



STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS

Office of Sustainable Water Solutions Newsletter

April 2017
Issue 12

Drinking Water Funding



Technical Assistance



Wastewater Funding



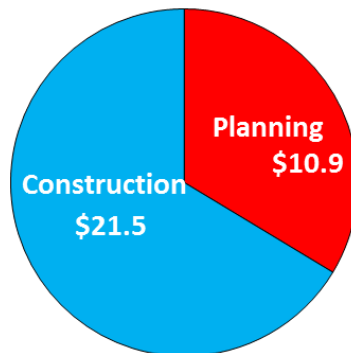
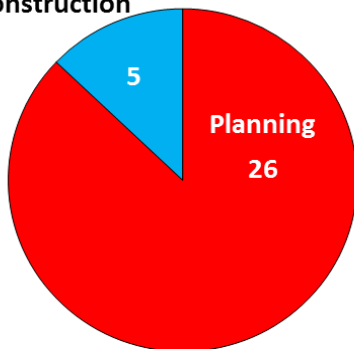
Proposition 1 Calendar Year 2016 Progress Report *

Proposition 1 Small Community Wastewater Projects Funded

31 Projects Executed

\$32.4 Million Executed

Construction

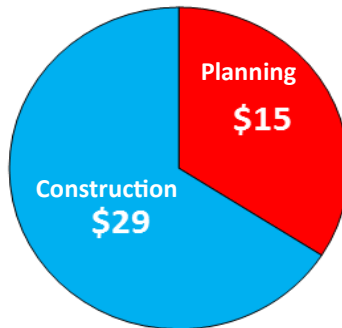
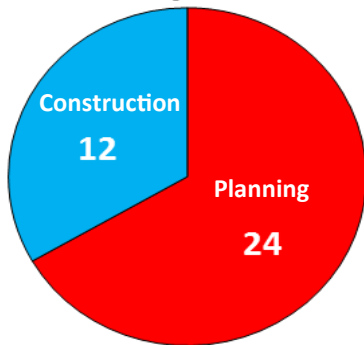


- 80% of Prop 1 Projects received agreements in less than 9 months
- 68 Prop. 1 Small Community Grants disbursements were processed
- \$26 million of the \$32 million executed was provided to projects that serve severely disadvantaged communities

Proposition 1 Small Community Drinking Water Projects Funded

36 Executed Projects

\$44 Million Executed

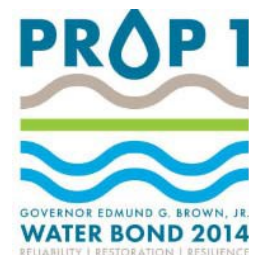


- 94% of Prop. 1 funded projected received agreements in less than 9 months
- \$36.4 million was provided to severely disadvantaged communities
- 6 projects were awarded to schools totaling approximately \$8.5 million

The full progress report which includes all of the State Water Board's Prop. 1 programs can be found at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/docs/pop1_calendar_year_progress_report.pdf

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Small Water Systems Achieve Compliance through Voluntary Consolidation

CITY OF HANFORD

The City of Hanford recently completed a \$4 million, Proposition 84 grant funded, regional consolidation project of three small water systems: Four Seasons Mobile Home Park (PWS No. 1600004), Hamblin Mutual Water Company (PWS No. 1600504), and Lacey Courts Mobile Home Park (PWS No. 1600010). Each water system had been in violation of the arsenic MCL and were under compliance orders. Consolidation with the City of Hanford was found to be the most cost effective long-term solution to protect public health.

The project included the installation of 1,500 feet of a 12-inch pipeline along West Lacey Boulevard, 1,500 feet of 16-inch pipeline and 3,500 feet of 24-inch pipeline along 9th Avenue. In addition, the project included installation of approximately 1,700 feet of 8-inch pipeline to replace Hamblin MWC's deteriorating distribution pipes to bring them up to the City's public works standards. To supplement the additional demand from the three small water systems, the project included installation of a new domestic well with a capacity of 2,000 gallons per minute.



The primary challenge associated with this project was securing full participation from members of Hamblin MWC. Prior to entering into the funding agreement, 31 of the 41 shareholders signed the Consolidation and Water Service Agreement with the City. During construction, the City received confirmation from the remaining members to participate in the consolidation. Securing participation from each mobile home park was easier as the City only had to work with the owner of each MHP.

Construction began in late 2014 and the three small water systems were connected in November 2015. After the final connections were made, the City ensured the old wells were abandoned and destroyed in accordance with Kings County regulations.

All of the water systems are currently receiving City water and have returned to compliance. The success of this project shows with careful planning and open communication, it is possible to achieve 100 percent participation in a voluntary consolidation project.



Contact the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) District Office for your area for more resources or questions:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/documents/ddwem/DDWdistrictofficesmap.pdf

You can also contact Drinking Water State Revolving Fund staff at: DrinkingWaterSRF@waterboards.ca.gov.

“Coming together is a beginning; keeping together is progress; working together is success”. — Henry Ford —

What's New

Senate Bill 1266 (Joint Power Authorities/Agency (JPA)) –

Senate Bill 1266 approved by the Governor and filed with the Secretary of State on August 22, 2016, amended Section 6503.6 of, and added Section 6503.8 to, the Government Code. The law now requires an agency or entity that meets the definition of a joint powers authority or joint powers agency under Section 56047.7 that was formed for the purpose of providing municipal services, file a copy of the JPA agreement and any amendments to the agreement, with the local agency formation commission. The new provisions of the law apply to JPA's formed prior to the effective date of the new law (January 1, 2017) and those JPA's formed or forming after the effective date. Until the filings are completed, a JPA cannot issue any bonds or incur indebtedness of any kind.

http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billCompareClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160SB1266

Senate Bill 1029: This bill amended Section 8855 of the Government Code to include additional reporting requirements for state and local government debt issuers. Effective January 1, 2017, state and local debt issuers are required to report to the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission (CDIAC) specified information about proposed and outstanding debt. The intent of the additional requirements is to provide more transparency and accountability for how bond proceeds are handled, including whether the bond proceeds are spent for their intended purposes.

<http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/cdiac/sb1029/guidance.pdf>

Human Right to Water Portal - California statutorily recognizes that "every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes." On February 9, 2017, the State Water Resources Control Board's (State Water Board) the Human Right to Water Portal went live. This portal serves as the primary location for information on performance measures and program updates and allows the public to see which communities and non-associated schools do not have, or are risk of not having, water that is safe, clean, affordable, and accessible.

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

Looking for Federal Disaster Funding for Your Drinking Water or Wastewater Utility?

If your answer is yes, the U.S. EPA has a simple questionnaire you can complete and submit to obtain a summary report of potential funding sources. The questionnaire can be found at the following site:

<https://www.epa.gov/fedfunds/which-funding-right-your-drinking-water-or-wastewater-utility>



Applications are continuously being accepted online for wastewater and drinking water projects. Apply online at:

<https://faast.waterboards.ca.gov>

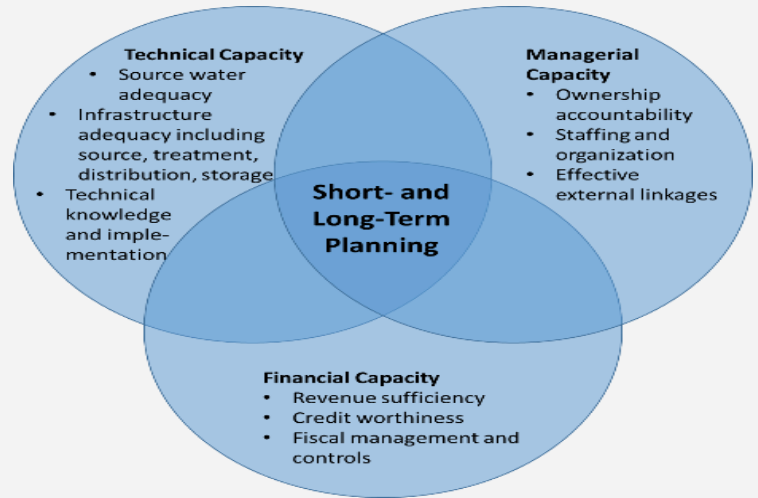


Technical Capacity, the “T” in TMF Capacity

The 1996 federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) required states to incorporate technical, managerial, and financial capacity (TMF) into public water system operations. For water systems, having capacity means the system has the knowledge, tools, and resources to operate and maintain its system to ensure it can provide safe and reliable drinking water now and into the future. Capacity development and maintaining TMF capacity once attained, is critical to the long-term sustainability of a water system.

In this issue the focus is on the Technical Capacity element of TMF, the “T” in TMF. Technical Capacity is the capability of the system components to provide water that meets the requirements of the SDWA, and the technical knowledge of the system personnel and their ability to use that knowledge to adequately operate the system.

Applicants for the State Water Resources Control Board’s (SWRCB) Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) and Proposition 1 (Prop. 1) drinking water funding are required to demonstrate that both Mandatory and Necessary TMF elements have been addressed prior to completion of a construction project. The Table below shows the Technical elements of TMF and under what situation the element is mandatory or necessary.



Technical TMF Element	SWRCB Financing (DWSRF/Prop. 1)	New Water System	Change of Ownership
Consolidation Feasibility	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
System Description	Necessary	Mandatory	Mandatory
Certified Operators	Necessary	Mandatory	Mandatory
Source Capacity	Necessary	Mandatory	Mandatory
Operations Plan	Necessary	Mandatory	Mandatory
Training	Necessary	Necessary	Necessary

Mandatory Technical Elements of TMF Capacity— Mandatory means compliance with the element must be completed prior to the issuance of financing (DWSRF or Prop. 1) or issuance of a water supply permit for a new system or a change of ownership.

Necessary Technical Elements of TMF Capacity — Necessary means compliance with the element must be addressed satisfactorily within a timeframe determined by the regulatory agency and/or financing agency . The timeframe is typically not later than six months after the completion of the financed project or permit issuance.

Below are general descriptions of what is expected to meet the Technical elements of a TMF Assessment.

Consolidation Feasibility - When applying for construction funding, the applicant must evaluate the cost and feasibility of consolidating with another public water system. The applicant will need to include a list of water systems within five miles of their system along with a description of the feasibility of consolidation into a system on the list. Communities who may not wish to consolidate still need to satisfy the requirement for evaluating consolidation, and resources are available to help make outreach and community engagement successful.

⇒ **Note:** Circle TMF diagram above is from the USEPA <https://www.epa.gov/dwcapacity/learn-about-small-drinking-water-systems>

Technical Capacity, the “T” in TMF Capacity (cont.)

System Description - A map of the system which includes the location of all of the components of the water system is required. The map should include the current services area, sources, treatment facilities, pumping stations, pressure zones, storage tanks, piping with valves and hydrants noted, potential contamination hazards, and projected 10-year growth boundaries.



Certified Operators - The State Water Resources Control Board’s Division of Drinking Water or the Local Primacy Agency (LPA) will identify the grade of certified distribution and treatment operators that will be required for the system. The system must provide copies of current certification with names and grades as documentation that the operators are certified for the level required. If a contract operator is hired to perform the duties as certified operator, a copy of the operator’s operator certification(s) and a copy of the contract for services is required to be submitted.

Source Capacity - At all times a water system must have the capacity to meet the system’s maximum day demand and it must ensure that it has adequate sources of water to serve the needs of its constituents in the future. Ensuring source capacity includes water conservation, metering, a ten-year potential growth plan, and protection from potential contamination hazards or threats.



Operations Plan - An operations plan that describes all of the activities needed to maintain the system in compliance with all standards is required. The plan should describe the daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly tasks that would enable another qualified operator to assume the operation of the system in an emergency. The plan should also describe non-routine activities such as positive analytical results, responses to complaints, emergency operation practices and record keeping.

Operations plans need to be updated whenever changes occur.

Training - Competent management and operation of a water system is critical to providing a safe and reliable water supply to customers. Training needs to be provided to all water system staff, including certified operators, the governing board and other pertinent staff.



Did You Know.....

- In 1855 Chicago became the first U.S. city with a comprehensive sewer plan.
- The first sewer systems were built in the late 1850’s in Chicago and Brooklyn.

Resource Corner

- ◆ **Human Right to Water Portal** now at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/hr2w/index.shtml
- ◆ **2017 CFCC Funding Fairs** - The schedule for the 2017 California Financing Coordinating Committee (CFCC) funding fairs is available at: http://www.cfcc.ca.gov/funding_fairs.htm The first funding fair is **April 5, 2017** in Sacramento.
- ◆ **Hazard Mitigation for Natural Disasters: A Starters Guide for Water and Wastewater Utilities** - This interactive guide tells utilities how to mitigate natural disasters and their impacts. The guide is provided by the USEPA and can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/waterutilityresponse/hazard-mitigation-natural-disasters>
- ◆ **FREE** - Rural Community Assistance Corporation has free Drinking Water Workshops. The goal of the workshops is to provide information to help small, rural water systems deliver safe, reliable drinking water to their customers and to demonstrate how to properly manage a water system. For information go to: http://www.rcac.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/CA-DW_Jan-June2017-web.pdf
- ◆ Sign up at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/swrcb_subscribe.shtml to receive updates and periodic announcements by email, including this newsletter.
- ◆ State Water Board Division of Drinking Water http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml



Questions or Comments



Email

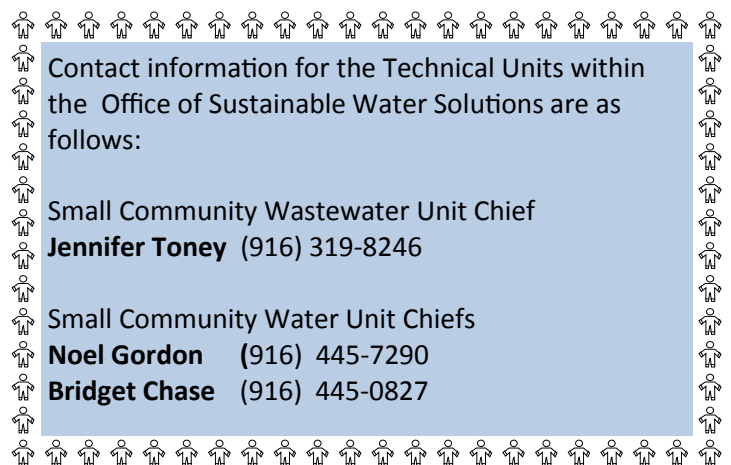
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