



AGENDA

**REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
112 N. FIRST STREET, LA PUENTE, CALIFORNIA
MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 2022, AT 5:30 PM**

TELECONFERENCE ACCESS: Pursuant to Government Code Section 54953, as amended by AB 361, as a precaution to protect staff, our constituents, and elected officials, the La Puente Valley County Water District will hold its Board meeting via teleconference or the most rapid means of communication available at the time.

WEBSITE: WWW.ZOOM.COM

MEETING ID: 834 4574 1804

DIRECT MEETING LINK:

[HTTPS://US02WEB.ZOOM.US/J/83445741804](https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83445741804)

JOIN BY PHONE

PHONE NUMBER: (669) 900-9128

ACCESS CODE: 834 4574 1804#

- 1. CALL TO ORDER**
- 2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
- 3. ROLL CALL OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

President Rojas ____ Vice President Hernandez ____ Director Argudo ____

Director Barajas ____ Director Escalera ____

- 4. PUBLIC COMMENT**

Anyone wishing to discuss items on the agenda or pertaining to the District may do so now. The Board may allow additional input during the meeting. A five-minute limit on remarks is requested.

- 5. ADOPTION OF AGENDA**

Each item on the Agenda shall be deemed to include an appropriate motion, resolution or ordinance to take action on any item. Materials related to an item on this agenda submitted after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public review at the District office, located at the address listed above.

- 6. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR**

There will be no separate discussion of Consent Calendar items as they are considered to be routine by the Board of Directors and will be adopted by one motion. If a member of the Board, staff, or public requests discussion on a particular item, that item will be removed from the Consent Calendar and considered separately.

- A. Approval of Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors held on September 26, 2022.
- B. Approval of District's Expenses for the Month of September 2022.
- C. Approval of City of Industry Waterworks System Expenses for the Month of September 2022.
- D. Receive and File the District's Water Sales Report for September 2022.
- E. Receive and File the City of Industry Waterworks System's Water Sales Report for September 2022.

7. ACTION / DISCUSSION ITEMS

- A. Discussion Regarding the District's Water Master Plan
Recommendation: Board Discretion
- B. Consideration of Application for Federal Funding From the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority (WQA).
Recommendation: Authorize the General Manager to Submit an Application to the WQA for Federal Funding.
- C. Public Water Agencies' Group 2022 Legislative Report.
Recommendation: Discussion Only.

8. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

Recommendation: Receive and File

9. TREATMENT AND SUPPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

Recommendation: Receive and File

10. GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

11. OTHER ITEMS

- A. Upcoming Events.
- B. Information Items.

12. ATTORNEY'S COMMENTS

13. BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS

- A. Report on Events Attended.
- B. Other Comments.

14. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

15. ADJOURNMENT

POSTED: Friday, October 7, 2022

President William R. Rojas, Presiding.

Any qualified person with a disability may request a disability-related accommodation as needed to participate fully in this public meeting. In order to make such a request, please contact Mr. Roy Frausto, Board Secretary, at (626) 330-2126 in sufficient time prior to the meeting to make the necessary arrangements.

Note: Agenda materials are available for public inspection at the District office or visit the District's website at www.lapuentewater.com.



**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 2022, AT 5:30 PM**

1. CALL TO ORDER

President Rojas called the meeting to order at 5:30 p.m.

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

President Rojas led the meeting in the Pledge of Allegiance.

3. ROLL CALL OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President Rojas	Vice President Hernandez	Director Argudo	Director Barajas	Director Escalera
Present Via Teleconference	Present Via Teleconference	Present Via Teleconference	Absent	Present Via Teleconference

OTHERS PRESENT

Staff and Counsel: General Manager & Board Secretary, Roy Frausto; Office Manager, Gina Herrera; Customer Service and Accounting Clerk, Vanessa Koyama; Operations & Maintenance Superintendent, Paul Zampello; Water Treatment & Supply Superintendent, Cesar Ortiz and District Counsel, Jim Ciampa all present via teleconference.

Public: La Puente City Mayor Pro Tem and San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority Chairwoman Valerie Munoz, Shaunte Maldonado and Gilbert Navarrete-Godoy, both with the La Puente Valley County Water District were present via teleconference.

4. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Valerie Munoz discussed the latest news and updates within the city and thanked La Puente Water for the partnership with the operable units within the La Puente Valley. She also discussed grants and bills that passed for the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority.

5. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Motion: Adopt Agenda as Presented.

1st: President Rojas

2nd: Vice President Hernandez

	Rojas	Hernandez	Argudo	Barajas	Escalera
Vote	Yes	Yes	Yes	Absent	Yes

Motion carried by a vote of: 4 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstain, 1 Absent.

6. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR

Motion: Approve Consent Calendar as Presented.
 1st: President Rojas
 2nd: Director Argudo

	Rojas	Hernandez	Argudo	Barajas	Escalera
Vote	Yes	Yes	Yes	Absent	Yes

Motion carried by a vote of: 4 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstain, 1 Absent.

Director Barajas entered the meeting approximately at 5:35 p.m.

7. FINANCIAL REPORTS

A. Summary of the District’s Cash and Investments as of August 31, 2022.

Mr. Frausto provided a summary of the balances in each account provided in the Summary of Cash and Investments.

Motion: Receive and File the Summary of Cash and Investments as of August 31, 2022.

1st: Director Escalera
 2nd: Vice President Hernandez

	Rojas	Hernandez	Argudo	Barajas	Escalera
Vote	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Motion carried by a vote of: 5 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstain, 0 Absent.

B. Statement of District’s Revenue and Expenses as of August 31, 2022.

Mrs. Herrera provided a summary of the Statement of Revenues and Expenses for the District as of August 31, 2022.

Motion: Receive and File the Statement of the District’s Revenue and Expenses as of August 31, 2022.

1st: Director Barajas
 2nd: Director Argudo

	Rojas	Hernandez	Argudo	Barajas	Escalera
Vote	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Motion carried by a vote of: 5 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstain, 0 Absent.

C. Statement of the Industry Public Utilities’ Water Operations Revenue and Expenses as of August 31, 2022.

Mrs. Herrera provided a summary of the Statement of Revenues and Expenses for the Industry Public Utilities’ Water Operations.

Motion: Receive and File the Statement of the Industry Public Utilities Water Operations’ Revenue and Expenses as of August 31, 2022.

1st: Director Barajas
 2nd: Director Argudo

	Rojas	Hernandez	Argudo	Barajas	Escalera
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Vote	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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Motion carried by a vote of: 5 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstain, 0 Absent.

8. ACTION / DISCUSSION ITEMS

A. Consideration of Resolution 288, Revising the District’s Employee Policies and Procedures Manual.

Mrs. Herrera summarized the updates and changes to the Employee Policies and Procedures Manual, highlighting that most revisions were to clarify verbiage in the manual. She proposed the Adoption of Resolution 288.

Motion: Adopt Resolution 288 Amending the District’s Employee Policies and Procedures Manual.

1st: Director Barajas
2nd: President Rojas

	Rojas	Hernandez	Argudo	Barajas	Escalera
Vote	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Motion carried by a vote of: 5 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstain, 0 Absent.

B. Update on District’s Fund Investments with Raymond James Financial Services, Inc.

Mr. Frausto updated the Board with the current rate of the coupons purchased. Information only, no formal action was taken.

9. GENERAL MANAGER’S REPORT

Mr. Frausto updated the Board on the rainfall status and the Parriott Place recycled water connection.

10. OTHER ITEMS

A. Upcoming Events

Mrs. Herrera briefly informed the Board that packets will be ready for the Las Vegas conference for those who will be attending.

B. Information Items.

Included in Board Packet.

11. ATTORNEY’S COMMENTS

Mr. Ciampa had nothing to report on at this time.

12. BOARD MEMBERS COMMENTS

A. Report on Events Attended.

None.

B. Other Comments.

13. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

None.

14. ADJOURNMENT

President Rojas adjourned the meeting at 6:05 p.m.

Attest:

William R. Rojas, President

Roy Frausto, Secretary

La Puente Water District September 2022 Disbursements

Check #	Payee	Amount	Description
10180	Collicutt Energy Services Inc	\$ 950.00	Generator Maintenance
10181	Compro Consultants LLC	\$ 4,400.00	Property Appraisal
10182	Concentra	\$ 162.00	Administrative Expense
10183	Eurofins Eaton Analytical Inc	\$ 40.00	Water Sampling
10184	Highroad IT	\$ 918.00	Technical Support
10185	J. G. Tucker & Son Inc	\$ 172.60	Safety Equipment
10186	Mutual of Omaha	\$ 1,108.21	Life & Disability Insurance
10187	Peck Road Gravel	\$ 900.00	Asphalt & Concrete Disposal
10188	Petty Cash	\$ 179.25	Office/Field Expense
10189	San Gabriel Basin WQA	\$ 6,782.40	Pumping Right Assessments
10190	SC Edison	\$ 11,767.25	Power Expense
10191	Towner Filtration	\$ 15.27	PVOU-IZ Expense
10192	Weck Laboratories Inc	\$ 127.33	Water Sampling
10193	Western Water Works	\$ 1,609.94	Field Supplies
10194	Waste Management of SG Valley	\$ 230.72	Trash Service
10195	Merritt's Hardware	\$ 312.47	Field Supplies
10196	Underground Service Alert	\$ 113.59	Line Notifications
10197	Shaunte L Maldonado	\$ 119.99	Administrative Reimbursement
10198	All American Crane Maintenance	\$ 1,078.44	Quarterly Inspection
10199	Eurofins Eaton Analytical Inc	\$ 80.00	Water Sampling
10200	Hach Company	\$ 800.56	Field Supplies - Compliance
10201	Northstar Chemical	\$ 14,942.43	Chemicals Expense
10202	Stetson Engineers Inc	\$ 191.00	Engineering Support
10203	Weck Laboratories Inc	\$ 4,369.37	Water Sampling
10204	Weck Laboratories Inc	\$ 1,085.65	Water Sampling
10205	ACWA	\$ 1,860.00	Conference Expenses
10206	Alexandra Guevara	\$ 585.00	Cleaning Service
10207	Applied Technology Group Inc	\$ 30.00	Radio System
10208	Backgrounds Online	\$ 120.90	Background Check
10209	CalPERS	\$ 25,000.00	Unfunded Accrual Liability
10210	Chevron	\$ 4,279.61	Truck Fuel
10211	Corporate Billing LLC Dept	\$ 205.28	Truck Maintenance
10212	Eurofins Eaton Analytical Inc	\$ 40.00	Water Sampling
10213	Ferguson Waterworks	\$ 5,921.30	Field Supplies - Inventory
10214	Highroad IT	\$ 663.30	Technical Support
10215	O'Reilly Auto Parts	\$ 305.10	Truck Maintenance
10216	Peck Road Gravel	\$ 630.00	Asphalt & Concrete Disposal
10217	RMG Communications	\$ 3,295.00	Newsletter Expense
10218	SC Edison	\$ 161.39	Power Expense
10219	Valley Vista Services	\$ 383.04	Trash Service
10220	Vulcan Materials Company	\$ 390.10	Field Supplies - Asphalt
10221	Weck Laboratories Inc	\$ 122.90	Water Sampling
10222	U.S. Postal Service	\$ 662.69	Postage

La Puente Water District September 2022 Disbursements - continued

Check #	Payee	Amount	Description
10223	Answering Service Care	\$ 139.21	Answering Service
10224	Cintas	\$ 156.90	Uniform Service
10225	Concentra	\$ 162.00	Administrative Expense
10226	Continental Utility Solutions Inc	\$ 50.00	Billing Expense
10227	Eurofins Eaton Analytical Inc	\$ 60.00	Water Sampling
10228	Geosyntec Consultants	\$ 7,349.89	Nitrate Treatment System
10229	Highroad IT	\$ 750.00	Technical Support
10230	Hunter Electric	\$ 799.04	Well Maintenance
10231	Peck Road Gravel	\$ 360.00	Asphalt & Concrete Disposal
10232	Public Water Agencies Group	\$ 578.25	Emergency Preparedness Program
10233	San Gabriel Valley Water Company	\$ 176.17	Water Service
10234	Spectrum Business	\$ 294.13	Telephone Service
10235	TPX Communications	\$ 913.06	PVOU-IZ Expense
10236	Weck Laboratories Inc	\$ 18.90	Water Sampling
10237	Spectrum Business	\$ 709.38	Telephone Service
10238	ACWA/JPIA	\$ 36,819.71	Health Benefits
10239	Citi Cards	\$ 4,527.12	Conference & Administrative Expenses
10240	Continental Utility Solutions Inc	\$ 10.20	Billing Expense
10241	Jack Henry & Associates	\$ 26.00	Billing Expense
10242	Jiffy Lube My Fleet Center	\$ 137.51	Truck Maintenance
10243	Lagerlof LLP	\$ 2,325.00	Attorney Fee's
10244	Mutual of Omaha	\$ 1,108.21	Life & Disability Insurance
10245	Premier Access Insurance Co	\$ 3,000.37	Dental Insurance
10246	SoCal SCADA Solutions LLC	\$ 975.00	SCADA System Upgrade
10247	Spectrum Business	\$ 334.99	Telephone Service
10248	Staples	\$ 39.40	Office Supplies
10249	Sunbelt Rentals	\$ 674.74	Equipment Rental
10250	USA BlueBook	\$ 2,460.56	Field Supplies
10251	Weck Laboratories Inc	\$ 211.90	Water Sampling
10252	United Site Services of Calif Inc	\$ 1,168.79	Restroom Service @ BP Plant
10253	Edward Fierro	\$ 128.80	Boot Reimbursement
10254	Doty Bros Equipment Co	\$ 66,565.00	Developer Project & Patchwork
10255	Ferguson Waterworks	\$ 2,894.10	Field Supplies - Inventory
10256	InfoSend	\$ 2,131.42	Billing Expense
10257	Resource Building Materials	\$ 124.37	Field Supplies
10258	SC Edison	\$ 4,437.36	Power Expense
10259	United Rentals Inc	\$ 1,900.00	Equipment Rental
10260	Verizon Wireless	\$ 278.45	Cellular Service
10261	Verizon Wireless	\$ 95.00	Cellular Service
10262	Verizon Wireless	\$ 76.02	Cellular Service
10263	Weck Laboratories Inc	\$ 183.40	Water Sampling
10264	SC Edison	\$ 55,858.03	Power Expense
10265	Sterling Water Technologies	\$ 16,978.00	Chemicals Expense

La Puente Water District September 2022 Disbursements - continued

Check #	Payee	Amount	Description
10266	Verizon Wireless	\$ 114.03	Cellular Service
Online	Home Depot	\$ 1,682.18	Field Supplies
Autodeduct	Bluefin Payment Systems	\$ 1,329.59	Web Merchant Fee's
Autodeduct	Wells Fargo	\$ 98.80	Merchant Fee's
Autodeduct	First Data Global Leasing	\$ 44.00	Credit Card Machine Lease
Online	CalPERS	\$ 16,778.87	Retirement Program
Online	Lincoln Financial Group	\$ 8,838.34	Deferred Comp
Online	Employment Development Dept	\$ 5,576.87	California State & Unemployment Taxes
Online	United States Treasury	\$ 30,372.30	Federal, Social Security & Medicare Taxes
	Total Payables	<u>\$ 379,933.44</u>	

La Puente Valley County Water District
Payroll Summary
September 2022

	September 2022
Employee Wages, Taxes and Adjustments	
Gross Pay	
Total Gross Pay	120,923.76
Deductions from Gross Pay	
Total Deductions from Gross Pay	<u>-12,282.84</u>
Adjusted Gross Pay	108,640.92
Taxes Withheld	
Federal Withholding	-12,821.00
Medicare Employee	-1,756.06
Social Security Employee	-7,019.59
CA - Withholding	-5,493.24
Medicare Employee Addl Tax	0.00
Total Taxes Withheld	<u>-27,089.89</u>
Net Pay	<u>81,551.03</u>
Employer Taxes and Contributions	
Medicare Company	1,756.06
Social Security Company	7,019.59
CA - Unemployment	78.40
CA - Employment Training Tax	5.23
Total Employer Taxes and Contributions	<u>9,045.28</u>

La Puente Water District September 2022 Disbursements

Total Vendor Payables	<u>\$ 379,933.44</u>
Total Payroll	<u>\$ 81,551.04</u>
Total September 2022 Disbursements	<u>\$ 461,484.48</u>

Industry Public Utilities September 2022 Disbursements

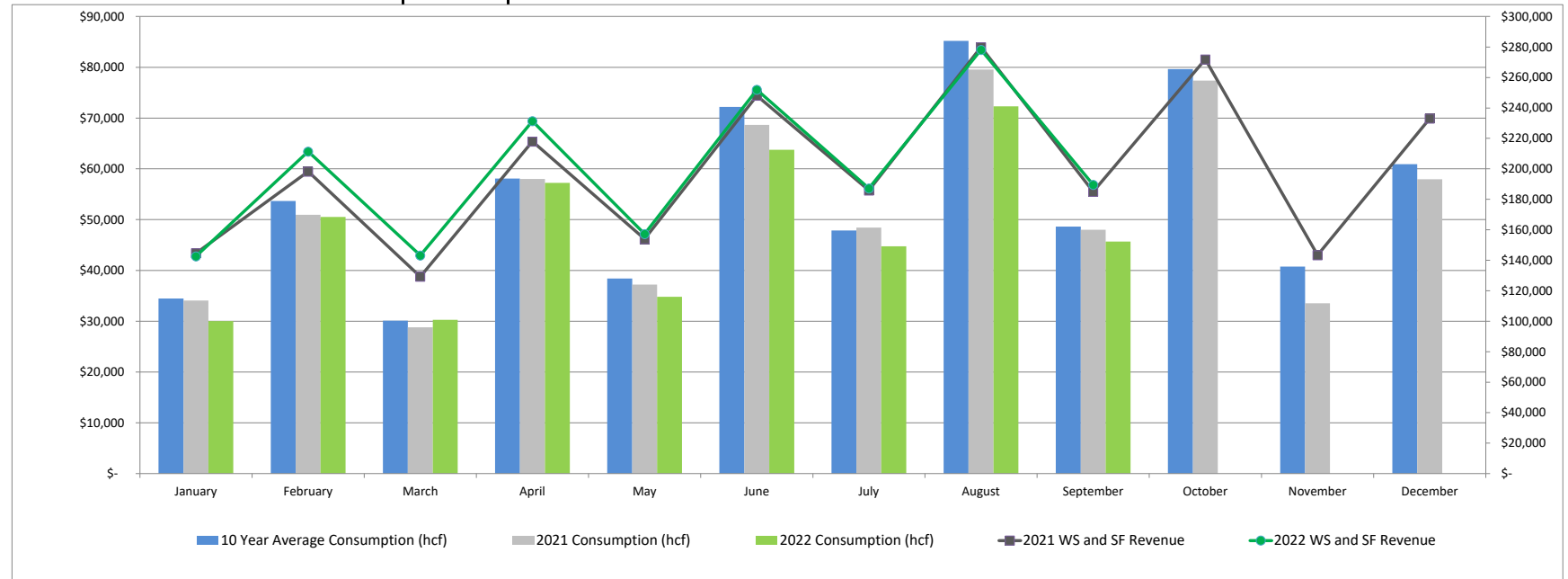
Check #	Payee	Amount	Description
5273	Collicutt Energy Services Inc	\$ 480.00	Generator Maintenance
5274	Highroad IT	\$ 918.00	Technical Support
5275	J.G. Tucker & Son Inc	\$ 172.59	Safety Equipment
5276	Merritt's Hardware	\$ 13.00	Field Supplies
5277	MJM Communications & Fire	\$ 235.00	Security Monitoring
5278	Petty Cash	\$ 33.91	Office/Field Expense
5279	Puente Ready Mix	\$ 732.17	Field Supplies - Concrete
5280	SoCal Gas	\$ 14.30	Gas Expense
5281	Underground Service Alert	\$ 113.58	Line Notifications
5282	Weck Laboratories Inc	\$ 230.00	Water Sampling
5283	Western Water Works	\$ 115.28	Field Supplies
5284	Ferguson Waterworks	\$ 3,721.30	Meter Expense
5285	Highroad IT	\$ 442.20	Technical Support
5286	La Puente Valley County Water District	\$ 77,376.29	Labor Costs August 2022
5287	Peck Road Gravel	\$ 630.00	Asphalt & Concrete Disposal
5288	RMG Communications	\$ 140.00	Newsletter Expense
5289	SC Edison	\$ 3,483.44	Power Expense
5290	Spectrum Business	\$ 84.43	Telephone Service
5291	Vulcan Materials Company	\$ 390.10	Field Supplies - Asphalt
5292	Answering Service Care	\$ 139.21	Answering Service
5293	Cintas	\$ 156.90	Uniform Service
5294	Continental Utility Solutions Inc	\$ 50.00	Billing Expense
5295	Hunter Electric	\$ 2,460.42	Well Maintenance
5296	Janus Pest Management Inc	\$ 65.00	Rodent Control
5297	La Puente Valley County Water District	\$ 50,255.00	3rd Quarter 2022 O&M Fee's
5298	Peck Road Gravel	\$ 360.00	Asphalt & Concrete Disposal
5299	SC Edison	\$ 19,173.34	Power Expense
5300	SoCal Gas	\$ 14.30	Gas Expense
5301	Spectrum Business	\$ 294.12	Telephone Service
5302	Weck Laboratories Inc	\$ 380.00	Water Sampling
5303	Citi Cards	\$ 505.60	Administrative Expenses
5304	Continental Utility Solutions Inc	\$ 10.20	Billing Expense
5305	Industry Public Utility Commission	\$ 1,311.73	Industry Hills Power Expense
5306	Lagerlof LLP	\$ 97.50	Attorney Fee's
5307	San Gabriel Valley Water Company	\$ 1,315.06	Water Service
5308	SoCal SCADA Solutions LLC	\$ 325.00	SCADA Software Upgrade
5309	Staples	\$ 40.55	Office Supplies
5310	Sunbelt Rentals	\$ 674.74	Equipment Rental
5311	Weck Laboratories Inc	\$ 230.00	Water Sampling
5312	ACP Publication & Marketing	\$ 897.00	Newsletter Expense
5313	Doty Bros Equipment Co	\$ 538.00	Patchwork
5314	InfoSend	\$ 1,614.45	Billing Expense
5315	SoCal Gas	\$ 15.78	Gas Expense
5316	United Rentals Inc	\$ 1,900.00	Equipment Rental
5317	Verizon Wireless	\$ 278.45	Cellular Service
5318	Verizon Wireless	\$ 76.02	Cellular Service

Industry Public Utilities September 2022 Disbursements - continued

Check #	Payee	Amount	Description
5319	Verizon Wireless	\$ 95.00	Cellular Service
5320	Weck Laboratories Inc	\$ 147.50	Water Sampling
Online	Home Depot Credit Services	\$ 669.70	Field Supplies
Online	County of LA Department of Public Works	\$ 1,869.00	Permit Fee's
Autodeduct	Wells Fargo Merchant Fee's	\$ 48.04	Merchant Fee's
Autodeduct	Bluefin Payment Systems	\$ 1,626.08	Web CC Fee's
Autodeduct	Jack Henry & Associates	\$ 15.95	Web E-Check Fee's
Autodeduct	First Data Global Leasing	\$ 44.00	Credit Card Machine Lease
Total September 2022 Disbursements		\$ 177,019.23	

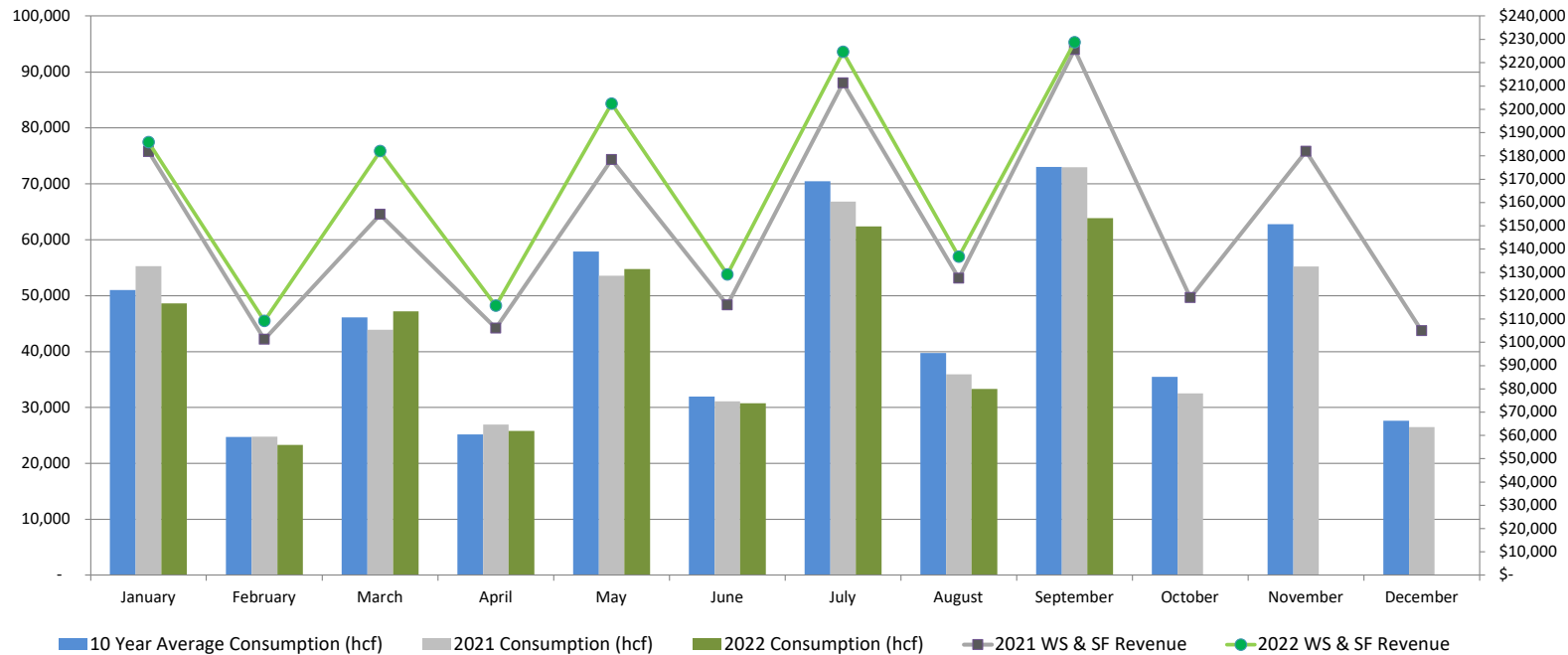
WATER SALES REPORT LPVCWD 2022

LPVCWD	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	YTD
No. of Customers	1,243	1,228	1,235	1,226	1,231	1,233	1,233	1,236	1,234	-	-	-	11,099
2022 Consumption (hcf)	30,028	50,516	30,287	57,235	34,805	63,736	44,747	72,317	45,688	-	-	-	429,359
2021 Consumption (hcf)	34,084	50,947	28,808	58,010	37,202	68,657	48,432	79,580	48,013	77,393	33,538	57,949	622,613
10 Year Average Consumption (hcf)	\$ 34,465	\$ 53,660	\$ 30,098	\$ 58,078	\$ 38,404	\$ 72,217	\$ 47,855	\$ 85,210	48,627	\$ 79,672	\$ 40,750	\$ 60,927	649,963
2022 Water Sales	\$ 78,737	\$ 136,210	\$ 79,575	\$ 156,218	\$ 93,717	\$ 175,590	\$ 123,715	\$ 201,938	\$ 125,971	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,171,672
2021 Water Sales	\$ 85,585	\$ 128,510	\$ 70,352	\$ 147,969	\$ 95,018	\$ 178,069	\$ 126,837	\$ 210,040	125,647	\$ 202,131	\$ 84,168	\$ 158,017	\$ 1,612,344
2022 Service Fees	\$ 63,895	\$ 75,110	\$ 63,596	\$ 75,124	\$ 63,553	\$ 76,336	\$ 63,504	\$ 76,180	\$ 63,586	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 620,884
2021 Service Fees	\$ 59,080	\$ 69,688	\$ 58,930	\$ 69,968	\$ 58,920	\$ 69,979	\$ 59,000	\$ 69,888	\$ 59,340	\$ 69,784	\$ 59,224	\$ 75,009	\$ 778,812
2022 WS and SF Revenue	\$ 142,632	\$ 211,320	\$ 143,171	\$ 231,342	\$ 157,270	\$ 251,926	\$ 187,219	\$ 278,118	\$ 189,557	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,792,556
2021 WS and SF Revenue	\$ 144,665	\$ 198,198	\$ 129,283	\$ 217,937	\$ 153,938	\$ 248,049	\$ 185,838	\$ 279,928	\$ 184,988	\$ 271,915	\$ 143,392	\$ 233,026	\$ 2,391,156
2022 Hyd Fees	\$ 950	\$ 750	\$ 950	\$ 750	\$ 950	\$ 750	\$ 950	\$ 750	\$ 950	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,750
2022 DC Fees	\$ 338	\$ 10,026	\$ 284	\$ 10,130	\$ 284	\$ 10,779	\$ 284	\$ 10,779	\$ 332	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,237
2022 System Revenue	\$ 143,921	\$ 222,096	\$ 144,405	\$ 242,222	\$ 158,504	\$ 263,456	\$ 188,453	\$ 289,647	\$ 190,838	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,843,542



WATER SALES REPORT CIWS 2022

CIWS	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	YTD
No. of Customers	964	893	964	890	965	890	968	892	966	-	-	-	8,392
2022 Consumption (hcf)	48,649	23,297	47,199	25,789	54,759	30,786	62,388	33,319	63,877	-	-	-	390,063
2021 Consumption (hcf)	55,295	24,763	43,880	26,923	53,588	31,100	66,822	35,958	72,952	32,540	55,218	26,473	525,512
10 Year Average Consumption (hcf)	50,998	24,742	46,102	25,200	57,891	31,965	70,498	39,762	73,011	35,498	62,770	27,615	546,051
2022 Water Sales	\$ 123,503	\$ 58,734	\$ 119,827	\$ 65,288	\$ 140,366	\$ 78,894	\$ 162,064	\$ 86,507	\$ 166,187	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,001,369
2021 Water Sales	\$ 125,336	\$ 54,667	\$ 98,449	\$ 59,444	\$ 121,979	\$ 69,264	\$ 154,746	\$ 81,024	\$ 168,996	\$ 72,768	\$ 125,456	\$ 58,306	\$ 1,190,435
2022 Service Fees	\$ 62,348	\$ 50,336	\$ 62,203	\$ 50,334	\$ 62,049	\$ 50,236	\$ 62,538	\$ 50,249	\$ 62,538	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 512,831
2021 Service Fees	\$ 56,462	\$ 46,526	\$ 56,401	\$ 46,557	\$ 56,402	\$ 46,714	\$ 56,572	\$ 46,465	\$ 56,603	\$ 46,395	\$ 56,502	\$ 46,537	\$ 618,135
2022 Hyd Fees	\$ 1,550	\$ 300	\$ 1,550	\$ 300	\$ 1,550	\$ 300	\$ 1,550	\$ 300	\$ 1,550	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,950
2022 DC Fees	\$ 16,955	\$ 5,547	\$ 16,955	\$ 5,547	\$ 16,871	\$ 5,547	\$ 17,598	\$ 5,547	\$ 16,955	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 107,521
2022 System Revenues	\$ 204,356	\$ 114,917	\$ 200,535	\$ 121,468	\$ 220,835	\$ 134,977	\$ 243,749	\$ 142,603	\$ 247,230	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,630,671





San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority

1720 W. Cameron Avenue, Suite 100, West Covina, CA 91790 • 626-338-5555 • Fax 626-338-5775

September 26, 2022

To: Interested Parties and Applicants

Subject: Application Period No. X Ending November 10, 2022
San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority
Federal Funding Program Administration (“FFPA”)

This is to notify you that the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority (“WQA”) is soliciting applications for the allocation of federal funding. WQA will accept applications beginning September 26, 2022 and ending on November 10, 2022. Staff has estimated that up to \$10,000,000 is available from the Restoration Fund during this process.

For Application Period No. X, WQA will accept and consider new applications. Applications must include a letter identifying project specific information, including a cost estimate and schedule. In addition, please identify how the project(s) meets the requirements and how it addresses each of the criteria questions contained in the enclosed Federal Funding Program Administration (“FFPA”) Guidelines.

Please review the FFPA in its entirety as requirements may have been changed or clarified.

WQA will be hosting an informative webinar on Monday October 3, 2022, at 10:00 am (pst) to discuss the FFPA process and answer any questions.

If you have any further questions or need clarification, please don't hesitate to contact Dan Colby or myself at 626-338-5555.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Randy Schoellerman'.

Randy Schoellerman
Executive Director

Enclosure: FFPA Round X Guidelines

**FEDERAL FUNDING
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION**
by the
San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority
September 26, 2022

Summary

The San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority (WQA), in furtherance of its goals and objectives, is now accepting proposals for reimbursement funds from the San Gabriel Basin Restoration Fund (Restoration Fund) authorized by Congress. The following sections describe eligibility requirements, priority ranking criteria, and process for making application for these funds. The program requires that 100% of project funds be deposited into WQA accounts prior to making each reimbursement request. Amounts shown will be allocated at the discretion of the WQA Board based upon available appropriations and local funding needs.

Schedule of Applications for Currently Available Funds:

Accept Applications	Restoration Fund*	TOTAL
9/26/2022 thru 11/10/2022	\$10 million	\$10 million
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$10 million	\$10 million

* Dates and/or amounts are subject to change.

General Information

In late 2000, Congress passed the San Gabriel Basin Drinking Water Initiative authorizing the creation of the Restoration Fund and \$75 million for groundwater cleanup in the San Gabriel Basin. In 2008, Congress authorized an additional \$50M for the Restoration Fund bringing the total authorization to \$125 million. Since that time, a total of \$90 million has been appropriated into the Restoration Fund and \$80M has been obligated by WQA to projects in the San Gabriel Basin. This request for proposals will allow the WQA to consider obligating the currently available funding totaling approximately \$10M. Please note that the WQA, at its discretion, may not obligate the entire amount available. Furthermore, direct costs of U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and/or WQA may reduce the amount of funding available. This program requires a 35% non-federal match deposited into the Restoration Fund to reimburse the project up to a maximum of 65% from

federal sources. Funds from this program may be used for design, construction and treatment & remediation (T&R) for up to 10 years following construction. The Restoration Fund is administered via the USBR directly to the WQA for use within the San Gabriel Basin.

Congress acknowledged that millions of dollars have already been spent in the San Gabriel Basin to remediate and protect groundwater contamination and prevent further contamination. Therefore, Congress allowed the use of those dollars to be credited towards the 35% non-federal matching requirement under this program. The USBR is responsible for approving all qualifying prior expenditures, however, WQA, in its discretion, will use this credit to eliminate the need to provide an additional 35% of the project costs to release the Restoration Funds.

Eligible Projects

In April 2004, WQA expanded its involvement in cleanup projects to include nitrate removal under certain conditions. During its evaluation, WQA took into consideration the natural occurrence and pervasiveness of this constituent throughout the basin, particularly in the vadose zone. In addition, nitrates are characterized significantly different from other contaminants because it cannot be directly linked to potentially responsible parties.

However, in an effort to advance groundwater cleanup, WQA is now including nitrate removal as part of its federal funding award program subject to the following conditions:

1. Nitrate treatment WILL qualify if the well also requires the treatment of VOCs and emerging chemicals (nitrate will be evaluated in conjunction with the overall project)
2. Nitrate treatment WILL qualify if nitrate treatment was not a part of the original treatment project but is now required to maintain operation of the VOC/emerging chemical treatment portion of the project
3. WQA will NOT fund infrastructure necessary for purposes of treating nitrates through blending.

Eligibility for WQA Grant Funding

Proposed project must meet all of the following conditions:

1. Project must be located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the WQA
2. Applicant(s) must demonstrate that the project water will be put to beneficial use, with priority given to those projects which include an affected water purveyor and provides potable water, if applicable
3. Project must conform and further the objectives of the WQA §406 Plan or the intent thereof
4. Project must be consistent with the legislative intent of the statute(s) authorizing or appropriating the public funds used for project funding reimbursement
5. Project cannot have been used in calculating the 35% credit provision in the

Restoration Funds

7. Start of project construction for a new project must be anticipated within 12 months of executed agreement between WQA and applicant(s)
8. Applicant(s) must provide a plan that commits 100% of the required funds in WQA’s account in advance of each payment owed on the project and prior to each reimbursement request. See Attachment A for allowable reimbursement costs.
9. **Must conform to Section 70914 of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (also known as Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act), Public Law 117-58.** For further information on the Buy America preference, please visit www.doi.gov/grants/BuyAmerica. [requirement by USBR added September 2022]

Priority Ranking Criteria

WQA will use the following criteria to grant reimbursement from the Restoration Funds and to determine the level of reimbursement. The answer to each question may be scored between 0 and 15 points, depending on the question. The individual scores are combined to provide a final project score. The higher project scores represent a higher ranked priority position within each category for available funding. The highest possible score a project may obtain is 100 points with the lowest score being 0 points. A bonus question is included to provide additional opportunity for a higher score against the total 100 points possible.

CATEGORY	SCORING RANGE	RESTORATION FUNDS
1	90-100	up to 65% capital and/or T&R
2	80-89	up to 50% capital and/or T&R
3	70-79	up to 40% capital and/or T&R
4	0-69	up to 30% capital and/or T&R

1	Is applicant(s) ready to proceed with the groundwater remediation project?	0 = not fully ready to proceed 10 = yes, ready to proceed
2	Does the project complement U.S. EPA’s plans? Is it consistent with U.S. EPA’s plans and the NCP?	0 = does not complement plan and is not consistent 5 = complements and is consistent w/EPA plans 10 = complements and is consistent w/ EPA plans and NCP

3	How effective is project relative to amount of water treated and made available for use? Does the project use technology consistent with BAT?	0 = not effective relative to amount treated & available for use 5= somewhat effective and consistent with BAT 10 = effective relative to amount treated & available for use, consistent with BAT
4	What are the impacts or potential impacts to the plume(s) within the Main San Gabriel Basin?	0 = No 5 = Some impact 15 = Very significant impact
5	Is project a joint cleanup and water supply project?	0 = Not a joint cleanup and supply project 5 = Only a cleanup project 15 = Yes, project is a joint cleanup/supply project
6	Is project partially or solely funded by affected purveyor(s)?	0 = n/a 5 = yes, partially funded by purveyor(s) 10 = yes, solely funded by purveyor(s)
7	Does the project address immediate water supply needs in the MSG Basin?	0 = No 15 =Yes
8	Does the project address a need for migration control?	0 = No 15 =Yes
BONUS QUESTION	Is project partially or solely funded by PRPs through an executed agreement?	0 = no PRP agreement 5 = yes, partially funded by PRPs with an agreement 10 = yes, solely funded by PRPs with an agreement

Application Process

Applicant(s) may apply for Restoration Funds for a groundwater remediation project by submitting a written request to the WQA following the opening of a Federal Funding Program Administration request for proposals. Staff will review and analyze request and determine if all eligibility requirements are met. If eligible, staff will rank the project and evaluate possible funding from the Restoration Funds.

WQA Authority

1. The WQA's jurisdiction includes the entire Main San Gabriel Basin as described in Section 201 of its enabling act. In 1984, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) designated several areas in the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site as Operable Units (OUs) with identifiable plumes of groundwater contamination. WQA recognizes that some areas of groundwater

contamination do not align with USEPA OU boundaries but still require remediation. The WQA acknowledges and will take into consideration all designated groundwater plumes, their respective sizes, potential threats to water supplies and clean areas, costs, and levels of contamination.

2. The WQA may, at its discretion, award funds to reimburse its costs related to projects owned and operated by the WQA.
3. Project capital costs (estimated or actual) provided by each applicant(s) does not include costs for USBR administrative charges or project costs incurred directly by WQA (separate costs). Therefore, WQA shall reserve a projected amount to cover all these additional costs.
4. Funding provided under the FFPA is subject to WQA's Procedure No. 42 which established a fee for services to support WQA's efforts in pursuing, obtaining, and securing all varieties of funding on behalf of producers. The fee, not to exceed 5%, is determined annually based the prior calendar year funding received and is invoiced separately to each producer.

ATTACHMENT A

SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATER QUALITY AUTHORITY ALLOWABLE PROJECT CAPITAL AND TREATMENT AND REMEDIATION COSTS

ALLOWABLE PROJECT CAPITAL COSTS

(Copies of Invoices Required on Items 1-9)

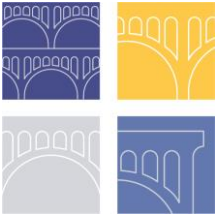
1. Outside Engineering & Design
2. Equipment
3. Contractor/Sub-Contractor
4. Energy/Utilities
5. Permit Fees
6. Laboratory Costs
7. Additional Required Property & Liability Insurance
8. Outside Legal Fees
 - a. General preparation and review of project documents (RFPs, contracts, etc.)
9. Land/Property
10. Interest
11. Direct Labor & Fringe (Summary Breakdown Req'd.)
 - a. Directly tracked labor (timesheets req'd.)
 - b. Medical benefits
 - c. Worker's Compensation
 - d. Payroll taxes
 - e. Pension/Retirement
 - f. Other employee benefits
12. Overhead (Summary Breakdown Req'd.)
 - a. Property taxes
 - b. General Property & Liability Insurance
 - c. Administrative & Management Salaries & Benefits
 - d. Vehicle Expense (not mileage)
13. Other Tracked Direct Costs (Breakdown Documentation Req'd.)
 - a. Postage
 - b. Shipping
 - c. Copies/Facsimiles
 - d. Phone
 - e. Vehicle mileage
 - f. Other tracked direct costs
14. Unique cost items for a specific project (Requires approval by WQA)
15. Conform with Section 70914 of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

ALLOWABLE PROJECT TREATMENT & REMEDIATION COSTS

(Copies of Invoices Required on Items 1-9)

1. Laboratory Costs
2. Consumables
3. Energy/Utilities
4. Incremental energy/utilities costs (Treatment Plant)

5. Permit Fees
6. Contractor/Sub-Contractor
7. Outside Legal Fees
 - a. General preparation and review of project documents (RFPs, contracts, etc.)
8. Equipment
9. Additional Required Property & Liability Insurance
10. Direct Labor & Fringe (Summary Breakdown Req'd.)
 - a. Directly tracked labor (timesheets req'd.)
 - b. Medical benefits
 - c. Worker's Compensation
 - d. Payroll taxes
 - e. Pension/Retirement
 - f. Other employee benefits
11. Overhead (Summary Breakdown Req'd.)
 - a. Property taxes
 - b. General Property & Liability Insurance
 - c. Administrative & Management Salaries & Benefits
 - d. Vehicle Expense (not mileage)
12. Other Tracked Direct Costs (Breakdown Documentation Req'd.)
 - a. Postage
 - b. Shipping
 - c. Copies/Facsimiles
 - d. Phone
 - e. Vehicle mileage
 - f. Other tracked direct costs



MEMORANDUM

To: Public Water Agencies Group
From: James Ciampa
Re: Final Legislative Report
Date: October 3, 2022

Below is the updated legislative report for 2022, which includes the final actions taken by Governor Newsom. Bills that have been added to the report are highlighted in **blue**, bills that have been signed into law are highlighted in **green** and bills that have been vetoed or are dead are highlighted in **red font**. The current status of the bill is listed in **bold**.

ASSEMBLY BILLS

2021 BILLS

ACA 1 (Aguiar-Curry) – Infrastructure – Voter Approval: This proposed constitutional amendment would reduce the voter approval threshold from 2/3rds to 55% for local agency (including special districts) special taxes (and other taxes a city or county may impose) to be used to repay bonded indebtedness to fund affordable housing, permanent supportive housing or public infrastructure, including water and water quality projects. The proposal includes the following prohibition applicable to special districts: “A special district, other than a board of education or school district, shall not incur any indebtedness or liability exceeding any applicable statutory limit, as prescribed by the statutes governing the special district as they currently read or may thereafter be amended by the Legislature.” **Dead.**

AB 237 (Gray) – Public Employment – Unfair Practices – Health Protection: This bill, the Public Employee Health Protection Act, would make it an unfair practice for a covered employer (i.e., any public employer that offers health care or other medical coverage for non-occupational injuries or illness to its employees), to fail or refuse to maintain or pay for continued health care or other medical coverage for an enrolled employee or their enrolled dependents, for the duration of the enrolled employee’s participation in an authorized strike, at the level and under the conditions that coverage would have been provided if the employee had continued to work in

their position for the duration of the strike. The bill would require the restoration of health or other medical care premiums, contributions, or out-of-pocket expenses actually paid by the employee or their dependents because of the employer's violation of this provision, or because the employer failed to ensure continued coverage during a strike and would require other equitable adjustments to ensure that the employee and their dependents are made whole. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 343 (Fong) – Public Records Act – Ombudsman: This bill would establish, within the California State Auditor's Office, the California Public Records Act Ombudsperson. The bill would require the California State Auditor to appoint the ombudsperson, who would be required to receive and investigate requests to state agencies for review, determine whether the denials of original requests complied with the California Public Records Act, and issue written opinions of its determination. The bill would require the ombudsperson to create a process to that effect. The bill also would authorize the ombudsperson to provide written information, guidance, and advice to both public agencies and members of the public regarding the California Public Records Act. **Dead.**

AB 654 (Reyes) – COVID-19 Exposure Notification: This bill would require the State Department of Public Health to make workplace and industry information received from local public health departments available on its internet website in a manner that, among other things, allows the public to track the number of COVID-19 cases and outbreaks by both workplace and industry. The bill was amended on May 24 to add provisions to exempt residential care facilities and health care facilities from the bill's COVID-19 reporting requirements. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 754 (Mathis) – SGMA – Groundwater Sustainability Plans: As amended on April 15, this bill would authorize the Department of Water Resources to extend the deadline for a high- or medium-priority basin not subject to critical overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated plans by up to 180 days after January 31, 2022, upon request for such an extension by a local agency or groundwater sustainability agency in the basin. The bill would require such a request to be submitted by January 3, 2022, and to be responded to by DWR by January 10, 2022. **Dead.**

AB 814 (Levine) – COVID-19 – Contact Tracing: This bill would prohibit data collected, received, or prepared for purposes of COVID-19 contact tracing from being used, maintained, or disclosed for any purpose other than facilitating contact tracing efforts. The bill would prohibit an officer, deputy, employee, or agent of a law enforcement agency from engaging in contact tracing, except for contact tracing of employees of that agency. The bill would require all data collected, received, or prepared for purposes of contact tracing to be deleted within 60 days, except if that data must be retained to comply with a state or federal workplace safety law. The April 21 amendments added an exclusion from the prohibition for health care providers that maintain confidential patient information under HIPAA. The July 8 amendments would limit the circumstances under which a receiving agency could disclose contact tracing data for study purposes to the University of California or a non-profit organization. **Dead.**

AB 1041 (Wicks) – Paid Family Leave: For purposes of the California Family Rights Act and Paid Sick Leave Law, this bill would expand the population that an employee can take leave or paid sick leave to care for to include any other individual related by blood or whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. The April 22 amendments revised the bill to provide that an employee can take leave to care for a “designated person.” The bill would define “designated person” to mean a person identified by the employee at the time the employee requests the family care and medical leave. The bill would authorize an employer to limit designation of a person to one designated person per 12-month period. Also, the bill expands the definition of “family member” for purposes of the Paid Sick Leave Law to include a “designated person,” which is defined as a person identified by the employee at the time employee requests paid sick days. The employer can limit the designation of a person to one designated person per 12-month period. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 1071 (Rodriguez) – Office of Emergency Services – Tabletop Exercises: This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services to biennially convene key personnel and agencies that have emergency management roles and responsibilities, including agencies in the water sector, to participate in tabletop exercises in which the participant’s emergency preparedness plans are discussed and evaluated under various simulated catastrophic disaster situations. The bill would require those tabletop exercises to be designed to enhance the capabilities of the participants to do various things, including to engage the communities that they each serve in the development of executable approaches to meet defined disaster response objectives. The March 25 amendments would require OES to use federal preparedness grant funding to offset the state, local, and tribal government costs associated with participation in the tabletop exercises to the greatest extent possible. **Dead.**

AB 1110 (R. Rivas) – Zero Emission Vehicles – State Fleet Program: The bill would create a program to be administered by the newly created Office of Clean Fleet Accelerator and a related ombudsperson to provide for the bulk purchase of zero-emission fleet vehicles by public agencies, including special districts, through a master service agreement or leverage procurement agreement. The bill also would provide public agencies with technical assistance pertaining to such purchases. Purchases under the program would be eligible for financing under the Climate Catalyst Revolving Fund Loan Program. The July 7 amendments added a January 1, 2027 repeal date. **Dead.**

2022 BILLS

AB 1616 (Petrie-Norris) – ~~Public Contracts Code~~ – spot bill. The bill was amended on April 7 to provide for one-time COVID-19 cost-of-living payments of \$400 for a single taxpayer and \$800 for married persons filing jointly. **Dead.**

AB 1632 (Akilah Weber) - Restroom Access: Medical Conditions: This bill would, if certain conditions are met, including if the person has an eligible medical condition or uses an ostomy device, require a place of business open to the general public for the sale of goods that has a toilet facility for its employees to allow any individual who is lawfully on the premises of that

place of business to use that toilet facility during normal business hours, even if the place of business does not normally make the employee toilet facility available to the general public. The bill would provide that a willful or grossly negligent violation of the requirement would be a civil penalty, not exceeding \$100 per violation, without creating a private right of action. The bill would permit the place of business to require the individual to present reasonable evidence of an eligible medical condition or use of an ostomy device. The bill would authorize the individual to satisfy that evidence requirement through a signed statement by a licensed physician, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant, on a specified form to be developed by the State Department of Public Health. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 1642 (Salas) – CEQA: Water System Well and Domestic Well Projects Exemption:

This bill would, until January 1, 2028, exempt from CEQA a project that relates to a well that is connected to a water system that has been designated by the State Water Board as high risk or medium risk in the State Water Board’s drinking water needs assessment. The bill would require a lead agency, before determining that a well project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to these provisions, to contact the State Water Board to determine whether claiming the exemption will affect the ability of the well project to receive federal financial assistance or federally capitalized financial assistance. The bill would require a lead agency that determines that a project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to these provisions to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk, as provided. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 1655 (Jones-Sawyer) – Juneteenth State Holiday: This bill would declare June 19, Juneteenth, to be a state holiday. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 1717 (Aguiar-Curry) - Prevailing Wage - Public works: Definition: As amended on August 24, this bill would take effect on January 1, 2024, and would expand the definition of “public works” to include fuel reduction work done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds performed as part of a fire mitigation project. The bill would limit those provisions to work that falls within an apprenticeship occupation in the building and construction trades for which an apprenticeship program has been approved and to contracts that exceed \$100,000. The bill would delay the application of those provisions until January 1, 2025, for nonprofits. The bill would incorporate additional changes to Labor Code Section 1720 proposed by AB 1886 and the bill would become operative only if it and AB 1886 are enacted and this bill is enacted last. **The bill was vetoed. In his veto message, Governor Newsom stated he was concerned that adding fuel reduction projects to the definition of "public works" would introduce delays to critical fire mitigation projects necessary to protect vulnerable communities in the state.**

AB 1724 (Stone) - Washing Machines: Microfiber Filtration: This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2024, that all washing machines sold as new in California contain a microfiber filtration system. The bill was amended on April 21 and now only applies to state-owned washing machines. **Dead.**

AB 1725 (Smith) - Illegal Cultivation of Cannabis: This bill would amend make it a felony, punishable by 16 months or 2 or 3 years in county jail, for a person over 18 years of age to plant, cultivate, harvest, dry, or process more than 6 living cannabis plants. The bill would also make it

a felony, punishable by up to 3 years in county jail, for a person at least 18 years of age but less than 21 years of age to plant, cultivate, harvest, dry, or process less than 6 living cannabis plants. **Dead.**

AB 1733 (Quirk) - State Bodies: Open Meetings: This bill applies only to state agencies and would specify that a “meeting” under the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, includes a meeting held entirely by teleconference. The bill would require all open meetings to be held by teleconference, would allow for use of teleconference in closed sessions, and would remove existing provisions of the act that require each teleconference location to be identified in the notice and agenda and accessible to the public. The bill would instead require the state body to provide a means by which the public may remotely hear, or hear and observe, the meeting and may remotely address the state body via two-way audio-visual platform or two-way telephonic service, as specified, and would require information to be provided in any notice to the public indicating how the public can access the meeting remotely. The bill would require the state body to provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body. The bill would require the state body to provide members of the public a physical location to hear, observe, and address the state body, and would authorize the members of the state body to participate in a meeting remotely or at a designated physical meeting location, and specify that physical presence at any physical meeting location is not necessary for the member to be deemed present at the meeting. The bill would require the agenda to be posted 10 days in advance of the meeting, or as provided in accordance with the provisions applicable to a special or emergency meeting, as well as posted on the state body’s internet website and, on the day of the meeting, at any physical meeting location designated in the notice. The bill would also provide that the notice of the meeting is required to specify the means by which a meeting may be accessed by teleconference. The bill would prohibit the notice and agenda from disclosing any information regarding any remote location from which a member is participating and require members attending a meeting from a remote location to disclose whether any other individuals 18 years of age or older are present in the room, as specified. **Dead.**

AB 1751 (Daly) - Workers’ Compensation: COVID-19: This bill would extend the sunset of the workers compensation law provisions relating to COVID-19, including the disputable presumption that the injury arose from the course of employment, from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2024. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 1761 (Voepel) - Employment: Flexible Work Schedules: This bill would enact the Workplace Flexibility Act of 2022, which would permit an individual nonexempt employee to request an employee-selected flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek and would allow an employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday. **Dead.**

AB 1774 (Seyarto) – CEQA Review – Water Conveyance and Storage Projects: This bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt rules of court applicable to CEQA actions or proceedings regarding an environmental impact report for water conveyance or storage projects, or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals to the court of appeal or the Supreme Court, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record

of proceedings with the court to an action or proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency's action related to those projects. The bill would require the lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings for a water conveyance or storage project and to include a specified notice in the draft EIR and final EIR for the water conveyance or storage project. The 270-day deadline seems unachievable and there also would be significant costs involved in preparing the record of proceedings prior to there being litigation of the matter. **Dead.**

AB 1780 (Chen) - Corporations: Shareholders' Meetings: Location: As amended, this bill would authorize a corporation to conduct a shareholders' meeting solely by electronic transmission by and to the corporation, electronic video screen communication, conference telephone, or other means of remote communication if the meeting is conducted on or before December 31, 2025 and includes a live audio-visual feed for the duration of the meeting. The bill would provide that a de minimis disruption of an audio, visual, or audiovisual feed does not require a corporation to end a shareholder meeting under, or render the corporation out of compliance with, those provisions. Existing law requires a corporation to implement reasonable measures when it conducts a meeting of shareholders solely by those means of remote communication, including verifying that each person participating remotely is a shareholder or proxyholder. This bill would instead require a corporation to verify that a person who has voted remotely is a shareholder or proxyholder. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 1817 (Ting) – PFAS – Textile Articles: As amended, this bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2025, any person from manufacturing, distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any new, not previously owned, textile articles that contain regulated PFAS, except as specified in the bill, and requires a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when removing regulated PFAS in textile articles to comply with these provisions. The bill would require a manufacturer of a textile article to provide persons that offer the product for sale or distribution in the state with a certificate of compliance stating that the textile article is in compliance with these provisions and does not contain any regulated PFAS. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 1845 (Calderon) - Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: Alternative Project Delivery Methods: This bill would allow MWD to use design-build, progressive design-build procurement and construction manager/general contractor processes, as specified in the bill, in connection with regional recycled water project and other water infrastructure projects. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 1872 (Low) - Election Day Holiday: This bill would make Election Day (the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in any even-numbered year) to be a state holiday. **Dead.**

AB 1883 (Quirk-Silva) – Restrooms: Existing law requires every public agency that conducts an establishment serving the public or open to the public and that maintains restroom facilities for the public, to make every water closet available without cost or charge. Existing law also requires publicly and privately owned facilities where the public congregates to be equipped with sufficient temporary or permanent restrooms to meet the needs of the public at peak hours. This bill would require each local government, as defined to include special districts, to complete an inventory of public restrooms owned and maintained by the local government, either directly or by contract, that are available to the general population in its jurisdiction. The bill would require

local governments to report their findings to the State Department of Public Health, which would be required to compile the information and to make the inventory available in a searchable database on its internet website, to be updated quarterly. The bill would require the Department of Public Health to conduct educational outreach to the general public and homelessness service providers that the database is available on its internet website. **Dead.**

AB 1886 (Cooper) - Prevailing Wage - Public works: Definition: This bill would add “street sweeping maintenance” of public roads and highways to the definition of public works that is subject to the payment prevailing wages. **Dead (Assembly refused to concur in Senate amendments).**

AB 1931 (L. Rivas) – Lead Pipes: As amended from a spot bill, this bill would require a community water system to replace or remove all lead service lines that the system owns, in its service area, in their entirety. The bill would require the community water system to undertake specified mitigation best practices, including providing written notice to the owner and residents of all buildings and units served by the line before commencing the replacement or removal of the line. The bill would require the water system to replace or remove the entire service line, when replacing or removing a lead service line, within 30 days of the start of construction, unless the community water system does not own the entire service line. The bill would prohibit a person or community water system from performing a partial lead service line replacement. The bill would also require the community water system to conduct at least one tap water test of three water samples at each affected building before and after the replacement, removal, or disturbance. The bill would require the community water system to create an inventory of known and unknown lead service lines in use in its distribution system. The bill would also require the community water system to provide an inventory, timeline, and lead exposure prevention plan to the State Water Resources Control Board on or before June 1, 2023. The bill would require the community water system to update the plan, as specified in the bill. The bill would also require the State Water Board to review a newly created inventory, timeline, and lead exposure prevention plan, and would authorize the State Water Board to approve it if the Board determines that it meets the requirements of the bill. The bill would require that each approved inventory, timeline, and lead exposure prevention plan be made available to the public and placed on the State Water Board’s internet website on or before August 1, 2023. The bill would also require the State Water Board to use some of the federal funds received for grants to community water systems for the purpose of funding the removal or replacement of lead service lines that are not owned by the community water system but are owned by customers within the jurisdiction of the community water system. The bill would additionally authorize the State Water Board to authorize a community water system to use those funds, to the extent permitted, for other required activities related to the removal or replacement of customer-owned lead service lines.

This bill would specifically authorize the State Water Board to apply and enforce these provisions relating to the removal, replacement, or disturbance of a lead service line or a lead status unknown service line against community water systems under the California Safe Drinking Water Act and would make a violation of those provisions a violation for purposes of the act. **Dead.**

AB 1944 (Lee) – Brown Act – Teleconference Issues: This bill would require all open and public meetings of a legislative body that elects to use teleconferencing to provide a video stream accessible to members of the public and an option for members of the public to address the body remotely during the public comment period through an audio-visual or call-in option. As amended on April 18, the bill would require the agenda to identify any member of the legislative body that will participate in the meeting remotely. The bill would also require an updated agenda reflecting all of the members participating in the meeting remotely to be posted, if a member of the legislative body elects to participate in the meeting remotely after the agenda is posted. This bill would authorize, upon a determination by a majority vote of the legislative body, a member to be exempt from identifying the address of the member’s teleconference location in the notice and agenda or having the location be accessible to the public, if the member elects to teleconference from a location that is not a public place. The bill would sunset on January 1, 2030. **Dead.**

AB 1949 (Low) - Employees: Bereavement Leave: This bill would make it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee to take up to 5 days of bereavement leave upon the death of a family member (i.e., spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, domestic partner or parent-in-law). The bill would require that leave be completed within 3 months of the date of death. The bill would require that leave be taken pursuant to any existing bereavement leave policy of the employer. Under the bill, in the absence of an existing policy, the bereavement leave may be unpaid. However, the bill would authorize an employee to use certain other leave balances otherwise available to the employee, including accrued and available paid sick leave. This bill would require, if an existing leave policy provides for less than 5 days of bereavement leave, a total of at least 5 days of bereavement leave for the employee. The bill would make it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to engage in specified acts of discrimination, interference, or retaliation relating to an individual’s exercise of rights under the bill. The bill would require the employer to maintain employee confidentiality relating to bereavement leave. The bill would not apply to an employee who is covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement that provides for prescribed bereavement leave and other specified working conditions. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 1953 (Mainschein) – Bottle Refilling Stations: This bill would require, by January 1, 2025, the owner or operator of a transit hub, local park, public building, publicly owned building, shopping mall, or municipal golf course that has a water infrastructure source to install and maintain at least one, or maintain at least one existing, accessible water bottle refill station. The bill would also require those owners and operators that have a water bottle refill station that is not accessible to upgrade, by January 1, 2025, the water bottle refill station to an accessible water bottle refill station. If installation or maintenance of, or upgrade to, an accessible water bottle refill station is not feasible, the bill would authorize substitution of an accessible water cooler or accessible drinking fountain bubbler. **Dead.**

AB 1993 (Wicks) - Employment: COVID-19 Vaccination Requirements: This bill would require an employer to require each person who is an employee or independent contractor, and who is eligible to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, to show proof to the employer, or an authorized agent thereof, that the person has been vaccinated against COVID-19. This bill would establish an exception from this vaccination requirement for a person who is ineligible to receive

a COVID-19 vaccine due to a medical condition or disability or because of a sincerely held religious belief that precludes the person from receiving a vaccine, subject verification, and would require compliance with various other state and federal laws. The bill would require proof-of-vaccination status to be obtained in a manner that complies with federal and state privacy laws and not be retained by the employer unless the employee authorizes the employer to retain proof. This bill would require, on January 1, 2023, each employer to affirm, in a form and manner provided by the Department of Fair Employment and Housing, that each employee or independent contractor complied with these provisions, and would require the employer to affirm that each new employee or independent contractor is in compliance at the time of hiring or contracting with that person. The bill would require the Department to impose a penalty of an unspecified amount on an employer for any violation of these provisions. The bill would repeal these provisions when the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices determines that COVID-19 vaccinations are no longer necessary for the health and safety of individuals. **Dead.**

AB 2016 – (Bauer-Kahan) - SWRCB – Desalination Plant Feasibility: The bill was gutted and amended on March 31. The bill now would request the California Council on Science and Technology (subject to appropriation from the Legislature), in consultation with the Department of Water Resources, to undertake and complete a comprehensive feasibility study of the desalination of ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater and the potential impact of desalination plants along the San Francisco Bay and inland lakes and streams. The bill would require, if the California Council on Science and Technology agrees to undertake and complete the study, that the study be completed by January 1, 2025, and be transmitted to DWR, the State Water Board and the Legislature. **Dead.**

AB 2041 (E. Garcia) - Primary Drinking Water Standards – Compliance: This bill, sponsored by CalMutuals, would require the State Water Board to take specified actions if the state board adopts a primary drinking water standard with a compliance period for which public water systems are given a designated period of time to install necessary measures, including, but not limited to, installation of water treatment systems, to comply with the primary drinking water standard without being held in violation of the primary drinking water standard. Those actions would include, among other actions, ascertaining the number of systems that would need financial assistance to comply with the new standards and developing a financial plan to assist public water systems that will require financial assistance in procuring and installing the necessary measures. **Dead.**

AB 2054 (Quirk-Silva) - Mutual Water Company Tax-Exemption: This bill would provide for California tax law to conform to the federal 501(c)(12) tax-exemption for mutual water companies, provided that any mutual water company that seeks the exemption complies with the various statutory requirements applicable to mutual water companies. Amendments to the bill deleted the provision that would have provided an exclusion from income tax for grant funds received by a mutual water company. **Dead.**

AB 2106 (Rivas) - Stormwater Quality Permits: As amended, this bill would require, on or before December 31, 2025, the State Water Board to update its stormwater data collection systems and software through specified actions stated in the bill. The bill would require the State

Water Board, after making the necessary findings, to establish a statewide commercial, industrial, and institutional NPDES order regulating stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharges from facilities with impervious surfaces that are significant contributors of pollutants to federally protected surface waters, as the State Water Board determines. The bill would require the State Water Board to publish a draft order of the statewide order for public comment on or before December 31, 2026, or 18 months after the reissuance of a specified statewide permit. The bill would require the State Water Board to contemporaneously develop a model memorandum of understanding to issue with the publication of the draft statewide order for public comments that details the necessary components of an agreement between commercial, industrial, and institutional permittees and local municipalities for achieving offsite stormwater capture and use within the adopted final statewide commercial, industrial, and institutional NPDES order. The bill would require the NPDES order to include multiple options to achieve compliance with water quality standards, including, but not limited to, compliance options incentivizing onsite or offsite stormwater capture and use. The bill would make the operation of these provisions contingent upon an appropriation for its purposes by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute.

This bill would further require, on or before January 31, 2025, the State Water Board to initiate a series of board workshops to evaluate the California stormwater program and the state's progress toward attainment of beneficial uses and compliance with water quality standards as they pertain to permits issued pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act. The bill would require, on or before December 31, 2026, and after holding public workshops and soliciting public comments, the State Water Board to develop and submit to the Legislature a report, as prescribed, evaluating the state's progress toward, and recommendations to achieve, attainment of beneficial uses and compliance with water quality standards as they pertain to permits issued pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The bill would require the report to include recommendations for the State Board, Regional Boards, other relevant state agencies, and the Legislature to act upon to ensure permitting of stormwater discharges protects and supports attainment of beneficial uses and results in compliance with water quality objectives. **This bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom due to cost concerns.**

AB 2108 (Rivas) - Water Quality – Environmental Justice: This bill was significantly amended. As enacted, this bill would, among other things, specify that the State Water Board and each Regional Board need to begin outreach to identify issues of environmental justice as early as possible in planning, policy, and permitting processes. The bill would require the State Water Board and each Regional Board to engage in equitable, culturally relevant community outreach to promote meaningful civic engagement from potentially impacted communities of proposed discharges of waste that may have disproportionate impacts on water quality in disadvantaged communities or tribal communities and ensure that outreach and engagement continues throughout the waste discharge planning, policy, and permitting processes. The bill would require the State Water Board and each Regional Board, contingent upon an appropriation, to hire environmental justice and tribal community coordinator positions for specified purposes. The bill would require the State Board, contingent upon a specific appropriation, to establish a community capacity-building stipend program to promote meaningful civic engagement by disadvantaged communities and tribal communities in the state board and regional board decision-making processes, among other activities. The bill would

require the State Board and each Regional Board to make a finding on potential environmental justice, tribal impact, and racial equity considerations when adopting water quality control plans or state policies for water quality control, and when issuing or reissuing waste discharge requirements or waivers of waste discharge requirements. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 2113 (Rivas) – Water Pollution Account – Transfer of Funds: This bill would create within the State Water Board’s Waste Discharge Permit Fund the Waterway Recovery Account, the Citizen Monitoring Account, the Community Capacity Building Account, and the Stormwater Innovation Account, and would annually transfer from the annual proceeds of the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account, subject to a future legislative act, 30% to the Waterway Recovery Account with monies in that account to be allocated to each regional board on a pro rata basis based on monies generated in each regional board’s region, and 5% to each of the other 3 accounts created by the bill. The bill would provide that moneys in the accounts created by the bill are available for the State Water Board to expend, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the following purposes: for the Waterway Recovery Account, to bring impaired waters into attainment with water quality standards; for the Citizen Monitoring Account, to fund a specified state board program to increase water quality monitoring; for the Community Capacity Building Account, to create and fund a community capacity program to increase environmental justice community participation in State Water Board outreach and regulatory processes; and for the Stormwater Innovation Account, for activities relating to stormwater best management practices. **Dead.**

AB 2142 (Gabriel) – Turf Removal – Tax-exemption: This bill would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and before January 1, 2027, under both the state’s personal and corporate income tax laws, provide an exclusion from gross income for any amount received as a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive issued by a public water system, local government or state agency for participation in a turf replacement water conservation program. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 2163 (B. Rubio) – San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority: This bill would extend the repeal of the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority Act from July 1, 2030 to July 1, 2050. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 2173 (Petrie-Norris) – Public Works Contract – 5% Retention: This bill will make permanent the 5% retention limitation on public works contracts, which currently sunsets in 2023. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 2182 (Wicks) – Discrimination: This bill would “family responsibilities” to the classes protected against employment discrimination. The bill defines “family responsibilities” as the obligation of an employee or applicant to provide care for a minor child or care recipient. The April 27 amendments require the employer to take specified actions when the employer becomes aware of a need for an accommodation due to obligations arising from a need to care for a minor child or care recipient, because of an unforeseen closure or unforeseen unavailability of a minor child or care recipient’s school or care provider, excluding planned holidays. The bill would also make it unlawful for an employer or other entity covered by the act to retaliate or otherwise

discriminate against a person the employee for requesting an accommodation, as specified. accommodation or exercising, or attempting to exercise, these rights. **Dead.**

AB 2188 (Quirk) – Discrimination Based on Cannabis: As amended, this bill, on and after January 1, 2024, would make it unlawful for an employer to discriminate against a person in hiring, termination, or any term or condition of employment, or otherwise penalize a person, if the discrimination is based upon the person’s use of cannabis off the job and away from the workplace, except for pre-employment drug screening as required or upon an employer-required drug screening test that has found the person to have non-psychoactive cannabis metabolites in their hair, blood, urine, or other bodily fluids. The bill would not affect the rights or obligations of an employer to maintain a drug- and alcohol-free workplace, or any other rights or obligations of an employer specified by federal law or regulation. The bill would also exempt certain applicants and employees from the bill’s provisions, including employees in the building and construction trades and applicants and employees in positions requiring a federal background investigation or clearance. The bill would specify that the bill does not preempt state or federal laws requiring applicants or employees to be tested for controlled substances as a condition of employment, receiving federal funding or federal licensing-related benefits, or entering into a federal contract. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 2201 (Bennett) – SGMA: On April 27, the bill was significantly amended and now would prohibit a local agency from approving a permit for a new groundwater well or for an alteration to an existing well in a basin subject to SGMA and classified as medium- or high-priority until it obtains a written verification, from the groundwater sustainability agency that manages the basin or area of the basin where the well is proposed to be located, determining that certain factors are present. The bill would prohibit a groundwater sustainability agency from providing that written verification unless it determines that certain factors are present, including that the extraction by the proposed well is consistent with any sustainable groundwater management program established in any applicable groundwater sustainability plan adopted by that GSA.

The bill would authorize a GSA to impose a fee upon a local agency that does not exceed the reasonable cost of making the determinations required for a written verification, issuing the written verification, or both. The bill would also require a groundwater sustainability agency to post a notification of the well permit application on its internet website to allow the public to comment on the well permit application for at least 30 days before issuing the above-described determinations. The bill would exempt any well that provides less than 2 acre-feet of water annually for domestic use or any well used by a public water supply system from these provisions. **Dead.**

AB 2221 (Quirk-Silva) - ADUs: As amended, this bill would expand the definition of “permitting agency” with respect to ADUs and junior ADUs to include utilities and special districts. This bill would clarify that the requirement for a permitting agency to “act” on an application measure means to return in writing a full set of comments with a comprehensive request for revisions or to approve the permit. The bill further clarifies that the permit application could be to create or to serve the ADU or junior ADU. The May 2 amendments clarify that the requirement for water agencies is to act on an application for service, rather than a building application to the permitting agency. Subsequent amendments address technical details

concerning ADUs and junior ADUs, including that an ADU may include a detached garage and prohibiting limits on front setbacks. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 2247 (Bloom) – PFAS - Product Disclosure: As amended, this bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to contract with an existing multistate chemical data collection entity that is used by other states and jurisdictions to implement, by January 1, 2026, a publicly accessible data collection interface to collect information about perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and products or product components containing intentionally added PFAS. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer of PFAS or a product or a product component containing intentionally added PFAS that, during the prior calendar year, is sold, offered for sale, distributed, or offered for promotional purposes in, or imported into, the state to register the PFAS or the product or product component containing intentionally added PFAS on the publicly accessible data collection interface. The bill would specify that the above requirements do not apply to certain products regulated by the United States Food and Drug Administration or products intended for certain animal uses that are regulated under certain federal laws. **This bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom who thought the bill was premature due to ongoing federal regulatory actions concerning PFAS and due to cost concerns.**

AB 2313 (Bloom) – Water Judges and Adjudications: This bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before January 1, 2025, to establish a program that provides training and education to judges in technical, scientific, legal, management, and infrastructure actions relating to water. The bill would authorize, within 30 days after at least one defendant or respondent has been served in an action relating to water (e.g., water quality, water transfers, water supply, water rights, groundwater or surface water management or other actions relating to water), any party to file a noticed motion for that case to be assigned to a judge who has participated in that training program, subject to the procedures set forth in bill.

This bill would also require the Judicial Council to identify experts in water science or management, or research attorneys, who may be available to any judge adjudicating an action relating to water, as an expert, as a research attorney, or to consult on the contents of a document submitted by a party. The bill would authorize the Judicial Council to pay or reimburse courts for the costs of employing or contracting with those experts or research attorneys in an action relating to water with funds appropriated for that purpose. The bill would authorize a judge to appoint a qualified special master to assist the judge with an action relating to water with duties similar to those for special masters in comprehensive groundwater adjudications. The bill would authorize the reasonable and appropriate compensation for specialized experts and research attorneys and special masters employed or appointed pursuant to the bill, and for experts appointed to an action related to water pursuant to the procedure specified above, to be funded by an appropriation from the General Fund in the annual Budget Act or another statute. **Dead.**

AB 2357 (Ting) – Surplus Land: Existing law defines “exempt surplus land,” for which a local agency is not required to follow the requirements for disposal of surplus land, as, among other things, surplus land that is subject to valid legal restrictions that are not imposed by the local agency and that would make housing prohibited. This bill would require that those legal restrictions be documented and verified in writing by the relevant agencies that have authority

relating to the restrictions. Existing law requires a local agency to take formal action in a regular public meeting to declare land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency's use and to declare land as either "surplus land" or "exempt surplus land," as supported by written findings, before a local agency may take any action to dispose of it consistent with an agency's policies or procedures. This bill would recast that provision and would authorize, in specified instances, that a local agency administratively declare land as "exempt surplus land" if the declaration and findings are published and available for public comment at least 30 days before the declaration takes effect. The bill would also require a local agency to provide a written notification to the Department of Housing and Community Development of its declaration and findings 30 days before disposing of land declared "exempt surplus land." **Dead.**

AB 2370 (Levine) – Public Records Act – State Agencies: As applicable to state agencies only, this bill would require that all public records, regardless of physical form or characteristics, be retained for at least 2 years unless a longer period is required by statute or regulation. **Dead.**

AB 2387 (E. Garcia) – Water Bond: This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$7,430,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs. The bill provides for \$2,075,000 for water-related issues. This bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 8, 2022, statewide primary election. **Dead.**

AB 2421 (B. Rubio) – Illegal Cannabis Cultivation: This bill would revise applicable statutes to allow for certain civil actions for water pollution and harm to wildlife resulting from unlicensed cannabis grows to be brought by county counsels, instead of solely by the California Attorney General after a complaint by the Department of Fish and Wildlife. **Dead.**

AB 2428 (Ramos) – Development Fees: This bill would require a local agency that requires a qualified applicant (an applicant for a conditional use permit or equivalent development permit who employs 25 or fewer employees) to deposit fees for improvements into an escrow account as a condition for receiving a conditional use permit or equivalent development permit to expend the fees within 5 years of the deposit. The bill would require any fees not expended within this period to be returned to the qualified applicant. **Dead.**

AB 2449 (B. Rubio) – Brown Act – Teleconference Meetings: Sponsored by Three Valleys Municipal Water District, this bill would apply regardless of whether an emergency declaration exists and would address the antiquated Brown Act provisions concerning teleconference meetings. The bill would authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the existing Brown Act teleconferencing requirements with respect to Board members who have "just cause" or have an "emergency circumstance" as those terms are defined in the bill, and as limited in the bill, if at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the local agency's jurisdiction. **The bill was signed into law. See separate memo further summarizing AB 2449.**

AB 2451 (Wood) - State Water Board Drought Planning: This bill would require the State Water Board to establish a Drought Section within the Division of Water Rights. The bill would require the State Board, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to adopt principles and guidelines for diversion and use of water in coastal watersheds during times of water shortage for drought preparedness and climate resiliency and for the development of watershed-level contingency plans to support public trust uses, public health and safety, and the human right to water in times of water shortage. The bill would require the State Board to adopt those principles and guidelines no later than March 31, 2024.

This bill would also authorize the State Water Board to issue a cease and desist order when a diversion or use violates or threatens to violate an applicable limitation or requirement the State Board has adopted for the diversion and use of water in specified Northern California coastal watersheds during times of water shortage. The bill would authorize a person who violates a principle, guideline, or requirement adopted by the State Board for the diversion and use of water in those specified coastal watersheds during times of water shortage to be held liable in an amount not to exceed the sum of \$500 for each day that the violation occurs. **Dead.**

AB 2477 (Rodriguez) - Local Emergency Preparedness, Hazard Mitigation, and Mutual Aid Fund: The bill was further amended on May 19 and now would require, on or before July 1, 2024, would require the Office of Emergency Services (OES), by regulation, to adopt minimum operating standards for private sector companies that provide alert and warning services to local entities. **Dead.**

AB 2505 (Gray) - Water Theft – Irrigation District Exemption: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency that provides water service to adopt an ordinance that prohibits water theft subject to an administrative fine or penalty, as specified. Existing law requires the local agency to adopt an ordinance that sets forth the administrative procedures governing the imposition, enforcement, collection, and administrative review of the administrative fines or penalties for water theft and to establish a process for granting a hardship waiver to reduce the amount of the fine, as specified. As amended on March 24, the bill would authorize irrigation districts to impose fines or penalties for water theft in accordance with both of the above-described provisions and would provide that the above-specified provisions do not cap or limit the fines that an irrigation district may impose in accordance with the Irrigation District Law.

The bill was signed into law.

AB 2536 (Grayson) - Capacity Charges and Connection Fees Studies: The bill was significantly amended and narrowed by the April 26 amendments. Those amendments also will allow public agencies to continue to use the buy-in methodology in calculating connection fees and capacity charges. As amended, the bill would require an agency, prior to levying a new fee or capacity charge or approving an increase in an existing fee or capacity charge, to evaluate the amount of the fee or capacity charge. The bill would require the evaluation to include evidence to support that the fee or capacity charge does not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing service. The bill would require all information constituting the evaluation to be made publicly available at least 14 days prior to a specified meeting. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 2539 (Choi) – COVID-19 Vaccination Record: This bill would require a public or private entity that requires a member of the public to provide documentation regarding the individual’s vaccination status for any COVID-19 vaccine as a condition of receipt of any service or entrance to any place to accept a written medical record or government-issued digital medical record in satisfaction of the condition. **Dead.**

AB 2605 (Villapudua) – Waste Discharge Requirements: Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards adopt waste discharge requirements in accordance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Under federal law, any applicant seeking a federal license or permit for an activity that may result in any discharge into the navigable waters of the United States is required to first seek a state water quality certification. This bill would authorize the State Water Board to delegate its authority regarding the issuance of a certificate or statement to the Regional Boards. The bill would require a project proponent to request a pre-filing meeting with the State Water Board. The bill would require the State Board to act on the certification within 60 days, except as specified in the bill. **Dead.**

AB 2639 (Quirk) – Water Quality – Bay-Delta: This bill would require the State Water Board, on or before December 31, 2023, to adopt a final update of a water quality control plan for the Bay-Delta and to implement the final San Joaquin River/Southern Delta update of that specified water quality control plan, as provided in the bill. The bill would prohibit the State Board on or after January 1, 2024 from approving a new water right permit that would result in in new or increased diversions to surface water storage from the Sacramento River/San Joaquin River watershed until the State Board has taken those actions. The bill was previously amended to more specifically refer to the 1995 Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan and to implement the 2018 Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary. **Dead.**

AB 2647 (Levine) - Brown Act – Writings Available to Public: Existing law authorizes a local agency to make writings distributed to members of its governing body available at a public office or location that the local agency designates. This bill would also allow those writings distributed to the members of the governing board less than 72 hours before the meeting to be posted on the local agency’s internet website in a position and manner that makes it clear that the writing relates to an agenda item for an upcoming meeting. The April 19 amendments added a requirement that the agency list the address of the office or location where the materials are available on the agenda for all meetings of the legislative body of the agency unless the local agency meets certain requirements, including that the local agency immediately posts the materials on its website. The August 1 amendments provide further exceptions if an initial staff report or executive summary on the item is made available for public inspection at least 72 hours before the meeting or if physical copies are available for public inspection at the agency’s office during regular business hours at least 24 hours before the meeting. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 2693 (Reyes) - COVID-19 Exposure Notification: Cal-OSHA may prohibit the performance of an operation or process, or entry into that place of employment when, in its opinion, a place of employment, operation, or process, or any part thereof, exposes workers to the risk of infection with COVID-19, so as to constitute an imminent hazard to employees.

Existing law requires a notice of the prohibition to be posted in a conspicuous location at the place of employment and makes violating the prohibition or removing the notice a crime. Existing law requires that the prohibition be issued in a manner so as not to materially interrupt the performance of critical governmental functions essential to ensuring public health and safety functions or the delivery of electrical power, renewable natural gas, or water. Existing law repeals those provisions January 1, 2023. This bill would extend those provisions until January 1, 2024.

Under existing law, if an employer or representative of the employer receives a notice of potential exposure to COVID-19, the employer is required to take specified actions within one business day of the notice of potential exposure, including providing written notice to all employees on the premises at the same worksite that they may have been exposed to COVID-19. This bill would revise and recast employers' COVID-19 notification requirements to, among other things, authorize an employer to satisfy the notification requirements by prominently displaying a notice in all places where notices to employees concerning workplace rules or regulations are customarily posted that includes the dates on which an employee with a confirmed case of COVID-19 was on the worksite premises within the infectious period and the location of the exposure. The bill would require the notice to remain posted for 15 days. The bill would require an employer to keep a log of all the dates the notice was posted and would require the employer to allow the Labor Commissioner to access those records. The bill would extend these provisions until January 1, 2024. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 2728 (Smith) – Unlicensed Cannabis Activity: Under existing law, a person engaging in commercial cannabis activity without a license is subject to a civil penalty of up to 3 times the amount of the license fee for each violation. Under existing law, each day of operation without a license is a separate violation. As amended on April 20, the bill would increase the civil penalty to 4 times the amount of the license fee. The bill would require the Department of Cannabis Control to waive the civil penalty if the unlicensed person, within 10 business days of issuance of the civil penalty, submits payment equal to the original license fee and all accompanying documentation. **Dead.**

AB 2742 (Friedman) – Water Meters: The law, with certain exceptions, requires an urban water supplier to install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections that are located in its service area on or before January 1, 2025. This bill would delay that requirement for an urban water supplier to install the water meters to on or before January 1, 2030. **Dead.**

AB 2782 (Mayes) – PERS – Medical Benefits – Medicare Part B: The Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA), which is administered by the PERS Board of Administration, governs the funding and provision of post-employment health care benefits for eligible retired public employees and their families. PEMHCA prohibits employees, annuitants, and family members who become eligible to enroll on or after January 1, 1985, in Part A and Part B of Medicare from being enrolled in a basic health benefit plan. Existing law provides that if the employee, annuitant, or family member is enrolled in Part A and Part B of Medicare, they may enroll in a Medicare health benefit plan. This bill would prohibit a person who enters into service with the state or any agency, department, authority, or instrumentality of the state **or a contracting agency subject to PEMHCA**, on or after January 1, 2023, from being reimbursed

for, or receiving, any subsidy for health care expenses or coverage after retirement from service, if that the person is eligible to enroll in Part A and Part B of Medicare. **Dead.**

AB 2787 (Quirk) – Microplastics in Products: As amended, this bill would, on and after specified dates that vary based on the product, ban the sale, distribution in commerce, or offering for promotional purposes in the state of designated products, such as leave-on cosmetic products and waxes and polishes if the products contain intentionally added microplastics at a concentration equal to or greater than 0.01% weight by weight. The bill would exclude from the ban prescription drugs and products consisting, in whole or in part, of specified substances or mixtures containing microplastics. The bill would make a person who violates these provisions liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day for each violation. **Dead.**

AB 2788 (Mathis) – Public Records Act: As amended from its original introduction as a spot bill, this bill would revise the 10-day response period in the Public Records Act to 10 business days. **Dead.**

AB 2811 (Bennett) – Building Standards: Commencing January 1, 2024, this bill would require all newly constructed non-residential buildings be constructed with dual plumbing to allow the use of recycled water for all applicable non-potable water demands if the building is located within an existing or planned recycled water service area. The bill would require, commencing January 1, 2024, all newly constructed non-residential buildings with a total gross floor area of 100,000 square feet or more be constructed with dual plumbing to allow the use of non-potable water sources for all applicable non-potable water demands and provide for the collection, onsite treatment, and reuse of available onsite rainwater, graywater, and foundation drainage. The bill would establish exemptions to these requirements, including waiver by the board on a project-by-project basis if the State Water Board finds that strict compliance would have a significant adverse impact on public health, downstream water rights, water quality, operation of a sewer collection or treatment system, or plant life, fish, or wildlife. **Dead.**

AB 2857 (Bauer-Kahan) – Groundwater: As amended from its introduction as a spot bill, this bill would require that a groundwater sustainability plan include measures to mitigate adverse impacts on domestic wells, including, but not limited to, compensating an owner of a domestic well or a user of water from a domestic well for increased energy costs associated with deeper groundwater pumping and increased costs to households associated with the delivery of water from an existing water supply system or alternative water supply. The bill would prohibit a mitigation measure from subjecting an owner of a domestic well or a user of water from a domestic well to an unreasonable financial burden or expense. **Dead.**

AB 2864 (R. Rivas) – Local Government Renewable Energy Self-Generation Program: This bill would increase the statewide bill credit limit from 250-megawatts to 300 megawatts of renewable power generation. The bill would require the Public Utilities Commission to conduct an evaluation of the Local Government Renewable Energy Self-Generation Program and submit a report of the evaluation to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2024. **Dead.**

AB 2877 (E. Garcia) – Funding of Tribal Water Improvement Projects: The bill was amended on March 17 to provide that at least 10% of the SAFER Fund must be reserved for

federally-recognized California Native American tribes. The bill was further amended to remove the 10% requirement and provide the State Water Board with more flexibility in providing an equitable distribution of funds. The amendments also added a requirement for the State Water Board to work with tribes that are eligible recipients to remove any barriers for those tribes to access funding. The bill was subsequently amended to focus on State Water Board interactions with tribes would require the State Water Board to expend funds upon appropriation by the Legislature for grants, loans, contracts or services to assist tribes. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 2897 (O'Donnell) - San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy: This bill would add the Dominguez Channel watershed and Santa Catalina Island to the Conservancy. **Dead.**

AB 2917 (Fong) – Disability Access: Existing law requires an attorney who sends or serves a complaint on the basis of one or more construction-related accessibility claims to satisfy specified requirements, including, among other things, sending a copy of the complaint and submitting information about the complaint to the California Commission on Disability Access. This bill would also require an attorney who sends or serves a complaint alleging that an internet website is not accessible to satisfy those requirements. **The bill was signed into law.**

AB 2932 (Low) – Workweek: As amended after being introduced as a spot bill, for employers with more than 500 employees, this bill would require overtime pay to be paid after 32 hours are worked in a workweek. **Dead.**

SENATE BILLS:

2021 BILLS

SB 222 (Dodd) – Low-Income Rate Assistance Program: This bill would establish the Water Affordability Assistance Fund (the “Fund”) in the State Treasury. The Fund would provide water affordability assistance for both drinking water and wastewater services to low-income ratepayers and ratepayers experiencing economic hardship. Money in the Fund would be made available upon appropriation by the Legislature to the State Water Board for the following six purposes: A) direct water bill assistance; B) water bill credits to renters, individuals, or households that pay other amounts, fees, or charges related to residential water and wastewater service; C) water crisis assistance; D) affordability assistance to low-income households served by domestic wells; E) water efficiency measures for low-income households; and F) short-term assistance to public water systems to administer program components, including startup costs. SB 222 would define “low-income” as a household income, or a community annual median household income, that is equal to or no greater than 200 percent of the federal poverty level. The bill would require the State Water Board to appoint an advisory panel and to adopt annual expenditure plans.

Although the bill intends to address a serious statewide problem, there are concerns with it. It does not include a funding source(s) or the amount of funding, which makes it difficult to

evaluate the impacts on public water agencies. The AB 401 Report that led to the bill estimated the cost of the program at \$606.2 million per year, but that did not include wastewater services or assistance for low-income households served by domestic wells. There also are concerns with which state agency is best-suited to administer the program, which may be an agency other than the State Water Board. Also, the bill would have over three thousand public water systems distribute a significant part of the benefit (i.e., “direct water bill assistance”), and there was never consensus on that process in the AB 401 Report’s stakeholder process. The Legislature will need to determine whether an existing benefit distribution mechanism is a better option. In other words, have one agency distribute the money instead of 3,000 agencies, or perhaps run the program through the Franchise Tax Board via a state income tax credit.

The bill was amended on April 5 and April 20, 2021. Among the changes made are that the implementing agency was changed from the State Water Board to the Department of Community Services and Development; new purposes were added for technical assistance for small water systems and contracting with a third-party fund administrator; the third-party administrator could make direct payments to water systems; added recipient eligibility verification requirements; and gave the State Water Board various consultative roles with respect to the program, including collection of water system rate data. The April 5 amendments deleted the prior proposal for the State Board to evaluate whether tiered water rates are a solution for affordability challenges, and removed the merger of the water rate affordability fund with the SAFER Program Fund.

The bill was further amended on May 3, 2021 to delete the water system rate and boundary data requirements, and on May 24, 2021 to make operation of the bill contingent on appropriations in the State Budget Act or in another statute.

After being dormant for many months, the bill resurfaced in June 23, 2022 with various amendments. Among the amendments were provisions that reverted the program administration to the State Water Board and charged the State Board with developing implementing guidelines within 270 days of the effective date of the bill. The August 11, 2022 amendments included a provision that would require the guidelines to include minimum requirements for eligible systems, including the ability to confirm eligibility for enrollment through a request for self-certification of eligibility under penalty of perjury.

However, SB 222 still does not include a funding source, which makes it difficult to consider the bill’s impacts on water systems. However, in recent negotiating sessions, the author has stated he will not accept a water tax as a funding source. Based on those representations, ACWA has moved from an “oppose unless amended” to a “watch” position. **The bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom due to cost concerns.**

SB 230 (Portantino) – Constituents of Emerging Concern: As amended by various amendments in 2022, this bill would require the State Water Board to take various actions with respect to constituents of emerging concern (CEC) in waters of the state and drinking water. The bill would require, as part of this work, the deputy director appointed by the State Water Board, to work to improve the knowledge of CECs in drinking water by assessing the state of information. The bill would authorize the state board to establish, maintain, and direct a

dedicated program called the Constituents of Emerging Concern in Drinking Water Program. The bill would authorize the deputy director to convene a Science Advisory Panel for CECs in drinking water with members that are experts in specified fields and would prescribe the duties of the panel. The bill would require the deputy director to post a report to the State Board's internet website 3 years after the panel is convened on the work conducted by the panel. The bill would establish in the State Treasury the CEC Action Fund and would authorize moneys in the fund to be used, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for costs associated with the State Board's CEC efforts and implementing and administering the program. The bill would authorize the State Water Board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to provide financial assistance to certain community water systems (i.e., systems serving fewer than 10,000 individuals and located in disadvantaged communities) if the State Board imposes CEC monitoring requirements. The bill would authorize the State Board to take specified actions in connection with the program, including, among others, maintaining a program internet website and making relevant research, reports, and data available to the public. The bill would make implementation of its provisions contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature for purposes of the bill in the annual Budget Act or another statute. **The bill was signed into law.**

2022 BILLS

SB 852 (Dodd) - Climate Resilience Districts: Formation: Funding Mechanisms: This bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, special district, or a combination of any of those entities to form a climate resilience district for the purposes of raising and allocating funding for eligible projects and the operating expenses of eligible projects. The April 19 amendments would state such a district would be considered to be an enhanced infrastructure financing district. The bill would define "eligible project" to mean projects that address sea level rise, extreme heat, extreme cold, the risk of wildfire, drought, and the risk of flooding. The bill would authorize a district created pursuant to these provisions to have boundaries that are identical to the boundaries of the participating entities or within the boundaries of the participating entities. The bill would authorize the specified local entities to adopt a resolution to provide property tax increment revenues to the district. The bill would also authorize the specified local entities to adopt a resolution allocating other tax revenues to the district, subject to certain requirements. The bill would provide for the financing of the activities of the district by, among other things, levying a benefit assessment, special tax, property-related fee, or other service charge or fee consistent with the requirements of the California Constitution. The bill would require each district to prepare an annual expenditure plan and an operating budget and capital improvement budget, which must be adopted by the governing body of the district and subject to review and revision at least annually. The May 18 amendments provide that any project undertaken by a district created under the bill would be subject to prevailing wages and any developer or contractor must comply with skilled and trained workforce requirements. **The bill was signed into law.**

SB 890 (Nielsen) - Department of Water Resources: Water Storage and Conveyance Fund: Water Storage and Conveyance: This bill would establish the Water Storage and Conveyance Fund in the State Treasury to be administered by the Department of Water Resources. The bill would require all moneys deposited in the fund to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, in support of subsidence repair and reservoir storage costs, including environmental planning, permitting, design, and construction and all necessary road and bridge upgrades

required to accommodate capacity improvements. The bill would require DWR to expend from the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, specified monetary amounts to complete funding for the construction of the Sites Reservoir, and to restore the capacity of 4 specified water conveyance systems, as prescribed, with 2 of those 4 expenditures being in the form of a grant to the Friant Water Authority and to the San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority. This bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2030 and would repeal it as of January 1, 2031. **Dead.**

SB 892 (Hurtado) - Cybersecurity Preparedness: Food and Agriculture Sector and Water and Wastewater Systems Sector: The America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 required a community water system serving a population of greater than 3,300 persons to conduct an assessment of the risks to, and resilience of, its system and to prepare or revise an emergency response plan that incorporates the findings of the assessment. The bill would require CalOES to direct the California Cybersecurity Integration Center to prepare, and CalOES to submit to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2024, a strategic, multiyear outreach plan to assist the food and agriculture sector and the water and wastewater sector in their efforts to improve cybersecurity and an evaluation of options for providing entities in those sectors with grants or alternative forms of funding to improve cybersecurity preparedness and potential actions that do not require funding that would create an incentive to improve cybersecurity preparedness in those sectors. The August 15 amendments deleted the other provisions of the bill, so it is now solely a study bill. **The bill was signed into law.**

SB 933 – Melendez - California Emergency Services Act: Emergency Powers: This bill would enact the Emergency Power Limitation Act. The bill would require an emergency order to be narrowly tailored to serve a compelling public health or safety purpose and limited in duration, applicability, and scope. The bill would authorize any person to bring an action to invalidate or enjoin enforcement of an emergency order that is allegedly unlawful. The bill would prohibit a state agency from issuing an emergency order that infringes on an express constitutional right, as defined, in a nontrivial manner, and would require that an emergency order issued by the Governor that infringes on an express constitutional right expire within specified time periods. **Dead.**

SB 938 (Hertzberg) – LAFCO: This bill would authorize a local agency formation commission to initiate a proposal for the dissolution of a district if the commission approves, adopts, or accepts a specified study that includes a finding, based on a preponderance of the evidence, that, among other things, the district has one or more documented chronic service provision deficiencies, the district spent public funds in an unlawful or reckless manner, or the district has shown willful neglect by failing to consistently adhere to the California Public Records Act. The bill would require the commission to adopt a resolution of intent to initiate a dissolution based on these provisions and to provide a remediation period of at least 12 months, during which time the district may take steps to remedy the stated deficiencies. The bill would authorize the commission, at the conclusion of the remediation period, to find that the district has failed to remedy the deficiencies and adopt a resolution to dissolve the district. **The bill was signed into law.**

SB 954 – Archuleta - Public Works: Wages: Electronic Certified Payroll Records: This bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations by July 1, 2024 to establish an online

database of electronic certified payroll records, which the bill would require to be accessible only to certain trust funds established under federal law and certain committees established under federal law. The bill would require that this online database contain only nonredacted information that may be provided to those trust funds and committees. **The bill was signed into law.**

SB 991 (Newman) – Public Works – Progressive Design-Build Process: This bill, until January 1, 2029, authorizes local agencies, defined as any city, county, city and county, or special district authorized by law to provide for the production, storage, supply, treatment, or distribution of any water from any source, to use the progressive design-build process for up to 15 public works projects in excess of \$5,000,000 for each project, similar to the progressive design-build process authorized for use by the Director of General Services. As amended, the bill would require a local agency that uses the progressive design-build process to submit, no later than January 1, 2028, to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature a report on the use of the progressive design-build process containing certain information, including a description of the projects awarded using the progressive design-build process. **The bill was signed into law.**

SB 1044 (Durazo) – Employers – Natural Disasters – Retaliation: This bill would prohibit an employer, in the event of an emergency condition, from taking or threatening adverse action against any employee for refusing to report to, or leaving, a workplace within the affected area because the employee has a reasonable belief the workplace is unsafe [i.e., that a reasonable person would conclude under the circumstances known at that time that there is a real danger of death or serious injury if the person enters or remains on the premises] due to the emergency condition. The bill would also prohibit an employer from preventing any employee from accessing the employee’s mobile device for mobile telecommunications to use for emergency purposes during the natural disaster. As amended, the bill would apply to declared states of emergency or emergency conditions and would limit the prohibition to when an employee is seeking emergency assistance, assessing the safety of the situation, or communicating with a person to confirm their safety. Under later amendments, the bill would require an employee to notify the employer of the state of emergency or emergency condition (which does not include a health pandemic) requiring the employee to leave or refuse to report to the workplace and would clarify that these provisions are not intended to apply when an official state of emergency remains in place but emergency conditions that pose an imminent and ongoing risk of harm to the workplace, the worker, or the worker’s home have ceased. The May 19 amendments added a provision that states the bill applies to public agency, including special district, employees, but also carves out first responders, disaster service workers and utility company workers called upon in an emergency response. **The bill was signed into law.**

SB 1100 (Cortese) – Brown Act – Disorderly Conduct: This bill would authorize the members of the legislative body conducting a meeting to remove an individual for disrupting the meeting. The bill, except as provided, would require removal to be preceded by a warning, either by the presiding member of the legislative body or their designee that the individual’s behavior is disrupting the meeting and that the failure to cease the disruptive behavior would subject the individual to removal. The bill would define “disrupting” to mean engaging in behavior during a meeting of a legislative body that actually disrupts, disturbs, impedes, or renders infeasible the orderly conduct of the meeting and includes, but is not limited to, both of the following: (1) a

failure to comply with reasonable and lawful regulations adopted by a legislative body pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.3 or any other law; and/or (2) engaging in behavior that includes use of force or true threats of force. **The bill was signed into law.**

SB 1124 (Archuleta) – MCL for Manganese: The bill in its original form that specifically applied to the Central Basin was found to be duplicative of existing programs and was gutted and amended. The bill would now require OEHHA to adopt a public health goal for manganese by July 1, 2025 and require the State Water Board to thereafter adopt a primary MCL for manganese. The bill would require the State Water Board to consider adopting notification and response levels for manganese by January 31, 2024. **Dead.**

SB 1144 (Wiener) – Drinking Water In Public Buildings: As amended, this bill would require, no later than January 1, 2027, except as provided, an operating agency, defined as the entity responsible for the operation and maintenance of a covered building, to complete a water efficiency and quality assessment report for each covered building. The bill would define a “covered building” to mean a building owned and occupied, or leased, maintained, and occupied, by a state agency, or a public school building, including a charter school building. If the report identifies noncompliant plumbing fixtures and noncompliant appliances, the bill would require the operating agency to replace those fixtures and appliances that fail to meet water efficiency standards at the earliest practical time, subject to dedicated funding for this purpose. The bill would also require various mitigation and remediation actions with respect to lead-contaminated potable water systems, lead pipes, and non-lead-free pipes, as determined in the report, dependent on funding expressly earmarked for those actions. **The bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom due new staffing and cost concerns.**

SB 1157 (Hertzberg) - Urban Water Use Objectives: Indoor residential Water Use: Existing law establishes, beginning January 1, 2025, the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board as the standard for indoor residential water use, and beginning January 1, 2030, establishes the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by DWR and the State Water Board as the standard for indoor residential water use.

This bill would eliminate the option of using the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily and the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily, as applicable, or a standard recommended by DWR and the State Water Board as the standard for indoor residential water use. ***The bill would instead require that from January 1, 2025, to January 1, 2030, the standard for indoor residential water use be 47 gallons per capita daily and beginning January 1, 2030, the standard be 42 gallons per capita daily.***

As amended, the bill would require the Department of Water Resources, in coordination with the State Water board to conduct necessary studies and investigations to assess and quantify the economic benefit and impacts of the 2030 indoor residential use standard on water, wastewater, and recycled water systems. The bill would require DWR to summarize the findings of these studies and investigations in a report to the Legislature by October 1, 2028. The bill would prohibit enforcement of specified provisions against an urban retail water supplier solely for failing to meet the indoor residential use standard. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2028, DWR, in coordination with the State Water Board, to submit a report to the

Legislature on the progress of urban retail water suppliers towards achieving their urban water use objective.

The bill was signed into law.

SB 1162 (Limon) – Employment – Job Postings: This bill would require an employer, upon request, to provide to an employee the pay scale for the position in which the employee is currently employed. The bill would require an employer with 15 or more employees to include the pay scale for a position in any job posting. The bill would require an employer to maintain records of a job title and wage rate history for each employee for the duration of the employee's employment, plus three years, to be open to inspection by the Labor Commissioner. The bill would create a rebuttable presumption in favor of an employee's claim if an employer fails to keep records in violation of these provisions. The bill would require an employer with 15 or more employees that engages a third party to announce, post, publish, or otherwise make known a job posting to provide the pay scale to the third party and would require the third party to include the pay scale in the job posting. The bill would require the Labor Commissioner to investigate complaints alleging violations of these requirements and would authorize the commissioner to order an employer to pay a civil penalty upon finding an employer has violated these provisions. The bill would also authorize a person aggrieved by a violation of these provisions to bring a civil action for injunctive and any other appropriate relief. **The bill was signed into law.**

SB 1188 (Laird) – SRF – Financial Assistance: Existing law, the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997, establishes the continuously appropriated Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to provide financial assistance for the design and construction of projects for public water systems that will enable those systems to meet safe drinking water standards. Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board, to the extent permitted by federal law, to provide up to 100% grant funding, and principal forgiveness and 0% interest rate financing on loans, from the fund to a project for a water system that serves a severely disadvantaged community. Existing law requires the interest rate for repayable financing provided from the fund to be 0% if the financing is for a public water system that serves a disadvantaged community with a financial hardship or if the financing is for a public water system that provides matching funds.

This bill would delete those provisions relating to 0% interest financing and would instead generally authorize the State Water Board, to the extent authorized by federal law, to provide reduced or 0% financing to further the purposes of the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997. The bill would delete the requirement that a water system serve a severely disadvantaged community in order to be provided with up to 100% grant funding or principal forgiveness and instead authorize providing that grant funding or principal forgiveness to community water systems and not-for-profit non-community water systems.

Existing law, for community water systems and not-for-profit non-community water systems, allows planning and preliminary engineering studies, project design, and construction costs incurred by those water systems to be funded by loans and other repayable financing from the fund and requires the State Board to determine what portion of the full costs the water system is capable of repaying. Existing law authorizes providing grant or principal forgiveness to those

water systems from the fund only to the extent the board finds the water system is unable to repay the full costs of the financing. This bill would delete the authorization to provide grant or principal forgiveness to those water systems only to the extent the State Board finds the water system is unable to repay the full costs of the financing. **The bill was signed into law.**

SB 1197 (Caballero) - Water Innovation and Drought Resiliency Act of 2022: This bill would create the Initiative to Advance Water Innovation and Drought Resiliency for the furtherance of new technologies and other innovative approaches in the water sector. The bill would require the Office of Planning and Research, as part of the initiative, to take specified measures on or before December 31, 2024, to advance innovation in the water sector.

The bill would further create the Water Innovation and Drought Resiliency Fund, with all moneys available, upon appropriation, to the Office of Planning and Research, the Department of Water Resources, the State Water Resources Control Board, or other state agencies for the furtherance of water innovation. The bill would require the Department of Finance to develop a standardized agreement to allow for voluntary donations to the fund by any person, educational institution, government entity, corporation or other business entity, or organization. An amendment to the bill would require the Office of Planning and Research to submit to the Legislature and post on its internet website a report detailing the actions taken as part of the initiative and recommendations for further actions. **Dead.**

SB 1205 (Allen) – Water Rights Appropriation: As amended, this bill would require the State Water Board to develop and adopt regulations to govern consideration of climate change effects in water availability analyses used in the Board’s review of applications for water rights permits, including consideration of the effects of climate change upon watershed hydrology. The bill would require the State Water Board to consult with the Department of Water Resources, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and qualified hydrologists and climate change scientists and others in preparing the regulations. The bill would prohibit the State Board from refusing to accept or delay processing or approval of an application on the grounds that the regulations have not yet been adopted. **The bill was signed into law.**

SB 1218 (Hurtado) - Delta Stewardship Council: Annual Water Supply Reliability Estimation: This bill would require the Delta Stewardship Council, at least once each year, to publish on its internet website, in consultation with relevant state and federal agencies and the public, a water supply reliability estimation for the water flows into the Delta and out of the Straits of Carquinez and into the San Francisco Bay. **Dead.**

SB 1219 (Hurtado) - State Water Resources Control Board Dissolution: Blue Ribbon Commission: This bill would dissolve the State Water Resources Control Board as of January 1, 2025. The bill would designate the Department of Water Resources as the successor to the State Water Board and would vest DWR with all of the powers, duties, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction vested in the State Board under existing law, including, but not limited to, those laws under which permits or licenses to appropriate water are issued, denied, or revoked, under which the functions of water pollution and quality control are exercised, and under which drinking water is regulated.

The bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency and the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene a Blue Ribbon Commission to develop and submit, on or before December 31, 2024, to the Governor and to the Legislature a strategic vision, proposed statutes, and recommendations for a modern 21st century set of water agencies for the state, as provided. The commission would consist of specified heads of state agencies, 2 members appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and 2 appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. The bill would authorize the Governor or the commission to appoint a citizen commission, advisory committee, task force, or any other group that the Governor or the commission deems necessary or desirable to assist in carrying out these provisions. The bill would require all relevant state agencies, at the request of the commission, to make available staff and resources to assist in the preparation of the strategic vision and proposed statutes. The bill would authorize the commission, its members, and state agencies represented on the commission to contract for consultants to assist in the preparation of the strategic vision and proposed statutes, as specified, and would exempt those contracts from certain public contracting requirements.

The bill was amended to delete the provisions regarding the dissolution of the State Water Resources Control Board. The amendments now focus the bill on providing recommendations for a modern 21st century set of water laws and regulations and state and local water agencies, as provided in the bill. The bill includes the following legislative finding: “Local agencies supplying and treating water and wastewater arose in a largely haphazard manner, based largely on local need and affluence.” **Dead.**

SB 1235 (Borgeas) – Air Pollution – Portable Equipment – Emergency Events: The Air Resources Board currently has regulations in place that allow for the temporary operation of otherwise unregistered or unpermitted portable engines during an emergency event if certain conditions are met. The Air Resources Board’s regulations define “emergency event” as any situation arising from a sudden and reasonably unforeseen natural disaster such as earthquake, flood, fire, or other unforeseen events beyond the control of the portable engine or equipment unit operator, its officers, employees, and contractors that threatens public health and safety and that requires the immediate temporary operation of portable engines or equipment units to help alleviate the threat to public health and safety.

This bill would codify the Air Resources Board’s regulation authorizing portable equipment to be operated during an emergency event and would also authorize portable equipment to be operated during a public safety power shut-off event. **Dead.**

SB 1254 (Hertzberg) – Water System Administrator: This bill would add provisions to the existing administrator statute to limit the liability of any administrator appointed by the State Water Board to operate a system with respect to prior claims resulting from that system, as well as claims during the defined operations period. **The bill was signed into law.**

SB 1345 (Ochoa Bogh) – Dig Alert: This bill would make numerous changes to the Dig Alert statutes, as summarized below. **Dead.**

(1) The bill would revise the definition of “legal excavation start date and time” to, among other things, exclude weekends and holidays. The bill would revise the definition of “subsurface installation” to include non-pressurized sewer lines, non-pressurized storm drains,

and other non-pressurized drain lines. The bill would revise the definition of “working day” by the deleting provision limiting the hours from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

(2) Existing law requires an excavator planning to conduct an excavation to delineate the area to be excavated before notifying the appropriate regional notification center. Existing law authorizes an operator, if the area is not delineated, to choose not to locate and field mark until the area to be excavated has been delineated. This bill would delete the authorization for the operator to choose not to locate and field mark until the area has been delineated. The bill would instead provide that if the operator has questions about the delineation that the excavator has placed, to contact the excavator for clarification.

(3) Existing law, except in an emergency, authorizes an excavator planning to conduct an excavation on private property that does not require an excavation permit to contact a regional notification center if the private property is known, or reasonably should be known, to contain a subsurface installation other than the underground facility owned or operated by the excavator. Existing law requires an excavator to delineate the area to be excavated before notifying the regional notification center. This bill would specify that if the area is not delineated, an operator may choose not to locate and field mark until the area has been delineated.

(4) Existing law, unless an emergency exists, prohibits an excavator from beginning excavation until, among other things, the excavator receives a response from all known operators of subsurface installations within the delineated boundaries of the proposed area of excavation. This bill would instead prohibit an excavator from beginning excavation until the excavator receives an electronic positive response from subsurface installations that are listed on a specified ticket.

(5) Existing law requires an operator to take one of specified actions before the legal excavation start date and time, including locating and field marking within the area delineated for excavation and, where multiple subsurface installations of the same type are known to exist together, mark the number of subsurface installations. This bill would authorize an operator, if the excavation or work type is pavement grinding limited to removal of a portion of the solid pavement of a road or sidewalk surface, to locate and field mark, or provide information on the location of, subsurface installations known to be embedded in the pavement.

(6) Existing law requires every operator to supply an electronic positive response through the regional notification center before the legal excavation start date and time. Existing law authorizes the California Underground Facilities Safe Excavation Board to extend the time by which the operator is required to comply with that requirement, and requires the Board to determine which facts or circumstances constitute good cause. This bill would delete the provision authorizing the Board to extend the deadline upon a showing of good cause.

(7) Existing law authorizes an excavator to use a vacuum excavation device to expose subsurface installations within the tolerance zone if certain requirements are met, including if the operator has marked the subsurface installation, the excavator has contacted any operator whose subsurface installations may be in conflict with the excavation. This bill would revise the requirements for an excavator to use vacuum equipment, including requiring the vacuum equipment to be designed, engineered, and purpose built for vacuum excavation work. The bill

would require an operator not agreeing to use vacuum excavation to include that information on their electronic positive response.

(8) Existing law requires an excavator discovering or causing damage to a subsurface installation to immediately notify the subsurface installation operator. Existing law requires an excavator to call 911 emergency services upon discovering or causing damage to a high priority subsurface installation or to a gas or hazardous liquid pipeline resulting in escape of flammable, toxic, or corrosive gas or liquid. Existing law requires the excavator to notify the regional notification center within 48 hours of causing the damage. This bill would instead require an excavator discovering or causing excavation-related damage to a subsurface installation that may endanger life or cause serious bodily harm or damage to property to immediately call 911 emergency services, immediately notify the subsurface installation operator, and comply with any guidance to secure the scene. The bill would require the excavator to contact the regional notification center to obtain the contact information of the subsurface installation operator. The bill would require the excavator to notify the board within 2 hours of discovering or causing damage to any subsurface installation.

(9) This bill would require an excavator discovering or causing damage to a subsurface installation that may not immediately endanger life or cause serious bodily harm or damage to property to comply with specified other requirements, including notifying the subsurface installation operator within one hour, and within 2 hours of discovering or causing damage, to notify the Board of the damage through the web portal on the regional notification center internet website or the board's internet website.

(10) Existing law authorizes a local agency that is required to provide specified service to charge a fee to cover the cost of providing the service. This would revise services for which a local agency may charge a fee. The bill would require a local agency to consider specified factors with respect to charging fees, including whether the fee could deter an excavator from contracting the regional notification center.

(11) Existing law provides that an excavator who damages a subsurface installation due to an inaccurate field mark by an operator or third party under contract with the operator is not liable for damages to the subsurface installation if the excavator complied with specified provisions. Existing law defines "inaccurate field mark" as a mark that did not correctly indicate the approximate location of a subsurface installation affected by an excavation. This bill would define "approximate location" for purposes of those provisions. **Dead.**

SB 1372 (Stern) – Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: As gutted and amended, this bill would provide that the approval of a groundwater sustainability plan by the Department of Water Resources is not to be construed to be a determination by or otherwise an opinion of DWR that the allocation of groundwater pumping rights in the plan are consistent with groundwater rights law. **The bill was signed into law.**

SB 1422 (Hertzberg) - Acquisition of Goods and Services: Alternative Contracting Procedures: Installation of Carpet, Resilient Flooring, Synthetic Turf and Lighting Fixtures: Pilot: The State Contract Act governs state contracts for public works projects and, among other things, generally requires public notice of a project, the submission of bids, and the

award of a contract to the lowest responsible bidder, as provided. Other existing law also establishes procedures for state agencies to enter into contracts for goods and services, including generally requiring that certain contracts by a state agency be approved by the Department of General Services. Existing law authorizes the department to consolidate the needs of multiple state agencies for goods, information technology, and services and establish agreements that leverage the state's buying power, as specified, for certain acquisitions. Existing law authorizes state and local agencies to contract with suppliers awarded those contracts without further competitive bidding.

This bill, notwithstanding any other law requiring bidding on public works contracts, would authorize the Department of General Services to use the above-described procedures for the purchase, or purchase and installation, of carpet, resilient flooring, synthetic turf, or lighting fixtures, if the installation work is not performed in connection with new construction and the contractor complies with specified requirements relating to wages and labor. The bill would also authorize state agencies and local agencies that are subject to the Local Agency Public Construction Act to contract with suppliers awarded those contracts and require a state or local agency that enters into a contract for installation, or purchase and installation, under these provisions to provide the Department of Industrial Relations with a specified notice of the contract. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2028. The March 16 amendments make the bill applicable to all counties. The bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations, no later than January 1, 2027, to submit to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature a prescribed report on the use of the procedures. **The bill was signed into law.**

SB 1426 (Caballero) - Cannabis – Water Pollution: This bill would make it a misdemeanor or a felony to plant, cultivate, harvest, dry, or process more than 50 living cannabis plants, or any part thereof, and where that activity involves theft of groundwater, unauthorized tapping into a water conveyance or storage infrastructure, digging an unpermitted, illegal well, or the pollution of groundwater, as specified. This bill would also clarify that causing substantial environmental harm to public resources includes groundwater. **Dead.**

SB 1476 (Bradford) – Water Replenishment District Contractors: As amended from its original spot bill status, this bill would update the bidding and procurement provisions in the Water Replenishment District Act applicable to the Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD). The bill would delete the existing requirement that WRD advertise for bids before making any contract totaling \$25,000 or more within any 12-month period, and instead require that WRD expenditures for the erection, construction, alteration, repair, or improvement of a public structure or building of \$25,000 or more be let by formal bidding procedure. The bill would require WRD to adopt policies and procedures governing contracts for professional services, materials, supplies, and equipment. The bill would prohibit the estimated cost of any improvement or unit of work done by WRD personnel from exceeding \$25,000, except as specified in the bill. The bill would increase from \$10,000 to \$40,000 the threshold amount for WRD's contracts and other documents that require authorization by the board of directors and would make related changes. The May 9 amendments added a January 1, 2028 sunset date. The June 30 authorizes the District's general manager and one other District representative to sign contracts up to \$100,000 but any contracts above that amount must be signed by the Board president and secretary. **The bill was signed into law.**

SB 1485 (Rubio) – Elections: Under existing law, if an incumbent officer **of a county** does not deliver their nomination papers by 5 p.m. on the 88th day before the direct primary election, any person other than the incumbent has until 5 p.m. on the 83rd day before the election to file nomination documents for the elective office. As amended, this bill would require the county elections official to post on their internet website an office that has an extended nomination period. **Dead.**

Memo



To: Honorable Board of Directors
 From: Paul Zampiendo, Operations & Maintenance Superintendent
 Date: October 10, 2022
 Re: Monthly Operations & Maintenance Superintendent’s Report

The following report summarizes LPVCWD, IPU Waterworks, BPOU, and PVOU operational and compliance activities of September and since the last report to the Board. The report also includes the status of various projects for each system.

DISTRIBUTION, SUPPLY AND PRODUCTION

- Monthly Water Production Summary – Total production from the LPVCWD Wellfield for the month of September was 316.14 AF, of which 170.17 AF was delivered to Suburban Water Systems. IPU Waterworks Well No. 5 produced a total of 157.49 AF in the month of September. The September Monthly Production Report is provided as *Attachment 1*.
- Well Water Levels and Pumping Rates – The latest static water level, pumping water level, and pumping rate for LPVCWD and CIWS are as shown in the table below.

Well	Static Water Level (Ft)			Pumping Water Level (Ft)			Drawdown (Ft)	Current GPM Pumping Rate	Specific Capacity (gpm/ft)
	2021	2022	Difference Current - 2021 (%)	2021	2022	Difference Current - 2021 (%)			
LPVCWD 2	163.5	162	0.9%	200	193	3.5%	31	1,036	33.4
LPVCWD 3	161	164	-1.9%	169	175	-3.6%	11	1,013	92.1
LPVCWD 5	149	154	-3.4%	189	174	7.9%	20	1,386	69.3
COI 5	110	115	-4.5%	149	170	-14.1%	55	1,325	24.1

- Monthly Water Conservation – A summary of LPVCWD and IPU Waterworks usage for the past 6 months as compared to the calendar year 2013 is shown below.

LPVCWD Monthly Water Consumption

Month	2013	2022	Difference Current-2013 (%)	Accumulative Difference (%)
April	153.73	121.02	-21.3%	-21.3%
May	174.40	140.36	-19.5%	-20.4%
June	185.13	143.96	-22.2%	-21.0%
July	204.48	154.20	-24.6%	-21.9%
August	201.38	161.76	-19.7%	-21.5%
September	187.60	124.26	-33.8%	-23.5%

IPU Waterworks Monthly Water Consumption

Month	2013	2022	Difference Current-2013 (%)	Accumulative Difference (%)
April	115.82	99.61	-14.0%	-14.0%
May	147.93	110.56	-25.3%	-19.6%
June	152.60	107.76	-29.4%	-22.9%
July	141.36	123.21	-12.8%	-20.4%
August	153.97	124.26	-19.3%	-20.2%
September	151.67	111.51	-26.5%	-21.2%

CAPITAL / OTHER PROJECTS

1. LPVCWD Recycled Water Project

Staff has coordinated with SCE to schedule to perform the power meter installation and currently working to energize the pump station. Once this work has been completed, Staff will plan to have the pump station manufacturer come onsite and start testing all pumping equipment and the recycled water distribution system. Staff has also begun work on engineering and design necessary for the customer retrofit phase of the project.

2. LPVCWD PVOU IZ Project and SZ-South Project

- Staff has continued conducting bi-weekly project meetings with RC Foster to discuss the plant startup. Also, District staff has started to perform maintenance activities and operational testing for the new PVOU-IZ Treatment Plant.
- RC Foster crews are working to complete all onsite construction for the PVOU-IZ

Treatment Plant. Recent construction activities have included the installation of pipeline flow direction indicators, landscape area cleanup, preparation for planting, and erection of security fencing and gates.

- RC Foster has continued to conduct onsite construction for the new PVOU-SZ Treatment Plant. Recent construction activities have included the installation of the multimedia tanks' piping and pipe supports and the building of the canopy shade support poles.
3. Distribution Leak Repairs & Maintenance – Field staff has performed various replacements and leak repairs to the water distribution systems in September. They have repaired and replaced: 7 water service lines, 2 mainline leak repairs, 19 meter replacements, and 2 curb stop valves.
 4. Staff Safety Training – Staff attended a JPIA confined space entry training. This training covers necessary OSHA safety standards, including explanations of confined space risks, regulations, and safety, including atmospheric testing, permitting, monitoring, personal protective equipment, and rescue.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

1. LPVCWD New Development Project Bliss Carwash – Staff worked with the Developer on the redesign of the meter location. Staff is scheduled in the coming weeks to perform the installation of a new 2-inch water service line supporting the redevelopment property at 120 N. Hacienda Blvd. In addition, the project consists of the construction of a new drive-through car wash facility.
2. LPVCWD New Development Project at 658 Del Valle Avenue – The project consists of three new one-story single-family homes. Staff received the deposit for new water service services and meters for the housing project. Staff are currently procuring the parts and materials necessary for the installation and will construct the new water services in the coming weeks.
3. LPVCWD New 34-Unit Mix-Used Apartment Building at 15861 Main Street – Staff has received a request for new water services related to a development project at 15861 Main St. The project is the new construction of a 34-unit mix-used apartment building at the corner of Main Street and 2nd Street. Staff has met with the Developer and provided them with the necessary information to develop a utility site plan and request service quantity. At this time, Staff is awaiting the submittal of the new water service request and information. Once received, Staff will review the submittal and provide the Developer with a cost estimate and water capacity fee letter.

La Puente Valley County Water District

PRODUCTION REPORT - SEPTEMBER 2022

LPVCWD PRODUCTION	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2022 YTD	2021
Well No. 2	134.64	111.29	70.40	104.59	112.79	109.80	112.47	124.50	136.36				1016.85	478.27
Well No. 3	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.43	3.83	4.35	3.22	4.84				20.72	52.72
Well No. 5	188.55	171.84	212.26	198.45	210.83	198.34	207.20	201.42	174.93				1763.82	3199.50
Interconnections to LPVCWD	2.25	1.06	2.27	1.43	2.38	1.70	2.27	2.57	2.53				18.46	27.45
Subtotal	<u>325.50</u>	<u>284.19</u>	<u>284.93</u>	<u>304.47</u>	<u>330.42</u>	<u>313.67</u>	<u>326.29</u>	<u>331.71</u>	<u>318.67</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>2819.85</u>	<u>3757.93</u>
Interconnections to SWS	214.56	171.73	152.77	181.60	187.68	168.35	172.03	169.91	170.17				1588.80	2119.58
Interconnections to COI	2.98	0.51	3.01	1.86	2.38	1.36	0.06	0.04	4.35				16.55	32.46
Interconnections to Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00
Subtotal	<u>217.54</u>	<u>172.24</u>	<u>155.78</u>	<u>183.46</u>	<u>190.06</u>	<u>169.71</u>	<u>172.09</u>	<u>169.95</u>	<u>174.52</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>1605.35</u>	<u>2152.04</u>
Total Production for LPVCWD	<u>107.95</u>	<u>111.95</u>	<u>129.15</u>	<u>121.02</u>	<u>140.36</u>	<u>143.96</u>	<u>154.20</u>	<u>161.76</u>	<u>144.15</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>1214.50</u>	<u>1605.90</u>
CIWS PRODUCTION														
COI Well No. 5 To SGVWC B5	188.24	172.46	169.47	152.15	165.19	150.81	173.08	164.27	157.49				1493.16	2157.37
Interconnections to CIWS														
SGVWC Salt Lake Ave	0.85	0.39	0.43	0.43	0.57	0.54	0.82	0.67	0.49				5.19	6.55
SGVWC Lomitas Ave	79.69	85.98	98.81	98.75	109.99	107.55	124.59	126.12	109.18				940.66	1268.21
SGVWC Workman Mill Rd	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02				0.04	0.02
Interconnections from LPVCWD	2.98	0.51	3.01	1.86	2.38	1.36	0.06	0.04	4.35				16.55	32.46
Subtotal	<u>83.52</u>	<u>86.88</u>	<u>102.25</u>	<u>101.04</u>	<u>112.94</u>	<u>109.46</u>	<u>125.48</u>	<u>126.83</u>	<u>114.04</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>962.44</u>	<u>1307.24</u>
Interconnections to LPVCWD	2.25	1.06	2.27	1.43	2.38	1.70	2.27	2.57	2.53				18.46	27.45
Total Production for CIWS	<u>81.27</u>	<u>85.82</u>	<u>99.98</u>	<u>99.61</u>	<u>110.56</u>	<u>107.76</u>	<u>123.21</u>	<u>124.26</u>	<u>111.51</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>943.98</u>	<u>1279.79</u>

Memo



To: Honorable Board of Directors
 From: Cesar A. Ortiz, Water Treatment & Supply Superintendent
 Date: October 10, 2022
 Re: Monthly Water Treatment & Supply Superintendent Report

The following report summarizes LPVCWD, IPU Waterworks System, BPOU and PVOU-IZ operational and compliance activities of the previous month and since the last report to the Board. The report also includes the status of various projects for each system.

WATER QUALITY / COMPLIANCE

- Distribution System Monitoring – District Staff collected all required water quality samples from both distribution systems for the month of August; approximately **47** samples were collected. All results met State and Federal drinking water quality regulations.
- Source Monitoring – All water quality samples were collected from all the Wells, as required. Approximately **35** samples were collected. The table below summarizes LPVCWD Wells’ current water quality for constituents of concern.

Well Sampled	CTC	TCE	PCE	Perchlorate	1,4-Dioxane	NDMA	Nitrate
	MCL= 6 ppb	MCL= 5 ppb	MCL= 5 ppb	MCL=6 ppb	NL= 1 ppb	NL= 10 ppt	MCL=10 ppm
LPVCWD 2	1.5	30	1.6	19	0.59	38	6.5
LPVCWD 3	ND	.68	ND	9.4	ND	ND	8.8
LPVCWD 5	ND	4.8	0.52	12	0.17	5.5	8.2

ND – None Detected
 NS – Not Sampled

- The Bi-monthly Nitrate Concentrations for SP-6 and SP-10 are provided as **Attachment 1**.

OPERATIONAL UPDATES & PROJECTS

- 1) LPVCWD Staff has completed the Tri-Annual Lead & Copper sampling effort for IPUWS, customers have been sent notification letters of results. All results were below Action Levels. Final report to DDW will be sent out this week.
- 2) IPUWS Well No. 5 follow up - The Well is running and supplying water to SGVWC's B-5 facility in Hand operation, under the request of SGVWC. All electrical repairs have been completed. In order to return the control of the well to Auto, control issues found in the Tesco panel need to be addressed. Currently, SGVWC is waiting for Tesco to receive parts, to complete repairs on their side.
- 3) BPOU Treatment Plant – Nitrate Project is still under construction. A site walk/project meeting was conducted last week, in attendance was Evoqua, WARasic, SoCal SCADA, and LPVCWD Staff, several items regarding the project were addressed and some follow up items were listed.
- 4) New SCADA software upgrade project is in final stages of completion, software has been switched over to full control by the new Ignition software and we have been operating the treatment plant for the last month with only minor issues that are addressed and have been resolved.
- 5) BPOU Treatment Plant Repairs & Maintenance – Staff has performed various weekly chemical calibrations, monthly analyzer cleanings and calibrations, SPIX pre-filter change-outs, daily treatment plant rounds and monthly reporting.
- 6) PVOU-IZ Treatment Plant – Staff has begun training and participating in maintenance activities at the plant site and at the off-site wells. Staff has also begun acquiring spare parts for inventory.
- 7) PVOU-SZ Treatment Plant – Under Construction, larger equipment and process equipment has been delivered and is in the process of being installed, along with connecting piping, bracing and supports.

**SP-6 and SP-10
Nitrate Concentrations
EPA Method 353.2
MCL = 10 mg/L**

Nitrate Concentrations August / September				
Date	SP-6	SP-10	Well(s)	Comments
8/1/2022	7.6	7.6	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
8/4/2022	7.0	7.0	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
8/8/2022	7.9	7.9	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
8/11/2022	7.8	7.8	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
8/15/2022	8.2	8.2	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
8/18/2022	8.0	8.0	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
8/22/2022	7.9	7.9	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
8/25/2022	7.8	7.8	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
9/6/2022	7.5	7.5	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
9/8/2022	7.1	7.2	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
9/12/2022	7.1	7.0	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
9/15/2022	7.6	7.6	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
9/19/2022	7.6	7.8	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
9/22/2022	7.7	7.7	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)
9/26/2022	7.8	7.9	2 & 5	Weck Lab (353.2)

AVERAGE	7.6	7.7
MINIMUM	7.0	7.0
MAXIMUM	8.2	8.2

Notes:
All units reported in milligrams per Liter (mg/L)
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level



112 N. First St.
La Puente, Ca 91744

Attachment 1



Upcoming Events

To: Honorable Board of Directors

Date: 10/10/2022

Re: Upcoming Board Approved Meetings and Conferences for 2022

Day/Date	Event	<u>Argudo</u>	<u>Barajas</u>	<u>Escalera</u>	<u>Hernandez</u>	<u>Rojas</u>
Wednesday-Thursday November 30 - December 1, 2022	ACWA Fall 2022 Conference, Indian Wells			X		X
Saturday November 5, 2022	Dia de los Muertos (City Event)					
Friday December 2, 2022	Holiday Parade & Tree Lighting (City Event)					
TBD December 2022	SCWUA Christmas Luncheon					
Friday December 9, 2022 12:00 p.m.	Staff Christmas Party District Office					

Board Meetings typically held on the 2nd and the 4th Monday of each Month.




OCTOBER 5, 2022

REPORT OF THE WATERMASTER ENGINEER
ON HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS

 *Baldwin Park Key Well (see attached graph)*

- Located in the central portion of the San Gabriel Valley within the City of Baldwin Park and used as a general indication of water elevations throughout the San Gabriel Valley
- One vertical foot is equivalent to about 8,000 acre-feet of groundwater in the Main Basin
- On August 26, 2022, the Baldwin Park Key Well groundwater elevation was 179.8 feet.
- On September 23, 2022, the Baldwin Park Key Well groundwater elevation was 178.2 feet, a decrease of 0.2 feet from the prior week. **The historic low was 169.4 feet on November 21, 2018.**
 - ❖ A decrease of about 1.6 feet from the prior month.
 - ❖ About 7 feet lower than one year ago (represents 56,000 acre-feet). Includes an estimated 110,000 acre-feet of untreated imported water in cyclic storage accounts, which represents about 14 feet of groundwater elevation at the Key Well.
 - Producer Cyclic Storage – 47,000 AF
 - MWD Cyclic Storage (for UD RDA delivery) – 49,000 AF
 - Other Cyclic Storage – 14,000 AF

 *Rainfall (see attached graphs)*

- Data are readily available on a daily basis and are indicative of comparative amount of rainfall in the San Gabriel Valley (percent of average)
- Puddingstone Dam as of September 30, 2022
 - ❖ Average rainfall from July 1st through September 30th of each year is 0.40 inches
 - ❖ Rainfall during July 1, 2022 through September 30, 2022 is 0.43 inches, which is 108 percent of average.
 - ❖ Rainfall during July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022 was 11.42 inches, which was 63 percent of average.
- Los Angeles Civic Center as of September 30, 2022
 - ❖ Average rainfall from July 1st through September 30th of each year is 0.27 inches
 - ❖ Rainfall during July 1, 2022 through September 30, 2022 is 0.37 inches, which is 137 percent of average.
 - ❖ Rainfall during July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022 was 12.40 inches, which was 82 percent of average.

✚ Reservoir Storage and Releases

- There are three dams and reservoirs located along the San Gabriel River above San Gabriel Canyon. Their primary function is for flood control and also used to store watershed runoff for subsequent groundwater replenishment.
 - ❖ Cogswell Reservoir is located highest in the watershed and has a maximum storage capacity of 10,475 acre-feet
 - ❖ San Gabriel Reservoir is located downstream of and receives releases from Cogswell Reservoir, and has a maximum storage capacity of 44,044 acre-feet
 - ❖ Morris Reservoir is located downstream of and receives releases from San Gabriel Reservoir, and has a maximum storage capacity of 28,736 acre-feet. Releases from Morris Reservoir and San Gabriel Reservoir are used at local surface water treatment plants and used for groundwater replenishment
 - ❖ Total storage capacity is 83,255 acre-feet
 - ❖ The combined minimum pool behind Cogswell, San Gabriel and Morris Reservoirs is about 10,500 acre-feet.
 - ❖ Combined storage as of September 26, 2022 was 13,256 acre-feet (about 16 percent of capacity).
 - ❖ San Gabriel Reservoir inflow was 6 cfs and release was 6 cfs as of September 26, 2022.
 - ❖ Morris Reservoir inflow was 15 cfs and release was 38 cfs as of September 26, 2022. All of the release was diverted from the San Gabriel River at the Azusa Duarte intake for use by Committee of Nine.

✚ Untreated Imported Water Deliveries

- Upper District
 - ❖ USG-3 is located in San Gabriel Canyon just below Morris Dam, it represents Upper District's primary point of delivery of untreated imported water for groundwater replenishment to the San Gabriel Valley. The typical delivery rate is about 190 cfs (or about 375 acre-feet per day).
 - ❖ During August 2022, Upper District did not make deliveries through USG-3.
 - ❖ During September 2022, Upper District does not plan to make deliveries through USG-3.
- Three Valleys District
 - ❖ During August 2022, Three Valleys District did not make deliveries through PM-26.
 - ❖ During September 2022, Three Valleys District does not plan to make deliveries through PM-26.
 - ❖ During August 2022, Three Valleys District did not make deliveries through USG-3 and to the San Gabriel Canyon.
 - ❖ During September 2022, Three Valleys District does not plan to make deliveries through USG-3 and to the San Gabriel Canyon

- San Gabriel District
 - ❖ During August 2022, San Gabriel District delivered 10 acre-feet to the San Gabriel Canyon.
 - ❖ During August 2022, San Gabriel District did not make deliveries to the San Gabriel River.
 - ❖ During September 2022, San Gabriel District plans to deliver about 400 acre-feet to the San Gabriel Canyon.
 - ❖ During September 2022 San Gabriel District does not plan to make deliveries to the San Gabriel River.

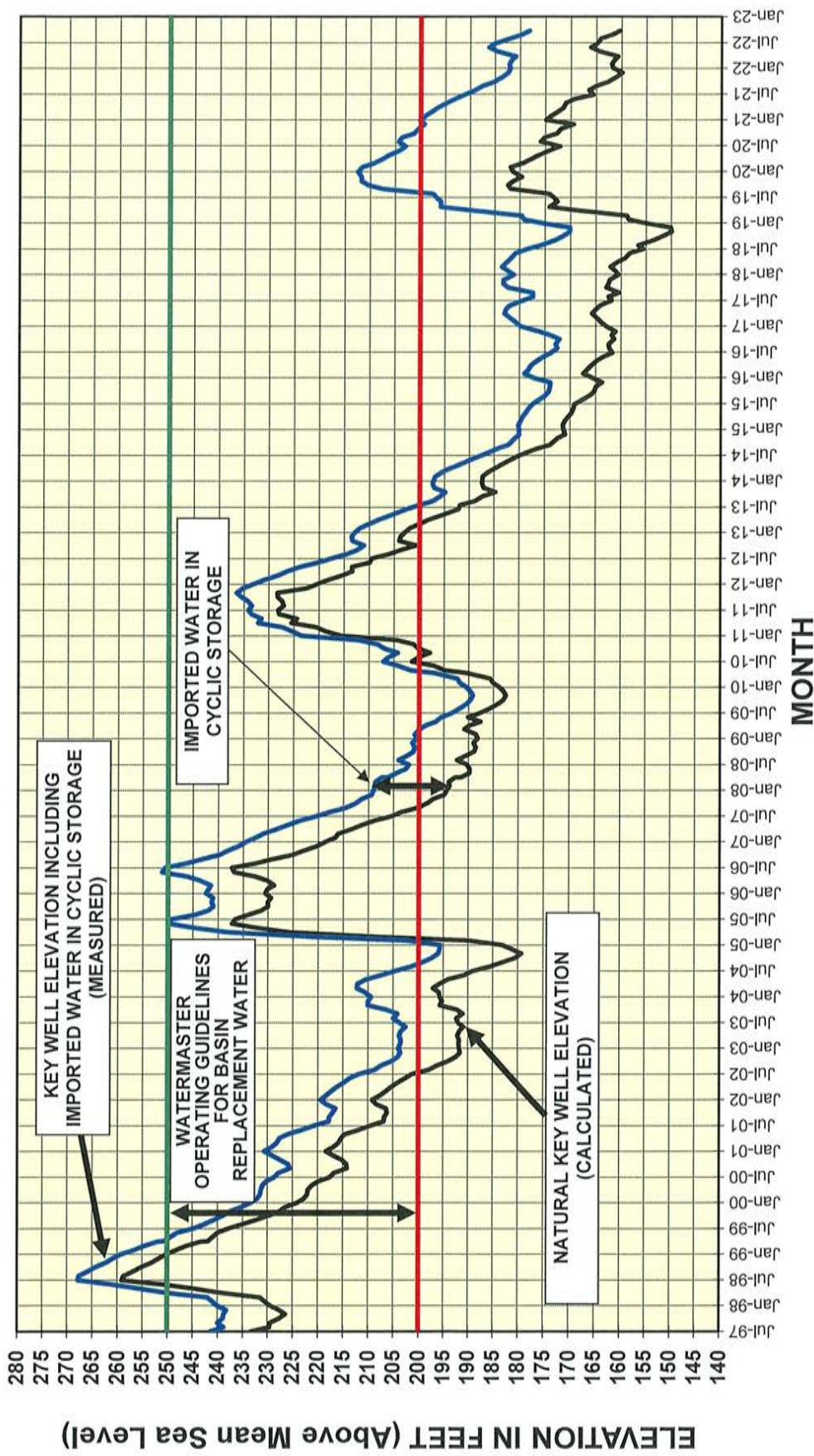
✚ **Landfill Report**

- Watermaster staff toured the following landfills during the month of September 2022:
 - ❖ Azusa Land Reclamation
 - ❖ Peck Road
- During the tour, Watermaster staff found that each landfill appeared to operate consistent with the conditions under each landfill's permit.

✚ **Water Quality**

- Water systems are required by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) to collect water quality data from source wells and provide the results to DDW pursuant to Title 22 (Water quality data collected through Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster's Basinwide Groundwater Quality Monitoring Program)
 - ❖ During September 2022, 10 wells were sampled under Title 22
 - ❖ During August 2022, 80 wells were sampled under Title 22
 - ❖ During August 2022, Stetson Engineers Inc. received no public notice of wells shut down due to contamination.
- DDW announced it will be considering hexavalent chromium Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 part per billion (ppb) with a notice of a public workshop to present information and solicit public input regarding the proposed administrative draft of the hexavalent chromium MCL.
 - ❖ DDW is proposing a compliance schedule based on system size:
 - Systems with more than 10,000 service connections would be required to comply with the MCL within 2 years of rule adoption.
 - Systems with 1,000 to 10,000 service connections would be required to comply with the MCL within 3 years of rule adoption.
 - Systems with less than 1,000 service connections would be required to comply with the MCL within 4 years of rule adoption.
- DDW announced, it has initiated the process of developing revised notification level (NL) and reporting level (RL) for manganese. The current NL for manganese is 500 ppb and the secondary MCL for manganese is 50 ppb. DDW indicated additional notice will be provided when the proposed revisions are available.

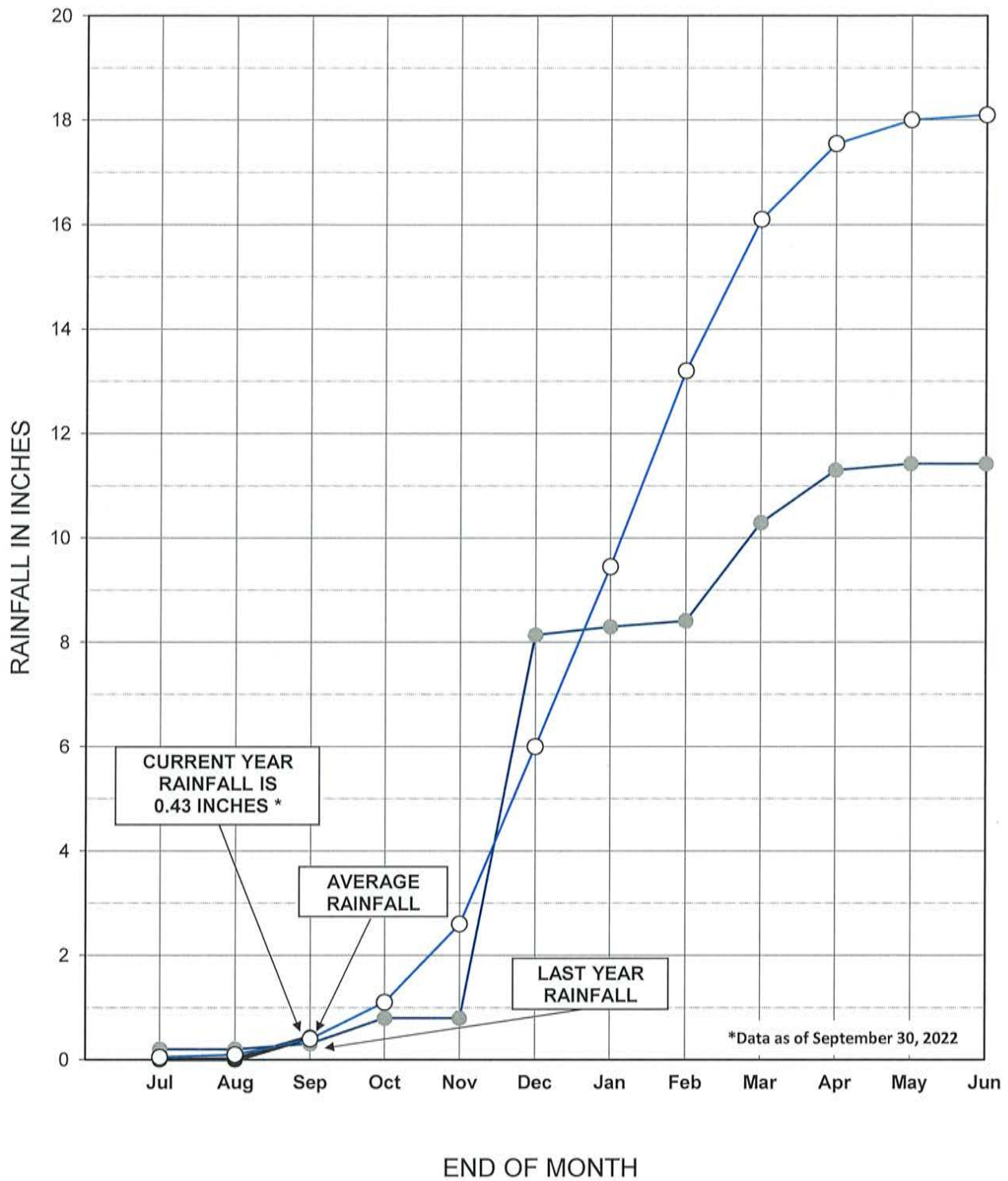
- ❖ Manganese is a secondary standard and is sampled by the Producer as part of the triennial General Mineral / General Physicals (GM/GP) sampling. Watermaster does not sample for manganese.
- DDW is proposing the notification level (NL) for perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) at 2 parts per trillion (ppt) and the response level at 20 ppt under the recommendation by The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA).
 - ❖ Detections of PFHxS above 2 ppt have been found in the Main San Gabriel Basin.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has updated Health Advisories on Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS).
 - ❖ Interim Health Advisories
 - Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)
 - Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)
 - ❖ Final Health Advisories
 - GenX chemicals (PFOA replacement)
 - Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (PFOS replacement)
 - ❖ For PFOA and PFOS, some negative health effects may occur at concentrations that are near zero and below our ability to detect at this time.
 - ❖ The lower the level of these chemicals in drinking water, the lower the risk to public health.
 - PFOA - Health Advisory Value - 0.004 ppt (Interim), Minimum Reporting Level – 4 ppt
 - PFOS - Health Advisory Value - 0.02 ppt (Interim), Minimum Reporting Level – 4 ppt
 - GenX Chemicals - Health Advisory Value - 10 ppt (Final), Minimum Reporting Level – 5 ppt
 - PFBS - Health Advisory Value – 2,000 ppt (Final), Minimum Reporting Level – 3 ppt



MAIN SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATERMASTER

**BALDWIN PARK KEY WELL
GROUNDWATER ELEVATION**





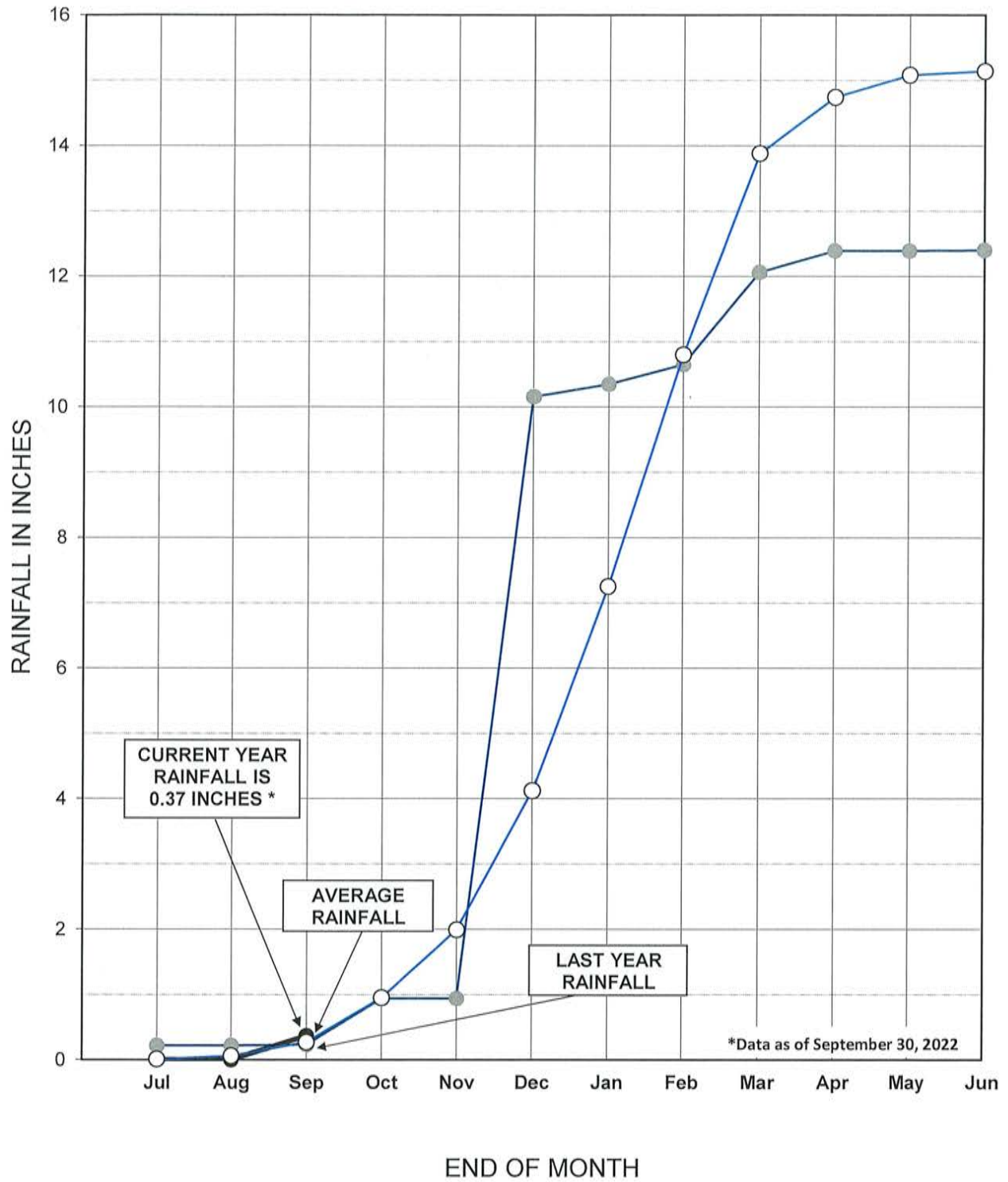
*Data as of September 30, 2022



STETSON ENGINEERS INC.
 Covina San Rafael Mesa, Arizona
 WATER RESOURCE ENGINEERS

MAIN SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATERMASTER

**ACCUMULATED RAINFALL
 AT PUDDINGSTONE DAM (STATION NO. 96-C)**



STETSON ENGINEERS INC.
Covina San Rafael Mesa, Arizona
WATER RESOURCE ENGINEERS

MAIN SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATERMASTER

**ACCUMULATED RAINFALL
AT LOS ANGELES CIVIC CENTER**



DEAN C. LOGAN
Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk



**LOS ANGELES COUNTY
REGISTRAR-RECORDER/COUNTY CLERK**

SEP 26 2022

September 19, 2022

Roy Frausto, General Manager
La Puente Valley County Water District
P.O. Box 3136
La Puente, California 91744

Dear General Manager:

This is to inform you that for the election scheduled, to be held in your District on November 8, 2022, only three persons have been nominated for the three offices of Director for the full term ending December 4, 2026.

Attached is a copy of the certificate pursuant to Section 10515 stating that no election will be held, but that the Board of Supervisors will appoint the persons nominated to such office.

Please call Sonia Corona, Head of the Election Planning Section at (562) 462-2323 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

DEAN C. LOGAN
Registrar- Recorder/County Clerk

SONIA CORONA, Head
Election Planning Section

Enclosure

I, DEAN C. LOGAN, Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk of the County of Los Angeles, do hereby certify that, at the close of nominations, only three persons were nominated for the three of the three offices of Director for the

LA PUENTE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

for the full term ending December 4, 2026, namely:

CESAR JAVIER BARAJAS

JOHN P. ESCALERA

HENRY P. HERNANDEZ

Pursuant to Section 10515 of the Elections Code, there being only three candidates nominated for the three offices to be filled, and no petition having been filed, the election scheduled for the 8th day of November, 2022 shall not be held. The Board of Supervisors, therefore, shall at a regular or special meeting held prior to December 2, 2022 appoint to the office of Director, the persons nominated and any qualified person. Such persons shall take office and serve exactly as if elected at a general district election.

Dated this 19th day of September, 2022.



Dean C. Logan
DEAN C. LOGAN
Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk
County of Los Angeles

La Puente Valley County Water District

Annual Christmas Luncheon



Friday, December 9, 2022 at 12:00 p.m.
At the District Office

Please bring a \$25.00 gift exchange & (3) single \$1.00 bills