State Water Board Update

CASA Summer Conference
August 12, 2022

Nichole Morgan, Board Member
Introduction

• Appointed in June 2021
• Serves in the Civil Engineer Position
• Background in:
  • Wastewater
  • Recycled Water
  • Drinking Water
  • Water Rights
50th Anniversary Clean Water Act

- Enacted October 18, 1972
- In response to a flood of litigation
- Historic infrastructure investments made
Climate Change

- Increase in extreme weather events
  - Droughts
  - Atmospheric Rivers
- Aridification (drier conditions)
- Increase need to build resilience
Drought and Water Conservation

• First Water Conservation Emergency Regulation (January 2022)
  • Turn off decorative water fountains
  • Turn off/pause irrigation systems when it is raining and two days after
  • Use an automatic shutoff nozzle on water hoses
  • Use a broom, not water, to clean sidewalks and driveways
  • Give trees just what they need; avoid overwatering
Drought and Water Conservation

• Second Water Conservation Emergency Regulation (May/June 2022)
  • Commercial, industrial, and institutional decorative grass should not be watered*
  • Give all trees just what they need; avoid over watering
  • Follow the local requirements of your water supplier
  • Urban water suppliers should implement all Level 2 demand reduction actions by June 10, 2022*

*Unless otherwise allowed in the regulation
June 2022:

- Residential use = 101 GPCD
- Residential use is almost as low as 2019, which was a wet year
Statewide savings for June 2022

- **June 2022:**
  7.6% savings relative to June 2020

- **July 2021 to June 2022:**
  2.7% cumulative savings relative to 2020
## Regional changes for June 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrologic Region</th>
<th>Percent of State Population</th>
<th>Percent change from 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco Bay</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>-12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Coast</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>-10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Joaquin River</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>-10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Lahontan</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>-10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento River</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>-10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Lahontan</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>-9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Coast</td>
<td>55.1%</td>
<td>-5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Coast</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>-5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulare Lake</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>-4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado River</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>-4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STATEWIDE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>-7.6%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*June 2022 water use change relative to June 2020, per hydrologic region*

**Statewide water use change for June 2022:** Population Represented: 36,000M

% change relative to 2020: -7.6%
Conservation a Way of Life
California’s Water Supply Strategy

Closing the evaporative gap
To offset increased evaporation tied to warmer average temperatures, California must capture, recycle, de-salt, and conserve more water.
Recycled Water Policy Goals

**INCREASE**
the volume of recycled water used to at least 2.5 million acre-feet a year in the next decade

**MAXIMIZE**
reuse where groundwater supplies are in a state of overdraft

**REUSE**
all dry weather discharge to enclosed bays, estuaries, coastal lagoons, and ocean waters, as feasible

750+ wastewater treatment plants and recycled water producers
California Water Boards

421
Wastewater Treatment Plants

267
Wastewater Treatment Plants that produce recycled water

20
Recycled Water Producers*

708 out 752 Facilities Reporting

* These facilities do not receive raw wastewater
2019 - 2021 Volume Comparison

**Influent**
- 3.68 M
- 3.43 M
- 3.37 M

**Effluent**
- 2.69 M
- 2.35 M
- 2.28 M

**Recycled Water**
- 686 K
- 729 K
- 732 K

Acre-Feet per Year (AFY)
Re-Evaluating Goals

AFY Rounded to the nearest 1,000

Year

Goals
Reported

Goals

Reported
Looking Forward

VOLUMETRIC ANNUAL REPORT
REPORT OF WASTEWATER AND RECYCLED WATER

RECYCLED WATER POLICY

California Water Boards
Statewide Sanitary Sewer System Order Reissuance

- February 2021 – informal draft issued
- April 2021 – informal public workshops
- January 2022, draft Order issued for 60-day comment period
- February 23 and 24, 2022 staff workshops
- March 15, 2022 – State Board workshop
- Draft this winter
- Goal to bring to the Board in December
Wastewater Needs Assessment

- June 7, 2022 – State Board adopted resolution
  - Authorized staff to enter a $4M contract to support a statewide effort to assess wastewater needs to improve sanitation access to all Californians and to help achieve the human right to water goals.
Wastewater Needs Assessment Concepts

- Human Right to Sanitation (HR2S) and identify at-risk communities
- Wastewater system risk and compliance status
- Public collaboration and wastewater data needs
- System solutions, funding, and affordability
Wastewater Needs Assessment Contract

**Phase 1: Baseline assessment 2 years**
- 07 2023: BEGIN MILESTONE
  - Contract execution
  - Workplan 3 month
- 07 2024: MILESTONE
  - System: Questionnaire
  - Existing data evaluation
- 12 2024: MILESTONE
  - Draft System risk definitions/criteria
- 06 2025: MILESTONE
  - Baseline assessment report and public release

**Phase 2: Data mapping and system rating, solutions, affordability 2 years**
- 07 2025: MILESTONE
  - Workplan 3 month
- 12 2025: MILESTONE
  - Fill data gaps
  - UMASS onsite system data model
- 03 2026: MILESTONE
  - Finalize system risk rating
- 07 2027: END MILESTONE
  - System: solutions, affordability, cost, funding
  - Final report and future WNA roadmap
Short-Term Wastewater Funding Priority
Septic-to-Sewer Projects

- Focus on project that benefit Disadvantaged and Severely Disadvantaged Communities (DACs/SDACs)
- Ability to meet deadlines for infrastructure funding

Spring 2022 Est. Septic-to-Sewer Projects

+ 10 transferred to DFA

Region

1 3 4 5 6
## Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

**Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)**

Estimated Federal Grant Allotments – FY 2022-26, $ million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Any Project</th>
<th>Emerging Contaminants</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$301</td>
<td>$7</td>
<td>$308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>$346</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>$378</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>$410</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>$410</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$1,845</td>
<td>$67</td>
<td>$1,912</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# State Funding

## State FY 21/22 Budget Appropriations

$ millions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2021-22</th>
<th>2022-23</th>
<th>2023-24</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wastewater</td>
<td>$650</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater Cleanup &amp; Water Recycling</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$350</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico-US Border Rivers</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water &amp; Wastewater Arrearages</td>
<td>$985</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$2,505</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$120</td>
<td>$2,775</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CA CWSRF – Review of the Loan Award and Disbursement Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Action</th>
<th>Improved Communication with Applications/Recipients</th>
<th>Relevant Goals</th>
<th>Other Improved Experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standardizing and Streamlining Processes and Reviews</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop cross-functional groups (“Project Groups”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Streamline due diligence review to public finance standards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expedite environmental reviews</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implement other standardization and streamlining approaches</td>
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<tr>
<td>Offer programmatic financing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Promoting Program Values</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop recognition/reward opportunities for DFA staff</td>
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<td>Evaluate priority project scoring to allow maintenance/repair projects to be competitive</td>
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<tr>
<td>Make small grants available for project planning and design</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plan for greater need for firefighting/fire prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incentivize applicant collaboration and project bundling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ensure that professional development training provided to CA CWSRF staff aligns with program values, processes, and applicant needs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improving CA CWSRF Response through Engagement with Applicants and Recipients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a customer response unit to oversee engagement with applicants</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing Engagement with other Government Functions and Agencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explore the creation of cross-external stakeholder platforms for issues that are beyond the sphere of influence or control of CA DFA CWSRF</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inquire into the nature of slow disbursements outside of the CA CWSRF to identify and document opportunities to assist with internal and external streamlining</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluating Staffing and Human Capital Needs</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan and Implement a Staffing Needs Assessment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote Human Capital Development</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Collaboration is Key
Questions?
IIJA Implementation Key Priorities

- Provide Flexibility to Meet Local Water Needs
- Increase Investment in Underserved Communities
- Make Rapid Progress on Lead Service Line Replacement
- Tackle Forever Chemicals
- Focus on Resilience, Climate, One Water Innovation
- Support American Workers and Renew the Water Workforce:
  - Cultivate Domestic Manufacturing
  - Fully Enforce Civil Rights
  - Refine State SRFs to Build the Pipeline of Projects
Build America, Buy America (BABA) Act Statutory Requirements

• Applies to any federal financial assistance program for infrastructure

• Iron and steel + manufactured products + construction materials
  • Construction materials include non-ferrous metals, plastic and polymer-based products (including PVC), glass (including optical), lumber, and drywall

• “Produced in the United States” definitions included in Act
  • Iron and steel products: all processes in U.S. from melting forward (same as AIS)
  • Manufactured products: cost of domestic components greater than 55 percent
  • Construction materials: all manufacturing processes occur in the U.S.