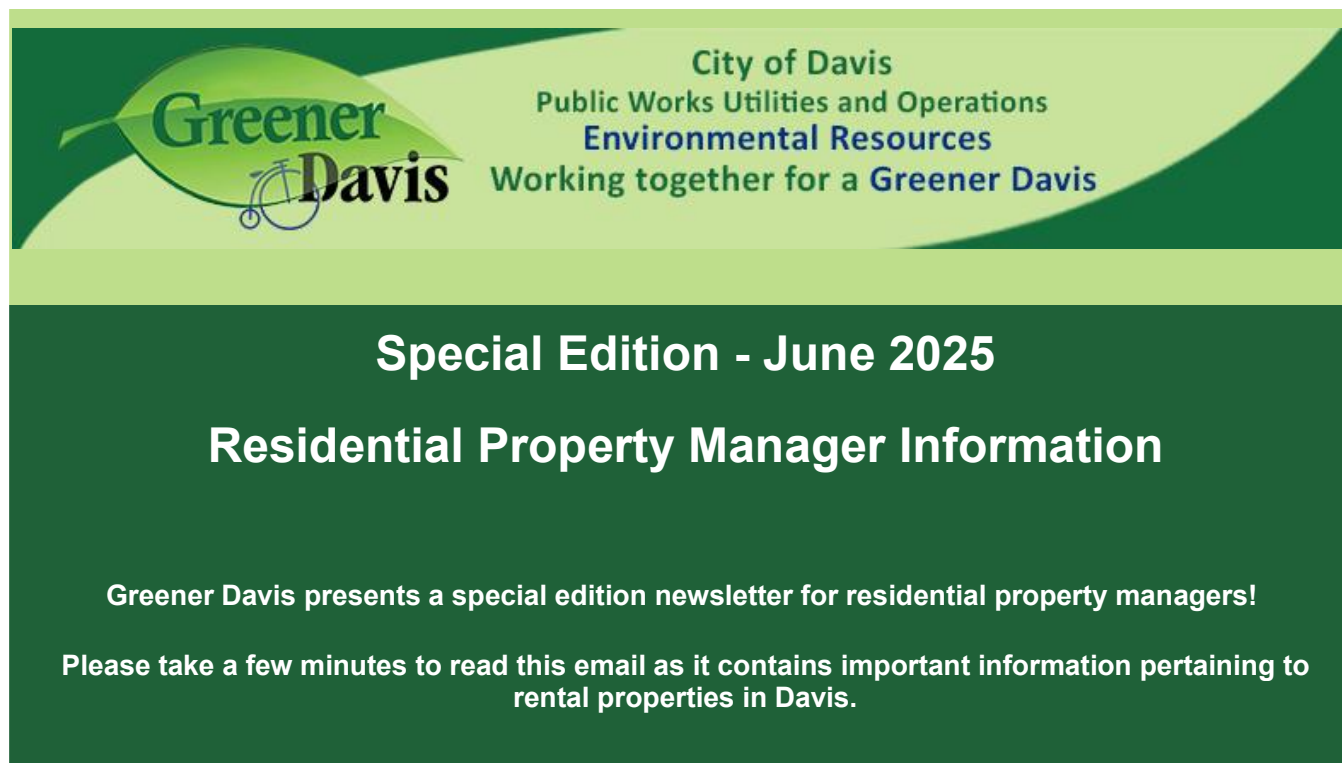


Dear Barbara Archer,

Your campaign '**Greener Davis Special Edition-Residential Property Manager Information-June 2025**' was sent on 6/18/2025 around 12:30 PM EDT.

Below is a copy of the message your subscribers received. See how your campaign is doing by visiting Reports [in your account](#) to get real-time results and stats.

**Subject:** Greener Davis Special Edition-Residential Property Manager Information-June 2025



## 2024 Annual Water Quality Report

The 2024 City of Davis Annual Water Quality Report is now available. Please distribute the flier linked below to your tenants or post it in a prominent area, such as a common area or mailroom. The flier provides directions on how your tenants can access important information about their drinking water in the City of Davis.



### Important Information About Your Water Quality

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

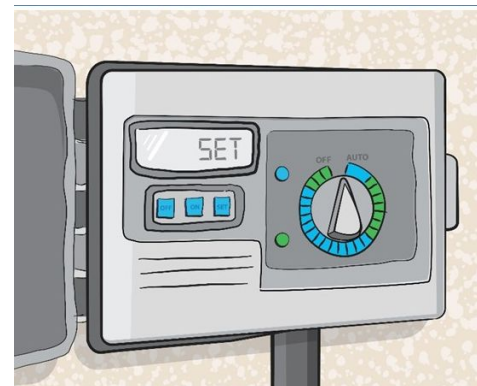
此份有关你的食水报告, 内有重要资料和信息, 请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。



### [2024 City of Davis Annual Water Quality Report Flier](#)

## City of Davis Water-Use Restrictions

The weather in California is highly variable with prolonged dry periods and intervals of significant precipitation. Mindful of this, the City has **permanent, mandatory, water-use restrictions** in place to conserve water year-round no matter the weather [View the Conserve Water Rain or Shine PDF](#)





LAUREN KEENE/ENTERPRISE PHOTO

Ajay Dev, left, greets supporters Friday outside Yolo Superior Court Judge Paul Richardson's courtroom, where a trial-setting conference was delayed until July 10.

## DEV: Freed man thanks supporters

From Page A1

freed from custody on May 23.

"That's my main priority, is to be the best father I can be to them and start new memories with them," Dev said amid numerous backers who attended Friday's hearing. "I'm thankful for all the support."

The DA's Office has declined to comment on the case since Beronio's May 16 ruling, in which she concluded that Dev "could be innocent of these charges."

"We are confident that, once their review is complete, the district attorney will reach the same conclusion as Judge Beronio and as we have: that retrying this case would not serve the interests of justice or the community," Dev's attorney, Jennifer Mouzis, said Friday.

"The evidence, when viewed in its entirety, demonstrates not only that Mr. Dev is not guilty of the charges for which he was convicted in 2009, but that he is in fact innocent," Mouzis added. "We remain committed to continued dialogue with the District Attorney's Office and hopeful that they will ultimately conclude that a retrial is unwarranted. If not, we

are prepared to prove Mr. Dev's innocence at any retrial and are confident that the truth will prevail."

Davis police arrested Dev in 2006 on allegations that he repeatedly raped a niece he adopted from her native Nepal in 1999, when she was 15 years old. A jury convicted him of 76 felony charges three years later, resulting in the lengthy prison term.

Following an unsuccessful bid for relief before the Third District Court of Appeal in Sacramento, attorneys for Dev filed the writ of habeas corpus challenging the conviction in 2018.

After a series of court hearings spanning more than seven years, Beronio said in a lengthy ruling that Dev received ineffective assistance of counsel at his trial, where the evidence "was in no way substantial" and the alleged victim's testimony "was rife with inconsistencies."

She later released Dev from custody on his own recognizance, rejecting prosecutor Adrienne Chin-Perez's request to set his bail at \$500,000.

— Reach Lauren Keene at [lkeene@davisenterprise.net](mailto:lkeene@davisenterprise.net)

## DEPLOYMENT: Back-and-forth jud

From Page A1

control.

Trump's lawyers sought the pause on Breyer's decision, writing that the "district court has entered an unprecedented order enjoining the President from deploying National Guardsmen to protect federal officers from ongoing violent protests and attacks, and to protect federal property from further damage." The White House in a 300-plus page court filing also argued that the judge was "second-guessing" the president in a "gross violation of the separation of powers."

Lawyers representing the Newsom administration were seeking an order to prevent the troops from performing law-enforcement duties and to instead limit their role to protecting federal property.

At a hearing Thursday, Judge Breyer seemed to take a dim view of the administration's argument that presidents have broad, unreviewable authority to commandeer state National Guard personnel.

"The president is of course limited to his authority," Breyer said during the Thursday hearing. "That's the difference between a constitutional government and King George."

He doubled down on that point in his order, writing that "the Court is not convinced that the judiciary cannot question presidential assertions about domestic activities leading to military action."

Trump and Secretary of Defense Pete Hegseth sent the National Guard into L.A. last weekend and readied the Marines to do the same, over the objections of Newsom and elected officials in Los Angeles.

Earlier, Hegseth refused to say whether he would follow the courts if they ruled against the deployment of active-duty Marines to Los Angeles during a congressional hearing Thursday.

Breyer seemed to have that in mind when he stressed to the administration's lawyers that parties in a lawsuit are obligated to follow court orders.

"That's right, isn't it?" he said.

The federal attorney representing Trump nodded to the judge.

"The federal government is agreeing with me on this issue," Breyer said.

Throughout the proceedings, which ranged from heady constitutional analysis to a deep semantic debate over the word "through," Breyer seemed unconvinced by the federal government's key arguments: That the president did not need to consult Newsom before seizing control of the National Guard and that judges have no power to second-guess his decision to do so.

"How is that any different from what a monarchist does?" Breyer said when discussing those arguments.

Breyer's order was part of several legal steps moving on parallel tracks: the decision to temporarily block Trump's takeover of the Guard and then the wider issue of whether that was legal. Both matters can move through the courts. Breyer hasn't ruled on the broader legal issues of the case. Once he does, either Newsom or Trump will likely appeal his ruling.

In his order, Breyer wrote that Trump's White House "did not notify Governor Newsom of their intent to federalize the California National Guard," ultimately supporting Newsom's contention that Trump never gave him a heads up.

In calling in the troops, the administration argued that the armed forces will do what local law enforcement has so far been unable to do: Bring order to the streets of L.A. Critics, including Newsom,

counter that sending soldiers — especially Marines trained for the battlefield — to quell a civil disturbance is just as likely to inflame the situation and ratchet up the risk of violence.

Trump ordered the National Guard to Los Angeles on Saturday after protests broke out in response to federal immigration officers raiding work sites and arresting individuals they say are in the country without authorization. Trump's order cited "incidents of violence and disorder" in his message. The soldiers will "temporarily protect" the immigration enforcement officers, the memo said.

The president has so far ordered 4,000 National Guard and 700 U.S. Marine troops to L.A. Breyer, who was appointed to the bench by President Bill Clinton, seemed unwilling to weigh in on the question of the Marines, if only because they have yet to arrive in Los Angeles.

Trump has not yet invoked the Insurrection Act, a law that would give him more authority to deploy troops domestically and use them for law enforcement. As is, the National Guard soldiers are charged with protecting federal agents and buildings.

But that didn't stop Breyer from observing that Trump's own social media posts sought a wider role for troops. He noted that Trump reportedly wrote online that he had directed his cabinet officials to "liberate Los Angeles from the Migrant Invasion" and that "we're going to have troops everywhere."

The judge wrote that "certainly differs from the circumscribed role professed in the opposition brief."

Washington Commons  
West Sacramento

Speedee/  
Midas Davi's Is  
a full-service  
auto  
maintenance  
and repair  
facility,  
committed to



• Low-Touch

# DEPLOYMENT: Back-and-forth judicial orders

From Page A1

control.

Trump's lawyers sought the pause on Breyer's decision, writing that the "district court has entered an unprecedented order enjoining the President from deploying National Guardsmen to protect federal officers from ongoing violent protests and attacks, and to protect federal property from further damage." The White House in a 300-plus page court filing also argued that the judge was "second-guessing" the president in a "gross violation of the separation of powers."

Lawyers representing the Newsom administration were seeking an order to prevent the troops from performing law-enforcement duties and to instead limit their role to protecting federal property.

At a hearing Thursday, Judge Breyer seemed to take a dim view of the administration's argument that presidents have broad, unreviewable authority to commandeer state National Guard personnel.

"The president is of course limited to his authority," Breyer said during the Thursday hearing. "That's the difference between a constitutional government and King George."

He doubled down on that point in his order, writing that "the Court is not convinced that the judiciary cannot question presidential assertions about domestic activities leading to military action."

Trump and Secretary of Defense Pete Hegseth sent the National Guard into L.A. last weekend and readied the Marines to do the same, over the objections of Newsom and elected officials in Los Angeles.

Breyer seemed to have that in mind when he stressed to the administration's lawyers that parties in a lawsuit are obligated to follow court orders.

"That's right, isn't it?" he said.

The federal attorney representing Trump nodded to the judge.

"The federal government is agreeing with me on this issue," Breyer said.

Throughout the proceedings, which ranged from heady constitutional analysis to a deep semantic debate over the word "through," Breyer seemed unconvinced by the federal government's key arguments: That the president did not need to consult Newsom before seizing control of the National Guard and that judges have no power to second-guess his decision to do so.

"How is that any different from what a monarchist does?" Breyer said when discussing those arguments.

Breyer's order was part of several legal steps moving on parallel tracks: the decision to temporarily block Trump's takeover of the Guard and then the wider issue of whether that was legal. Both matters can move through the courts. Breyer hasn't ruled on the broader legal issues of the case. Once he does, either Newsom or Trump will likely appeal his ruling.

In his order, Breyer wrote that Trump's White House "did not notify Governor Newsom of their intent to federalize the California National Guard," ultimately supporting Newsom's contention that Trump never gave him a heads up.

In calling in the troops, the administration argued that the armed forces will

counter that sending soldiers — especially Marines trained for the battlefield — to quell a civil disturbance is just as likely to inflame the situation and ratchet up the risk of violence.

Trump ordered the National Guard to Los Angeles on Saturday after protests broke out in response to federal immigration officers raiding work sites and arresting individuals they say are in the country without authorization. Trump's order cited "incidents of violence and disorder" in his message. The soldiers will "temporarily protect" the immigration enforcement officers, the memo said.

The president has so far ordered 4,000 National Guard and 700 U.S. Marine troops to L.A. Breyer, who was appointed to the bench by President Bill Clinton, seemed unwilling to weigh in on the question of the Marines, if only because they have yet to arrive in Los Angeles.

Trump has not yet invoked the Insurrection Act, a law that would give him more authority to deploy troops domestically and use them for law enforcement. As is, the National Guard soldiers are charged with protecting federal agents and buildings.

But that didn't stop Breyer from observing that Trump's own social media posts sought a wider role for troops. He noted that Trump reportedly wrote online that he had directed his cabinet officials to "liberate Los Angeles from the Migrant Invasion" and that "we're going to have troops everywhere."

## Generals side with Newsom

Newsom argued that involving the Marines and National Guard harms state sovereignty, drains California's resources and "escalates tensions and promotes (rather than quells) civil unrest."

That argument earned the endorsement of two former service secretaries and six retired four-star admirals and generals on Wednesday night. In a court filing, the former leaders, who have collectively served each president from John F. Kennedy to Barack Obama, argued that because Trump did not invoke the Insurrection Act or clearly define the role of the troops, the deployment "poses multiple risks to the core mission of the National Guard and the Marines, and to the well-being of the troops." They add that the deployment risks "inappropriately politicizing the military."

Newsom's suit says the city does not need the military to keep the peace. "To put it bluntly, there is no invasion or rebellion in Los Angeles; there is civil unrest that is no different from episodes that regularly occur in communities throughout the country, and that is capable of being contained by state and local authorities working together," the suit said.

Judge Breyer agreed that the pockets of unrest during the protests didn't rise to the level of "rebellion" that would warrant Trump's calling in the National Guard, writing that "violence is necessary for a rebellion, but it is not sufficient."

Breyer added: "Nor is



DREN KEENE/ENTERPRISE PHOTO

outside Yolo courtroom, where a trial July 10.

an  
rters

pared to prove Mr. innocence at any and are confident the truth will pre-

s police arrested a 2006 on allegations that he repeatedly had a niece he adopted her native Nepal in when she was 15 old. A jury convicted of 76 felony charges years later, resulting in lengthy prison

owing an unsuccessful bid for relief the Third District of Appeal in Sacramento, attorneys for Dev the writ of habeas corpus challenging the conviction in 2018.

er a series of court orders spanning more than seven years, Beronio in a lengthy ruling Dev received ineffective assistance of counsel trial, where the evidence "was in no way substantial" and the victim's testimony conflicted with inconsistencies.

later released Dev into custody on his own recognizance, rejecting

# Washington Commons West Sacramento



The Best Part of Home? Who You Share It With.



Washington Commons Cohousing, enjoy modern, living in a vibrant, walkable neighborhood just minutes from downtown Sacramento.

Washington Commons is a unique blend of privacy and community. Individually owned homes alongside shared support community, collaboration, and a neighborhood designed for those who value independence and a sense of belonging.

And culture just outside your door, it's living reimagined with heart.

To schedule a tour, call Shelly at (916) 425-3089 or (916) 308-0639

West Sacramento, CA 95605  
Washington-commons.org

Speedee/Midas Davis is a full-service auto maintenance and repair facility, committed to providing upfront, honest service to every customer, every time.



- Low-Touch Service Available
  - Expanded Outdoor Seating/Patio Area
  - Preventive Maintenance & Fuel-Maximizing Services Available
  - Still Family-Owned & Operated!
- Mon-Sat: 8am-5pm • No appointment needed!  
**Full Service. Total Trust. At Every Visit.**



**Speedee**  
OIL CHANGE & AUTO SERVICE




**MIDAS**


2000 F. Street, Davis 530.753.1633

## 2024 Water Quality Report Now Available!

- ✓ **Do you have questions about water quality in Davis? The City has answers!**
- ✓ **Report includes information about water sources, contents and other related information**
- ✓ **Available to view online at [CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality](https://CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality)**



**CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality**  
**Water@CityofDavis.org**



[https://www.davisenterprise.com/news/environmental-update-results-of-annual-water-quality-report/article\\_a2607e16-48a7-4b7e-aade-28cc5162b059.html](https://www.davisenterprise.com/news/environmental-update-results-of-annual-water-quality-report/article_a2607e16-48a7-4b7e-aade-28cc5162b059.html)

## Environmental Update: Results of annual water-quality report

By Dawn Calciano and Sherry Kimura, Special to The Enterprise  
Jun 10, 2025



Do you have questions about water quality in Davis? The city has answers! The 2024 Water Quality Report is now available online at <https://CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality>.

The city is pleased to report that in 2024, just like last year, the city’s drinking water met all required water quality standards and did not have any exceedances of the maximum contaminant levels.

The U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act requires all community water systems to report annually on any regulated contaminants that were detected in the drinking water supply and provide this information to their water customers. The Annual Water



covers water quality data from Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 2024. The report was posted to the city's website in June 2025 and customers received notice of the report in their city utility bill for June.

---

In addition to listing the various minerals and other elements (that are known collectively as “constituents”) detected in the city’s drinking water, the report also contains mandatory reporting on topics, such as the sources of drinking water and how it is treated, potential sources of constituents and other related educational information. The report contains information on water conservation and tips on understanding your water usage as presented on the city utility bill.

There are several ways to view the city’s Water Quality Report. The 2024 report and reports from previous years are posted online at <https://CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality>. You can also visit <http://GreenerDavis.org/> and click on the “Water Quality Report” icon. Customers can contact the city of Davis Water Division at [Water@CityofDavis.org](mailto:Water@CityofDavis.org) or call the Public Works Utilities and Operations Department at 530-757-5686 to request an electronic (PDF) or paper copy of the report.

## Water hardness

One of the most frequent questions the City receives about water quality relates to the issue of water hardness. The delivery of surface water (which started in 2016) and the use of groundwater from the deep aquifer has significantly decreased the water hardness level of the city’s drinking water when compared to hardness levels prior to 2016.

In 2015, the average level of water hardness (weighted average) was 306 parts per million (ppm) or 18 grains per gallon (gpg), which is very hard water, and many households owned/rented a water softener to reduce the build-up of calcium and magnesium (minerals) on faucets, glass shower doors and dishes. In 2024, with approximately 80% of delivered drinking water being surface water, the weighted average for water hardness was 66 ppm or 3.9 gpg.

This significant reduction means that throughout the year the water in your pipes is moderately soft water and residents can choose to stop using a water softener (saving money) and enjoy using less soap to clean bathrooms, dishes and clothes.

## Water conservation, rain or shine

The weather in California is highly variable with prolonged dry periods and intervals of significant precipitation. The city has permanent mandatory water-use restrictions in place to conserve water year-round, no matter the weather. Learn more at [www.SaveDavisWater.org](http://www.SaveDavisWater.org).

Sprinkler irrigation is currently limited to a maximum of three days per week. The water restrictions only apply to sprinkler/spray irrigation and do not apply to other methods of irrigation such as drip systems and hand-watering.

To help conserve water during the upcoming months, carefully examine your outdoor irrigation systems and reduce overall summer water usage. Now is a good time to ensure that irrigation systems are functioning properly or invest in drought resistant landscaping.

If you are not already registered for the city's online water-use portal, AquaHawk, consider registering so that you can view and monitor irrigation water usage. Find registration instructions for AquaHawk and information on other water conservation resources at [www.SaveDavisWater.org](http://www.SaveDavisWater.org).

*—Dawn Calciano is a Conservation Coordinator and Sherry Kimura is a Water Quality Compliance Specialist with the City of Davis. Both can be reached at [PWWeb@CityofDavis.org](mailto:PWWeb@CityofDavis.org).*

[Learn more about your privacy options](#)