

State Water Resources Control Board,
Division of Drinking Water

Consolidation and
Regionalization Efforts

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Consolidation Coordinators

Topics

- * History of the Division
- * Who we are and what we do
- * Public health issues
- * Funding
- * Consolidation vs. Consolidation
- * New Regulations
- * Regional Planning

History of the Program

- * Cholera Epidemics (1832, 1849 and 1866) –Dr. Snow’s 1854 Broad Street Pump, and Louis Pasteur
- * Bureau of Sanitary Engineering started regulating water supply, sewage disposal, and camp sanitation in May 1915
- * Under the California State Health Board
- * The Division from California Department of Public Health to the State Water Resources Control Board in June 2014.

Who We Are

- * Division has approximately 200 staff members, including administrative, management and students
- * 22 Districts with 13 Offices
- * In some Counties we work with the County Environmental Health Departments as Local Primacy Agency (LPAs)—LPAs regulate water systems less than 200 connections
- * Cover over 8,000 Public Water Systems



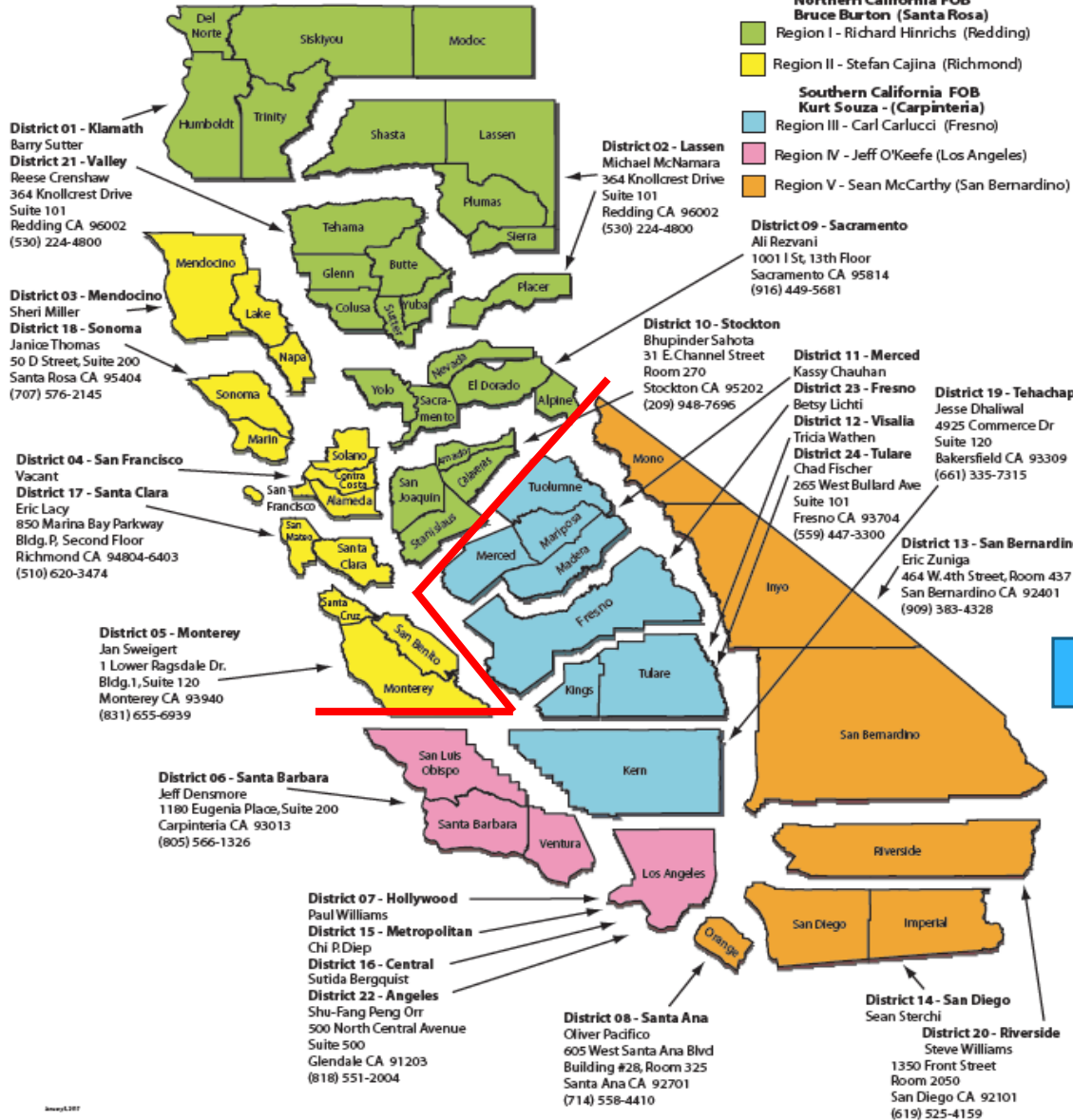
State of California
 State Water Resources Control Board
 DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER DISTRICT OFFICES

Headquarters Office
 (916) 449-5577
 1001 I St, 24th Floor
 Sacramento CA 95814

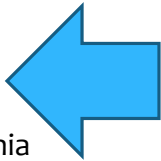


Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
 Governor

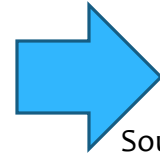
- Northern California FOB**
Bruce Burton (Santa Rosa)
- Region I - Richard Hinrichs (Redding)
 - Region II - Stefan Cajina (Richmond)
- Southern California FOB**
Kurt Souza - (Carpinteria)
- Region III - Carl Carlucci (Fresno)
 - Region IV - Jeff O'Keefe (Los Angeles)
 - Region V - Sean McCarthy (San Bernardino)



Michelle
 Northern California



Caitlin
 Southern California





What is a Public Water System?

Health and Safety Code 116275 (h):

“Public water system” means a system for the provision of water for **human consumption** through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has **15 or more service connections** or **regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.**

(e) “Human consumption” means the use of water for drinking, bathing or showering, hand washing, oral hygiene, or cooking, including, but not limited to, preparing food and washing dishes.

Three Types of Public Water Systems

- * Community:

- * 15 or more connections or at least 25 yearlong residents

- * Non-Transient Non-Community:

- * Serves 25 of the same people over six months per year

- * Transient:

- * Does not serve at least 25 of the same people over six months per year.

Public Health Issues

- * Exceedances of Maximum Contaminant levels (MCLs)
 - * Nitrate/nitrite, arsenic, hexavalent chromium, etc.
- * Bacteriological failures,
 - * presence of E. coli or Total Coliform
- * Inadequate water supply or water rights
- * Natural disasters (flood, earthquake, drought, etc.)

Funding for Water Systems

- * Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)
- * Prop 1 Funds (Prop 1)
- * Most are low interest loans (1.7%)
- * Disadvantaged and Severely Disadvantaged Communities are Eligible for Grant
 - * Disadvantaged 80% Statewide Median Household Income (MHI)
 - * Severely Disadvantaged 60% MHI
- * Happy to Collaborate on the MHI Data with LAFCO

Consolidation Incentives

- * Large water systems that consolidate a disadvantaged system with a public health issue can get up to \$5 Million in zero interest loan for another project.
- * Working on revising this incentive for next year...

Nomenclature

- * Consolidation
 - * DDW: Bringing together of two or more public water systems to form one water system.
 - * LAFCO: The uniting or joining of two or more cities, or two or more districts located in a same county into a single new successor city or successor district.¹
- * Regionalization is bringing together multiple water systems to form one large water system.
- * Annexation is the inclusion of a territory in a city or special district.

¹http://www.sdlafco.org/Webpages/lafco_terms.htm

Human Right to Water (AB 685)

Section 106.3 Water Code (2012):

(a) It is hereby declared to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes.

(b) **All relevant state agencies**, including the department, the state board, and the State Department of Public Health, shall consider this state policy when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, and grant criteria when those policies, regulations, and criteria are pertinent to the uses of water described in this section.

How do we do this?

- * Safe, clean, **affordable**, and accessible
- * Most reliable way to ensure this is through larger public water systems instead of small water systems.
- * Larger water systems have:
 - * Technical, managerial and financial (TMF) capacity
 - * source and equipment redundancy
 - * ability to access funding
 - * economies of scale



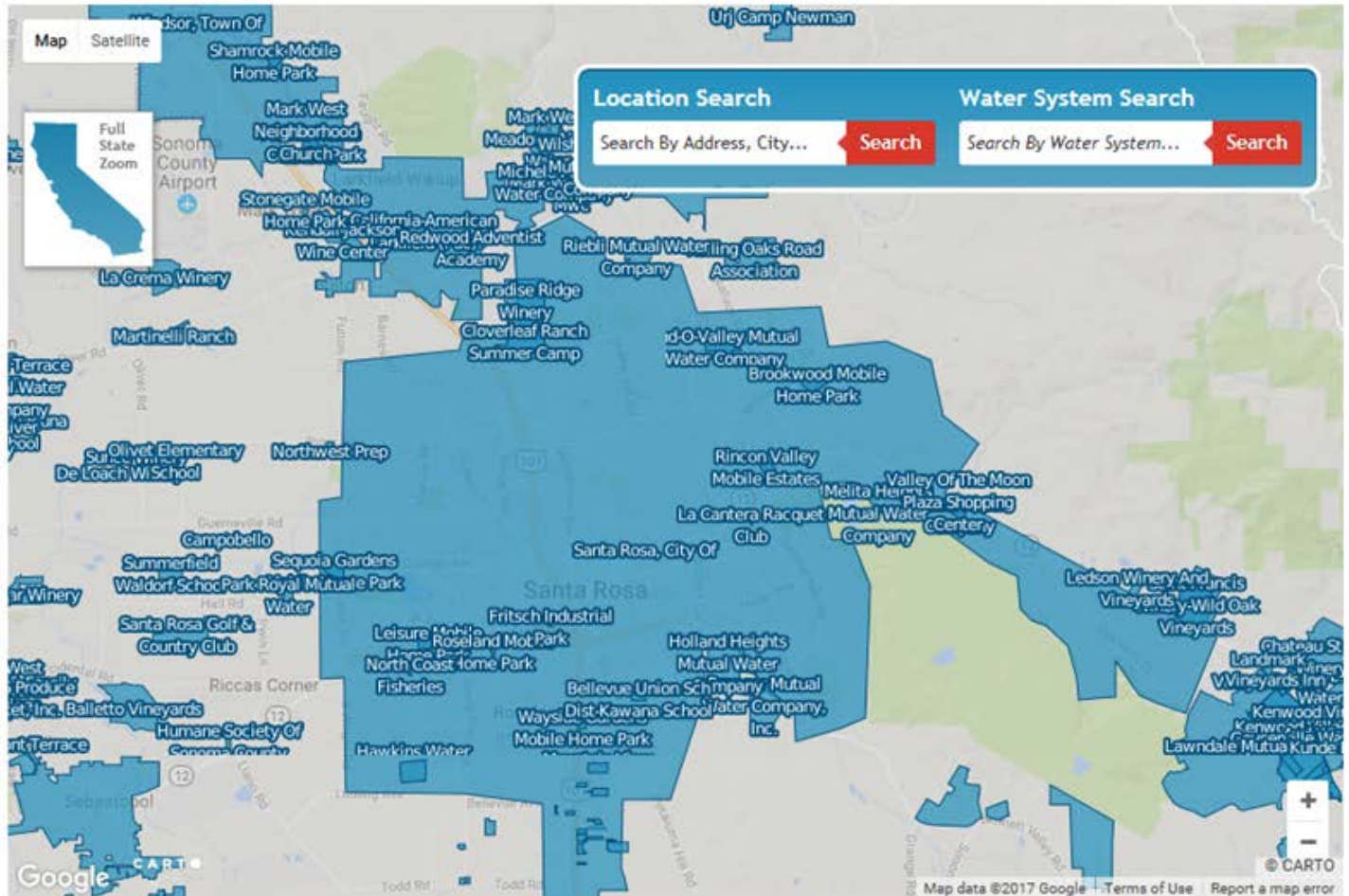
Home > Water Boundary Tool > Water System Map Viewer

Use the interactive map below to view the water system customer service area boundaries compiled using the Water Boundary Tool. You can further filter systems using the options below the map. See more information about the Map Viewer.

By using the map viewer, you agree to the Terms of Use regarding data limitations and citations.

Water Boundary Tool

- » Explore or use the data
- » Water system map viewer
- » Download data
- » Service endpoint
- » Metadata
- » Create or edit boundary
- » Use tool
- » Instructions
- » FAQs
- » Data users
- » Tool users
- » General
- » Help



Current Map Settings

Current Number of Water Systems:
396 Water Systems

Filtering Options

Filter by County

Sonoma

Filter by Type of Water System

All Types



Senate Bill 1263 Overview

Effective Date: January 1, 2017

“It is the policy of the State to discourage the establishment of new, unsustainable public water systems where there is a feasible alternative.”

—CA Legislature

Requires anyone applying for a permit for a proposed new PWS to submit a preliminary technical report at least 6 months prior to any water related improvement.

Preliminary Technical Report:

- Consolidation within a 3-mile radius
- Cost estimate for new PWS
- 20-year water supply projection

SB 1263 - LAFCo

Preliminary Technical Report requires applicants to consult with LAFCo if any nearby PWS are identified.

- Annexation
- Extension of Service
- Extraterritorial Service Agreements

If the report does not show LAFCo has been consulted, the State will direct the applicant to undertake additional discussions and negotiations with LAFCo.

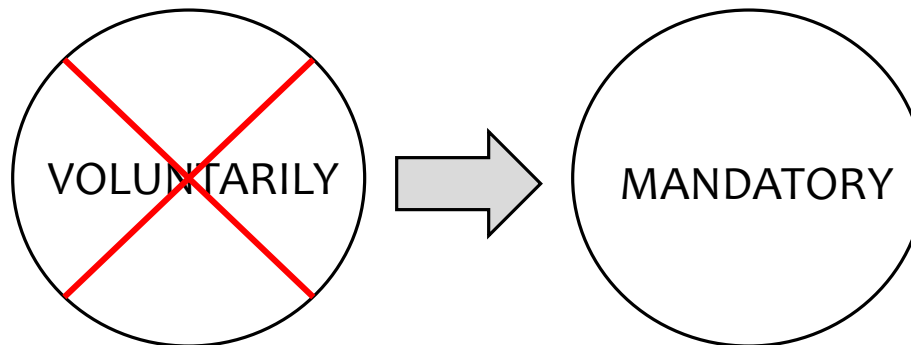
Documentation that LAFCo has previously denied the application for an extension of service of annexation

Senate Bill 88 Overview

Effective Date: June 24, 2015

Authorizes the SWRCB to order consolidation with a receiving water system where a PWS within a disadvantaged community, consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water.

Consolidation can be either physical or managerial.



Mandatory Consolidation

Mandatory Consolidation ONLY works where:

- Disadvantaged Community
- “Documented” Water Quality/Quantity Problem
- Functional WS Nearby

Prior to ordering consolidation or extension of service, the SWRCB shall conduct a public meeting, public hearing, and make specified findings.

Funding available from Proposition 1, the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) and monies available from the emergency drought relief package.

Senate Bill 552 Overview

Effective Date: September 28, 2016

Classifies a community as disadvantaged for the purpose of ordering consolidation if the community is in a mobile home park, even if it is not an unincorporated area or served by a mutual water company.

Prohibits a consolidated water system from increasing charges on existing customers of the receiving water solely as a consequence of the consolidation/extension of service unless the customer receives a corresponding benefit.

SB 88/552 - LAFCo

Pre-Consolidation Steps:

- Consult with LAFCo regarding the provision of water in the affected area, recommendation for improving service in a municipal service review, and any other relevant information.
- There is no pending LAFCo process that is likely to resolve the problem in a timely manner.

Mandatory Consolidation:

- Payment of standard LAFCo fees caused by SWRCB-ordered consolidation or extension of service.
- Coordinate with LAFCo & other local agencies to facilitate the change of organization or extraterritorial agreement.

Existing
Public Water Systems

Proposed New
Public Water Systems

SB 88

SB 552

SB 1263

Regional Planning

Regional planning is the practice of efficient placement of infrastructure and zoning for the sustainable growth of a region.

Senate Bill 1263, 88, 552 and the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) may promote regional planning.

- Stops unsustainable water systems from forming
- Eliminates failing systems

LAFCo has power through MSRs, SOIs, and reorganizations to support regional planning.



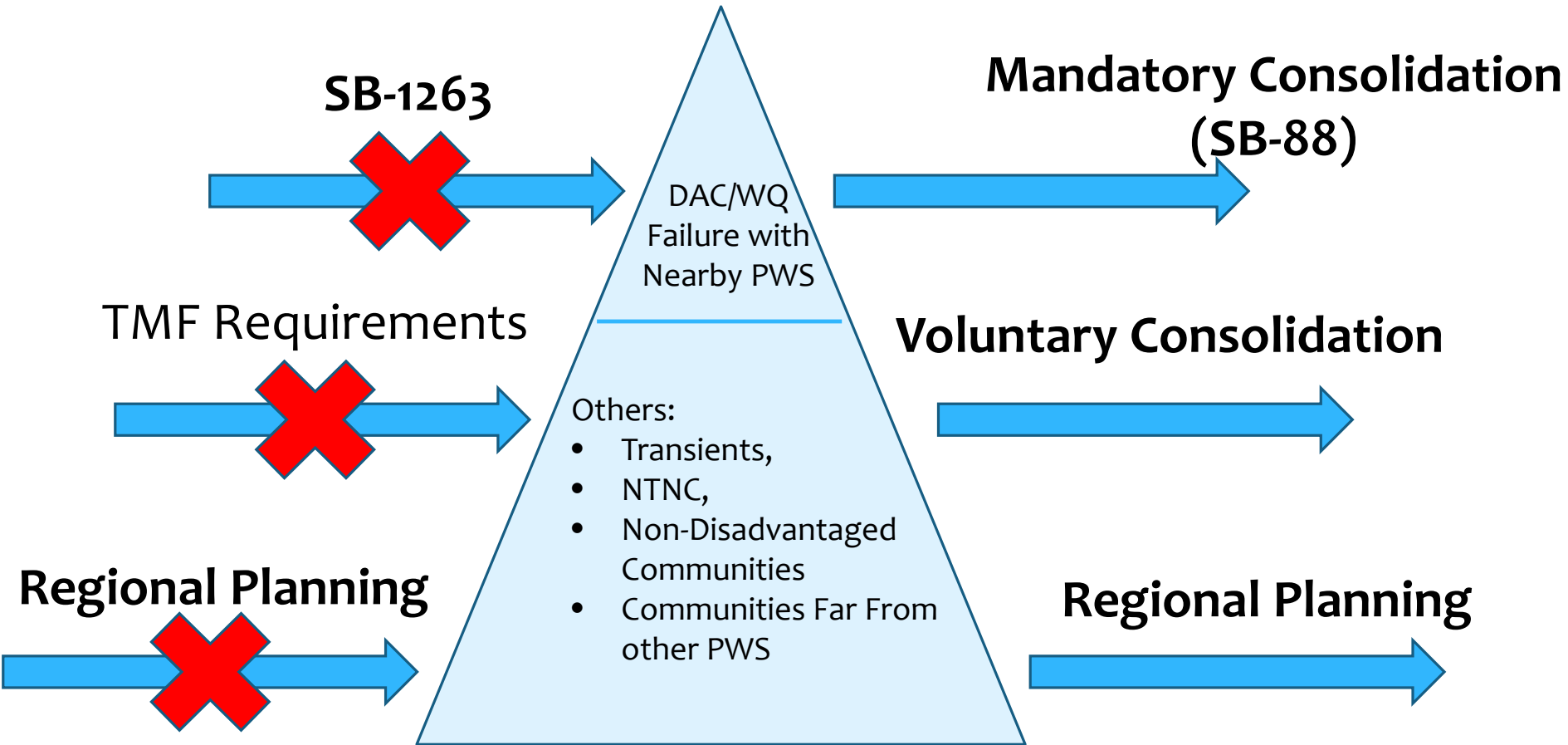
Regional Planning in Kentucky (Kentucky Law SB-409)

Natural Consolidation *Kentucky*

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TNCWS</u>	<u>NTNCWS</u>	<u>CWS</u>	<u>PWS</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>
1974	1058	252	868	2178	
1979	805	252	755	1812	-17 %
1989	400	215	639	1254	-31 %
1999	199	85	497	781	-38 %
2009	49	26	409	484	-38 %
2016	26	15	356	397	-18 %

Keeping Unsustainable Water Systems Out

Removing Unsustainable Water Systems



Total # of Unsustainable Water Systems

How do we work together?

- * Share common goals:
 - * Ensuring the adequacy of water services
 - * LAFCO: Municipal Service Reviews
 - * Drinking Water Division: Sanitary Survey Inspections
 - * Promoting logical and efficient water services
 - * Encouraging orderly growth
 - * Drinking Water Division: SB-1263, discourage the establishment of new unsustainable public water systems where there is a feasible alternative.