ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC MEETINGS: Upon request, ACWD will provide written agenda materials in appropriate alternative formats, or disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, to enable individuals with disabilities to participate in public meetings. Please send a written request at least 72 hours before the meeting to the District Secretary, ACWD, 43885 S. Grimmer Blvd., Fremont, CA 94538, or to gina.markow@acwd.com stating your name, mailing address, phone number, and brief description of the requested materials and preferred alternative format or auxiliary aid or service.


MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC MAY NOT ATTEND THIS MEETING IN PERSON. DUE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNOR NEWSOM’S EXECUTIVE ORDER N-25-20 WHICH SUSPENDS PORTIONS OF THE BROWN ACT, THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED BY WEBINAR/TELECONFERENCE ONLY.

1. Update on State Legislation  
   Presenter: Jonathan Clay and Erin Gilbert

2. Public Outreach Update  
   Presenter: Renee Gonzales

3. One Saves Water Campaign Update  
   Presenter: Renee Gonzales

4. Public Comment
TO: Ed Stevenson, Alameda County Water District

FROM: JGC Government Relations, Inc.

DATE: September 10, 2021

SUBJECT: August Legislative Report

Today, September 10th marks the end of the 2021 Legislative Session in Sacramento. What had been anticipated as a reopened Capitol has ended more as a repeat of 2020 due to the emergence of the Delta variant of COVID. The public may access the building, but the usual crowds of lobbyists and other stakeholders that typically occur during the end of session was discouraged and did not occur.

The State Budget continues to be the main topic in the Legislature with additional revenues coming into the State coffers since the Budget was passed in July. As it stands, there have been roughly 66 budget related bills in the 2021 session, which is a very high number of bills. Sixteen of those measures were dealt with this week including the fourth Budget Junior bill (A Budget Junior is a bill that amends the original Budget bill). Rumors persist that next year will see additional surplus revenues in the Budget process. It’s interesting to note that the Legislature has difficulty in allocating revenues when revenues are extremely high, and when they are extremely low. Attached to this report is a chart produced by Assembly Budget staff showing allocations for drought and water resiliency projects over the next three years totaling $4.6 billion.

One bill that we would like to highlight is AB 361 by Assembly Member Robert Rivas. This measure extends the Governor’s Executive Order related to public meetings and the Brown Act in Statute for future emergencies including the current COVID emergency. The bill had been amended to include an urgency measure so that it takes effect immediately, and then last-minute amendments were added to also include the Bradley Keene Act to include State Boards and agencies. The bill is anticipated to pass the Legislature, but due to the last-minute amendments, the measure was reheard by policy committees earlier this week and is now on the Senate Floor. It needs to pass both the Senate Floor and the Assembly Floor today before going to the Governor.
**Drought and Water Resilience**

Provides $4.6 billion over three years to respond to drought conditions and invest in a more resilient water future.

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**AB 361** (Rivas, Robert D) Open meetings: state and local agencies: teleconferences.

- **Current Text:** Amended: 9/3/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)
- **Introduced:** 2/1/2021
- **Last Amend:** 9/3/2021
- **Status:** 9/9/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR pursuant to Joint Rule 10.5. From committee: Be ordered to second reading pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10.
- **Is Urgency:** Y
- **Is Fiscal:** Y
- **Location:** 9/9/2021-S. SECOND READING

**Summary:**
Would, until January 1, 2024, authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the teleconferencing requirements imposed by the Ralph M. Brown Act when a legislative body of a local agency holds a meeting during a declared state of emergency, as that term is defined, when state or local health officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, during a proclaimed state of emergency held for the purpose of determining, by majority vote, whether meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees, and during a proclaimed state of emergency when the legislative body has determined that meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees, as provided.

**Position**
Support

**Subject**
ACWD - Board/Gov

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**AB 602** (Grayson D) Development fees: impact fee nexus study.

- **Current Text:** Enrollment: 9/8/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)
- **Introduced:** 2/11/2021
- **Last Amend:** 8/26/2021
- **Status:** 9/8/2021-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. (Ayes 42. Noes 13.) Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.
- **Is Urgency:** N
- **Is Fiscal:** Y
- **Location:** 9/8/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

**Summary:**
Current law requires a city, county, or special district that has an internet website to make available on its internet website certain information, as applicable, including its current schedule of fees and exactions. This bill, among other things, would require, on and after January 1, 2022, a local agency that conducts an impact fee nexus study to follow specific standards and practices, including, but not limited to, (1) that prior to the adoption of an associated development fee, an impact fee nexus study be adopted, (2) that the study identify the existing level of service for each public facility, identify the proposed new level of service, and include an explanation of why the new level of service is necessary, and (3) if the study is adopted after July 1, 2022, either calculate a fee levied or imposed on a housing development project proportionately to the square footage of the proposed units, or make specified findings explaining why square footage is not an appropriate metric to calculate the fees.

**Position**
Pending

**Subject**
ACWD - Board/Gov

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**SB 323** (Caballero D) Local government: water or sewer service: legal actions.

- **Current Text:** Amended: 8/16/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)
- **Introduced:** 2/5/2021
Current law prohibits a local agency from imposing fees for specified purposes, including fees for water or sewer connections, as defined, that exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, unless voter approval is obtained. Existing law provides that a local agency levying a new water or sewer connection fee or increasing a fee must do so by ordinance or resolution. Current law requires, for specified fees, including water or sewer connection fees, any judicial action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul an ordinance, resolution, or motion adopting a new fee or service charge or modifying an existing fee or service charge to be commenced within 120 days of the effective date of the ordinance, resolution, or motion according to specified procedures for validation proceedings. Except as provided, this bill would require any judicial action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, validate, or annul an ordinance, resolution, or motion adopting, modifying, or amending water or sewer service fees or charges adopted after January 1, 2022, to be commenced within 120 days of the effective date or the date of final passage, adoption, or approval of the ordinance, resolution, or motion, whichever is later.

**Position** | **Subject**
--- | ---
Support | ACWD - Finance

**Summary:** The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to designate a high- or medium-priority basin as a probationary basin if the basin is not entirely covered by an adopted groundwater sustainability plan or plans or a department-approved alternative by the applicable deadline. The act authorizes the board to adopt an interim plan for a probationary basin, as specified. This bill would authorize the department to extend the deadline for a high- or medium-priority basin not subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated plans by up to 180 days after January 31, 2022, upon request of a local agency or groundwater sustainability agency in the basin for an extension of a specified period of time. The bill would require a request to be submitted by January 3, 2022, and to be responded to by the department by January 10, 2022.

**Position** | **Subject**
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Watch | ACWD - Water Resources

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**Total Measures:** 4
**Total Tracking Forms:** 4
AB 979  (Frazier D)  Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: projects: sea level rise analysis report.
Current Text: Amended: 4/13/2021  html  pdf
Current Analysis: 05/18/2021  Assembly Appropriations  (text 4/13/2021)
Introduced: 2/18/2021
Last Amend: 4/13/2021
Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y
Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, provides that it is the policy of the state to, among other things, reduce reliance on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta in meeting California's future water supply needs through a statewide strategy of investing in improved regional supplies, conservation, and water use efficiency. Current law establishes the Delta Stewardship Council, which is required to develop, adopt, and commence implementation of a comprehensive management plan, known as the Delta Plan, for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. This bill would require any individual or entity that undertakes a project, as defined, within the Delta to complete a report analyzing the impact of sea level rise on the project.

Position  Subject

AB 1058  (Garcia, Cristina D)  Large water corporations: bill payment options.
Current Analysis: 08/31/2021  Assembly Floor Analysis  (text 8/23/2021)
Introduced: 2/18/2021
Last Amend: 8/23/2021
Status: 9/8/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y
Location: 9/8/2021-A. ENROLLED

Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2022, authorizes a water corporation with more than 10,000 service connections to seek commission approval, through its general rate case application, to operate a pilot program designed to evaluate customer interest in, and utilization of, bill payment options, including, but not limited to, credit card, debit card, and prepaid card bill payment options, and to assess the cost-effectiveness of, and customer interests served by, customer access to those bill payment options. Current law limits the duration of a pilot program to the duration of the water corporation’s rate case cycle. Current law requires the commission to allow a water corporation to recover the reasonable expenses incurred by the water corporation in providing its customers with these bill payment options, but allows water corporations to not impose a transaction fee on its customers for using these bill payment options. This bill would delete the time-limited pilot program provisions, require the commission to authorize a water corporation with 10,000 or more service connections, unrelated to its rate case cycle, to recover the reasonable expenses incurred by the water corporation in providing bill payment options to its customers, and not require the water corporation to impose a transaction fee on its customers.

Position  Subject

SB 112  (Skinner D)  Budget Act of 2021.
Introduced: 1/8/2021
Last Amend: 6/9/2021
Status: 6/9/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.
Summary: This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2021–22 fiscal year.

Position | Subject
---|---

### AB 339

**Lee D**  
Local government: open and public meetings.

- **Current Text:** Enrollment: 9/9/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)
- **Current Analysis:** 09/09/2021  [Assembly Floor Analysis](#)  (text 9/3/2021)
- **Introduced:** 1/28/2021
- **Last Amend:** 9/3/2021
- **Is Urgency:** N
- **Is Fiscal:** Y
- **Location:** 9/9/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

**Summary:** The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Under existing law, a member of the legislative body who attends a meeting where action is taken in violation of this provision, with the intent to deprive the public of information that the member knows the public is entitled to, is guilty of a crime. This bill would require local agencies to conduct meetings subject to the act consistent with applicable state and federal civil rights laws, as specified.

Position
Subject
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ACWD - Board/Gov

### AB 564

**Gonzalez, Lorena D**  
Biodiversity Protection and Restoration Act.

- **Current Text:** Introduced: 2/11/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)
- **Current Analysis:** 04/13/2021  [Assembly Accountability And Administrative Review](#)  (text 2/11/2021)
- **Introduced:** 2/11/2021
- **Status:** 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was A. & A.R. on 2/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)
- **Is Urgency:** N
- **Is Fiscal:** Y
- **Location:** 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Would establish the Biodiversity Protection and Restoration Act and would provide that it is the policy of the state that all state agencies, boards, and commissions shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the biodiversity conservation purposes and goals of certain executive orders. The bill would require all state agencies, boards, and commissions to consider and prioritize the protection of biodiversity in carrying out their statutory mandates. The bill would require strategies related to the goal of the state to conserve at least 30% of California’s land and coastal waters by 2030 to be made available to the public and provided to certain legislative committees by no later than June 30, 2022.

Position
Subject
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ACWD - Board/Gov

### AB 703

**Rubio, Blanca D**  
Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.

- **Current Text:** Amended: 4/29/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)
- **Introduced:** 2/16/2021
- **Last Amend:** 4/29/2021

Position
Subject
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ACWD - Board/Gov
### SB 274

**Position**

**Subject**

ACWD -

Board/Gov

Local government meetings: agenda and documents.

**Current Text:** Enrollment: 8/30/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)

**Current Analysis:** 07/09/2021 Assembly Floor Analysis (text 4/5/2021)

**Introduced:** 1/29/2021

**Last Amend:** 4/5/2021

**Status:** 8/30/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1 p.m.

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 8/30/2021-S. ENROLLED

The Ralph M. Brown Act requires meetings of the legislative body of a local agency to be open and public and also requires regular and special meetings of the legislative body to be held within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, with specified exceptions. Current law authorizes a person to request that a copy of an agenda, or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet, of any meeting of a legislative body be mailed to that person. This bill would require a local agency with an internet website, or its designee, to email a copy of, or website link to, the agenda or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet if the person requests that the items be delivered by email. If a local agency determines it to be technologically infeasible to send a copy of the documents or a link to a website that contains the documents by email or by other electronic means, the bill would require the legislative body or its designee to send by mail a copy of the agenda or a website link to the agenda and to mail a copy of all other documents constituting the agenda packet, as specified.

### SB 554

**Position**

**Subject**

ACWD -

Board/Gov

Cities and counties: publications at public expense: distribution.

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/18/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/18/2021

**Status:** 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 3/3/2021)

(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 4/30/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law prescribes powers and duties that are common to cities and counties. In this regard, existing law requires the legislative body of these entities, among others, to furnish the applicable clerk 3 copies of each printed, mimeographed, or processed book, pamphlet, report, bulletin, or other publication issued by them at the expense of the local agency and the clerk is, in turn, required to send copies to specified repositories for reference use in those institutions. This bill would increase the number of each printed, mimeographed, or processed book, pamphlet, report, bulletin, or...
ACWD - Engineering

**SB 318**  (Melendez R)  **Land use: development fee or charge: audit: auditor standards.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/4/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/4/2021

**Status:** 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 2/17/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 4/30/2021-S. 2 YEAR

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**Summary:** The Mitigation Fee Act authorizes a local agency to retain an independent auditor if requested to conduct an audit to determine whether a fee or charge is reasonable, provided, among other conditions, that the person who requests the audit deposits with the local agency the amount of the local agency's reasonable estimate of the cost of that audit, except as provided. This bill would require that the independent auditor be a certified public accountant, as defined, or a firm, as defined, of certified public accountants. The bill would prohibit the local agency from retaining an independent auditor that the local agency contracted with for any reason during the preceding 10 years, as provided. The bill would also prohibit an independent auditor that is retained by a local agency to conduct the audit from soliciting or accepting employment from the local agency for 5 years following the completion of the audit and all subsequent challenges related to the audit.

ACWD - Finance

**AB 271**  (Rivas, Robert D)  **Santa Clara Valley Water District: contracts: best value procurement.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/9/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)

**Current Analysis:** 06/23/2021  Senate Floor Analyses  ([text 4/5/2021](#))

**Introduced:** 1/19/2021

**Last Amend:** 4/5/2021

**Status:** 7/9/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 48, Statutes of 2021.

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 7/9/2021-A. CHAPTERED

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**Summary:** Current law authorizes certain local entities to select a bidder for a contract on the basis of “best value,” as defined. Existing law governs various types of contract procedures applicable to the Santa Clara Valley Water District and prescribes competitive bidding procedures for any improvement or unit of work over $50,000. This bill would authorize the district, upon approval by the board of directors of the district, to award contracts on a best value basis for any work of the Anderson Dam project, defined to include prescribed activities and works of construction with regard to the Leroy Anderson Dam and Reservoir and certain fish and aquatic habitat measures described in a federal-state settlement agreement.

**AB 460**  (Mayes I)  **Fire protection: residential fire sprinklers: fees.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/25/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/8/2021

**Last Amend:** 3/25/2021

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Summary: Current law authorizes any public agency providing water for fire protection purposes to, by ordinance or resolution, fix and collect a charge to pay the costs of operation, installation, capital, maintenance, repair, alteration, or replacement of facilities and equipment related to supplying water for fire protection purposes. Current law authorizes specified local jurisdictions and fire protection districts to make changes or modifications that are more stringent than specified state standards, as provided. Current law neither authorizes nor prohibits a local jurisdiction or a fire protection district from mandating the installation of residential fire sprinkler systems within newly constructed or existing dwelling units. This bill, among other things, would, as provided, prohibit water-related fees imposed on the owner of residential property from being affected by the installation of a residential fire sprinkler system on that residential property, including those residential fire sprinkler systems mandated by a local jurisdiction or a fire protection district.

Position

Subject

AB 833

Quirk-Silva D State government: grants: administrative costs.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2021

Introduced: 2/17/2021

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was A. & A.R. on 2/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would require any state grants to a local government to include a maximum allocation of funds that may be expended for administrative costs, as defined, and would prohibit a local government, as defined, from expending more than 5% of grant funds for administrative costs, except as provided. The bill would specify that it is not intended to affect federal funding.

Position

Subject

AB 1099

Rivas, Robert D Environmental equity: principles: bond and fund expenditures.

Current Text: Amended: 3/25/2021

Introduced: 2/18/2021

Last Amend: 3/25/2021

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: The State General Obligation Bond Law contains procedures for use in authorizing the issuance, sale, and providing for the repayment of, state general obligation bonds. Current law establishes various funds in the State Treasury for purposes of providing financial incentives to eligible entities for specified purposes. This bill would require the administration of proceeds from the sales of bonds issued under a bond act that is enacted by the Legislature and is approved by the voters on or after January 1, 2022, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and that addresses environmental issues, and the administration of certain funds established on or after January 1, 2022, that provide financial assistance to eligible entities to incorporate certain principles of environmental equity.

Position

Subject

AB 1500

Garcia, Eduardo D Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood


Current Analysis: 05/19/2021 Assembly Appropriations  (text 5/11/2021)

Introduced: 2/19/2021

Last Amend: 5/11/2021

Status: 5/20/2021-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on RLS. (Ayes 12. Noes 3.) (May 20). Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Is Urgency: Y

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 5/20/2021-A. RLS.

Summary: 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 $7,080,000,000 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.

Position

Subject

ACWD - Finance


Current Analysis: 05/22/2021 Senate Floor Analyses  (text 4/8/2021)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 4/8/2021

Status: 6/1/2021-Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Portantino.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 6/1/2021-S. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: Would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $5,595,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.

Position

Subject

ACWD - Finance

SB 46 (Stern D) American Rescue Plan Act funds: federal recovery funds: funded projects.

Current Text: Amended: 3/10/2021  html  pdf

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 3/10/2021

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was G.O. on 3/18/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 4/30/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would require, to the extent authorized by federal law, a state agency that receives and disburses ARP funds or other federal recovery funds to consider projects’ potential impact on specified goals, including, among other things, restoring frontline communities and rapidly accelerating achievement of environmental justice and climate goals, including, but not limited to, climate, environmental, and biodiversity protection and stimulating growth. The bill would require state agencies to document how proposed projects meet or align with the goals and require the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to establish an internet website where the public can track the expenditure of federal ARP funds by the state and how funded projects meet the goals.

Position

Subject

ACWD - Finance

SB 222 (Dodd D) Water Rate Assistance Program.
Would establish the Water Rate Assistance Fund in the State Treasury to help provide water affordability assistance, for both drinking water and wastewater services, to low-income ratepayers and ratepayers experiencing economic hardship in California. The bill would require the Department of Community Services and Development to develop and administer the Water Rate Assistance Program established by the bill.

**Position**

**Subject**

ACWD - Finance

---

**SB 223**

**Dodd D** Discontinuation of residential water service.

**Current Text**: Amended: 8/30/2021  html  pdf

**Current Analysis**: 08/31/2021 Assembly Floor Analysis  (text 8/30/2021)

**Introduced**: 1/14/2021

**Last Amend**: 8/30/2021

**Status**: 9/3/2021-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Robert Rivas.

**Is Urgency**: N

**Is Fiscal**: Y

**Location**: 9/3/2021-A. INACTIVE FILE

**Summary**: Current law requires an urban and community water system to have a written policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment, including, among other things, specified options for addressing the nonpayment. Current law requires an urban and community water system to provide notice of that policy to customers, as provided. This bill would apply those provisions, on and after July 1, 2022, to a very small community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to 200 or fewer service connections used by year long residents.

**Position**

**Subject**

ACWD - Finance

---

**SB 318**

**Melendez R** Land use: development fee or charge: audit: auditor standards.

**Current Text**: Introduced: 2/4/2021  html  pdf

**Introduced**: 2/4/2021

**Status**: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 2/17/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

**Is Urgency**: N

**Is Fiscal**: Y

**Location**: 4/30/2021-S. 2 YEAR

**Summary**: The Mitigation Fee Act authorizes a local agency to retain an independent auditor if requested to conduct an audit to determine whether a fee or charge is reasonable, provided, among other conditions, that the person who requests the audit deposits with the local agency the amount of the local agency’s reasonable estimate of the cost of that audit, except as provided. This bill would require that the independent auditor be a certified public accountant, as defined, or a firm, as defined, of certified public accountants. The bill would prohibit the local agency from retaining an independent auditor that the local agency contracted with for any reason during the preceding 10 years, as provided. The bill would also prohibit an independent auditor that is retained by a local agency to conduct the audit from soliciting or accepting employment from the local agency for 5 years following the completion of the audit and all subsequent challenges related to the audit.

**Position**

**Subject**

ACWD - Finance

ACWD - Engineering
**SB 427** (Eggman D)  Water theft: enhanced penalties.  
Current Analysis: 06/16/2021 Assembly Floor Analysis  (text 4/12/2021)  
Introduced: 2/12/2021  
Last Amend: 4/12/2021  
Is Urgency: N  
Is Fiscal: N  
Location: 7/23/2021-S. CHAPTERED  

**Summary:** Would authorize the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, that provides water service to adopt an ordinance that prohibits water theft, as defined, subject to an administrative fine or penalty in excess of the limitations above, as specified. The bill would require 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.  

**Position**  

**Subject**  
ACWD - Finance  

**SB 786** (Becker D)  Santa Clara Valley Water District.  
Current Analysis: 05/12/2021 Senate Floor Analyses  (text 5/11/2021)  
Introduced: 2/19/2021  
Last Amend: 5/11/2021  
Status: 7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was L. GOV. on 5/28/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)  
Is Urgency: N  
Is Fiscal: N  
Location: 7/14/2021-A. 2 YEAR  

**Summary:** The Santa Clara Valley Water District Act authorizes the Clara Valley Water District to levy ad valorem taxes or assessments in the district to pay the general administrative costs and expenses of the district, to carry out the act’s objects or purposes, and to pay the costs and expenses of constructing or extending works within the district. The act additionally authorizes the district to levy taxes or assessments upon all property or all real property within a portion of the district for specified purposes. The act authorizes the district to issue bonds for specified purposes, and requires that the bonds be paid by revenue derived from those tax levies and assessments, except the ad valorem taxes or assessments. This bill would additionally authorize the district to use the revenues from the ad valorem taxes or assessments to pay for the bonds.  

**Position**  

**Subject**  
ACWD - Finance  

**SB 789** (Rubio D)  Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program.  
Current Text: Amended: 3/10/2021  html  pdf  
Introduced: 2/19/2021  
Last Amend: 3/10/2021  
Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 3/18/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)  
Is Urgency: N  
Is Fiscal: Y  
Location: 4/30/2021-S. 2 YEAR  

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Water Resources Control Board, by January 1, 2018, and in collaboration with specified entities, to develop a plan for the funding and implementation of the Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program. Current law authorizes the board to consider existing rate assistance programs authorized by the Public Utilities Commission in developing the plan, and authorizes the plan to include recommendations for other cost-effective methods of offering assistance to low-income water customers. This bill would require the board to administer the program, upon appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would limit eligibility for the program to a person that is both...
a low-income water customer and financially affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Position   Subject
ACWD - Finance

**AB 84**
(Committee on Budget)  Employment: rehiring and retention: displaced workers.


Current Analysis: 04/14/2021  Senate Floor Analyses  (text 4/8/2021)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 4/8/2021

Status: 5/18/2021-Re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.

Is Urgency: Y

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 5/18/2021-S. BUDGET & F.R.

Summary: Would, until December 31, 2024, require an employer, as defined, to offer its laid-off employees specified information about job positions that become available for which the laid-off employees are qualified, and to offer positions to those laid-off employees based on a preference system, in accordance with specified timelines and procedures. The bill would define the term “laid-off employee” to mean any employee who was employed by the employer for 6 months or more in the 12 months preceding January 1, 2020, and whose most recent separation from active service was due to a reason related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including a public health directive, government shutdown order, lack of business, a reduction in force, or other economic, nondisciplinary reason related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The bill would require an employer to keep records for 3 years, including records of communications regarding the offers.

**AB 123**

(Gonzalez, Lorena D)  Paid family leave: weekly benefit amount.

Current Text: Enrollment: 9/9/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)

Current Analysis: 09/08/2021  Assembly Floor Analysis  (text 9/2/2021)

Introduced: 12/18/2020

Last Amend: 9/2/2021

Status: 9/9/2021-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/9/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: Current law establishes, within the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund program, a family temporary disability insurance program, also known as the paid family leave program, for the provision of wage replacement benefits for up to 8 weeks to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill family member or to bond with a minor child within one year of birth or placement, as specified. Current law defines "weekly benefit amount" for purposes of both employee contributions and benefits under this program to mean the amount of weekly benefits available to qualifying disabled individuals pursuant to unemployment compensation disability law, calculated pursuant to specified formulas partly based on the applicable percentage of the wages paid to an individual for employment by employers during the quarter of the individual’s disability base period in which these wages were highest, but not to exceed the maximum workers’ compensation temporary disability indemnity weekly benefit amount established by the Department of Industrial Relations. This bill would revise the formulas described above for periods of disability commencing after January 1, 2023, but before January 1, 2025, by redefining the weekly benefit amount to be equal to 65% or 75% of the wages paid to an individual for employment by employers during the quarter of the individual’s disability base period in which these wages were highest, divided by 13, but not exceeding the maximum workers’ compensation temporary disability indemnity weekly benefit amount established by the Department of Industrial Relations, depending on the amount of wages paid to the individual for employment by employers during the quarter of the individual’s disability base period in which these wages were highest.
AB 237 (Gray D) Public employment: unfair practices: health protection.

Current Text: Enrollment: 9/7/2021 html pdf

Current Analysis: 08/18/2021 Senate Floor Analyses (text 3/1/2021)

Introduced: 1/13/2021

Last Amend: 3/1/2021

Status: 9/7/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/7/2021-A. ENROLLED

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Summary: Under current law, the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) has the power and duty to investigate an unfair practice charge and to determine whether the charge is justified and the appropriate remedy for the unfair practice. This bill, the Public Employee Health Protection Act, would make it an unfair practice for a covered employer, as defined, 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 the 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.

Position

Subject

ACWD - HR


Current Analysis: 06/23/2021 Senate Floor Analyses (text 3/30/2021)

Introduced: 2/17/2021

Last Amend: 3/30/2021


Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 7/23/2021-A. CHAPTERED

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Summary: Current law prescribes various requirements for the organization and administration of public retirement systems, which typically provide pension, disability, and death benefits to their members. Current law provides that participants in certain membership categories may be entitled to special benefits if death or disability arises in the course of employment. The California Public Employees’ Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) generally requires a public retirement system, as defined, to modify its plan or plans to comply with that act and establishes, among other things, limits on defined benefit formulas and caps on pensionable compensation. This bill, until January 1, 2023, would create a presumption, applicable to the retirement systems that PEPRA regulates and to specified members in those systems, that would be applied to disability retirements on the basis, in whole or in part, of a COVID-19-related illness. In this circumstance, the bill would require that it be presumed the disability arose out of, or in the course of, the member’s employment. The bill would authorize the presumption to be rebutted by evidence to the contrary, but unless controverted, the applicable governing board of a public retirement system would be required to find in accordance with the presumption.

Position

Subject

ACWD - HR


Current Text: Chaptered: 3/19/2021 html pdf

Current Analysis: 03/17/2021 Senate Floor Analyses (text 3/15/2021)

Introduced: 12/16/2020

Last Amend: 3/15/2021

Status: 3/19/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 13, Statutes of 2021.

Is Urgency: Y

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 3/18/2021-S. CHAPTERED

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Summary: Would provide for COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave for covered employees, as
defined, who are unable to work or telework due to certain reasons related to COVID-19, including that the employee has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine due to concerns related to COVID-19. The bill would entitle a covered employee to 80 hours of COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave if that employee either works full time or was scheduled to work, on average, at least 40 hours per week for the employer in the 2 weeks preceding the date the covered employee took COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave. The bill would provide a different calculation for supplemental paid sick leave for a covered employee who is a firefighter subject to certain work schedule requirements and for a covered employee working fewer or variable hours, as specified.

**Position**

**Subject**

ACWD - HR

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**SB 278 (Leyva D) Public Employees’ Retirement System: disallowed compensation: benefit adjustments.**

**Current Text:** Enrollment: 9/8/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)

**Current Analysis:** 09/07/2021  [Senate Floor Analyses](#)  (text 9/3/2021)

**Introduced:** 1/29/2021

**Last Amend:** 9/3/2021

**Status:** 9/8/2021-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 37. Noes 1.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 9/8/2021-S. ENROLLMENT

**Summary:** The California Public Employees’ Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) generally requires a public retirement system, as defined, to modify its plan or plans to comply with the act. PEPRA, among other things, establishes new defined benefit formulas and caps on pensionable compensation. This bill would establish new procedures under PERL for cases in which PERS determines that the benefits of a member or annuitant are, or would be, based on disallowed compensation that conflicts with PEPRA and other specified laws and thus impermissible under PERL. The bill would also apply these procedures retroactively to determinations made on or after January 1, 2017, if an appeal has been filed and the employee member, survivor, or beneficiary has not exhausted their administrative or legal remedies. At the threshold, after determining that compensation for an employee member reported by the state, school employer, or a contracting agency is disallowed, the bill would require the applicable employer to discontinue the reporting of the disallowed compensation.

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**SB 411 (Cortese D) Public Employees’ Retirement System: employment without reinstatement.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/23/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)

**Current Analysis:** 07/05/2021  [Assembly Appropriations](#)  (text 4/13/2021)

**Introduced:** 2/12/2021

**Last Amend:** 4/13/2021

**Status:** 7/23/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 136, Statutes of 2021.

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 7/23/2021-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Public Employees’ Retirement Law (PERL), creates the Public Employees’ Retirement System (PERS), which provides pension and disability benefits to its members and prescribes their rights and duties. Current law, the Public Employees’ Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA), prescribed various limitations on public employees, employers, and retirement systems concerning, among other things, work after retirement. PERL generally prohibits retired PERS members from working for an agency participating in the system without reinstatement in the system, unless that employment is otherwise specifically authorized. This bill would eliminate the above-described requirement that a person employed without reinstatement in a manner other than authorized by PERL be reinstated, instead providing that reinstatement is permissive. The bill would limit the circumstances pursuant to which retired members and employers are obligated to pay employee and employer contributions, which would have otherwise been paid, plus interest, to apply only to specified reinstatements.

---

**SB 657 (Ochoa Bogh R) Employment: electronic documents.**

**Position**

**Subject**

ACWD - HR
SB 674  
(Durazo D)  
**Public Contracts: workforce development: covered public contracts.**

*Current Text:* Amended: 8/30/2021  
*Current Analysis:* 08/31/2021 Assembly Floor Analysis (text 8/30/2021)

**Introduced:** 2/19/2021

**Last Amend:** 8/30/2021

**Status:** 9/9/2021-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Chau.

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 9/9/2021-A. INACTIVE FILE

**Summary:** Would require the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to create 2 programs, to be known as the California Jobs Plan Program and the United States Jobs Plan Program. The bill would require the programs to meet specified objectives, including supporting the creation and retention of quality, nontemporary full-time jobs, as specified, and the hiring of displaced workers and individuals facing barriers to employment. The bill would require, as a component of applications for covered public contracts, as defined, the creation of forms for each program that state the minimum numbers of proposed jobs that are projected to be retained and created if the applicant wins the covered public contract. These components of the application would be known as the California Jobs Plan and the United States Jobs Plan, which the bill would define.

**Position**  
Subject  
ACWD - HR

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AB 427  
(Bauer-Kahan D)  
**Electricity: resource adequacy requirements.**

*Current Text:* Amended: 4/26/2021  
*Current Analysis:* 05/10/2021 Assembly Appropriations (text 4/26/2021)

**Introduced:** 2/4/2021

**Last Amend:** 4/26/2021

**Status:** 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law requires the PUC, in consultation with the Independent System Operator (ISO), to establish resource adequacy requirements for all load-serving entities, defined to include electrical corporations, community choice aggregators, and electric service providers. Current law requires that the resource adequacy program achieve specified objectives, including to establish new or maintain existing demand response products and tariffs that facilitate the economic dispatch and use of demand
response that can either meet or reduce an electrical corporation’s resource adequacy requirements, as determined by the PUC. This bill would require the PUC, by July 1, 2022 to establish a capacity valuation methodology for customer-sited energy storage resources and customer-sited hybrid resources, as defined, in consultation with the ISO and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, for the 2023 resource adequacy year.

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<td>AB 460</td>
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**(Mayes I)**  
**Fire protection: residential fire sprinklers: fees.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/25/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)  
**Introduced:** 2/8/2021  
**Last Amend:** 3/25/2021  
**Status:** 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/25/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)  
**Is Urgency:** N  
**Is Fiscal:** Y  
**Location:** 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR  

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**Summary:** Current law authorizes any public agency providing water for fire protection purposes to, by ordinance or resolution, fix and collect a charge to pay the costs of operation, installation, capital, maintenance, repair, alteration, or replacement of facilities and equipment related to supplying water for fire protection purposes. Current law authorizes specified local jurisdictions and fire protection districts to make changes or modifications that are more stringent than specified state standards, as provided. Current law neither authorizes nor prohibits a local jurisdiction or a fire protection district from mandating the installation of residential fire sprinkler systems within newly constructed or existing dwelling units. This bill, among other things, would, as provided, prohibit water-related fees imposed on the owner of residential property from being affected by the installation of a residential fire sprinkler system on that residential property, including those residential fire sprinkler systems mandated by a local Jurisdiction or a fire protection district.

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**(Garcia, Eduardo D)**  
**Electricity: eligible renewable energy and zero-carbon resources: state agencies: procurement.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/13/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)  
**Introduced:** 2/18/2021  
**Last Amend:** 4/13/2021  
**Status:** 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/4/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)  
**Is Urgency:** N  
**Is Fiscal:** Y  
**Location:** 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR  

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**Summary:** Would enact the Clean Economy and Clean Jobs Stimulus Act of 2021 and would require the Department of Water Resources to procure newly developed eligible renewable energy resources or zero-carbon resources, and energy storage associated with those resources, in an amount that satisfies 100 percent of the electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2030, as provided.

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**(Dodd D)**  
**State of emergency: local emergency: planned power outage.**

**Current Text:** Enrollment: 9/9/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)  
**Current Analysis:** 08/31/2021  [Senate Floor Analyses (text 8/26/2021)](#)  
**Introduced:** 12/7/2020  
**Last Amend:** 8/26/2021  
**Status:** 9/9/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1 p.m.
Would define a 'deenergization event' as a planned power outage, as specified, and would make a deenergization event one of those conditions constituting a local emergency, with prescribed limitations.

### SB 29


**Current Text:** Amended: 7/5/2021  
**Current Analysis:** 08/16/2021 Assembly Appropriations  
**Introduced:** 12/28/2020  
**Last Amend:** 7/5/2021

**Status:** 8/27/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Would require a local agency to allow, except as provided, microtrenching for the installation of underground fiber if the installation in the microtrench is limited to fiber. The bill would also require, to the extent necessary, a local agency with jurisdiction to approve excavations to adopt or amend existing policies, ordinances, codes, or construction rules to allow for microtrenching. The bill would provide that these provisions do not supersede, nullify, or otherwise alter the requirements to comply with specified safety standards. The bill would authorize a local agency to impose a fee for its reasonable costs on an application for a permit to install fiber, as provided. By imposing new duties on local agencies with regard to the installation of fiber, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

### SB 378

**Gonzalez (D)** Local government: broadband infrastructure development project permit processing: microtrenching permit processing ordinance.

**Current Text:** Enrollment: 9/9/2021  
**Current Analysis:** 08/31/2021 Senate Floor Analyses  
**Introduced:** 2/10/2021  
**Last Amend:** 6/29/2021

Would require a local agency to allow, except as provided, microtrenching for the installation of underground fiber if the installation in the microtrench is limited to fiber. The bill would also require, to the extent necessary, a local agency with jurisdiction to approve excavations to adopt or amend existing policies, ordinances, codes, or construction rules to allow for microtrenching. The bill would provide that these provisions do not supersede, nullify, or otherwise alter the requirements to comply with specified safety standards. The bill would authorize a local agency to impose a fee for its reasonable costs on an application for a permit to install fiber, as provided. By imposing new duties on local agencies with regard to the installation of fiber, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

### SB 479

**Laird (D)** Local Government Renewable Energy Self-Generation Program.

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/23/2021  
**Current Analysis:** 07/09/2021 Senate Floor Analyses
### Summary:
The local government renewable energy self-generation program authorizes a local government to elect to have a bill credit applied to a designated benefiting account, as defined, for electricity exported to the electrical grid by an eligible renewable generating facility, as defined, and requires the commission to adopt a rate tariff for the benefiting account. The local government renewable energy self-generation program does not apply to an electrical corporation with 60,000 or fewer customer accounts in California. This bill would expand the local government renewable energy self-generation program definition of benefiting account to include accounts meeting specified requirements located within the geographical boundaries of a California Native American tribe.

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### SB 526
*(Min D)*  Community water systems: lead user service lines.

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/17/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/17/2021  
**Status:** 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 2/25/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)  
**Is Urgency:** N  
**Is Fiscal:** Y  
**Location:** 4/30/2021-S. 2 YEAR

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**Summary:** Current law requires, by July 1, 2020, a community water system with known lead user service lines in use in its distribution system to provide a timeline for replacement of those lines to the State Water Resources Control Board. Current law requires the state board to review and approve an established timeline, and requires, if the state board fails to act within 30 days of the submission of the timeline, the timeline to be deemed approved. Current law authorizes the state board to enforce these requirements, as specified, and a violation is considered a violation of the California Safe Drinking Water Act, subjecting the violator to specified civil and criminal penalties. This bill would, until January 1, 2025, require a community water system to remove or replace the full lead user service line, if the community water system disturbs, removes, or replaces a portion thereof. The bill would apply the above-described enforcement provisions to a violation of the requirements of the bill, thereby creating a state-mandated local program by expanding the scope of crimes under the California Safe Drinking Water Act.

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### SB 733

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/19/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)

**Current Analysis:** 05/12/2021  [Senate Floor Analyses](#)  (text 4/19/2021)

**Introduced:** 2/19/2021  
**Last Amend:** 4/19/2021  
**Status:** 6/21/2021-Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.  
**Is Urgency:** N  
**Is Fiscal:** Y  
**Location:** 6/21/2021-A. RLS.

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**Summary:** Current law establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission consisting of 5 members and establishes various duties and responsibilities of the commission relating to energy usage in the state. Current law requires the Governor to designate a
chair of the commission and requires the chair to direct the adviser, the executive director, and other
staff of the commission in the performance of their duties in conformance with the policies and
guidelines established by the commission. This bill would require the chair of the commission to appear
annually before the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature to report on activities of the
commission, as specified.

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**AB 100**  
(Holden D) Drinking water: endpoint devices: lead content.  
Current Analysis: 09/03/2021 [Assembly Floor Analysis](#) (text 6/24/2021)  
Introduced: 12/11/2020  
Last Amend: 6/24/2021  
Status: 9/7/2021-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 63. Noes 0.).  
Is Urgency: N  
Is Fiscal: Y  
Location: 9/7/2021-A. ENROLLMENT  

Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Current law prohibits, with certain exceptions, the use of any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, solder, or flux that is not lead free in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a facility providing water for human consumption. Current law defines "lead free" for purposes of conveying or dispensing water for human consumption to mean not more than 0.2% lead when used with respect to solder and flux and not more than a weighted average of 0.25% lead when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes and pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2023, prohibit a person from manufacturing, and offering for sale in the state, an endpoint device, as defined, that does not meet a certain lead leaching standard. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2023, prohibit a person from introducing into commerce or offering for sale in the state an endpoint device that does not meet that lead leaching standard.

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**AB 377**  
(Rivas, Robert D) Water quality: impaired waters.  
Current Text: Amended: 4/13/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)  
Current Analysis: 05/17/2021 [Assembly Appropriations](#) (text 4/13/2021)  
Introduced: 2/1/2021  
Last Amend: 4/13/2021  
Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)  
Is Urgency: N  
Is Fiscal: Y  
Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR  

Summary: Would require, by January 1, 2023, the State Water Resources Control Board and regional boards to prioritize enforcement of all water quality standard violations that are causing or contributing to an exceedance of a water quality standard in a surface water of the state. The bill would require the state board and regional boards, by January 1, 2025, to evaluate impaired state surface waters and report to the Legislature a plan to bring all water segments into attainment by January 1, 2050. The bill would require the state board and regional boards to update the report with a progress summary to the Legislature every 5 years. The bill would create the Waterway Recovery Account in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund and would make moneys in the Waterway Recovery Account available for the state board to expend, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to bring impaired water segments into attainment in accordance with the plan.

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**AB 588 (Garcia, Eduardo D)  California Safe Drinking Water Act: compliance.**  
Current Text: Amended: 3/30/2021  html, pdf  
Introduced: 2/11/2021  
Last Amend: 3/30/2021  
Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)  
Is Urgency: N  
Is Fiscal: Y  
Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR  
Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act requires the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt primary drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water. Current law requires the state board to consider specified criteria when it adopts a primary drinking water standard, including the technological and economic feasibility of compliance. This bill would require the board to identify actions necessary to assist specified water systems to achieve compliance within any compliance period established.  
Position  
Subject  
ACWD - Water Quality

**AB 622 (Friedman D)  Washing machines: microfiber filtration.**  
Current Text: Introduced: 2/12/2021  html, pdf  
Introduced: 2/12/2021  
Status: 5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 2/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021)  
Is Urgency: N  
Is Fiscal: N  
Location: 5/7/2021-A. 2 YEAR  
Summary: Current law, to protect public health and water quality, regulates a broad range of consumer products and processes, including water softeners, water treatment devices, and backflow prevention devices, among others. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2024, that all washing machines sold as new in California contain a microfiber filtration system with a mesh size of 100 microns or smaller.  
Position  
Subject  
ACWD - Water Quality

**AB 736 (Mathis R)  Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund: internet website information: updates.**  
Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2021  html, pdf  
Introduced: 2/16/2021  
Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 2/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)  
Is Urgency: N  
Is Fiscal: Y  
Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR  
Summary: The Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997, administered by the State Water Resources Control Board, establishes the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to provide grants or revolving fund loans for the design and construction of projects for public water systems that will enable those systems to meet safe drinking water standards. The law requires the board, at least once every 2 years, to post information on its internet website and send a link of the internet website to the Legislature regarding implementation of the law and expenditures from the fund, as specified. This bill would require the board to post that information and send that link at least annually instead of at least once every 2 years.  
Position  
Subject  
ACWD - Water Quality

**AB 802 (Bloom D)  Microfiber pollution.**
AB 818  (Bloom D)  Solid waste: premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes.
Current Analysis: 08/31/2021  Assembly Floor Analysis (text 7/1/2021)
Introduced: 2/16/2021
Last Amend: 7/1/2021
Status: 9/8/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y
Location: 9/8/2021-A. ENROLLED
Summary: Would require, except as provided, certain premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes manufactured on or after July 1, 2022, to be labeled clearly and conspicuously with the phrase "Do Not Flush" and a related symbol, as specified. The bill would prohibit a covered entity, as defined, from making a representation about the flushable attributes, benefits, performance, or efficacy of those premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes, as provided. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed $2,500 per day, up to a maximum of $100,000 per violation, to be imposed on a covered entity who violates those provisions.

AB 836  (Gabriel D)  California Building Standards Commission: recycled water: nonpotable water systems.
Introduced: 2/17/2021
Last Amend: 3/25/2021
Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y
Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR
Summary: Would require, on or before January 1, 2023, the California Building Standards Commission to adopt mandatory building standards requiring that a newly constructed nonresidential building be constructed with dual plumbing to allow the use of recycled water for all applicable nonpotable water demands, as defined, if that building is located within an existing or planned recycled water service area, as specified. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2023, the commission to adopt mandatory building standards requiring that a newly constructed nonresidential building with a total gross floor area of 100,000 square feet or more be constructed with dual plumbing to allow the use of nonpotable water sources for all applicable nonpotable water demands and provide for the collection, onsite treatment, and reuse of available onsite rainwater, graywater, and foundation drainage.
**AB 1066** (Bloom D)  Priority inland water-contact recreation sites: water quality monitoring.

**Current Text:** Enrolled: 9/7/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)

**Current Analysis:** 09/01/2021 Assembly Floor Analysis  (text 6/24/2021)

**Introduced:** 2/18/2021

**Last Amend:** 6/24/2021

**Status:** 9/2/2021-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. (Ayes 43. Noes 12.) Senate amendments concurred in.

To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 63. Noes 2.).

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 9/2/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

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**Summary:** Current law requires the State Department of Public Health, by regulation and in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board, local health officers, and the public, to establish, maintain, and amend, as necessary, minimum standards for the sanitation of public beaches. Current law provides for the establishment of the California Water Quality Monitoring Council, which is administered by the state board, and requires the council to undertake various actions relating to water quality data collection and to review existing water quality monitoring, assessment, and reporting efforts and recommend specific actions and funding needs necessary to coordinate and enhance those efforts. This bill would require, on or before July 1, 2022, the council to direct a new or existing working group to study water recreation hazards at priority water-contact recreation sites, as specified.

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**Position**  

**Subject**

**ACWD - Water Quality**

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**AB 1428** (Quirk D)  Safe Drinking Water Act: applicability.

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/9/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)

**Current Analysis:** 06/23/2021 Senate Floor Analyses  (text 2/19/2021)

**Introduced:** 2/19/2021

**Status:** 7/9/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 64, Statutes of 2021.

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 7/9/2021-A. CHAPTERED

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**Summary:** Under current law, a water district, as defined, in existence prior to May 18, 1994, that provides primarily agricultural services through a piped water system with only incidental residential or similar uses is not considered to be a public water system under specified conditions, including the system certifying that it is providing alternative water for residential or similar uses to achieve the equivalent level of public health protection provided by the applicable primary drinking water regulations. This bill would remove the above provision authorizing those water districts to certify that they are providing alternative water for residential or similar uses to achieve the equivalent level of public health protection provided by the applicable primary drinking water regulations.

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**Position**  

**Subject**

**ACWD - Water Quality**

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**SB 526** (Min D)  Community water systems: lead user service lines.

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/17/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/17/2021

**Status:** 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 2/25/2021)  

(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 4/30/2021-S. 2 YEAR

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**Position**  

**Subject**

**ACWD - Water Quality**
Summary: Current law requires, by July 1, 2020, a community water system with known lead service lines in use in its distribution system to provide a timeline for replacement of those lines to the State Water Resources Control Board. Current law requires the state board to review and approve an established timeline, and requires, if the state board fails to act within 30 days of the submission of the timeline, the timeline to be deemed approved. Current law authorizes the state board to enforce these requirements, as specified, and a violation is considered a violation of the California Safe Drinking Water Act, subjecting the violator to specified civil and criminal penalties. This bill would, until January 1, 2025, require a community water system to remove or replace the full lead service line, if the community water system disturbs, removes, or replaces a portion thereof. The bill would apply the above-described enforcement provisions to a violation of the requirements of the bill, thereby creating a state-mandated local program by expanding the scope of crimes under the California Safe Drinking Water Act.

Position | Subject
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ACWD - Water Resources

**AB 252** *(Rivas, Robert D)* Department of Conservation: Multibenefit Land Repurposing Program.

Current Text: Amended: 8/26/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)

Current Analysis: 08/31/2021  [Senate Floor Analyses](#) (text 8/26/2021)

Introduced: 1/14/2021

Last Amend: 8/26/2021

Status: 9/7/2021-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Skinner.

Is Urgency: Y

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/7/2021-S. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: Would establish the Multibenefit Land Repurposing Program, for purposes of assisting groundwater sustainability agencies in critically overdrafted basins achieve their groundwater sustainability goal by providing grants to public and private entities for projects and programs that reduce groundwater use by converting irrigated agricultural land to new uses that both reduce groundwater demand or use and provide some other measurable benefits to the environment or broader community.

**AB 304** *(Quirk D)* Contaminated sites: waste releases or surface or groundwater contamination: local oversight: remedial actions.

Current Text: Enrollment: 9/9/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)

Current Analysis: 09/08/2021  [Assembly Floor Analysis](#) (text 8/31/2021)

Introduced: 1/25/2021

Last Amend: 8/31/2021

Status: 9/9/2021-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/9/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: Whenever a release of waste occurs and remedial action is required, current law authorizes a responsible party, as defined, to request that a local officer supervise the remedial action. Current law authorizes a local officer to agree to supervise the remedial action if the local officer determines that certain conditions have been met. Current law requires that remedial action to be carried out only pursuant to a remedial action agreement, which includes specified elements, entered into by the local officer and the responsible party, and authorizes the local officer to withdraw from the agreement, after giving the responsible party adequate notice, at any time after making specified findings. Current law requires a local officer to provide written notification that includes specified information to the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the appropriate regional water quality control board at least 10 working days before entering into a remedial action agreement with a
responsible party. This bill would authorize a responsible party to request the local officer to oversee a remedial investigation, as defined, or a remedial action, as defined, or both, only if the release of waste is not being overseen by the department or a regional water quality control board.

**Position**

**Subject**

ACWD - Water Resources

**AB 1161**  
(Garcia, Eduardo D)  
**Electricity: eligible renewable energy and zero-carbon resources: state agencies: procurement.**

Current Text: Amended: 4/13/2021  
Introduced: 2/18/2021  
Last Amend: 4/13/2021  
Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/4/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)  
Is Urgency: N  
Is Fiscal: Y  
Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would enact the Clean Economy and Clean Jobs Stimulus Act of 2021 and would require the Department of Water Resources to procure newly developed eligible renewable energy resources or zero-carbon resources, and energy storage associated with those resources, in an amount that satisfies 100 percent of the electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2030, as provided

**Position**

**Subject**

ACWD - Water Resources

**AB 1434**  
(Friedman D)  
**Urban water use objectives: indoor residential water use.**

Current Text: Amended: 4/19/2021  
Introduced: 2/19/2021  
Last Amend: 4/19/2021  
Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 4/27/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)  
Is Urgency: N  
Is Fiscal: Y  
Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would establish, beginning January 1, 2023, until January 1, 2025, the standard for indoor residential water use as 48 gallons per capita daily. The bill would establish, beginning January 1, 2025, the standard as 44 gallons per capita daily and, beginning January 1, 2030, 40 gallons per capita daily.

**Position**

**Subject**

ACWD - Water Resources

**AB 1458**  
(Frazier D)  
**Fish and wildlife protection and conservation: lake and streambed alteration agreements: exemptions**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/19/2021  
Current Analysis: 04/22/2021 Assembly Water, Parks And Wildlife (text 2/19/2021)  
Introduced: 2/19/2021  
Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 3/11/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)  
Is Urgency: N  
Is Fiscal: Y  
Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law prohibits a person, a state or local governmental agency, or a public utility from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any...
material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or depositing or disposing of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, unless prescribed requirements are met, including written notification to the Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the activity. Current law requires the department to determine whether the activity may substantially adversely affect an existing fish and wildlife resource and, if so, to provide a draft lake or streambed alteration agreement to the person, agency, or utility. Current law prescribes various requirements for lake and streambed alteration agreements. Current law also establishes various exemptions from these provisions. This bill would additionally exempt from these provisions vegetation management or fuels treatment projects undertaken, carried out, or approved by a state or local governmental agency necessary to prevent or mitigate the threat or intensity of a wildfire.

**Position**

**Subject**

ACWD - Water Resources

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**SB 351**

*(Caballero D)*  
**Water Innovation Act of 2021.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/20/2021  
**Current Analysis:** 05/07/2021  
**Introduced:** 2/9/2021  
**Last Amend:** 4/20/2021  
**Status:** 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/10/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)  
**Is Urgency:** N  
**Is Fiscal:** Y  
**Location:** 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board for the purposes of providing for the orderly and efficient administration of the water resources of the state. This bill, the Water Innovation Act of 2021, would create the Office of Water Innovation at the California Water Commission for the furtherance of new technologies and other innovative approaches in the water sector. The bill would require the office, by December 31, 2023, to take specified measures to advance innovation in the water sector. The bill would make findings and declarations regarding the need for water innovation.

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**SB 403**

*(Gonzalez D)*  
**Drinking water: consolidation.**

**Current Text:** Enrollment: 9/9/2021  
**Current Analysis:** 09/01/2021  
**Introduced:** 2/12/2021  
**Last Amend:** 7/5/2021  
**Status:** 9/9/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1 p.m.  
**Is Urgency:** N  
**Is Fiscal:** Y  
**Location:** 9/9/2021-S. ENROLLED

**Summary:** The California Safe Drinking Water Act authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to order consolidation with a receiving water system where a public water system or a state small water system, serving a disadvantaged community, consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water or where a disadvantaged community is substantially reliant on domestic wells that consistently fail to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. This bill would revise those consolidation provisions, including, among other revisions, authorizing the state board to also order consolidation where a water system serving a disadvantaged community is an at-risk water system, as defined, or where a disadvantaged community is substantially reliant on at-risk domestic wells, as defined.

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**SB 426**

*(Rubio D)*  
**Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/1/2021  
**Current Analysis:** 05/22/2021  
**Introduced:** 2/9/2021  
**Last Amend:** 4/20/2021  
**Status:** 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/10/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)  
**Is Urgency:** N  
**Is Fiscal:** Y  
**Location:** 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** The California Safe Drinking Water Act authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to order consolidation with a receiving water system where a public water system or a state small water system, serving a disadvantaged community, consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water or where a disadvantaged community is substantially reliant on domestic wells that consistently fail to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. This bill would revise those consolidation provisions, including, among other revisions, authorizing the state board to also order consolidation where a water system serving a disadvantaged community is an at-risk water system, as defined, or where a disadvantaged community is substantially reliant on at-risk domestic wells, as defined.
Introduced: 2/12/2021
Last Amended: 3/1/2021
Status: 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/1/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y
Location: 6/4/2021-S. 2 YEAR

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SB_520
(Wilk R) Water resources: permit to appropriate: application procedure: mining use.
Current Text: Amended: 3/17/2021 html pdf
Current Analysis: 06/15/2021 Assembly Water, Parks And Wildlife (text 3/17/2021)
Introduced: 2/17/2021
Last Amended: 3/17/2021
Status: 7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 5/13/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y
Location: 7/14/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to issue and deliver a notice of an application as soon as practicable after the receipt of an application for a permit to appropriate water that conforms to the law. Current law allows interested persons to file a written protest with regard to an application to appropriate water and requires the protestant to set forth the objections to the application. Current law declares that no hearing is necessary to issue a permit in connection with an unprotested application, or if the undisputed facts support the issuance of the permit and there is no disputed issue of material fact, unless the board elects to hold a hearing. This bill, if the board has not rendered a final determination on an application for a permit to appropriate water for a beneficial use or uses that include mining use within 30 years from the date the application was filed, would require the board to issue a new notice and provide an opportunity for protests before rendering a final determination, with specified exceptions.

Position | Subject |
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<td>ACWD - Water Resources</td>
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SB_559
Current Text: Amended: 8/30/2021 html pdf
Current Analysis: 08/31/2021 Assembly Floor Analysis (text 8/30/2021)
Introduced: 2/18/2021
Last Amended: 8/30/2021
Status: 9/8/2021-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Gray.
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y
Location: 9/8/2021-A. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: Would establish the Water Conveyance Restoration Fund in the State Treasury to be administered by the Department of Water Resources in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board and the Department of Fish and Wildlife. The bill would require all moneys deposited in the fund to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, in support of subsidence repair costs, including environmental planning, permitting, design, and construction and necessary road and bridge upgrades required to accommodate capacity improvements. The bill would require the Director of
Water Resources to apportion money appropriated from the fund, subject to specified requirements, for the Friant-Kern Canal, Delta-Mendota Canal, San Luis Field Division of the California Aqueduct, and San Joaquin Division of the California Aqueduct.

**SB 626**  
(Dodd D) Department of Water Resources: Procurement Methods.  
Current Text: Enrollment: 9/9/2021  [html](#)  [pdf](#)  
Current Analysis: 08/31/2021 [Senate Floor Analyses](#) (text 6/21/2021)  
Introduced: 2/18/2021  
Last Amend: 6/21/2021  
Status: 9/9/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1 p.m.  
Is Urgency: N  
Is Fiscal: Y  
Location: 9/9/2021-S. ENROLLED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation, regional transportation agencies, and the San Diego Association of Governments to engage in a Construction Manager/General Contractor project delivery method (CM/GC method) for specified public work projects. This bill would, until January 1, 2033, authorize the Department of Water Resources to utilize the CM/GC method, as specified, for no more than 7 projects for elements of State Water Facilities, as defined. The bill would require the Department of Water Resources, on all projects delivered by the department, to use department employees or consultants under contract with the department to perform all project design and engineering services related to design, and construction inspection services, required for the CM/GC method consistent with specified existing law.

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**SB 821**  
(Committee on Natural Resources and Water) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Delta Independent Science Board.  
Current Analysis: 07/26/2021 [Senate Floor Analyses](#) (text 7/5/2021)  
Introduced: 3/9/2021  
Last Amend: 7/5/2021  
Status: 9/3/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 2 p.m.  
Is Urgency: Y  
Is Fiscal: Y  
Location: 9/3/2021-S. ENROLLED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Delta Independent Science Board and sets forth the composition of the board, including requiring the board to consist of no more than 10 members appointed by the Delta Stewardship Council. Current law requires the board to provide oversight of the scientific research, monitoring, and assessment programs that support adaptive management of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta through periodic reviews of each of those programs, as specified. Current law requires the board to submit to the council a report on the results of each review, including recommendations for any changes in the programs reviewed by the board. This bill would require the council to contract for the services of the members of the board, as specified. The bill would exempt these contracts from specified provisions of law governing public contracting. The bill would require the council to establish procedures for contracting for the services that are subject to these contracts.
LEGAL, INTERGOVERNMENTAL & COMMUNITY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Tuesday, September 14, 2021

ACWD FACT

ACWD staff members collect samples daily from the water sources, treatment facilities, and distribution system to ensure only high quality water is delivered to our customers.

#ACWDFACTFRIDAY

Fremont Fire saves water.
ROUTINE DISTRICT COMMUNICATION

Bill Message

**Jul 1 - Present** - Drought is here. Take one action today to save water for tomorrow. Learn how ACWD is managing drought and ways you can save now: acwd.org/drought.

Program update: Rebate increased to $2/sq. ft. when customers replace lawn with water-efficient landscape. Details at acwd.org/rebates.

Our lobby remains closed to the public during the COVID-19 pandemic. Please call 510-668-4200 or email customerservice@acwd.com for assistance.

The 2020 Water Quality Report is now available. View the report at acwd.org/2020CCR or call 510-668-6500 for a copy.

WEBSITE ARTICLES & UPDATES

- Runoff Groundwater Sampling in Progress to Ensure Water Quality - Slight Runoff May Occur
SOCIAL MEDIA

Facebook – 807 Followers (+12)
- Analytics – 142 page views, post reach 3,549, post engagement 473, Video views 933

Instagram - 238 Followers (+21)
- Analytics – Impressions 3,008 Post interaction 257, Profile visits - 166

Twitter – 821 followers (+5)
- Analytics – Tweets 22, Tweet impressions 20.4K, profile visits 687

YouTube – 56 Followers (+4)

Nextdoor -
- Sep 1 - Drought Proof Your Landscape - 4,465 Impressions
- Aug 26 - Simple Savings: Tips to Reduce Water Use by 15% - 3,396 Impressions

SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYTICS

Social Media Followers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Facebook</th>
<th>Twitter</th>
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It's Water Less Wednesday at the Fremont Main Library, September is National Senior Month; Drought Townhall meeting; We're hiring; GM Ed Stevenson interview with The Grey Water Project; customers saving water, Check your mailbox ACWD Aqueduct is here, Our friends at Fremont Age Well Centers.

OUR AUTOMATIC BACKWASHING SYSTEM cleans the surface water treatment plant’s filters to remove any particles. Today, we’re treating about 24 million gallons of water per day at this plant! Backwashing is just one of many water treatment processes in place to deliver high-quality water. #OneSavesWater - #SaveWater

Niles, District of Fremont California City of Fremont, CA Government Fremont Chamber of Commerce City of Union City, California Union City, CA Chamber of Commerce ACWA California Dept. - See More

We’re sending you off into the weekend with an #ACWDFactFriday! This is our automatic backwashing system in action. It cleans the surface water treatment plant’s filters. Backwashing is just one of many water treatment processes in place to deliver high-quality water. #OneSavesWater - #SaveWater

Niles, District of Fremont California City of Fremont, CA Government Fremont Chamber of Commerce City of Union City, California Union City, CA Chamber of Commerce ACWA California Dept. - See More

NOW RECRUITING: Distribution Maintenance Supervisor Salary: $140,491 - $170,774 For more info and to apply: http://acwd.org/jobs #workforacw #ACWD #waterjobs #nowhiring #ACWDCares... See More

#TipTuesday The Pons Family are ACWD customers in City of Union City, California. They’re using less water today for more water tomorrow. Let’s save water together. How are you saving water? Send us a dm and share your water-saving hack! Union City, CA Chamber of Commerce Union City Family Center Union City Police Department New Haven Unified School District Alameda County Office of Education Fremont Fire Department Mayor Carol Dutra-Vernaci

WEDS
AUG 25
@ 6 PM

LOCAL WATER EXPERTS ANSWER YOUR DROUGHT QUESTIONS

Join us to learn more about drought and water conservation from your local water agency experts with time for Q&A with guests.

PANELISTS FROM
- CITY OF LIVERMORE
- CAL WATER
- ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY
- DUBLIN-SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT
- ALAMEDA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

City of Livermore, CA - Government August 16 at 3:12 PM - See More
MEDIA COVERAGE

Television/Radio/Print

- Aug 13 - San Jose Mercury News - California Drought - How to get free water-saving devices in the Bay Area
- Aug 17 - Tri-City Voice – The ACWD Connection – Local Water Experts Answer Your Drought Questions
- Aug 24 - Tri-City Voice – The ACWD Connection – Customers Invited to Participate in ACWD Financial Workshops
- Aug 25 - ACWA News - ACWD Readies for Extended Water Supply Shortages
- Aug 26 - The Patch - ACWD Offers Water Conservation Tips for Fremont Customers
- Aug 31 - Tri-City Voice - As drought worsens, water district officials prepare for shortage
- Aug 31 - Tri-City Voice – The ACWD Connection – One Saves Water: Simple Savings
- Sep 1 - Age-Friendly Fremont Newsletter - It’s Easy to Save Water Today!
- Sep 3 - India Post - Alameda County Water District readies for extended water supply shortages
- Sep 7 - The Patch - San Ramon, East Bay Residents Pay Millions in Oroville Repairs
- Sep 7 - Tri-City Voice – The ACWD Connection – ONE less lawn saves water: WEL Rebate
- Sep 14 - Tri-City Voice – The ACWD Connection - September is National Disaster Preparedness Month
OTHER COMMUNICATION & OUTREACH

Finance -
- Aug 7 - Message to customers on Invoice Cloud about planned maintenance on Saturday, August 7 to Sunday, August 8

Engineering and Technology Services -
- Aug 27 - Contractor left 50 notices for Main Renewal - Souza Avenue and Concord Street Project to residents affected by water main shut down on August 31st. Follow up notices distributed on August 31, 2021 for the shutdown. September 7, 2021 Contractor left 30 notices to residents affected by water main shutdown on September 9th

Office of the General Manager -
- Aug 24 - News Release - Alameda County Water District Readies for Extended Water Supply Shortages as Statewide Drought Worsens
- Aug 10 - Renee Gonzales met with staff and members from the Southern Alameda County Buddhist Church to video One Saves Water promotional segment
- Aug 11 - Sharene Gonzales and Renee Gonzales participated in Community Open House for Lindsay Tract project in Newark
- Aug 16 - Sharene Gonzales and Renee Gonzales met with Ohlone College staff to video One Saves Water promotional segment
- Aug 18 - Ed Stevenson and President Akbari were panelists for Assemblymember Alex Lee's "Conserve & Preserve" Drought Town Hall
- Aug 23 - Bill inserts, ~85,000 with One Saves Water and Water-Efficient Landscape Rebate Program information
- Aug 25 - Ed Stevenson and President Akbari were panelists for Alameda County Supervisor David Haubert's "Ask Local Water Experts Your Drought Questions" Drought Town Hall
• Sept 1 - Sharene Gonzales attended ACWA’s Communication Committee meeting
• Sept 3 - Renee Gonzales attended the Tri-City PIO Meeting
• Sept 8 - Sharene Gonzales and Renee Gonzales attended a ribbon-cutting ceremony for the City of Fremont’s Age Well Center at South Fremont

Operations -
• Aug 30 - 64 letters that were mailed out to customers to report on the lead and copper results and included fact sheets

Water Resources -
• Aug 11 - WUE Staff generated a flyer advertising the Water-Efficient Landscape (WEL) rebate and distributed it to an interested customer who wanted to share the flyer with their neighbors.
• Aug 11 - Distributed HOA One Saves Water Factsheet to Meadow Brook Village and Parkmont Village Green HOA via email.
• Aug 18 - Received 35 water conservation kit requests after a news article in the San Jose Mercury news featured local water agency drought measures/programs
• Aug 19 - ACWD was a fiscal sponsor for the California Data Collaborative (CaDC) Annual Data Summit. ACWD logos and acknowledgment were displayed at the virtual summit.
• Aug 24 - Sent an email regarding drought and landscaping best practices to 240 Dedicated Landscape customers through the Waterfluence online water budget tool
• Aug 26 - Distributed 40 drought signs to City of Fremont and 25 drought signs to Union City park staff for placement in parks
• Sept 2 - Water Use Efficiency Specialist, Megan Maurino, was a panelist for the District’s partner organization Rising Sun Center for Opportunity “Climate Careers – Career Panel Discussion.” There were 37 high school youth in attendance.
• Sept 8 - Distributed 25 drought signs to City of Newark park staff for placement in parks
SCHOOL EDUCATION PROGRAM

- Aug 18 - Targeted email promoting water education program sent to 860 educators via Constant Contact. E-mail open rate was 45%.
- Sept 1 & 9 - Met with teacher Pat Urbi (Guy Emanuele Elementary in Union City) and Joanna Lin (Tom Maloney Elementary in Fremont) to record positive teacher testimonies as a participant of Project WET workshop.
- Sept 9 - ZunZun provided schedule for upcoming school performances - both live stream and in-person assemblies.
- 8,367 school supplies have been distributed to date for the 2021/22 school year.

UPCOMING EVENTS

- Sept 19 - Newark Days Community Information Faire 2021 - Cancelled
- Oct 21 & 28 - Project WET Workshop
By now, most Northern California residents know the state is in a severe drought, having received the least amount of precipitation over the past two years than any time since 1976-77.

As reservoir levels drop, cities, water districts and private water companies are increasingly putting in place rules limiting water use. Some are already setting monthly water allotments, with surcharges for homes and businesses that use more than the limit.

If this upcoming winter is dry again, fines, surcharges and other limits will be common across Northern California next year to preserve dangerously low supplies.

The easiest way to cut water use in urban areas, experts say, is to reduce landscape watering, which accounts for 50% of residential water use in California. After doing
that, check for leaks, take shorter showers and don’t leave the faucet running when you’re washing dishes, shaving or brushing teeth.

Most of the Bay Area’s largest water providers give away free water saving devices to any customer who lives in their service area. They include:

– Low-flow shower heads
– Faucet aerators, or screens, that reduce water flow from faucets
– Shower timers, to put inside showers
– Toilet flappers, because old ones sometimes leak
– Irrigation screwdrivers, to adjust sprinkler heads more easily
– Blue dye tablets, to help find toilet leaks
– Garden hose shutoff nozzles
– Door hangers and signs for restaurants and hotels encouraging water conservation

Not all water providers give free devices, and those that do only provide them to residents of their service areas. To find out if your city gives away these items or others for free, contact your city water department. If you live in areas served by the largest water districts in the Bay Area, check their websites here, which detail what they give away and how to get it:

1) Santa Clara Valley Water District – provides water to 2 million people in Santa Clara County [https://cloud.valleywater.org/ords/r/appweb/shopping-cart/store](https://cloud.valleywater.org/ords/r/appweb/shopping-cart/store)


4) Alameda County Water District – provides water to 350,000 people in Fremont, Newark and Union City [https://www.acwd.org/FormCenter/Water-Conservation-11/Water-Conservation-Kit-Order-Form-63](https://www.acwd.org/FormCenter/Water-Conservation-11/Water-Conservation-Kit-Order-Form-63)

6) Peninsula – Residents of the 26 other communities in that receive Hetch Hetchy water should contact their local water provider, such as the city water department or private water company that sends them bills, or check the website of the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency to see which of those providers offers free water-efficient gear.

https://bawsca.org/conserve
ACWD is partnering with local agencies for an informative virtual town hall. Join us to learn more and ask water experts your drought and water conservation questions.

When:  Wednesday, August 25, 2021
Time:  6 p.m. - 7 p.m.
Where: Zoom, YouTube, and Facebook Live
Zoom link: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_Q4QOc-C_S5-wuVZjfrI5eQ

Visit:  www.acwd.org/drought for more information and Zoom link.
ACWD's fiscal responsibility begins with careful evaluation and planning. ACWD invites customers to attend workshops as the District discusses a variety of topics, including water rates and drought-specific surcharges that could be implemented if the District needs to declare a water shortage emergency.

Upcoming workshop dates:
August 26, September 23, October 28
Time: 4 p.m.

Workshop information, how to participate, and video links to post-workshop recordings available at acwd.org/rates.
FREMONT – As the state struggles with worsening drought, Alameda County Water District continues to manage existing supplies and prepare for extended water supply shortages while assisting its customers with conservation.

The water district serving residents and businesses in Fremont, Newark and Union City has drought strategies and readied itself for drought with short and long-term water supply planning. ACWD will meet water demands this year by drawing on stored water while encouraging customers to conserve, given the increasingly bleak outlook of prolonged drought conditions.

Planning for the current dry year supplies began in 2020, leveraging San Luis Reservoir and a groundwater bank in Kern County to help offset reductions in other imported water supplies.

With two consecutive dry years and drier conditions and high temperatures anticipated, ACWD is maximizing its available options and banking supplies for future use as California reservoirs continue to dip to record-breaking lows.

“We are experienced at managing our water supplies during drought,” said ACWD General Manager Ed Stevenson. “Planning for dry years and storing water during wet ones is factored into our water supply management, as well as planning for supply reductions and climate change,” he added. Stevenson noted the agency’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Urban Water Management Plan as guiding documents that outline actions and water use reductions that would be applied based on changing water supply conditions.

“We are closely monitoring water supply and demands with modeling that includes varied supply scenarios and long-range weather forecasting and will continue to manage supplies carefully,” Stevenson said. “However, this severe drought may very well be a protracted one and increasing water conservation measures may become necessary,” said Stevenson.

With most of California in extreme to exceptional drought, including 50 counties throughout the state, Governor Newsom’s July 8 Emergency Proclamation calls on all Californians for 15% voluntary conservation. Newsom recently stated mandatory statewide restrictions may be coming soon as we enter a potentially third dry year.
“Our customers take action when there’s a call for conservation; reductions during the last drought prove this,” said ACWD Board President Aziz Akbari. “ACWD supports the State’s call for conservation and encourages our customers to conserve water now,” he said. “ACWD’s ‘One Saves Water’ program offers easy tips to help customers save 15% – irrigate one less day per week and have each person in the home reduce flushes and shower times,” he said. “Let’s work together as one California to save water for tomorrow.”

Simple actions will help customers realize immediate conservation. For example, water “hacks” to start instant savings include one less of each: car wash, load of laundry, hosing down sidewalks, and faucet leaks.

ACWD offers free water conservation kits with low-flow devices and toilet leak detection tablets to help spot pesky water waste for customers looking to advance their conservation.

For long-term conservation, residential and business customers can take advantage of rebates. Say goodbye to water-thirsty lawns and pocket up to $2 per square foot of turf replaced. Other incentives include “smart” irrigation controllers and business customers can receive cashback when installing high-efficiency toilets and urinals.

For more information on drought and water conservation, visit acwd.org/drought.

# # #
The ACWD offers free water conservation kits that include low-flow devices and toilet leak detection tablets. The agency also offers simple
water "hacks" to aid in conservation, like reducing car washes or loads of laundry. (Shutterstock)

FREMONT, CA — The Alameda County Water District (ACWD) has announced several proactive steps it has taken to ready itself for California's worsening draught, and the agency is advising locals about how to do their part to conserve water.

In a release, the ACWD, which serves residents and businesses in Fremont, Newark and Union City, explained how it will meet water demands despite conditions in which 50 California counties have been declared extreme or exceptional draught. Meanwhile, the ACWD is offering products and tips to help its constituents conserve water after Gov. Gavin Newsome's July proclamation called on all Californians for 15 percent voluntary conservation.

According to a release, ACWD's planning for the current dry year supplies began in 2020 using the San Luis Reservoir and a groundwater bank in Kern County to help offset reduction in other imported water supplies.

"We are experienced at managing our water supplies during drought," said ACWD General Manager Ed Stevenson. "Planning for dry years and storing water during wet ones, is factored into our water supply management, as well as planning for supply reductions and climate change."

Despite this preparation, Stevenson noted that a protracted severe drought could lead to the increasing need for water conservation measures by individuals and businesses.

**Find out what's happening in Fremont with free, real-time updates from Patch.**

Let's go!

Aziz Akbari, the ACWD's board president, said the agency's customers have shown a willingness to take action when there is a call for conservation.
"ACWD supports the state's call for conservation and encourages our customers to conserve water now," Akbari said. "ACWD's 'One Saves Water' program offers easy tips to help customers save 15 percent - irrigate one less day per week and have each person in the home reduce flushes and shower times."

Additionally, the agency offers simple water "hacks" to aid in conservation, like slightly reducing the amount of car washes, loads of laundry and hosing down of sidewalks, while taking care of faucet leaks.

The ACWD, the release states, also offers free water conservation kits that include low-flow devices and toilet leak detection tablets to help its customers uncover water waste.

For longer-term conservation, ACWD said its residential and business customers can take advantage of rebates, which include up to $2 per square foot of turf replaced and "smart" irrigation controllers. Business customers can receive cash back for installing high-efficiency toilets and urinals.

More information about drought and water conservation is available online at the ACWD's Drought & Conservation Resource Center.
As drought worsens, water districts official prepare for shortage

SUBMITTED BY SHARENE GONZALEZ

As California struggles with worsening drought, Amador County Water District (ACWD) continues to manage existing supplies and prepare for extended water supply planning while insisting its customers with conservation.

The water district serving residential and businesses in Amador, Nevada and Union City has drought strategies and readiness in drought with long-term and short-term water supply planning. ACWD will meet water demands this year by diverting on stored water in reservoirs while encouraging its customers to conserve, given the increasingly bleak outlook of prolonged drought conditions.

Planning for the current dry year supplies began in 2020 by leveraging San Luis Reservoir and a groundwater bank in Kern County to help offset reductions in other imported water supplies.

With its two consecutive dry years and drier conditions, ACWD is maximizing available options and banking supplies for future in case California uncertain continua to dip on record-breaking lows.

“We are experienced at managing our water supplies during drought,” said ACWD General Manager Ed Stevenson. “Planning for dry years and storing water during wet ones, is a foundational part of our water management strategy, as well as planning for supply reductions and climate change,” he added. Stevenson noted the agency’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Urban Water Management Plan to guide customers on actions that outline actions and water use reductions that would be applied based on changing water supply conditions.

“We are closely monitoring water supply and demands with modeling that includes variable supply scenario and long-range forecasting and will continue to do the same as the numbers decrease,” Stevenson said.

“Our current drought may very well be a prologue to one increasing water conservation measures which may become necessary,” Stevenson said.

With most of California in extreme to exceptional drought, many counties throughout the state, including Nevada, in the 9th Emergency Water Conservation Order. Nevada recently mandated mandatory residential restrictions may be coming, now or at any rate in the coming dry years. “Our customers take action when there’s a call for conservation; reductions during the last drought prove this,” said ACWD Board President Abe Albit. “ACWD supports the idea of protecting our water supplies and encourages our customers to conserve water now,” he added. ACWD’s “One Sure ‘Save Water’ program offers tips to help customers keep their pipes from freezing - irrigate one less day per week and have each of your home’s outside faucets closed and turned off.”

“Let’s work together as one California to conserve for tomorrow.”

City of Hayward adopt a top on-site generator of renewable energy

SUBMITTED TO THE CITY OF HAYWARD

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has named the City of Hayward among top 10 on-site renewable energy systems among more than 1,700 participating public and private entities in the agency’s Green Power Partnership.

According to the latest EPA Green Power Partnership Top 10 list released on July 26, Apple Inc., the Fresno Gas & Landscape and General Motors, LLC, topped the list for a first, second, and third consecutive year, respectively, followed by the County of Santa Clara, City of San Jose and City of Hayward are found at 14.3, 13.2, and 12.6, respectively.

At the City of Hayward, renewable energy is generated on-site primarily at its Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF), which uses solar panels and biogas collected during the treatment of wastewater to power a cementary to power itself and other City facilities through surplus energy supply credits. Additional renewable energy is generated through solar energy generation equipment installed on the roofs of various City buildings and facilities.

The City’s commitment to on-site renewable energy generation is one component of the Hayward Climate Action Plan that has resulted in the city cutting overall greenhouse gas emissions by 28.7 percent from 2010 baseline and putting Hayward on course to reach carbon-neutrality by 2050.

Other components contributing to Hayward emission reductions include the City’s membership in the Bay Community Air Partnership, through which residential and commercial district electricity consumers are receiving energy from 100 percent carbon-free sources.

City of Hayward recently proclaimed a Top on-site generator of renewable energy

Two weekend BART track shutdowns canceled

SUBMITTED BY BART

Because construction teams have been making substantial progress on replacing critical track components on BART Right of Way in eastern Alameda County, the transit agency is able to cancel two planned track shutdowns in September.

The closures would have impacted the South Hayward and Union City stations during the Labor Day weekend, September 6-9 and the September 10-13 BART official shutdowns. Due to the impact on weekend recreation, the weekend service has increased to as much as 69 percent pre-pandemic levels. The change has been made in the past, success, although the agency has still cancelled the service.

Instead of multiple track shutdowns that require either off- or on-track maintenance. BART officials added that “off-track work on weekends is necessary to prevent delays and ensure the right-of-way and track maintenance service to the entire line.”

BART officials have added that the shutdowns are expected for this construction project through fall 2022, but specific dates have not yet been finalized. This is also the initial phase of work on the Hayward Station Upgrades project, which is expected to be completed in late 2023.

Meanwhile, BART trains are currently running on a modified schedule, with some trains operating on weekends between South Hayward and Union City stations. Riders should allow 20-25 minutes to their trips.

As actual track work shutdowns are expected for this construction project through fall 2022, but specific dates have not yet been finalized. This is also the initial phase of work on the Hayward Station Upgrades project, which is expected to be completed in late 2023.

Meanwhile, BART trains are currently running on a modified schedule, with some trains operating on weekends between South Hayward and Union City stations. Riders should allow 20-25 minutes to their trips.
Simple Savings:

- **ONE** less watering day per household per week
- **TWO** less flushes per person per day
- **THREE** less showering minutes per person per day

Drought is here. Reduce water use by 15% today.

acwd.org/drought
IT’S EASY TO SAVE WATER TODAY!

Drought is here and saving water is as simple as one, two, three! Join Alameda County Water District to support water conservation and the State’s call for all Californians to reduce individual water use by 15%. Meeting this goal is easy and EVERYONE can make a difference!

- One less watering day (garden/landscape) per household, per week
- Two less flushes per person, per day
- Three less minutes in the shower per person, per day

More ways to save water every day include washing one less load of laundry and finding and fixing leaky faucets. A commitment to water conservation today will add up to preserving our water supply for tomorrow. More information about water conservation tips, rebates, resources and drought updates is available at www.acwd.org/drought or call 510.668.4212

HELP ON TAP
If you or someone you know is having trouble paying their water bill, ACWD offers Help on Tap, a customer assistance program. This program provides income-qualified residential customers a $35 credit on the bimonthly water service charge.

For more information about this program, customers can call 510.668.4200 or visit www.acwd.org/hot

VISIT US SOON

The Age Well Center at South Fremont — a hub for fun, community connection and wellness opportunities for adults 55+ welcomes you!

Open Monday—Friday. Stop by!

510.742.7540
47111 MISSION FALLS CT. FREMONT CA 94539
www.fremont.gov/agewellcenters

The City of Fremont does not discriminate on the basis of disability. If you need an accommodation please contact the Human Services Department at 510.574.2050
Alameda County Water District readies for extended Water Supply shortages

India Post News Service

FREMONT, Calif.: As the state struggles with worsening drought, Alameda County Water District continues to manage existing supplies and prepare for extended water supply shortages while assisting its customers with conservation.

The water district serving residents and businesses in Fremont, Newark and Union City has drought strategies and readied itself for drought with short and long-term water supply planning. ACWD will meet water demands this year by drawing on stored water while encouraging customers to conserve, given the increasingly bleak outlook of prolonged drought conditions.

Planning for the current dry year supplies began in 2020 leveraging San Luis Reservoir and a groundwater bank in Kern County to help offset reductions in other imported water supplies.

With two consecutive dry years and drier conditions and high temperatures anticipated, ACWD is maximizing its available options and banking supplies for future use as California reservoirs continue to dip to record-breaking lows.

"We are experienced at managing our water supplies during drought," said ACWD General Manager Ed Stevenson. "Planning for dry years and storing water during wet ones, is factored into our water supply management, as well as planning for supply reductions and climate change," he added. Stevenson noted the agency’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Urban Water Management Plan as guiding documents that outline actions and water use reductions that would be applied based on changing water supply conditions.

"We are closely monitoring water supply and demands with modeling that includes varied supply scenarios and long-range weather forecasting and will continue to manage supplies carefully," Stevenson said. "However, this severe drought may very well be a protracted one and increasing water conservation measures may become necessary," said Stevenson.

With most of California in extreme to exceptional drought, including 50 counties throughout the state, Governor Newsom’s July 8 Emergency Proclamation calls on all Californians for 15% voluntary conservation. Newsom recently stated mandatory statewide restrictions may be coming soon as we enter a potentially third dry year.

"Our customers take action when there’s a call for conservation; reductions during the last drought prove this," said ACWD Board President Aziz Akbari. "ACWD supports the State’s call for conservation and encourages our customers to conserve water now," he said. "ACWD’s ‘One Saves Water’ program offers easy tips to help customers save 15% - irrigate one less day per week and have each person in the home reduce flushes and shower times," he said. "Let’s work together as one California to save water for tomorrow."

Simple actions will help customers realize immediate conservation. For example, water “hacks” to start instant savings include one less of each: car wash, load of laundry, hosing down sidewalks, and faucet leaks.

ACWD offers free water conservation kits with low-flow devices and toilet leak detection tablets to help spot pesky waste for customers looking to advance their conservation.

For long-term conservation, residential and business customers can take advantage of rebates. Say goodbye to water-thirsty lawns and pocket up to $2 per square foot of turf replaced. Other incentives include "smart" irrigation controllers and business customers can receive cash back when installing high-efficiency toilets and urinals.

For more information on drought and water conservation, visit acwd.org/drought.

Congressman demands Reconciliation Package to include Relief for Employment-based Green Card backlog

WASHINGTON: Congressman Raja Krishnamoorthi (D-IL) called on his Congressional colleagues to join him in sending a letter to House Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer on the need to address the employment-based green card backlog as part of budget reconciliation.

Any package that addresses longstanding immigration priorities must include relief for the approximately 1.2 million individuals unable to receive a green card primarily due to country-based discrimination.

"I am pleased that tackling our broken immigration system is part of the budget reconciliation discussion," said Congressman Krishnamoorthi. "However, it is imperative any immigration package include provisions to address the employment-based green card backlog, which is damaging American competitiveness and abandoning 1.2 million people to perpetual nonimmigrant status. I call on my colleagues to immediately raise this important issue with leadership and ensure that relief for backlogged high-skilled workers is included in the final package. Our economic recovery from COVID-19 depends on it."

The text of the letter Congressman Krishnamoorthi is leading, along with Reps. Kathy Manning (D-NC) and Deborah Ross (D-NC), can be read here and will be sent in one week.
San Ramon, East Bay Residents Pay Millions In Oroville Repairs

Lake Oroville is at a historic low, but 2018 saw so much rain that the largest state-owned reservoir saw damage resulting in $1.2B repairs.

By Courtney Teague, Patch Staff
Sep 7, 2021 1:17 pm PDT

Lake Oroville was filled to its 1.1-trillion-gallon capacity in 2017, but it's looking awfully low these days. (Getty Images)
SAN RAMON, CA — With California’s seemingly endless drought, it may be years before the spillway at Oroville Dam — which created Lake Oroville, the largest state-owned reservoir — sees another drop of water.

That wasn’t the case in February 2017, when runoff from torrential rains filled Lake Oroville to its 1.1-trillion-gallon capacity, forcing dam operators to release torrents of water that damaged both the main and emergency spillways. Short-lived evacuation orders were issued as a precaution for more than 180,000 people living downstream.

Within eight months, the main spillway was repaired. During 2018, the spillway was completely reconstructed and a new emergency spillway was completed.

The price tag: Nearly $1.2 billion at least, of which $1.1 billion was paid as of last May. San Ramon residents were among the millions of Californians tapped to shoulder those costs.
Part of that sum will be paid through property taxes or increased water rates by customers served by 29 water districts that have long-term supply contracts with the State Water Project, operated by the California Department of Water Resources.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency is expected to reimburse $630 million of the cost, with about $479 million paid over the next 16 years by water agencies, an amount that will be increased by interest, according to the water resources department.

Until then, the water resources department has been paying the bills from its short-term financing program and proceeds from bond sales.

The state began collecting the water districts’ proportionate share of the costs during the 2019-2020 fiscal year, and payments will continue through 2035.

**East Bay Agencies Will Pay Millions**

Two Alameda County water districts will be among those contributing to the cost of Oroville spillway reconstruction: the Alameda County Water District and the Tri-Valley’s Zone 7 Water Agency.

Zone 7, officially known as the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District-Zone 7 Water Agency, sells wholesale water to the City of Pleasanton, the Dublin-San Ramon Services District and the privately owned California Water Service serving Livermore.

Zone 7 will be assessed some $9.1 million as it share of Oroville costs.
Osborn Solitei, Zone 7’s treasurer and assistant general manager for finance, said that his agency’s portion of the costs will be financed over a 15-year period and that the annual payments for spillway reconstruction would be around $800,000, which will be obtained from property taxes levied within the district.

But the FEMA reimbursement process is ongoing, and Zone 7 doesn’t yet know what portion of overall reconstruction costs will actually be paid by FEMA, Solitei added. Zone 7’s annual payments are “just an estimate and may change based on actual interest rates and [federal] reimbursements, which can impact the final share of the total cost,” he said.

One Zone 7 wholesale customer is the Dublin-San Ramon Services District, a water retailer operating in both Alameda and Contra Costa counties providing water to the City of Dublin and nearly 8,000 customers in San Ramon’s Dougherty Valley area.

Because Zone 7 cannot directly recover any of its State Water Project costs through property taxes in Contra Costa County, the Dublin-San Ramon Services District will collect the money through the Dougherty Valley Assessment District and pass it along to Zone 7. That levy, expected to be around $208 million, will appear as a line item on property tax bills sent to the Dublin-San Ramon district’s San Ramon customers this fall.

The Alameda Water District, a water retailer to 84,000 customers in Fremont, Newark and Union City, will contribute an estimated $4.97 million as its share of rebuilding the Oroville spillway.

About two-thirds of the district's state water bill is paid through a special property tax, and the remainder through general water rates, according to district spokesperson Sharene Gonzales. The district’s total payments to the state are less than 7 percent of the district’s current budget.

“Consequently, we expect any rate impacts related to spillway reconstruction to be minor for our agency,” Gonzales said.

The portion of Oroville spillway costs paid by individual water districts is calculated based on the percentage of a district’s maximum water allotments and are included in annual bills — or a statement of charges — sent to each water district.
**What Is The State Water Project Anyway?**

Conceived in 1960, the water project is a labyrinth of reservoirs, pipelines and canals stretching more than 700 miles. It's designed to deliver almost 1.4 trillion gallons of water to millions of California residents and businesses — most in Southern California — and provide irrigation to some 750,000 acres of farmland.

The project’s crown jewels are Oroville Dam, America’s tallest, and Lake Oroville, the state’s second-largest reservoir behind Lake Shasta.

Water is provided in various quantities under terms of water supply contracts with individual water districts, most of whom sell the water at wholesale rates to municipalities and other local water suppliers who resell to their own residential, business and agricultural customers.

Although the long-term state contracts are effective through 2035 and specify an annual maximum allotment of water for each contracting water district, the actual amounts of water delivered depend on available supplies and are affected by drought and other factors that result in districts frequently receiving less than their allotted amount of water.

The project’s water is free. Contracting agencies pay for the cost of storage, delivery, maintenance and other operational expenses, which are reflected in the wholesale rates contractors charge their customers who, in turn, establish higher retail rates for homeowners and others.

**Here's What Other Californians Owe**

Matt Keller, a spokesman for the Santa Clara Valley Water District in San Jose, said his district estimates it will pay about $21 million, including financing costs, through 2035 — or $1.4 million annually.

Historically, Keller said, the district has paid its water project costs by levying a State Water Project tax instead of raising wholesale water rates. Based on its current estimates, the average district household will pay an extra $2.16 per year.
The huge Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is the water project’s largest contractor, accounting for some 45.8 percent of water deliveries. It provides water not only to the City of Los Angeles, but also to 13 other cities in Los Angeles and Orange counties, along with a dozen municipal water districts serving Orange, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura counties.

Its share of the tab will be around $228 million, not including interest, and will be included in charges to its member agencies.

Metropolitan Water District customers include the cities of Beverly Hills, Long Beach, Pasadena and Santa Monica, as well as the San Diego County Water Authority, the Municipal Water District of Orange County and the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District that serves the cities of Agoura Hills, Calabasas and several unincorporated areas of western Los Angeles County.

A Metropolitan Water District spokesperson told Patch its share of water project costs, including the portion for the Oroville spillway, is paid through property taxes and rates and other charges for services provided to member agencies.

The 10-year rate forecast included in the Metropolitan Water District’s current biennial budget calls for rate increases of between 3 and 5 percent, with revisions possibly considered during the budgeting process next spring.

Metropolitan Water District customers will, in turn, decide how these additional costs will be passed on to their customers.

One district, the San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, which wholesales supplemental water to four small cities in Los Angeles County, says its annual payments will be made from reserves.
Replace your water-thirsty lawn with a water-efficient landscape and receive a rebate of $2 per square foot!

1. Measure lawn area
2. Submit application, photos and plant list
3. **Receive approval** from ACWD **prior to beginning your project**
4. Complete your project
5. Submit photos, receipts, W-9, and final plant list
6. Receive your rebate

For more information, visit: [acwd.org/rebates](http://acwd.org/rebates) or call 510.668.4218.
THE ACWD CONNECTION

National Preparedness Month - Prepare to Protect

Each September, we celebrate National Preparedness Month and bring awareness about the importance of preparing for disasters and emergencies. Here are some ideas to get you emergency-ready:

1. Create a plan for you, your family and pets.
2. Build a kit with food, water and supplies. [www.ready.gov/kit](http://www.ready.gov/kit)
3. Sign up for ACWD's Rapid Alert Notification System (RANS) — this will allow us to reach you via text, phone call or email with urgent water-related information.
4. Sign up for AC Alert to get notifications about emergencies in cities throughout Alameda County. [www.ACalert.org](http://www.ACalert.org)

To download an Emergency Preparedness Checklist and sign up for RANS, visit: [acwd.org/emergency-preparedness](http://acwd.org/emergency-preparedness)
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: August 24, 2021
CONTACT: Sharene Gonzales, Public Affairs Supervisor
Phone: 510.668.4208
Sharene.gonzales@acwd.com
@AlamedaCountyWD

Alameda County Water District Readies for Extended Water Supply Shortages as Statewide Drought Worsens

Fremont, Calif. – As the state struggles with worsening drought, Alameda County Water District continues to manage existing supplies and prepare for extended water supply shortages while assisting its customers with conservation.

The water district serving residents and businesses in Fremont, Newark and Union City has drought strategies and readied itself for drought with short and long-term water supply planning. ACWD will meet water demands this year by drawing on stored water while encouraging customers to conserve, given the increasingly bleak outlook of prolonged drought conditions.

Planning for the current dry year supplies began in 2020 leveraging San Luis Reservoir and a groundwater bank in Kern County to help offset reductions in other imported water supplies.

With two consecutive dry years and drier conditions and high temperatures anticipated, ACWD is maximizing its available options and banking supplies for future use as California reservoirs continue to dip to record-breaking lows.

“We are experienced at managing our water supplies during drought,” said ACWD General Manager Ed Stevenson. “Planning for dry years and storing water during wet ones, is factored into our water supply management, as well as planning for supply reductions and climate change,” he added. Stevenson noted the agency’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Urban Water Management Plan as guiding documents that outline actions and water use reductions that would be applied based on changing water supply conditions.

“We are closely monitoring water supply and demands with modeling that includes varied supply scenarios and long-range weather forecasting and will continue to manage supplies carefully,” Stevenson said. “However, this severe drought may very well be a protracted one and increasing water conservation measures may become necessary,” said Stevenson.

-more-
ACWD Readies for Extended Water Supply Shortages
Page 2

With most of California in extreme to exceptional drought, including 50 counties throughout the state, Governor Newsom’s July 8 Emergency Proclamation calls on all Californians for 15% voluntary conservation. Newsom recently stated mandatory statewide restrictions may be coming soon as we enter a potentially third dry year.

“Our customers take action when there’s a call for conservation; reductions during the last drought prove this,” said ACWD Board President Aziz Akbari. “ACWD supports the State’s call for conservation and encourages our customers to conserve water now,” he said. “ACWD’s ‘One Saves Water’ program offers easy tips to help customers save 15% - irrigate one less day per week and have each person in the home reduce flushes and shower times,” he said. “Let’s work together as one California to save water for tomorrow.”

Simple actions will help customers realize immediate conservation. For example, water “hacks” to start instant savings include one less of each: car wash, load of laundry, hosing down sidewalks, and faucet leaks.

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For long-term conservation, residential and business customers can take advantage of rebates. Say goodbye to water-thirsty lawns and pocket up to $2 per square foot of turf replaced. Other incentives include “smart” irrigation controllers and business customers can receive cash back when installing high-efficiency toilets and urinals.

For more information on drought and water conservation, visit acwd.org/drought.

# # #

For more than 100 years, the Alameda County Water District has supplied water to the residents and businesses of southern Alameda County. ACWD supplies drinking water to the more than 357,000 people living in the cities of Fremont, Newark and Union City. For more information, please visit www.acwd.org.
Simple Savings:

1. **ONE**
   - Less watering day per household per week

2. **TWO**
   - Less flushes per person per day

3. **THREE**
   - Less showering minutes per person per day

15% household water savings goal

ONE SAVES WATER

Drought is here.
Reduce water use by 15% today.

acwd.org/drought
Replace your water-thirsty lawn with a water-efficient landscape and receive a rebate of $2 per square foot!

1. Measure lawn area
2. Submit application, photos and plant list
3. **Receive approval** from ACWD *prior to beginning your project*
4. Complete your project
5. Submit photos, receipts, W-9, and final plant list
6. Receive your rebate

For more information, visit: [acwd.org/rebates](http://acwd.org/rebates) or call 510.668.4218.
August 27, 2021

Dear [Name],

Subject: Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Results

Thank you for your participation in the Alameda County Water District’s (ACWD) 2021 Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Program. ACWD recently completed State-certified laboratory analyses of all the samples. We are pleased to report that 100% of the lead results and 100% of the copper results were below the respective Action Levels* (AL). The results for the tap water sample taken from your home and the corresponding ALs are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Your Home</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>&lt;1.000 µg/L</td>
<td>15 µg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>36.577 µg/L</td>
<td>1,300 µg/L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As indicated above, the amounts of lead and copper in your home’s tap water fall within the range prescribed by state and federal regulations. A Fact Sheet with additional information for reducing lead and copper in your drinking water has also been enclosed.

On behalf of ACWD, thank you for participating in the 2021 Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Program. This program helps ACWD ensure excellent water quality and comply with state and federal regulations.

If you have any questions about your results or our Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Program, please feel free to contact our Tap Sampling hotline at (510) 668-6599.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Ed Stevenson
General Manager

* The Action Level (AL) is exceeded if the concentration of lead or copper in more than 10 percent of the tap water samples collected is above the respective AL.
WHAT IS LEAD?

- Lead is a toxic metal that is harmful if inhaled or swallowed.
- Lead can be found in air, soil, dust, food, and water.

HOW CAN I BE EXPOSED TO LEAD?

- The greatest exposure to lead is swallowing or breathing in lead paint chips and dust.
- Lead also can be found in some household plumbing materials and water service lines.

WHO IS AT RISK?

- Children ages 6 and under are at the greatest risk. Pregnant women and nursing mothers should avoid exposure to lead to protect their children.
- Exposure to lead can result in delays in physical and mental development.

Your child is also at risk if:

- your home or a home that your child spends a lot of time in was built before lead paint was banned in 1978.
- renovation work is being done in such a home.
- the adults in the home work with lead.

HOTLINES & INFORMATION

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
800-426-4791

National Lead Information Center:
800-424-LEAD
www.epa.gov/lead

NSF International:
www.nsf.org

Lead in Drinking Water Web Site:
www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Additional Information:

Read the annual report you get from your water utility to find out about how they are working to reduce levels of lead in drinking water and other information about your drinking water. Call them if you have any questions.

Contact your local public health department or talk to your doctor about reducing your family's exposure to lead.

OFFICE OF WATER

Tips For Protecting Your Family's Health

Printed on Recycled Paper
HOW DOES LEAD GET INTO WATER?

Lead enters the water ("leaches") through contact with the plumbing.

Lead leaches into water through:
- Corrosion* of
  - Pipes
  - Solder
  - Fixtures and Faucets (brass)
  - Fittings

*Corrosion is a dissolving or wearing away of metal caused by a chemical reaction between water and your plumbing.

The amount of lead in your water also depends on the types and amounts of minerals in the water, how long the water stays in the pipes, the amount of wear in the pipes, the water's acidity and its temperature.

HEALTH TIP

To help block the storage of lead in your child's body, serve your family meals that are low in fat and high in calcium and iron, including dairy products and green vegetables.

What should I do if I suspect that my water contains high lead levels?

- If you want to know if your home's drinking water contains unsafe levels of lead, have your water tested.
- Testing is the only way to confirm if lead is present or absent.
- Most water systems test for lead as a regular part of water monitoring. These tests give a system-wide picture and do not reflect conditions at a specific drinking water outlet.
- For more information on testing your water, call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Should I test my children for exposure to lead?

- Children at risk of exposure to lead should be tested.
- Your doctor or local health center can perform a simple blood test to determine your child's blood-lead level.
- If your child has a blood lead level at or above 10ug/dl, should take preventive measures.

QUICK TIPS TO REDUCE YOUR FAMILY'S EXPOSURE TO LEAD

- Boiling your water will not get rid of lead.
- Use cold water for drinking or cooking. Never cook or mix infant formula using hot water from the tap.
- Make it a practice to run the water at each tap before use.
- Do not consume water that has sat in your home's plumbing for more than six hours. First, make sure to run the water until you feel the temperature change before cooking, drinking, or brushing your teeth, unless otherwise instructed by your utility.
- Some faucet and pitcher filters can remove lead from drinking water. If you use a filter, be sure you get one that is certified to remove lead by the NSF International.
Hello Educators,

Welcome to a new school year! I am excited to bring you water education news, tools and resources for you and your students on behalf of the Alameda County Water District (ACWD). ACWD offers a free and fun K-12 water education program to teachers in Fremont, Newark and Union City. Topics highlight water conservation, the value of water, environmental stewardship and more. See what we have to offer below or visit our webpage at www.acwd.org/watereducation.

If you have any questions, please contact me: Renee W. Gonzales, Public Affairs Specialist, at Renee.W.Gonzales@acwd.com or 510.668.4210.

Thank you!

Our water education program is free!

Live Entertainment!
Bring music, movement and dance to your school with ZunZun, our water education performance duo! Contact ZunZun to schedule an in-person or live stream assembly at 831.426.0684 or zunzuntunes@gmail.com

Water Education Videos!
The Water Workshop is a series of short engaging instructional videos introducing students to simple water concepts: the water
Virtual Tour of Fish Passage Project in Alameda Creek!

Catch a recording of the tour and join Anna, the steelhead trout, with ACWD friends, for a fun and educational up-close look at our fish passage projects in Alameda Creek!

Learning Tools - Print and Share!

Discover and reinforce water education learning with fun worksheets that cover water conservation, the value of water and water properties.

One Saves Water

Drought is here and ACWD has launched "One Saves Water," a water conservation campaign offering water-saving hacks that contribute to unified and substantial water savings. Currently, the average Tri-City area household uses 245 gallons of water per day! Students can be mindful of water usage and adapt or increase water conserving habits to save water for future use. A
Save Water Today for Tomorrow

One
- less watering day per household per week

Two
- less flushes per person per day

Three
- less showering minutes per person per day

How Are Your Students Saving Water?
Is your school on Facebook, Twitter or Instagram? if so, share your water-saving hacks or water-related projects and tag us @AlamedaCountyWD. We'd love to share your content!
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Collateral

One Saves Water

Bill Insert

- Two-sided insert
- Beginning August 23
- ~85,000 inserts

Simple Savings:

15% household water savings goal

ONE
less watering day per household per week

TWO
less flushes per person per day

THREE
less showering minutes per person per day

Drought is here. Reduce water use by 15% today.

acwd.org/drought
Collateral

One Saves Water
Bill Insert

- Two-sided insert
- Beginning August 23
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Replace your water-thirsty lawn with a water-efficient landscape and receive a rebate of $2 per square foot!

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For more information, visit: acwd.org/rebates or call 510.668.4218.
One Saves Water
Campaign Update

Collateral

One Saves Water
Drought Yard Signs

- Distribution to:
  - Parks Department
    - City of Fremont
    - City of Newark
    - City of Union City
  - East Bay Regional Parks District
    - Quarry Lakes
    - Alameda Creek Trail
Drought is here. Take one action today to save water for tomorrow. Learn how ACWD is managing drought and ways you can save now: acwd.org/drought.

Program update: Rebate increased to $2/sq. ft. when customers replace lawn with water-efficient landscape. Details at acwd.org/rebates.

Our lobby remains closed to the public during the COVID-19 pandemic. Please call 510-668-4200 or email customerservice@acwd.com for assistance.

The 2020 Water Quality Report is now available. View the report at acwd.org/2020CCR or call 510-668-6500 for a copy.
One Saves Water
Campaign Update

Social Media
Facebook, Twitter, Instagram - Original Content

- 13 posts in August - September
#OneSavesWater
Social Media

Facebook, Twitter, Instagram - Original Content

It's Water Less Wednesday and our friends at the Fremont Main Library and local residents are saving water! It's up to all of us to take action today to save water for tomorrow. Let's do this together Fremont, Newark and Union City! #OneSavesWater #savewater

@aclibrary @unioncitypd_ca @unioncityca_gov @lifeinunioncityca @fremontfire @fremontbusiness @fremont_ca @fremontleaf @unioncityca_gov @unioncitypd_ca @saveourwater

Brian Edwards, Division Director
Alameda County Library
One Saves Water Campaign Update

One less load saves water.

One less minute saves water.

Fremont Fire saves water.

LEGAL, INTERGOVERNMENTAL & COMMUNITY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
SEPTEMBER 14, 2021
Social Media

Facebook, Twitter, Instagram - Customer Submitted Content

We save water by cutting down our sprinkler timer!
- Pons Family

www.acwd.org/drought

#OneSavesWater
Nextdoor

Drought Proof Your Landscape. Hello Neighbors - Is your lawn turning brown as you cut back on your water use this year? Would you prefer landscaping that can survive dry conditions because it is adapted to the climate and does not use a lot of water? Install a water-efficient landscape in place of lawn and save water and
See more...

Posted to Subscribers of Alameda County Water District

Like  Comment  Share  😊  7  · 4,499 Impressions
One Saves Water Campaign Update

Nextdoor

Alameda County Water District
Public Affairs Corinne Behnam • 26 Aug

Simple Savings:

- ONE less watering day per household per week
- TWO less flushes per week
- THREE less showering minutes per person per day

For more drought information and conservation tips visit: acwd.org/drought

Simple Savings: Tips to Reduce Water Use by 15%. Hello Neighbors. It takes only a few small changes to reduce your water use by 15%. Currently, the average Tri-City household uses 245 gallons of water per day! Be mindful of water usage and encourage everyone in your household to adapt or increase water conserving. See more...

Alameda County Water District - Official Website | Official Website
acwd.org

Posted to Subscribers of Alameda County Water District

Likes 4 - 3,302 Impressions
Tri-City Voice

THE ACWD CONNECTION

Simple Savings:

ONE less watering day per household per week
TWO less flushes per person per day
THREE less shaving minutes per person per day

acwd.org/drought

Drought is here.
Reduce water use by 15% today.
One Saves Water
Campaign Update

Tri-City Voice

THE ACWD CONNECTION

Replace your water-thirsty lawn with a water-efficient landscape and receive a rebate of $2 per square foot!

1. Measure lawn area
2. Submit application, photos and plant list
3. Receive approval from ACWD prior to beginning your project
4. Complete your project
5. Submit photos, receipts, W-9, and final plant list
6. Receive your rebate

For more information, visit: acwd.org/rebates or call 510.656.4218.

One less lawn SAVES WATER

Proud to provide a reliable supply of high quality water at a reasonable price to Fremont, Newark and Union City
One Saves Water Campaign Update

Drought & Water Conservation Resource Center webpage - ACWD.org/drought

7,391 page views since the campaign launch

### From Internal Pages
- Alameda County Water District - Official Website: 31%
- FAQs • Alameda County Water District, CA • CivicEngage: 12%
- Rebates • Alameda County Water District - Official Website: 11%
- Form Center • Alameda County Water District, CA • CivicEngage: 8.5%
- Water Conservation Tips • Alameda County Water District - Official Website: 8.2%
- Others: 30%

### To Internal Pages
- Rebates • Alameda County Water District - Official Website: 38%
- Water Conservation Tips • Alameda County Water District - Official Website: 15%
- FAQs • Alameda County Water District, CA • CivicEngage: 15%
- Form Center • Alameda County Water District, CA • CivicEngage: 8.7%
- Alameda County Water District - Official Website: 6.5%
- Others: 16%

### Incoming traffic
- 924 from internal pages
- 39 from internal searches
- 1,293 from search engines
- 3,466 from websites
- 0 from campaigns
- 1,187 direct entries

### Outgoing traffic
- 2,227 to internal pages
- 32 internal searches
- 0 downloads
- 136 outlinks
- 4,651 exits

481 page reloads
One Saves Water
Campaign Update

Next Steps

Ongoing
- Social media posts
  - Community partner highlights
- Tri-City Voice

Planned
- Digital advertising
  - Google ads
  - Social media post boosts
- Postcard mailer
- In-person event
Questions?
ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC MEETINGS: Upon request, ACWD will provide written agenda materials in appropriate alternative formats, or disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, to enable individuals with disabilities to participate in public meetings. Please send a written request at least 72 hours before the meeting to the District Secretary, ACWD, 43885 S. Grimmer Blvd., Fremont, CA 94538, or to gina.markou@acwd.com stating your name, mailing address, phone number, and brief description of the requested materials and preferred alternative format or auxiliary aid or service.


MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC MAY NOT ATTEND THIS MEETING IN PERSON. DUE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNOR NEWSOM’S EXECUTIVE ORDER N-25-20 WHICH SUSPENDS PORTIONS OF THE BROWN ACT, THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED BY WEBINAR/TELECONFERENCE ONLY.

1. Update on Distribution PLC Upgrade Project
   Presenter: Ben Egger, Project Engineering Supervisor

2. Hydraulic Model Update
   Presenter: Nicholas Busse, Engineer 1

3. Public Comments
Update on Distribution PLC Upgrade Project

EIT Committee Meeting   |  Sept 15, 2021
Presenter: Benjamin Egger, Project Engineering Supervisor
Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Distribution PLC Status
3. Phase 3 Scope
4. Next Steps
What is a Programmable Logic Controller (PLC)?

PLC Programming Language/Environment:
- ProWORX 32 (Old)
- EcoStruxure (New)

PLC CPU

Field Devices

SCADA

Reporting
District Facilities with PLCs

- Production Wells
- Groundwater
- GW Recharge Facilities
- Reservoirs
- Pressure Regulating Stations
- Tanks
- Booster Stations
- ACWD Customers
- Takeoffs & Emergency Interties
- Other Water Sources
- (SBA/LDV, SFPUC)
- (Fish Screens, Shinn Pond, Rubber Dams)
- (Hayward, Milpitas, SFPUC)

Total PLCs: 62
Project Driver

Existing PLC Hardware is approaching end of useful life
- End of commercial life
- End of support
- Limited/depleted spares in stock

Existing PLC Software is approaching end of useful life
- End of commercial life
- Not compatible with new PLC hardware (nor Windows 10)
- Training uncertainty
- District has adopted a new software platform standard
Objectives:

• To provide a new PLC control system of maximum lifecycle, with minimal interruption to water distribution operations, per the District’s PLC replacement prioritization matrix.

• To provide accurate documentation of the new PLC control system.
## Distribution PLC Upgrade Status

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prior to 2017</td>
<td>(10) PLCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 17-18</td>
<td>(6) PLCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 18-19</td>
<td>(7) PLCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of PLC’s throughout distribution facilities</strong></td>
<td>(62) PLCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of PLC’s still need to be upgraded</strong></td>
<td>(39) PLCs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scope of Work for Phase 3

Upgrade the following (8) PLCs:

• Rancho Higuera Booster Station
• Scott Creek Booster Station
• Washington Booster Station
• Avalon Tank
• Mayhew Reservoir
• PR-3 Regulator
• FR-1 Regulator
• FR-2 and PR-2 Regulator
Booster Stations: Rancho Higuera

Existing MCC to remain:

Existing PLC Panel to be replaced:
Booster Stations: Scott Creek

Existing MCC to remain:

Existing PLC Panel to be replaced:
Booster Stations: Washington

Existing MCC to remain:

Existing PLC Panel to be replaced:
Storage Facilities: Avalon Tank

Existing Utility Building & MCC to remain:

Existing PLC Panel to be replaced:
Storage Facilities: Mayhew Reservoir

Existing Utility Building & MCC to remain:

Existing PLC Panel & Enclosure to be replaced:
Regulator Stations: FR1

Existing enclosure to be replaced:

Existing PLC Panel to be replaced:
Regulator Stations: FR2/PR2

Existing enclosure to be replaced:

Existing PLC Panel to be replaced:
Regulator Stations: PR3

Existing enclosure to remain:

Existing PLC Panel to be replaced:
Scope of Work and Budget

The Distribution PLC Project is phased over multiple years.

Adopted CIP for Phase 3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job No.</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Year 1 (FY21/22)</th>
<th>Year 2 (FY22/23)</th>
<th>FY23/24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21206</td>
<td>Distribution PLC Upgrade</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>$529,362</td>
<td>$329,362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Next Steps for Phase-3

CEQA CatEx adoption – complete.

Project Design (in house by ACWD) – 75% design complete.

Construction:
- PLC programming services.
- Fabrication of cabinets and panels.
- Installation work.

Construction Management (in house by ACWD).

Commissioning (joint effort ACWD & Contractor).
Questions

Benjamin Egger – Project Engineering Supervisor
Hydraulic Model Background

- Backbone “Skeletonized” Model
  - Originally developed in 2006
  - Modeled pipes 10-inches and greater in diameter
  - Simulated general flow demands and constraints of system
  - Software advancements since creation
Hydraulic Model Background, Cont.

• All-pipes Model
  – Developed using Innovyze in 2012
  – Developed using the District’s digital Geographic Information System (GIS)
  – Includes all pipes of distribution system
  – Limited calibration at creation
    • Detailed information for pump curves, system controls, and pipe parameters not included
Model Update and Calibration

• Professional Services agreement executed with West Yost in 2018
• Update to All-Pipes Model
  – Production Changes (changes to facilities)
  – System Demands - resolution
  – New facilities
  – Operational Controls
Model Calibration

- Calibrated for steady state and extended period simulation
- Utilized existing District facility data
  - Inputs from real-world observations (SCADA)
  - Mathematically match model demands with recorded facility data
- Demands taken from observed conditions
  - Localized system demands from billing records
  - Developed demand sets for Summer, Winter, Average day and Summer during Drought
Validated Model Features

• Accurately simulates distribution system and facilities at multiple demand scenarios
  – Pressure
  – Velocity
  – Reservoir levels
  – Hydraulic energy (head) losses

• Training of District staff completed in Spring 2021
  – Super users from Engineering, Operations, and Water Resources
Current Model Uses

• Main Renewal Program
  – Prioritization of future main replacements
  – Pipeline hydraulic capacity planning
  – Optimization of Distribution System transmission

• Ongoing Capital Improvements
  – Curtner Booster Station Upgrade
  – Support operational intuition with data
Upcoming Model Uses

• Fire Flow Simulation
  – Model demand requirements for development projects
  – Insurance Services Office (ISO) Audits

• Water Supply

• Engineering Report
Next Steps

• Additional Services for Hydraulic model maintenance
• Potential modeling in support of Engineering Report