

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ANNUAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

FY2018-2019



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STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER

ANNUAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

STATE FISCAL YEAR 2018-2019
(for the period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019)

1 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OVERVIEW

1.1 LEGAL AUTHORITY

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) is designated as a primacy agency by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and is granted the regulatory and enforcement authority over drinking water standards and public water systems (PWS) in California. Within the State Water Board, the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) oversees enforcement of drinking water standards and requirements over PWSs in California, under the authority of the California Safe Drinking Water Act.

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) required states to incorporate technical, managerial, and financial (TMF) capacity into PWS operations. This requirement helps ensure that PWSs with TMF capacity have long term sustainability and are able to maintain compliance with all applicable drinking water laws and regulations.

The federal SDWA Amendments of 1996 were signed into law in part because of the significant problems that small public water systems (SWS) had in providing safe, reliable drinking water to their customers. It included mandates to the states to prevent new non-viable systems. It also mandated the development and implementation of a comprehensive capacity development strategy to assist PWSs in obtaining adequate capacity.

In 1997 [Senate Bill \(SB\) 1307](#) became law, enabling California to implement the provisions of the federal SDWA. This statute established a financial assistance program, entitled the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), which included a comprehensive technical assistance program for small systems. In order to help ensure the provision of safe, reliable drinking water to customers on a long-term basis, this legislation was designed to prevent the formation of a new PWS or the approval of a PWS change of ownership unless that system is determined by the State to have adequate TMF capacity.

Section 116540 of the Health and Safety Code states:

“A public water system that was not in existence on January 1, 1998, shall not be granted a permit unless the public water system demonstrates to the state board that the water supplier possesses adequate financial, managerial, and technical

capability to ensure the delivery of pure, wholesome, and potable drinking water. This section shall also apply to any change of ownership of a public water system.”

It should be noted that the California SDWA goes beyond the federal requirements by applying the TMF criteria to transient noncommunity water systems and to water systems changing ownership.

1.2 LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

On September 12, 2012, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed Assembly Bill (AB) 685, making California the first state in the nation to legislatively recognize the human right to water. Now in the Water Code as Section 106.3, the State statutorily recognizes that:

“...every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes.”

The human right to water extends to all Californians, including disadvantaged individuals and groups and communities in rural and urban areas. Further, the bill required state agencies to consider this policy “when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, and grant criteria.

Under this law, the State Water Board has begun an evaluation of the cost of drinking water and the ability of customers to pay for water system maintenance and operation. Under [AB 401 \(2015\)](#), the State Water Board is developing a plan for a statewide low-income rate assistance (LIRA) program. Additionally, pursuant to [SB 998 \(2018\)](#) community water systems are required to offer ratepayers with delinquent bills alternative payment schedules and other options to avoid shutting off service. There are 13 million people or 34% of households with an income less than 200% of the federal poverty level in California (\leq \$50,200 for a family of 4 in 2018). The cost of water will continue to rise rapidly due to making upgrades to aging infrastructure, meeting new treatment standards, developing resilience to climate change, and maintaining a well-trained workforce. These issues significantly impact a community water system’s ability to maintain adequate financial capacity if the water rates are increased beyond the ability of customers to pay. The consequence of unaffordable water can result in bill delinquency, fees, penalties, and threats to drinking water shutoffs.

In 2015, the average water bill in California was \$41 for 6 CCF. However, more than 1,100 water systems, serving disproportionately low-income households, charged greater than the state average for the same volume of water. A draft report on *“Options for Implementation of a Statewide Low-Income Rate Assistance Program”* was released on January 2019 and the Board plans to submit a final report to the legislature by the end of 2019.

In 2015, the “Resilient, Affordable, Safe Drinking Water for Disadvantaged Communities Framework” was created, which identified a series of measures necessary to ensure that all communities have access to safe and affordable water. Over the past three

years, the State Legislature and Governor have taken important steps toward implementing the actions specified in the framework.

Those steps include:

- Senate Bill 88 (2015), authorizes the State Water Board to require certain water systems that consistently fail to provide safe drinking water to consolidate with, or receive an extension of service from, another PWS.
- Senate Bill 552 (2016) authorizes the State Water Board to require PWSs that serve disadvantaged communities and that consistently fail to provide an adequate and affordable source of safe drinking water to obtain administrative and managerial services from an administrator selected by the State Water Board.
- Senate Bill 1263 (2016) will help to prevent the establishment of new, unsustainable PWSs.

On February 16, 2016, the State Water Board adopted a resolution identifying the Human Right to Water statute as a top priority and core value of the State Water Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (collectively the 'Water Boards'). The resolution stated the Water Boards will work "to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California's water resources and drinking water for the protection of the environment, public health, and all beneficial uses, and to ensure proper water resource allocation and efficient use, for the benefit of present and future generations."

The resolution cements the Water Boards commitment to considering how its activities impact and advance the human right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water to support basic human needs. The Human Right to Water statute will be considered in actions taken by the Water Boards that pertain to sources of drinking water. These actions may include: revising or establishing water quality control plans, policies, and grant criteria; permitting; site remediation and monitoring; and water right administration.

Under the resolution, Water Boards staff will work with relevant stakeholders, as resources allow, to develop new systems or enhance existing systems to collect data and identify and track communities that do not have, or are at risk of not having, safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water for drinking, cooking, and sanitary purposes. Water Boards staff will also work with relevant groups to develop performance measures to evaluate the Water Boards' progress toward making the human right to water a reality, and such information will be made available to the public.

The State Water Board has developed a Human Right to Water Portal, which provides information to the public related to water quality data, water system compliance status, and mapping of PWSs. The State Water Board is further evaluating the issues related to affordability and accessibility for posting on this website. The site can be found at:

http://waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/hr2w/index.shtml

On September 29, 2016, Senate Bill No. 1263 (SB-1263) was signed into law, effective January 1, 2017. It added Section 116527 and amended Section 116540 of the California Health and Safety Code. It also added Section 106.4 to the California Water Code.

SB-1263 makes three significant changes to California's legal authority: (1) it requires a preliminary technical report from water supply permit applicants, (2) it prohibits local primacy agencies from issuing a permit to operate a PWS without the concurrence of the State Water Board, and (3) it prohibits the issuing of a building permit for residential development where the source of water supply is provided by a water hauler, bottled water, water vending machines, or retail water facility.

1.3 CALIFORNIA'S TMF CAPACITY CRITERIA

The State Water Board has developed written criteria to evaluate the TMF capacity of PWSs. Thirteen elements are defined in the TMF Criteria that, when demonstrated by the PWS, would be an indication that it possesses adequate TMF capacity. Each of the thirteen TMF elements defined in this Criteria has three components: 1) a description of the importance of that element as it relates to the water system's capacity; 2) documentation requirements, which identifies the documents for each TMF element that need to be submitted to DDW or the Local Primacy Agency (LPA)¹; and 3) the criteria that DDW or the LPA will use to evaluate the water system's capacity for that TMF element.

SB 1263 PRELIMINARY TECHNICAL REPORT

A preliminary technical report (PTR) is required to be completed by a domestic water supply applicant at least 6-months prior to construction of any water related infrastructure. The PTR must include an evaluation of physical and managerial consolidation potential with any other existing PWS within a 3-mile radius surrounding the location of the proposed water system. The PTR is to include the estimated costs to operate the proposed water system, and a comparison with the cost of consolidation if there is a PWS within the 3-mile radius. It must also include a source capacity evaluation for a 20-year period including multi-year droughts. Exemptions from the requirement for a PTR include water systems that are undergoing consolidations, extension of services and water systems that propose providing piped water service to replace individual private domestic wells.

¹ A Local Primacy Agency, or LPA, refers to a County Environmental Health Program that has received primacy from the State Water Board for small PWS regulatory oversight in California under a Primacy Delegation Agreement. Under this Primacy Delegation Agreement, the LPA will generally regulate systems serving less than 200 service connections. The State Water Board maintains a program to oversee these delegation agreements. There are currently 30 Counties in California that have been delegated primacy. For the remaining 28 Counties, DDW oversees the regulatory compliance for all PWSs, including small water systems.

The specific elements of the TMF Criteria include the following:

Table 1. Elements of the TMF Criteria

Technical Capacity
Consolidation Feasibility
System Description
Certified Operators
Source Capacity
Operations Plan
Training
Managerial Capacity
Ownership
Water Rights
Organization
Emergency Response Plan
Policies
Financial Capacity
Budget/Capital Improvement Plan
Budget Control

TMF assessments must be completed by all new PWSs, PWSs applying for funding through the DWSRF, and PWSs that are undergoing a change of ownership. There are Mandatory, Necessary and Recommended TMF elements based on the action for that PWS – i.e., whether it is new, changing ownership or seeking DWSRF funding for a capital improvement project. Based upon the information provided via the water system's TMF assessment, DWSRF funding or the initial domestic water supply permit may be denied. In other cases, conditions are placed in the initial domestic water supply permit requiring the PWS to take additional steps to maintain an acceptable level of capacity.

All the mandatory TMF elements must be completed prior to the issuance of a DWSRF funding agreement for a construction project or prior to obtaining a new system or change of ownership water supply permit. The Necessary TMF elements must be addressed satisfactorily within a timeframe determined by the regulatory agency which typically would be six months after funding project completion or permit issuance. A TMF elements chart is provided in Appendix A to illustrate the Mandatory and Necessary TMF elements needed for DWSRF funding projects, new water systems, and changes of ownership.

All of the current TMF assessment forms and guidance documents are posted on the State Water Board capacity development web page (provided below) for easy reference by PWS personnel, regulators, and other interested parties.

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/TMF.shtml

2 NEW PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM TMF PROGRAM

2.1 CONTROL POINTS

The State Water Board uses the water supply permit as the control point for capacity development requirements for new PWSs. As part of the permit application package for a new PWS or change in ownership of a PWS, the State Water Board requires the applicant to prepare and submit documentation demonstrating that the legal owners of the water system possess adequate TMF. As previously discussed, SB-1263 adds an additional step for new water systems through the preliminary technical report process for new water supply permits.

2.2 NUMBER OF NEW PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS DURING FY 18/19

The number of new PWS permitted during FY 18/19 is summarized in Table 2 by PWS classification. The complete list of new PWSs during FY 18/19 is provided in Appendix B. The TMF assessments for these new water systems are tracked at the State Water Board, DDW District Office and LPA level. Each permit for a new PWS must specify that adequate TMF capacity was demonstrated. During the annual LPA evaluation, DDW staff reviews the completed TMF assessments for new systems permitted by LPAs for the previous years. DDW District Engineers are responsible for reviewing District staff evaluations of TMF Assessments.

Table 2: Summary of Newly Created PWSs During FY 18/19

PWS Classification	No. New PWSs	Population Served by New PWSs	No. New Service Connections Created
Community	2	335	82
Nontransient Noncommunity	23	1231	48
Transient Noncommunity	29	4434	154
Total	54	6000	284

Disclaimer: These systems are identified as 'new' in the State Water Board's database of record, the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) database. Water systems listed as "new" are based solely on the Date Created timestamp in SDWIS. The Activation Date of water systems may or may not be accurate as it depends exclusively on the date of entry in SDWIS. Water systems may not be listed if not entered into SDWIS during the timeframe of interest. To accurately obtain or verify a water system's service start date, please contact the appropriate regulating agency.

For comparison purposes, Table 3 shows the total number of PWSs regulated within California, based on classification. It also shows the percentage of new PWSs for each classification.

Table 3: Total Number of Public Water Systems (As of June 2019)

PWS Classification	Total Number PWSs	Number New PWSs	% New of Total No. Systems
Community	2883	2	0.07%
Nontransient Noncommunity	1484	23	1.55%
Transient Noncommunity	3030	29	0.96%
Total number of PWSs	7397	54	0.73%

The figures on the following pages demonstrate the comparative numbers of new community and noncommunity water systems (Figure 1), and a comparison of new service connections and population by PWS classification (Figure 2). Figure 3 presents the number of new PWSs by county.

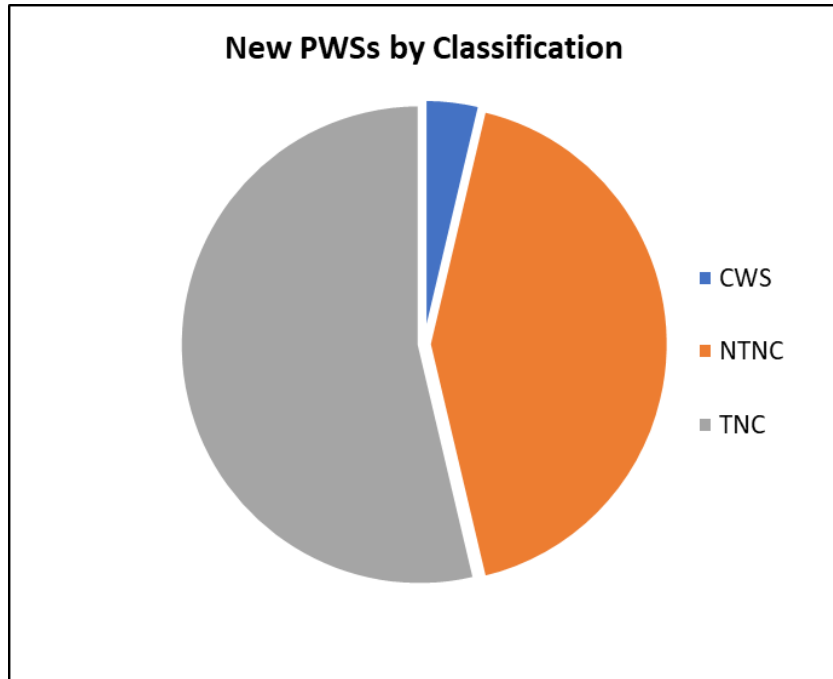


Figure 1: New PWSs in FY 18/19 (by Classification)

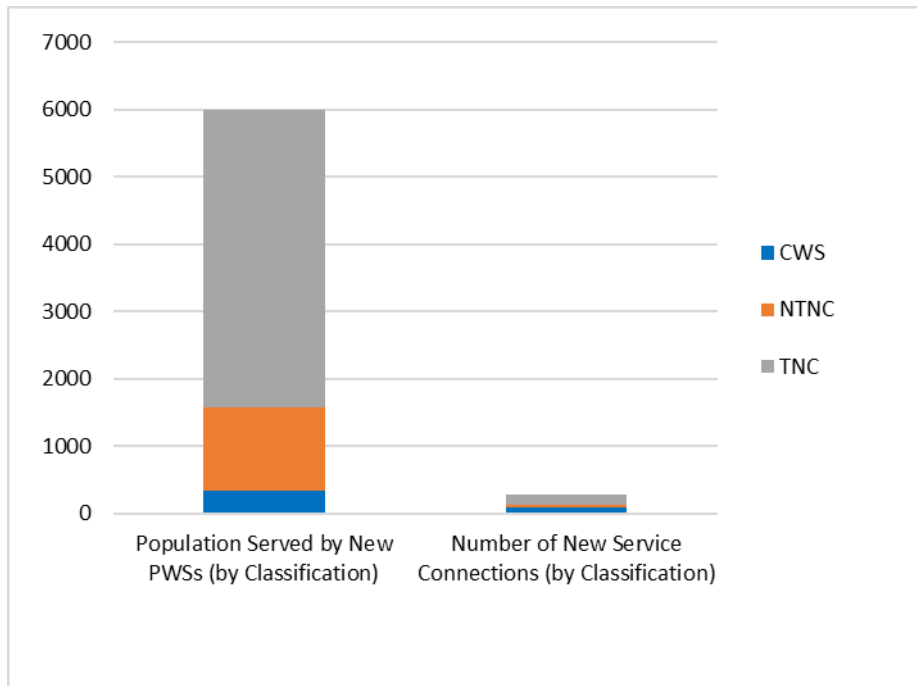
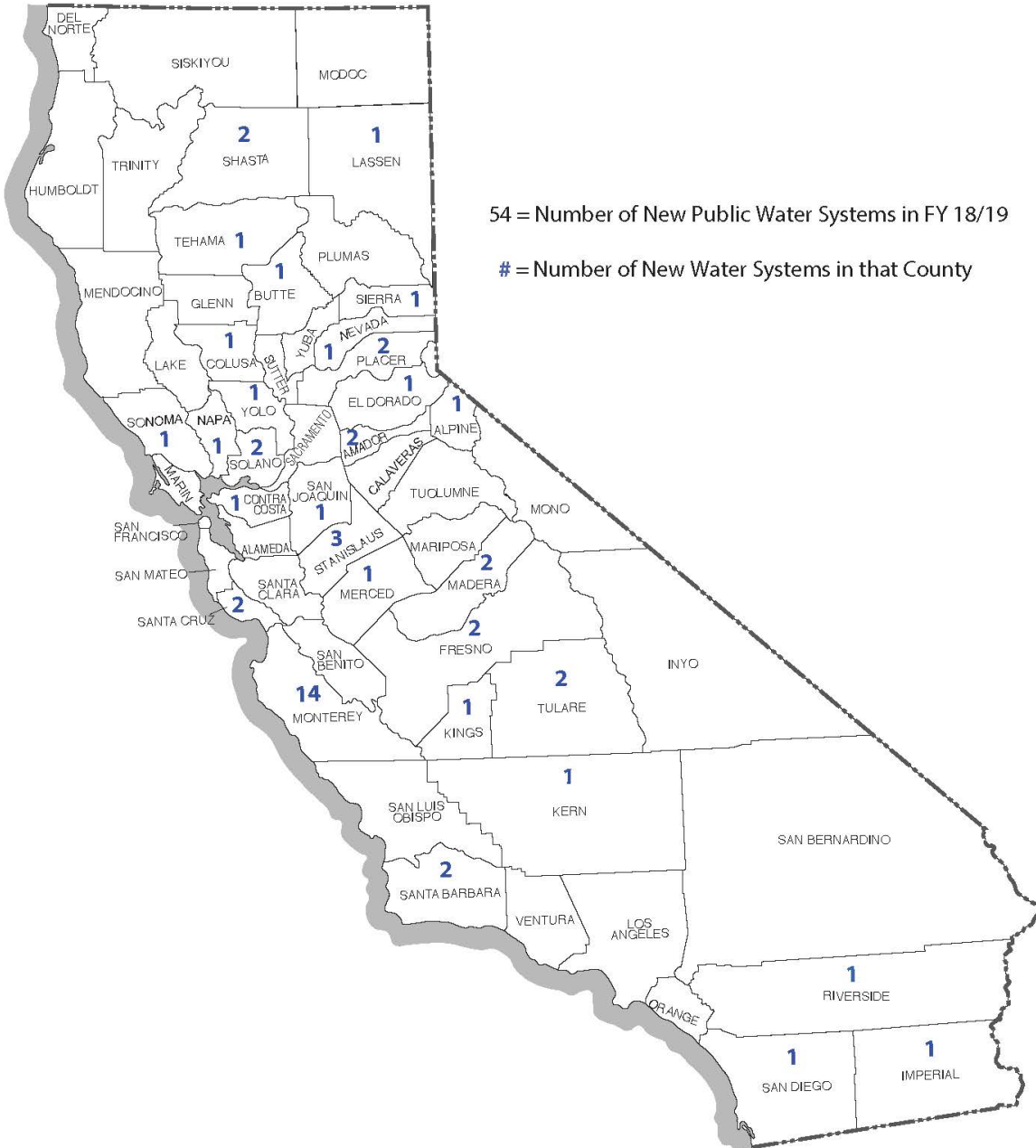


Figure 2: Comparison of Service Connections vs. Population in New PWSs (by Classification)



STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS

New Public Water Systems in FY 18/19



July 30, 2019 - CA State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water

Figure 3: Locations of New PWSs by County

3 Existing Public Water System Capacity Development Program

3.1 LEGAL AUTHORITY

The State Water Board has recognized that some PWS violations are partially a result of inadequate TMF capacity by the operator, the water system owner, or governing Board.

Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Sections 116650 and 116655, regarding authority for the issuance of enforcement Citations and Orders, the State Water Board has the ability to include requirements in enforcement actions that the PWS demonstrate some aspect of TMF capacity that may be pertinent to the violation. Additionally, the State Water Board has established in the DWSRF FY 18/19 Intended Use Plan that any state-funded water supply construction project applicant must demonstrate adequate TMF.

3.2 TMF REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE-FUNDED WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS

The State Water Board conducts TMF capacity evaluations of all DWSRF and Proposition 1 Drinking Water (Prop 1²) construction project applicants to ensure sustainability, resilience, and responsible use of public funds. Where a state agency applicant acts on behalf of a disadvantaged community in applying for Prop 1 grant funding, the State Water Board will analyze the TMF capacity of the appropriate PWS. If a PWS does not have adequate TMF capacity, DWSRF technical assistance may only be provided if it is a small PWS (serving less than 10,000 persons) and the assistance will help the PWSs achieve TMF capacity.

Full TMF assessments are not required for planning project funding agreements. However, development of the TMF Assessment and documentation required to make that project ready for construction funding is an eligible activity that can be funded in the planning project.

During the past fiscal year, State Water Board Division of Financial Assistance (DFA) financed 16 construction projects that required TMF documentation. Of those 18 projects, 9 projects were required to submit the standard TMF Assessment Form and attachments. The other seven (7) construction projects (four with Los Angeles, City of) are large water systems that either stated the TMF files were located at DDW or filled-out the Alternative TMF Assessment Form.

Below is a summary of the expected TMF demonstration required for a DWSRF funding applicant.

² Proposition 1 (Prop 1) authorized \$7.545 billion in general obligation bonds for water projects including surface and groundwater storage, ecosystem and watershed protection and restoration, and drinking water protection. Prop 1 requires the State Water Board to operate a multidisciplinary technical assistance program for small disadvantaged communities, and allows for the State Water Board to fund technical assistance.

3.2.1 TECHNICAL CAPACITY

To demonstrate technical capacity, PWSs must show that their systems' drinking water sources are adequate; that the treatment, distribution, and storage infrastructure are adequate; and that system personnel have the technical knowledge to efficiently operate and maintain the system. As part of reviewing a funding application, the State Water Board will review the engineering reports, plans and specifications as well as the PWS's records to verify that the system is being properly operated and maintained.

3.2.2 MANAGERIAL CAPACITY

To demonstrate managerial capacity, the PWS must have personnel with expertise to manage the operation of the entire water system. The State Water Board will review the PWS's managerial capacity to assure that management is (1) involved in the day-to-day supervision of the water system, (2) compliant with all required regulations, (3) available to respond to emergencies, and (4) capable of identifying and addressing all necessary capital improvements and assuring financial viability. The State Water Board will also review records to ensure that the PWS is staffed with a qualified water operator in accordance with the State's Operator Certification Program.

3.2.3 FINANCIAL CAPACITY

A PWS must demonstrate it has the financial capacity to own and operate its water system, including the proposed construction project, as a condition for the award of construction financing from the DWSRF or Prop 1. The PWS must show that the system has sufficient revenues to cover necessary operation and maintenance costs and demonstrate credit worthiness with adequate fiscal controls. The PWS must also demonstrate financial planning for future capital improvements, including providing any water rate studies to demonstrate overall financial capacity. The State Water Board will review the PWS's project budget, audited annual financial reports, and other financial information to determine the PWS has adequate financial capacity to operate and maintain its system, including the proposed infrastructure project.

A PWS may not be required to demonstrate financial capacity to operate and maintain its water system, including a proposed infrastructure, in order to receive planning funds from the DWSRF or Prop 1. DWSRF or Prop 1 planning funds may be used to assist a PWS in establishing its financial capacity to operate and maintain its system, including the proposed infrastructure project, in preparation for eventual construction financing. Examples of tasks financed with DWSRF or Prop 1 planning funds may include water rate studies, budget development, Prop 218 technical assistance, and capital improvement planning.

3.3 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR EXISTING PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Adequately trained and informed operators, water system owners and water utility Boards are needed to ensure water systems within our State are fully in compliance with the California Safe Drinking Water Act. The State Water Board identifies PWSs in need of capacity development assistance through use of the methods and tools discussed below.

3.3.1 APPROACH FOR PROVIDING CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

The State Water Board uses a number of approaches for identifying statewide PWS TMF capacity concerns and providing PWS capacity development assistance:

- a. The State Water Board capacity development website provides tools for water systems to use to assist in developing TMF capacity. These tools include the current TMF Assessment forms, various budget templates, an equipment life expectancy chart, sample emergency notification letters, and operations plan and emergency response plan templates. In addition, links to the websites of organizations that provide services for small water systems are provided. The website for the tools is:

<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/TMF.shtml>
- b. The State Water Board's Program Liaison Unit (PLU), which resides within the DDW Quality Assurance Section, is designated to develop and maintain the State Water Board's Drinking Water Capacity Development Strategy. The PLU currently provides support to the LPAs and DDW District Offices that regulate small water systems. The PLU staff provide ongoing consultation and oversight to assist the regulators in maintaining small water systems in compliance with all standards.
- c. CalTAP is the stakeholder advisory committee that is comprised of all the organizations who have contracts with the State Water Board to provide technical assistance to PWS under the DWSRF program. The CalTAP organizations include California Rural Water Association, Rural Community Assistance Corporation, Self Help Enterprises, and University of California-Davis. The CalTAP Workgroup is a subcommittee that does not include the regulators. CalTAP affords these entities a forum to discuss drinking water issues and to work together toward solving mutual concerns.
- d. State Water Board staff presented information at six California Financing Coordinating Committee Funding Fairs offered throughout the state in FY 18/19. These events enable PWS personnel to obtain information about various infrastructure funding sources including the DWSRF program. This is especially helpful for water systems whose projects are large or do not meet California funding program criteria as they are able to learn about additional funding sources for their project outside of the State Water Board.

3.3.1.1 TMF Tune-Up

California's baseline capacity assessment tool is known as the TMF Tune-up. Over 1,000 PWSs have the TMF Tune-Up since its inception. The State Water Board will use the information provided by water systems via the TMF Tune-Up for statistical purposes in order to plan for future types of assistance that could be provided to water systems by the DWSRF Capacity Development Program. The TMF Tune-up is also intended to be a tool that individual water systems can use to identify areas where improvement is needed and to offer suggestions as to the resources that are available in order to enable the water system to make those improvements.

The State Water Board has in the past required water systems to complete a TMF Tune-Up prior to receiving technical assistance. Systems that have low scores are assigned to technical assistance providers to improve the weak areas. The State Water Board will continue encouraging all water systems to complete the TMF Tune-Up in addition to the TMF assessments to improve the overall capacity of water systems in California.

Currently, the TMF Tune-up remains offline due to technical difficulties. It was anticipated that the TMF Tune-Up would be online by December 2015 but has been delayed due to the transition of the Drinking Water Program from CDPH to the State Water Board. The format of the TMF Tune-Up was not supported by the State Water Board's online system. DDW is on a path to recreate and re-envision this tool and it will be available sometime in 2020.

3.3.1.2 Drinking Water Regulatory Program Staff (DDW & LPA)

During FY 18/19, the State Water Board DDW staff provided direct technical assistance, which leads to increased capacity development to PWSs regulated by the State Water Board. The State Water Board's DARTS Time Accounting System tracks the staff work hours that are categorized as Technical Assistance. In addition, State Water Board staff provided technical assistance to many PWSs regulated by the LPAs, in cooperation with the LPAs. The LPAs also provide technical assistance to PWSs that they regulate.

WHAT IS THE TMF TUNE-UP?

The TMF Tune-up is an online diagnostic tool that individual PWSs in California can use to determine their relative strengths and weaknesses with regard to the TMF elements. The development of the TMF Tune-Up was funded under the USEPA Capacity Development set-aside in the DWSRF funds. This program strives to show water systems how they can manage their systems as well as fund needed capital improvements over time in order to provide safe drinking water to their customers. On completion of the online TMF Tune-Up, a water system is provided with an Individualized Development Plan (IDP). This IDP includes a series of relative scores for the water system in each of the TMF categories as well as pertinent combined scores. In addition to the scores, the IDP provides a list of resources including free workshops, technical assistance, as well as links to various organizations and agencies that specialize in providing materials and services to drinking water systems.

The following are some of the typical elements of the Technical Assistance and Capacity Development categories within the State Water Board Time Accounting System:

- Recommendations to water system staff during inspections and sanitary surveys
- Education about the regulatory requirements specific to individual water systems
- Consultation regarding water system upgrades and potential funding projects
- Evaluation of TMF assessments
- Issuance of permit amendments following construction projects
- Assistance in leak detection and water conservation
- Review and set up financial planning and Capital Improvement Plan
- Assistance in establishing operations plans, strategic planning, emergency response plans and other policies
- Activities related to technical support of funding projects (DWSRF & Prop1)

Table 4: Actual DDW Hours Spent on Technical Assistance Related Activities in FY 18/19

Fee Category	LWS	SWS	Other	Total	Equivalent PY ³
Assistance/Consultation	11,343	11,805		23,148	13.03
Information or Corrective Letters	894	1,477		2,371	1.33
Sanitary Surveys	14,407	22,070	1,967	38,443	21.65
Emergency Response	30	3,136	24	3,190	1.80
Funding Project Technical Support			311	311	0.18
LPA Oversight & Support		7,379		7,379	4.15
Total Hours				74,842	43.14

The technical assistance hours represented in Table 4 represent work performed only by DDW and do not include similar work performed by LPA's. Additionally, DDW is able to track the numbers of sanitary surveys completed in a time period, based on information derived from SDWIS. Table 5 shows the number of sanitary surveys completed during FY 18/19, and the numbers completed during the required time frame of 3 years for community water systems and 5 years for noncommunity water systems.

³ Based on state direct cost hours of 1776 hours per program year

Table 5. Numbers of Sanitary Surveys Completed

Community Water Systems				
Regulatory Agency	No. Community Water Systems	No. Water Systems Inspected FY 2018-19	No. Water Systems Inspected Within the Last 3 FYs	Percentage of Water Systems Inspected Within the Last 3 FYs
DDW	1963	672	1695	86.35%
LPAs	920	291	834	90.65%
Total	2883	963	2529	87.72%
Noncommunity Water Systems				
Regulatory Agency	No. Non-Community Water Systems	No. Water Systems Inspected FY 2018-19	No. Water Systems Inspected Within the Last 5 FYs	Percentage of Water Systems Inspected Within the Last 5 FYs
DDW	1995	406	1827	91.58%
LPAs	2520	627	2304	91.43%
Total	4515	1033	4131	91.50%

3.3.2 CONTRACTED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDERS

Technical assistance is provided to PWSs under the DWSRF Technical Assistance Set-Aside Program, currently managed by the State Water Board’s Division of Financial Assistance (DFA), by third party providers that include Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC), the California Rural Water Association (CRWA), and Self-Help Enterprises (SHE) under contract with the State Water Board.

The State Water Board’s Office of Sustainable Water Solutions (OSWS), housed within DFA, continues to administer technical assistance resources to support drinking water, wastewater, stormwater, and groundwater quality needs. OSWS uses the Universal technical assistance Request Form (Attachment C) that can be submitted by the system or by others on their behalf. As a result of the Prop 1 technical assistance Program, services such as legal and engineering support may be available for small disadvantaged communities pursuing funding. Technical assistance can also be provided to help with more general capacity development needs, such as compliance audits, rate studies, board or operator training, TMF assessments, etc.

Demand for technical assistance is extremely high. Moving forward, requests relating to one or more of the following will generally be given higher priority: systems that are out of compliance or experiencing insufficient water delivery capabilities, extension of service for drought/ contamination impacted communities, consolidation projects, systems serving less than 200 connections (including public schools), and applicants with small or relatively low cost needs that will enable an otherwise complete funding application to move forward (for example: income survey, rate study, federal

crosscutters for environmental clearance, etc.). Leak detection requests are also approved as resources allow.

During FY 18/19, the State Waterboard unfortunately did not approve the technical assistance providers' contracts until the end of 2018. Due to this lapse in contract, less technical assistance and capacity development activities were able to be provided to water systems by the contracted providers compared to previous fiscal years.

3.3.2.1 Universal Technical Assistance Request Process

The Assistance Request (AR) database, managed by DFA is the primary system that the State Water Board uses to address the need for capacity development in existing PWSs. Technical assistance assignments to contracted technical assistance providers are derived from this list. The AR is generated with input from DDW and LPA staff and identifies five main concerns:

- Serious health deficiencies
- Noncompliance with drinking water standards
- Funding applications
- TMF deficiencies
- Waterworks standards issues

A sample AR form is provided in Appendix C.

3.3.2.2 California Rural Water Association (CRWA)

During FY 18/19, CRWA staff provided technical assistance to 31 SWSs, with a total of 1,782 hours, averaging 57.5 hours per system. Of these, 15 were specifically targeted to assist in preparing a planning or construction funding application. The assigned tasks to CRWA included but were not limited to:

- SRF Planning applications
- SRF Construction applications
- Cleanup & Abatement Account (CAA) application
- Compliance Order Resolution
- TMF Assessments & TMF Tune Up
- Emergency Response Plans
- Operations Plans
- Consumer Confidence Reports
- Watershed Surveys
- Cross Connection Control Surveys

WHO ARE THE SWS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDERS?

CALIFORNIA RURAL WATER ASSOC.

Incorporated in 1990, the California Rural Water Association (CRWA) is a multi-dimensional, organization with a proven history of providing high quality training and technical assistance that is tailored to rural water and wastewater systems, targeting operators, managers and decision makers, throughout the State of California. CRWA uses professionals with experience in these utility services.

- Source Water Assessments
- Operator Training

3.3.2.3 Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC)

During FY18/19, RCAC provided assistance to 37 SWSs. This included performing 12 Median Household Income (MHI) Surveys, 14 financial analyses, and technical assistance for funding and compliance to 11 systems. As the contract start date was 11/20/18, all projects are in various stages of completion. RCAC offers on-site guidance and demonstrations to SWS for budget development, capital improvement plans and presentations to water system constituents and management staff regarding the need for a plan to develop increased sources of revenues.

In addition to the individual SWS technical assistance, RCAC is contracted to provide training throughout California related to TMF and capacity building. The following is a summary of sessions provided:

- 61 online workshops, with 3,168 participants from 1,468 systems.
- 43 classroom workshops, with 662 participants from 325 systems.
- 2 water symposiums, with 41 participants from 20 systems.
- 2 CalTAP Fairs, with 101 participants from 49 systems.

RCAC Training Workshops

The Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) develops and conducts statewide classroom and online training workshops that focus on building the TMF capacity of PWSs. In addition, this organization develops and presents at California Technical Assistance Providers (CalTAP) Fairs that showcase the free services and materials of organizations having agreements or contracts through the SRF Program and water fairs that present information on various current issues.

During FY 18/19, RCAC presented a total of 43 onsite and 71 online workshops as well as two CalTAP Fairs and two Water system symposia. Onsite events averaged 15 attendees per workshop, online events averaged 51 attendees per workshop, symposia averaged 20 attendees and the CalTAP Fairs averaged 50 attendees per event.

WHO ARE THE SWS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDERS?

RURAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE CORP.

RCAC works with low-income rural communities, where unemployment rates are high, housing is often sub-standard, and poverty is commonplace. Many of these communities also face daunting challenges to access affordable, safe drinking water and other vital infrastructure. Rural communities are often overlooked in the policy arena because they lack the resources, training or social network that larger communities have in place. RCAC includes Tribes and Native communities in all program areas. RCAC provides training, technical and financial resources and advocacy so rural communities can achieve their goals and visions.

Staff and Operators from 1,862 individual water systems participated in these events during this time period.

3.3.2.4 Self Help Enterprises (SHE)

SHE provided technical assistance to water systems that have specific TMF needs or that have applied for State Water Board funding in the counties of Stanislaus, Merced, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, and Kern. Often this assistance consisted of community outreach in which SHE works closely with water system decision makers and constituents to facilitate the acquisition of funding. SHE also provided assistance in completing the required TMF assessments and other documents for funding. During FY 18/19, SHE provided assistance to 21 PWSs, totaling 1,276.75 hours of direct assistance provided.

Examples of technical assistance provided during FY17/18 by SHE are listed below. All of the following examples of projects addressed drinking water and/or drought related problems for small disadvantaged communities, and/or supported the governing boards of those communities to improve their technical, managerial and financial capabilities. The following projects highlight Self-Help Enterprises' provision of technical assistance and support in a number of key areas:

- Staff worked with four community water systems and two state small systems to create a public District that will apply for funds to develop a regional water supply (Rainbird Valley Mutual Water Company, Tradewinds Water Association, Bella Vista Mutual Water Company and the Long Canyon Water Company).
- A bulk water service agreement between City of Tulare and Soult's Mutual Water Company, which has a long history of nitrate contamination among other issues, was negotiated in early 2019. Though full consolidation is yet to be realized, final elements of the planning project are being completed.
- Work in FY 18/19 has set the stage for SHE to restructure its TMF training program for small disadvantaged community water systems in the San Joaquin Valley. The new program will cover a variety of topics, including but not limited to Board Roles and Responsibilities, Drinking Water Requirements for Public Water Systems, Accounting Basics and Software, Financial Management and Planning, Shared Water Solutions, including managerial, technical and Project

WHO ARE THE SWS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDERS?

SELF HELP ENTERPRISES

SHE was formed in 1964 to help three low-income families build their own homes in Goshen, CA. SHE has provided technical assistance for reliable access to safe drinking water and sanitary sewer infrastructures to small communities; provides resources and training for individuals to build capacity to be highly effective leaders in communities; and promotes collaborative solutions for improving communities. SHE serves the eight counties in the San Joaquin Valley – Fresno County, Kern County, Kings County, Madera County, Mariposa County, Merced County Stanislaus County and Tulare County.

Development and Implementation. Trainings would occur quarterly and in different regions of SHE's service area.

3.3.3 VOLUNTARY AND MANDATORY CONSOLIDATION

The State Water Board makes extensive efforts to support water systems through capacity development, as discussed in the previous sections. However, the State Water Board also recognizes that the significant responsibility and costs to operate a PWS are often overwhelming for small water systems with poor economies of scale, particularly in financially disadvantaged communities. As a result, the State Water Board encourages voluntary consolidation whenever feasible.

The State Water Board has two staff dedicated to facilitating consolidations. During FY 18/19, these staff updated webpages to assist water systems that may be interested in water partnerships and consolidation. The link to the consolidation webpages are located below:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/waterpartnership.shtml

A summary of the water systems that voluntarily consolidated between in FY 18/19 are provided in Table 6.

Additionally, on September 28, 2016, Senate Bill No. 552 was passed clarifying previously enacted legislation regarding mandatory consolidation, amending Section 116681 of the Health and Safety Code. Under Section 116681, the State Water Board has authority to order physical or operational consolidation for disadvantaged community water systems that have water quality or quantity failures and have nearby functioning water systems, for which consolidation is the most cost-effective solution.

During FY 18/19, the State Water Board initiated one mandatory consolidation project, identified in Table 7.

Additional information regarding these mandatory consolidations can be found on our website:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/compliance/index.shtml

Table 6: List of Voluntary Consolidated Water Systems between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019

PWS Number	PWS Name	PWS Class	Conn	Pop	County
CA5301003	LEWISTON PARK MWC	C	168	551	TRINITY
CA3400140	ASPEN GROVE MH & RV PARK	C	35	55	SACRAMENTO
CA2210518	YOSEMITE NPS - VERNAL FALLS	TNC	2	3000	MARIPOSA
CA3301046	BOE DEL HEIGHTS MUTUAL WATER	C	116	325	RIVERSIDE
CA0706108	LONE TREE MEDICAL & DENTAL	NC	2	45	CONTRA COSTA

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PWS Number	PWS Name	PWS Class	Conn	Pop	County
CA4400539	MANANA WOODS	C	109	350	SANTA CRUZ
CA4901389	PG & E LAKEVILLE SUBSTATION	NTNC	1	50	SONOMA
CA4410015	SLVWD-LOMPICO	C	500	1300	SANTA CRUZ
CA1502724	QUAIL VALLEY WATER DIST-EASTSIDE SYSTEM	C	28	75	KERN
CA3900726	BENTLEY TRAILER COURT	C	28	84	SAN JOAQUIN
CA5500157	USFS PINECREST REC AREA	NTNC	20	361	TUOLUMNE
CA4901439	CENTRO CHRISTIANO EVANGELISTICO	NTNC	3	36	SONOMA
CA5000271	BUEHNER WATER SYSTEM-WEBER COMPLEX	C	9	30	STANISLAUS
CA5000484	UNITED PALLET SERVICES INC WATER SYSTEM	NC	5	45	STANISLAUS
CA2905004	CALTRANS - DONNER PASS VIS	NC	1	125	NEVADA
-	DALEVILLE (Individual Homes)	N/A	37	120	FRESNO
CA0900586	A & A LAKE TAHOE INN	NC	2	25	EL DORADO
CA3010070	GOLDEN STATE WC - YORBA LINDA	C	1682	5551	SANTA ANA
CA4901311	MARK WEST NEIGHBORHOOD CHURCH	NC	3	60	SONOMA
CA5100176	CALVARY CHRISTIAN CENTER	NTNC	1	245	SUTTER
CA0900666	SIESTA ARMS APARTMENTS	C	1	21	EL DORADO
CA0900673	DRIFTWOOD APTS.	C	1	40	EL DORADO
CA5700770	KENTUCKY AVENUE INDUSTRIAL	SSWS	5	20	YOLO
CA3103257	LDS RECREATION BALL PARK	NC	1	25	PLACER
CA1000207	CENTRAL WEST ARTS CENTER	C	7	56	FRESNO
CA0900211	MOTHER LODGE RIVER CENTER	NC	3	103	EL DORADO
CA3210008	EAST QUINCY SERVICES DISTRICT	C	771	2572	PLUMAS
CA0707558	HERTZ WATER SYSTEM	C	16	35	CONTRA COSTA
CA1700516	LAKE COUNTY CSA 16 - PARADISE VALLEY	C	73	133	LAKE
CA3301735	WALLER TRACT WATER DISTRICT	C	88	350	RIVERSIDE
CA3901334	BJJ COMPANY LLC	NTNC	1	40	SAN JOAQUIN
CA5000051	MOBILE PLAZA PARK	C	50	125	STANISLAUS
CA5000057	ORCHARD VILLAGE MHP	C	49	75	STANISLAUS
CA5000085	GREEN RUN MOBILE ESTATES	C	46	100	STANISLAUS
CA5000086	COUNTRYSIDE MHP	C	44	60	STANISLAUS
CA4810037	SOLANO COUNTY CORDELIA SITE	NC	1	30	SAN FRANCISCO
CA1000285	WASHINGTON COLONY SCHOOL	NTNC	12	550	FRESNO
CA1000276	ORANGE CENTER SCHOOL	NTNC	3	410	FRESNO
CA0707557	NEIGHBORHOOD CHURCH	NTNC	2	250	CONTRA COSTA
CA5000217	FAITH HOME TEEN RANCH	C	7	50	STANISLAUS
CA3601094	FUJI NATURAL FOOD	NTNC	2	75	SAN BERNARDINO
CA1000112	FAIRMONT SCHOOL	NTNC	6	483	FRESNO
CA4901410	STOP N SAVE	NC	1	50	SONOMA
CA0900108	GOLD COUNTRY BAPTIST CHURCH	NC	2	275	EL DORADO
CA0900579	MIDWAY INN	NC	2	40	EL DORADO

PWS Number	PWS Name	PWS Class	Conn	Pop	County
CA5700649	WESTUCKY WATER ASSOC	C	15	33	YOLO
CA3900810	JR SIMPLOT CO	NTNC	1	300	SAN JOAQUIN

C = Community Water System
 NC = Transient Noncommunity Water System
 NTNC = Nontransient Noncommunity Water System
 SSWS = State Small Water System

Table 7: List of Mandatory Consolidations Ordered between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019

PWS Number	PWS Name	PWS Class	Conn	Pop	County	Status
CA5401003	EAST OROSI CSD	C	103	932	TULARE	Public meeting held 10/22/2018 and public hearing held 4/10/2019.

3.4 TMF WORKGROUP

In FY 17/18, the State Water Board created a workgroup of DDW and DFA staff to strengthen methods for evaluating an existing water system’s financial capacity. The workgroup created a draft form with questions to help analyze a water system’s financial documents and activities including their asset and capital improvements plans, reserve management, and financial planning and reporting.

During FY 18/19, the workgroup piloted the first version of their financial capacity assessment template at ten water systems state-wide, including various governance types, economic statuses, and sizes. After piloting the questions, the template was reviewed for effectiveness and revised. Separate templates began to be developed in order to better tailor questions to the water system type.

The next phase of the pilot project will begin in FY 19/20, and will include larger stakeholder input such as PWSs, California Conference of Environmental Health Directors, and LPAs in the process. Once complete, the workgroup will evaluate metrics for long-term effectiveness of financial assessments and will review potential regulatory needs based on the pilot results and stakeholder input. When the pilot phase is completed, training will be given to field staff to improve their review of financial capacity of water systems and give them additional tools to provide water systems with support.

3.5 NEEDS ASSESSMENT

In September 2018, the State Water Board received funding authorization through SB 862 to perform a Needs Assessment regarding the state of drinking water in California. The focus of the Needs Assessment is to evaluate the costs of providing safe, affordable, and accessible drinking water supply to PWSs, state small water systems, and individual wells as funding allows. The analysis will cover the following three elements:

Element 1: Identification of Public Water Systems in Violation or At-Risk

Element 1 will identify PWSs that have ongoing violations or may be at risk for failure based on historical compliance issues, aging infrastructure, technical, managerial, financial capacity, and/or other risk factors. A public workshop on this element was held on January 11, 2019.

Element 2: Identification of Domestic Well and State Small Water System At-Risk

Element 2 will identify areas of the state and the associated population where groundwater contamination is impacting domestic well users and state small water systems. The State Water Board is also working in collaboration with the Department of Water Resources to support their efforts to identify and assess domestic well capacity and drought vulnerability issues. A public workshop on this element was held on January 18, 2019.

Element 3: Cost Analysis for Interim and Long-Term Solutions

This element seeks to find the most sustainable and cost-effective solution to solve drinking water problems identified in Elements 1 and 2. The analysis includes developing a methodology and costs related to both necessary interim measures and longer-term solutions for PWSs in violation and at-risk, and state small and domestic wells at-risk. Solutions may include water partnerships, physical and managerial consolidations, regional consolidations, use of administrators, long-term treatment, and/or point of use/point of entry treatment, etc. The analysis will also include prioritization of needs, an evaluation of available existing funding sources, an evaluation of communities' ability to pay for water system needs, and additional funding needed.

The analysis must be completed by June 2021. Event notices, presentations, webcast recordings, and other reference material related to the Needs Assessment can be found on the Drinking Water Needs Assessment website at:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/needs.html

3.6 REPORTING PERIOD AND SUBMITTAL DATES

The annual capacity development implementation reporting period reflects information covering the state fiscal year of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019 (referred to as FY 18/19 in this report). This report has been prepared for submission to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region IX, as a requirement set forth by the FY 18/19 Public Water System Supervision Grant Workplan between the State Water Board and USEPA.

APPENDIX A
DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR TMF ASSESSMENTS

Documentation Requirements for TMF Assessments

TMF ELEMENTS		DWSRF FUNDING PROJECTS	NEW WATER SYSTEMS	CHANGES OF OWNERSHIP
TECHNICAL	1. Consolidation Feasibility	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
	2. System Description	Necessary	Mandatory	Mandatory
	3. Certified Operators	Necessary	Mandatory	Mandatory
	4. Source Capacity	Necessary	Mandatory	Necessary
	5. Operations Plan	Necessary	Mandatory	Necessary
	6. Training	Necessary	Necessary	Necessary
MANAGERIAL	7. Ownership	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
	8. Water Rights	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
	9. Organization	Necessary	Mandatory	Mandatory
	10. Emergency Response Plan	Necessary	Mandatory	Necessary
	11. Policies	Necessary	Necessary	Necessary
FINANCIAL	12. Budget Projection/ Capital Improvement Plan	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
	13. Budget Control	Necessary	Mandatory	Mandatory

APPENDIX B
NEW PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS IN FY 18/19

PWS NUMBER	PWS NAME	CLASSIFICATION	ACTIVATION DATE	POPULATION	SERVICE CONNECTIONS	NUMBER OF SOURCES	COUNTY	DISTRICT or LPA
CA1000650	ADAM'S MARKET	NC	12/27/2018	200	1	1	FRESNO	DISTRICT 23 - FRESNO
CA2706552	ALVAREZ BROTHERS WS	NTNC	9/30/2018	25	1	1		LPA57 - MONTEREY COUNTY
CA5000601	BEST RV CENTER	NTNC	3/28/2019	61	4	1	STANISLAUS	LPA80 - STANISLAUS COUNTY
CA4200970	BRICK BARN ESTATE WINERY	NC	7/13/2018	60	6	1	SANTA BARBARA	LPA72 - SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
CA4500342	BURNEY MOUNTAIN GUEST RANCH	NC	11/5/2018	1004	4	1		LPA75 - SHASTA COUNTY
CA0300113	C. G. DI ARIE VINEYARD AND WINERY	NC	8/28/2018	25	5	1		LPA33 - AMADOR COUNTY
CA4410308	CASTLE ROCK KIRKWOOD ENTRANCE	NC	5/10/2019	25	1	1	SANTA CRUZ	LPA74 - SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
CA0202507	CHARITY VALLEY RANCH	NC	3/5/2019	50	20	1	ALPINE	LPA32 - ALPINE COUNTY
CA4410307	CSP SADDLE MOUNTAIN	NC	2/26/2019	120	3	2	SANTA CRUZ	DISTRICT 05 - MONTEREY
CA2703132	CYPRESS MANUFACTURING CO WS	NTNC	10/2/2018	40	1	1	MONTEREY	LPA57 - MONTEREY COUNTY
CA3107346	DANCE GALLERY 2	NC	2/6/2019	126	1	1	PLACER	LPA61 - PLACER COUNTY
CA5000599	DARLING INGREDIENTS TURLOCK	NTNC	8/9/2018	43	1	1	STANISLAUS	LPA80 - STANISLAUS COUNTY
CA5200710	DOLLAR GENERAL PROBERTA	NC	3/19/2019	30	1	1		LPA82 - TEHAMA COUNTY
CA0900109	DRU BARNER CAMPGROUND	NC	9/28/2018	294	8	1	EL DORADO	LPA39 - EL DORADO COUNTY
CA4810040	EASTERLY WWTP - VACAVILLE	NTNC	6/20/2019	70	1	2	SOLANO	DISTRICT 04 - SAN FRANCISCO
CA2700147	FLRISH FARMS WS	NTNC	10/15/2018	150	1	1	MONTEREY	LPA57 - MONTEREY COUNTY
CA2701793	FOSTER RD WS #02	NC	11/9/2018	70	3	1	MONTEREY	LPA57 - MONTEREY COUNTY
CA5403215	FRESH SELECT, LLC	NTNC	7/18/2018	30	1	2	TULARE	DISTRICT 24 - TULARE
CA1503688	GRIMMWAY FARMS - DAVID ROAD	NTNC	2/12/2019	114	1	1	KERN	DISTRICT 19 - TEHACHAPI
CA2702681	HARTNELL RD WS #1	NTNC	6/10/2019	80	1	1	MONTEREY	LPA57 - MONTEREY COUNTY
CA3107349	HILLENBRAND FARMHAUS BREWERY	NC	10/19/2018	25	1	1	PLACER	LPA61 - PLACER COUNTY
CA5105014	HOLT 7518	NTNC	7/20/2018	25	1	1		DISTRICT 21 - VALLEY
CA2800063	HUDSON VINEYARDS WINERY WATER SYSTEM	NC	9/6/2018	100	1	1		LPA58 - NAPA COUNTY

PWS NUMBER	PWS NAME	CLASSIFICATION	ACTIVATION DATE	POPULATION	SERVICE CONNECTIONS	NUMBER OF SOURCES	COUNTY	DISTRICT or LPA
CA5700597	HUSICK'S TAP HOUSE	NC	2/13/2019	60	2	1	YOLO	LPA87 - YOLO COUNTY
CA1805010	JANESVILLE DOLLAR GENERAL STORE	NC	3/19/2019	30	1	1	LASSEN	DISTRICT 02 - LASSEN
CA2400345	JS WEST MILLING CO HILMAR RANCH	NTNC	12/11/2018	68	15	1	MERCED	DISTRICT 11 - MERCED
CA4500345	LAKE SHASTA LODGE	NC	9/6/2018	64	13	1		LPA75 - SHASTA COUNTY
CA1000648	LEE'S MARKET	NC	7/23/2018	25	1	1	FRESNO	DISTRICT 23 - FRESNO
CA2000963	MADERA VALLEY MARKET, LP	NC	8/17/2018	500	1	2	MADERA	LPA50 - MADERA COUNTY
CA5000600	MID VALLEY NUT CO	NTNC	5/16/2019	60	5	1	STANISLAUS	LPA80 - STANISLAUS COUNTY
CA2701144	MONTEREY BOTANICALS WS	NTNC	10/2/2018	120	3	1	MONTEREY	LPA57 - MONTEREY COUNTY
CA2702819	MONTEREY GROVE WS	NTNC	10/2/2018	25	1	1	MONTEREY	LPA57 - MONTEREY COUNTY
CA2700360	MONTEREY VALLEY PRIDE WS	NTNC	3/6/2019	25	1	1	MONTEREY	LPA57 - MONTEREY COUNTY
CA3705073	MOUNTAIN HEALTH COMMUNITY SERVICES	NTNC	7/9/2018	30	1	1	SAN DIEGO	LPA67 - SAN DIEGO COUNTY
CA1600609	NETTO AG INC.	NTNC	9/27/2018	50	3	1		LPA46 - KINGS COUNTY
CA5403217	OKIEVILLE HIGHLAND ACRES MWC	C	3/5/2019	300	80	1	TULARE	DISTRICT 24 - TULARE
CA2900115	OL' REPUBLIC ROADHOUSE	NC	11/30/2018	150	1	1	NEVADA	LPA59 - NEVADA COUNTY
CA2700156	ONITSUKA BROTHERS WATER SYSTEM	NTNC	2/11/2019	50	1	1	MONTEREY	LPA57 - MONTEREY COUNTY
CA0409196	PALERMO BIBLE FAMILY CHURCH	NC	7/30/2018	1000	1	1	BUTTE	LPA34 - BUTTE COUNTY
CA4200972	PEAKE RANCH	NC	5/23/2019	93	5	1	SANTA BARBARA	LPA72 - SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
CA2701964	QLORA WATER SYSTEM	NTNC	3/22/2019	25	1	1	MONTEREY	LPA57 - MONTEREY COUNTY
CA3902207	RIPON CHURCH OF CHRIST	NC	12/21/2018	25	1	1	SAN JOAQUIN	LPA69 - SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
CA2700032	RIVERVIEW FARMS WS	NTNC	2/11/2019	35	1	1	MONTEREY	LPA57 - MONTEREY COUNTY
CA4901459	ROBERT YOUNG FAMILY LIMITED PARTNER	NC	10/31/2018	75	7	1	SONOMA	DISTRICT 18 - SONOMA
CA4810039	SALAD COSMO	NTNC	6/14/2019	30	1	3	SOLANO	DISTRICT 04 - SAN FRANCISCO
CA1300686	SIDEWINDER CHEVRON	NC	10/24/2018	30	4	1	IMPERIAL	LPA43 - IMPERIAL COUNTY
CA0300104	SLO 2 20 TASTING ROOM	NC	9/10/2018	25	2	1	AMADOR	LPA33 - AMADOR COUNTY
CA0605013	T&P FARMS	NC	10/22/2018	25	1	1	COLUSA	DISTRICT 21 - VALLEY

PWS NUMBER	PWS NAME	CLASSIFICATION	ACTIVATION DATE	POPULATION	SERVICE CONNECTIONS	NUMBER OF SOURCES	COUNTY	DISTRICT or LPA
CA0707915	TESS FARM MARKET	NC	7/5/2018	25	1	1	CONTRA COSTA	LPA37 - CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
CA2000962	THE MANOR ESTATE	NC	7/12/2018	152	2	1		LPA50 - MADERA COUNTY
CA2704623	TOP INDUSTIRES WATER SYSTEM	NTNC	2/11/2019	50	1	1	MONTEREY	LPA57 - MONTEREY COUNTY
CA4600002	WEBBER LAKE CAMPGROUND	NC	9/24/2018	26	56	1	SIERRA	DISTRICT 02 - LASSEN
CA2704520	WILLIAMS - RC FARMS WS	C	3/1/2019	35	2	2	MONTEREY	LPA57 - MONTEREY COUNTY
CA2700202	ZABALA FARMS WS	NTNC	3/6/2019	25	1	1	MONTEREY	LPA57 - MONTEREY COUNTY

APPENDIX C
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUEST FORM

REQUEST FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Instructions: If an item is not relevant or unknown enter "not applicable" or "unknown."

Please e-mail the completed form to: DFA-TArequest@waterboards.ca.gov

An electronic copy of this form can be obtained at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/proposition1/tech_asst_funding.shtml

Community, System, or School Name:

Public Water System ID No. (if applicable):

Service Area Population:

County:

Number of Service Connections:

Estimated Median Household Income (MHI) of Service Area:

MHI Source:

Check the box that best describes the type of organization in need of TA:

- Tribe
 Municipal entity
 Private entity, nonprofit
 Private entity, for profit
 School/School District/Local Education Agency
 Other

Type of TA Need:
 Drinking Water
 Wastewater
 Storm Water
 Groundwater

Problem/Request. Briefly summarize the problem or the need for technical assistance. If enforcement has been taken, please provide a copy of enforcement documentation or enforcement order number. Provide any deadlines or time schedules (if applicable):

Possible Next Steps or Solutions (if known):

Please provide a contact for correspondence regarding this request:

<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
Name	Title
<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 60%;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30%;" type="text"/>
Mailing Address	City/State Zip Code
<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
Phone Number	E-mail Address