



**Las Virgenes – Triunfo Joint Powers Authority**  
4232 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, CA 91302  
818.251.2100



**THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO AB 361, WHICH SUSPENDS CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS OF THE RALPH M. BROWN ACT TO SUPPORT SOCIAL DISTANCING GUIDELINES ASSOCIATED WITH RESPONSE TO THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) OUTBREAK. BOARD MEMBERS AND STAFF MAY PARTICIPATE IN THE MEETING BY TELECONFERENCE. THE PUBLIC IS STRONGLY ENCOURAGED TO PARTICIPATE ELECTRONICALLY AT [www.lvmwd.com/JPALiveStream](http://www.lvmwd.com/JPALiveStream).**

**TO JOIN THE WEBINAR VIA COMPUTER, PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING ZOOM WEBINAR ID: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81092814632>**

**TO JOIN BY TELEPHONE, PLEASE DIAL (669) 900-6833 OR (346) 248-7799 AND ENTER WEBINAR ID: 810 9281 4632**

**Call and Notice of Special Meeting of the Governing Board of the  
Las Virgenes – Triunfo Joint Powers Authority**

A Special Meeting of the Governing Board of the Las Virgenes – Triunfo Joint Powers Authority (JPA) is hereby called, and notice of said Special Meeting is hereby given for **5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, October 12, 2022**, at Las Virgenes Municipal Water District, 4232 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, California 91302, to consider the following:

1. Call to Order
2. Special Meeting of October 12, 2022 (see attached agenda)
3. Adjourn

By Order of the Board of Directors  
JAY LEWITT, Chair

David W. Pedersen, P.E.  
Deputy Secretary

Dated: October 5, 2022

**Jay Lewitt**  
Chair, Las Virgenes-Triunfo  
Joint Powers Authority  
President, Las Virgenes Municipal Water District  
Board of Directors

**Leon E. Shapiro**  
Vice Chair, Las Virgenes-Triunfo  
Joint Powers Authority  
Chair, Triunfo Water & Sanitation District  
Board of Directors

**LAS VIRGENES TRIUNFO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY**  
**Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Board Room, 4232 Las Virgenes Road,**  
**Calabasas, CA 91302**

**AGENDA**  
**JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY - SPECIAL MEETING**  
**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 2022 – 5:00 PM**

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Public Participation for Meetings of Las Virgenes - Triunfo Joint Powers Authority in Response to COVID-19

Pursuant to AB-361 (Government Code Section 54953(e)), the Las Virgenes - Triunfo Joint Powers Authority Board of Directors finds health concerns dictate offer the public and directors the opportunity to attend board meetings via teleconferencing.

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:** Pursuant to AB-361 and given the current health concerns, this meeting is being conducted via Zoom Webinar and all attendees are muted by default. To join via computer, please use the following Webinar ID:

Webinar ID: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81092814632>

To join by telephone, please dial (669) 900-6833 or (346) 248-7799 and enter Webinar ID: 810 9281 4632

For members of the public wishing to address the Board during Public Comment or during a specific agenda item, please press "Raise Hand" if you are joining via computer, or press \*9 if you are joining via phone.

Members of the public can also access and request to speak at meetings live on-line, with audio and limited video, at [www.lvmwd.com/JPALivestream](http://www.lvmwd.com/JPALivestream). To ensure distribution of the agenda, please submit comments 24 hours prior to the day of the meeting. Those comments, as well as any comments received during the meeting, will be distributed to the members of the Board of Directors and will be made part of the official public record of the meeting. Contact Josie Guzman, Executive Assistance/Clerk of the Board, at (818) 251-2123 or [jguzman@lvmwd.com](mailto:jguzman@lvmwd.com) with any questions.

**ACCESSIBILITY:** If requested, the agenda and backup materials will be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and the federal rules and regulations adopted in the implementation thereof. Any person who requires a disability-related modification, accommodation, aid, or service by contacting the Executive Assistant/Clerk of the Board by telephone at (818) 251-2123 or via email to [jguzman@lvmwd.com](mailto:jguzman@lvmwd.com) no later than 9:00 AM on the day before the scheduled meeting.

Members of the public wishing to address the Board of Directors are advised that a statement of Public Comment Protocols is available from the Clerk of the Board. Prior to speaking, each speaker is asked to review these protocols, complete a speakers' card, and hand it to the Clerk of the Board. Speakers will be recognized in the order the cards are received. A live webcast of the meeting will be available at LVMWD.com. Also, a web-based version of the speaker card is available for those who would like to submit written comments electronically or request to make public comment by telephone during the meeting.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

### 1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

### 2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA AND ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION NO. 20 (AB 361)

#### 2.A **Approval of Agenda and Reauthorization of Revised Use of Teleconferencing for Public Meetings (Pg. 6)**

Approve the agenda and pass, approve, and adopt proposed Resolution No. 20, reauthorizing the revised use of teleconferencing for public meetings pursuant to the Brown Act provisions enacted by Assembly Bill 361.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 20

#### **A RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE LAS VIRGENES-TRIUNFO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY REAUTHORIZING THE REVISED USE OF TELECONFERENCING FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS**

(Reference is hereby made to Resolution No. 20 on file in the JPA's Resolution Book and by this reference the same is incorporated herein.)

### 3. PUBLIC COMMENTS

*Members of the public may now address the Board of Directors **ON MATTERS NOT APPEARING ON THE AGENDA**, but within the jurisdiction of the Board. No action shall be taken on any matter not appearing on the agenda unless authorized by Subdivision (b) of Government Code Section 54954.2.*

### 4. CONSENT CALENDAR

*Matters listed under the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine, non-controversial and normally approved with one motion. If discussion is requested by a member of the Board on any Consent Calendar item, or if a member of the public wishes to comment on any item, that item will be removed from the Consent Calendar for separate action.*

#### 4.A **Minutes: Regular Meeting of September 6, 2022 and Special Meeting of September 8, 2022 (Pg. 12)**

Approve.

#### 4.B **Financial Review for Fiscal Year 2021-22 (Pg. 21)**

Receive and file the financial review for Fiscal Year 2021-22, and adopt the updated Capital Improvement Program Budget for Fiscal Year 2022-23.

- 4.C **Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position: July 2022 (Pg. 33)**  
Receive and file the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position for the period ending on July 31, 2022.

5. **ILLUSTRATIVE AND/OR VERBAL PRESENTATION AGENDA ITEMS**

- 5.A **State and Federal Legislative Update (Pg. 36)**

- 5.B **Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo: Update (Pg. 134)**

6. **ACTION ITEMS**

- 6.A **Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo: Cost, Funding and Financing Update (Pg. 138)**  
Approve a budget of \$364 million for the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo; and pass, approve and adopt proposed Resolution No. 21, authorizing the Administering Agent/General Manager to sign and submit a letter of interest and application for a financing agreement through the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act.

**RESOLUTION NO. 21**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE LAS VIRGENES-TRIUNFO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY AUTHORIZING THE ADMINISTERING AGENT/GENERAL MANAGER AS THE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION ACT FUNDING AND DEDICATING A SOURCE OF REVENUE FOR LOAN AGREEMENTS**

(Reference is hereby made to Resolution No. 21 on file in the JPA's Resolution Book and by this reference the same is incorporated herein.)

- 6.B **Annual Toxicity Testing and Reporting: Authorization (Pg. 168)**  
Authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to execute a one-year agreement with Aquatic Bioassay & Consulting Laboratories, Inc., in the amount of \$162,750, for toxicity testing and reporting, including four one-year renewal options based on a 5% annual escalator.

7. **BOARD COMMENTS**

8. **ADMINISTERING AGENT/GENERAL MANAGER REPORT**

9. **FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS**

10. **INFORMATION ITEMS**

11. **PUBLIC COMMENTS**

*Members of the public may now address the Board of Directors **ON MATTERS NOT APPEARING ON THE AGENDA**, but within the jurisdiction of the Board. No action shall be taken on any matter not appearing on the agenda unless authorized by Subdivision (b) of Government Code Section 54954.2.*

12. **ADJOURNMENT**

*Pursuant to Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and applicable federal rules and regulations, requests for a disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, in order to attend or participate in a meeting, should be made to the Executive Assistant/Clerk of the Board in advance of the meeting to ensure availability of the requested service or accommodation. Notices, agendas, and public documents related to the Board meetings can be made available in appropriate alternative format upon request.*

**DATE:** October 12, 2022  
**TO:** JPA Board of Directors  
**FROM:** General Manager

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**SUBJECT: Approval of Agenda and Reauthorization of Revised Use of Teleconferencing for Public Meetings**

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**SUMMARY:**

On September 16, 2021, Governor Gavin Newsom signed Assembly Bill (AB) 361 to temporarily exempt certain requirements of the Brown Act and change the requirements for public meetings held by teleconference under certain circumstances. Staff recommends that the Board adopt proposed Resolution No. 19 to reauthorize implementation of the provisions of AB 361 given the on-going health concerns associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. If approved, the Board is required to reconsider and renew the action every 30 days.

**RECOMMENDATION(S):**

Approve the agenda and pass, approve, and adopt proposed Resolution No. 20, reauthorizing the revised use of teleconferencing for public meetings pursuant to the Brown Act provisions enacted by Assembly Bill 361.

**RESOLUTION NO. 20**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE LAS VIRGENES-TRIUNFO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY REAUTHORIZING THE REVISED USE OF TELECONFERENCING FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS**

(Reference is hereby made to Resolution No. 20 on file in the JPA's Resolution Book and by this reference the same is incorporated herein.)

**DISCUSSION:**

Background:

The Brown Act secures public access to the meetings of public commissions, boards, councils and agencies in the state. It also affirms that the people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business, and, therefore, the meetings of public bodies and the writings of public officials and agencies shall be open to public scrutiny.

Under the Brown Act, all meetings of the legislative body of a local agency shall be open and public, and all persons shall be permitted to attend any such meeting. The Brown Act, as it presently exists, provides the following requirements for use of teleconferencing in connection with a meeting of a legislative body:

- Teleconferencing, as authorized, may be used for all purposes in connection with any meeting within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. All votes taken during a teleconferenced meeting shall be by roll call.
- If the legislative body elects to use teleconferencing, it must post agendas at all teleconference locations and conduct teleconference meetings in a manner that protects the statutory and constitutional rights of the parties or the public appearing before the legislative body of the local agency.
- Each teleconferencing location shall be identified in the posted agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and each teleconference location shall be accessible to the public.
- During the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body shall participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercised jurisdiction.
- The agenda shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body directly, as the Brown Act requires for in-person meetings, at each teleconference location.
- For purposes of these requirements, “teleconference” means a meeting of a legislative body, the members of which are in different locations, connected by electronic means, through either audio or video, or both.

#### Executive Order N-29-20 and Assembly Bill 361:

In March 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom issued Executive Order N-29-20, which waived Brown Act requirements found in Government Code §54953(b)(3) for teleconference participation in public meetings. In particular, the Executive Order waived the following:

- The requirement that state and local bodies notice each teleconference location from which a member will be participating in a public meeting;
- The requirement that each teleconference location be accessible to the public;
- The requirement that members of the public may address the body at each teleconference location;
- The requirement that state and local bodies post agendas at all teleconference locations; and
- The requirement that, during teleconference meetings, at least a quorum of the members of the local body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local body exercises jurisdiction.

Executive Order N-29-20 expired on October 1, 2021. In light of the expiration date, a recent bill, AB 361, was approved by the California Legislature and signed by the Governor to extend the provisions of Executive Order N-29-20, subject to certain conditions to be met by the local legislative body seeking to utilize the exemptions. AB 361 also imposes certain new requirements as detailed below.

#### Analysis of Assembly Bill 361:

AB 361 exempts local legislative bodies from certain Brown Act requirements currently

governing teleconferencing. These exemptions may be used only in one of the following circumstances:

- The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency, and state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing. The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency for purposes of determining, by majority vote, whether as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health and safety of attendees.
- The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency and has determined by majority vote pursuant to b) above that, as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.

The JPA is currently subject to a Health Officer Order issued by Los Angeles County Department of Public Health on August 23, 2021. The Order eliminated physical distancing requirements except during major outbreaks. Accordingly, to avail itself of the teleconferencing exemptions provided by AB 361, the JPA must determine that the state of emergency continues to present imminent risk to the health or safety of attendees at public meetings.

Further, AB 361 requires that the Board reconsider the state of emergency and renew its determination every 30 days after commencing use of its exemptions. However, if during the 30-day period, the Board wishes to meet in person, it may choose to do so despite adoption of the proposed Resolution. The intent of the Resolution is merely to allow the Board to avail itself of the AB 361 teleconferencing provisions.

Finally, in addition to allowing for the above exemptions, AB 361 adds the following requirements:

- The legislative body must give notice of the meeting and post agendas as otherwise required by the Brown Act.
- The legislative body must allow members of the public to access the meeting, and the agenda must provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body directly pursuant to Brown Act requirements. In each instance where notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the legislative body must also give notice of the means by which members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment. The agenda must identify and include an opportunity for all persons to attend via call-in option or an internet-based service option. The legislative body need not provide a physical location from which the public may attend or comment.
- The legislative body must conduct teleconference meetings in a manner that protects the statutory and constitutional rights of the parties and the public appearing before the legislative body.
- In the event of a disruption that prevents the public agency from broadcasting the meeting to members of the public using the call-in or internet-based service options, or in the event of a disruption within the local agency's control that prevents members of the public from offering public comments using the call-in or internet-based service options, the legislative body must take no further action on items appearing on the meeting agenda until public access to the meeting is restored. Actions taken on agenda items during a disruption preventing the broadcast of the meeting may be challenged as provided in the Brown Act.
- The legislative body may not require public comments to be submitted in advance of the



meeting, and it must provide an opportunity for the public to address the legislative body and offer comment in real time.

- The legislative body may use an online third-party system for individuals to provide public comment that requires an individual to register with the system prior to providing comment.
- If a legislative body provides a timed public comment period, it may not close the comment period or the time to register to provide comment until the timed period has elapsed. If the legislative body does not provide a time-limited comment period, it must allow a reasonable time for the public to comment on each agenda item.

Prepared by: Josie Guzman, Executive Assistant/Clerk of the Board

**ATTACHMENTS:**

[JPA Resolution No. 20 - Reauthorizing Revised Use of Teleconferencing.docx](#)

## RESOLUTION NO. 20

### A RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE LAS VIRGENES – TRIUNFO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY REAUTHORIZING THE REVISED USE OF TELECONFERENCING FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

**BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE LAS VIRGENES – TRIUNFO  
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY** as follows:

**WHEREAS**, the Governor of the State of California (“Governor”) proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist as a result of the threat of COVID-19. (Governor’s Proclamation of a State of Emergency (Mar. 4, 2020).)

**WHEREAS**, the Governor’s Exec. Order No. N-25-20 (Mar. 12, 2020); Governor’s Exec. Order No. N-29-20 (Mar. 17, 2020); and Governor’s Exec. Order No. N-08-21 (Jun. 11, 2021) provided that local legislative bodies may hold public meetings via teleconferencing and make public meetings accessible telephonically or otherwise electronically to all members of the public seeking to observe and to address the local legislative body and waived the Brown Act provisions found in Govt. Code section 54953(b)(3) which require the physical presence of the members, the clerk, or other personnel of the body, or the public, as a condition of participation in, or quorum for, a public meeting, including:

- a) The requirement that state and local bodies notice each teleconference location from which a member will be participating in a public meeting.
- b) The requirement that each teleconference location be accessible to the public.
- c) The requirement that members of the public may address the body at each teleconference location.
- d) The requirement that state and local bodies post agendas at all teleconference locations.
- e) The requirement that, during teleconference meetings, at least a quorum of the members of the local body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local body exercises jurisdiction.

**WHEREAS**, the provisions of Governor’s Exec. Order No. N-25-20 (Mar. 12, 2020); Governor’s Exec. Order No. N-29-20 (Mar. 17, 2020); and Governor’s Exec. Order No. N-08-21 (Jun. 11, 2021) expired on September 30, 2021;

**WHEREAS**, the Center for Disease Control is currently contending with the Delta Variant of the COVID-19 virus and anticipates the development of potential other strains which may further impede public agency operations and prolong the need for social distancing requirements;

**AND WHEREAS**, recent legislation (A.B. 361) authorizes a local legislative body to use teleconferencing for a public meeting without complying with the Brown Act’s teleconferencing quorum, meeting notice, and agenda requirements set forth in Government Code section 54953(b)(3), in any of the following circumstances:

- a) The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency, and state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing.

- b) The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency for purposes of determining, by majority vote, whether as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health and safety of attendees.
- c) The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency and has determined by majority vote pursuant to b) above that, as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Governing Board of the Las Virgenes – Triunfo Joint Powers Authority as follows:

Section 1. Incorporation of Recitals. All of the foregoing Recitals are true and correct and the Board so finds and determines. The Recitals set forth above are incorporated herein and made an operative part of this Resolution.

Section 2. Adoption of AB-361. The Board has determined by majority vote that, as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.

Section 3. Continued Implementation of AB-361. If the state of emergency remains active, or state or local officials have imposed measures to promote social distancing, the Governing Board of the Las Virgenes – Triunfo Joint Powers Authority shall, in order to continue meeting subject to this exemption to the Brown Act, no later than 30 days after it commences using the exemption, and every 30 days thereafter, make the following findings by majority vote:

- a) The legislative body has reconsidered the circumstances of the state of emergency; *and*
- b) Either (1) the state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the members to meet safely in person; or (2) state or local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing.

**PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED** this 12th day of October, 2022.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jay Lewitt, Chair

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Leon E. Shapiro, Vice Chair

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

\_\_\_\_\_  
W. Keith Lemieux, Agency Counsel

**LAS VIRGENES – TRIUNFO  
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY  
MINUTES  
REGULAR MEETING**

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5:00 PM

September 6, 2022

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Oliver Slosser.

**1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL**

The meeting was called to order at **5:00 p.m.** by Chair Lewitt in the Board Room at Las Virgenes Municipal Water District headquarters at 4232 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, CA 91302. The meeting was conducted via teleconference pursuant to the provisions of Assembly Bill 361, which suspended certain requirements of the Ralph M. Brown Act to support social distancing guidelines associated with response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak. Susan Brown, Administrative Assistant, conducted the roll call.

Present: Directors Caspary, Lewitt, Lo-Hill, Nye, Orkney, Polan, Renger, Shapiro, Tjulander (via teleconference), and Wall.

Absent: None

**2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA AND ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION NO. 19 (AB 361)**

**Approve the agenda, and pass, approve, and adopt proposed Resolution No. 19, reauthorizing the revised use of teleconferencing for public meetings pursuant to the Brown Act provisions enacted by Assembly Bill 361.**

**RESOLUTION NO. 19**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE LAS VIRGENES – TRIUNFO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY REAUTHORIZING THE REVISED USE OF TELECONFERENCING FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS**

(Reference is hereby made to Resolution No. 19 on file in the JPA's Resolution Book and by this reference the same is incorporated herein.

Director Caspary moved to approve the agenda and pass, approve, and adopt proposed Resolution No. 19 (AB 361). Motion seconded by Director Polan. Motion carried unanimously by roll call vote.

**3. PUBLIC COMMENTS**

Andy Coradeschi introduced himself and stated that he would be honored to serve as the next LVMWD and JPA Director following Director Lynda Lo-Hill, who chose not to run for reelection. He noted that he previously worked for a water company in New Jersey, and he moved to Agoura Hills in the 1990s. He also noted that he met MWD Representative Glen Peterson and Director Lo-Hill, and that he impressed with LVMWD, the JPA, and Calleguas Municipal Water District.

**4. CONSENT CALENDAR**

**A Minutes: Regular Meeting of July 5, 2022: Approve**

Director Renger moved to approve the Consent Calendar. Motion seconded by Director Orkney. Motion carried unanimously by roll call vote.

**5. ILLUSTRATIVE AND/OR VERBAL PRESENTATION AGENDA ITEMS**

**A State and Federal Legislative Update**

Ana Schwab, federal lobbyist for the JPA with Best Best & Krieger LLP (BBK), reported that Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act, which included an appropriation of \$4 billion for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to address the drought in the Colorado River and other western drought-ridden areas. Lowry Crook, federal lobbyist for the JPA with BBK, noted that the \$4 billion would be for the Colorado River Basin and other basins with similar long-term drought impacts.

Ms. Schwab also reported that Congress would be working on finalizing the federal budget and setting appropriations by September 30th; however, it was anticipated that Congress would pass a continuing resolution and omnibus package. She also reported that the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation announced the Title XVI awards, and noted that the JPA received an award of \$10.2 million towards construction of the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo. She also reported that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced proposed rules designating per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) – the Superfund Law. She noted there would be a 60-day comment period, and BBK would work with staff on providing comments or sending a coalition letter. She responded to a question regarding municipalities and special districts facing liability as potentially responsible parties due to the proposed EPA rule by stating that BBK would meet with staff to discuss liability. Mr. Crook added that this concern was raised with the EPA and the Office

of Management and Budget before the rule was proposed due to potential impacts to the water community. He stated that BBK was seeking a legislative exemption to avoid this liability.

Syrus Devers, state lobbyist for the JPA with BBK, provided an update regarding SB 1157 (Hertzberg), which would lower the existing indoor gallons per capita daily (GPCD) water use efficiency standard. He noted that the Assembly Committee added language to the bill to call for a quantitative analysis, adverse impacts, stranded assets, and waiver of a program specifically tied to water recycling projects. He also noted that the more influential associations and many others were neutral on the bill with these additions; however, questions were raised after the bill was sent to the Appropriations hearing on August 15th, and there were reports that Governor Gavin Newsom wanted the study to be removed from the bill. He stated that the bill passed with 42 votes, and the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) was circulating a veto request letter to the Governor. He suggested that a better strategy might be to ask the Governor for a signing message related to water recycling.

A discussion ensued regarding concerns with SB 1157 requiring the reduction of indoor water usage to 42 GPCD by 2030,

Administering Agent/General Manager David Pedersen noted that in addition to the quantitative study, SB 1157 also included variances to avoid impacts to water recycling. He also noted that the water efficiency standard was not intended to apply to indoor water usage only as a formula would be used for a combination of indoor and outdoor water usage. He stated that an agency could apply savings to outdoor water use while maintaining 55 GPCD for indoor water use. He also stated that the key study would be for cost implications, the effect to wastewater systems and water recycling, and whether the cost outweighs the benefits. He noted that there would be a process where the implementation date could be pushed back.

Administering Agent/General Manager David Pedersen responded to a question regarding the science on toxicity of PFAS and PFOA by stating that this was still an emerging area, and decisions were being made based on the best science and best data available.

Administering Agent/General Manager David Pedersen addressed the state budget and noted that \$210 million was allocated for competitive grants for potable reuse projects. He stated that the JPA could compete for these funds for the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo. He also noted that \$80 million was earmarked for MWD's Pure Water Southern California Project, as well as \$25 million for MWD infrastructure improvements for water conveyance throughout the MWD service area.

Mr. Devers responded to a question regarding SB 222 related to Low Income Rate Assistance Programs by stating that this bill was experiencing continued

resistance, and ACWA remained opposed because the enrollment would be based on existing utilities' low income rate assistance programs. He also responded to a question regarding whether the state could pursue a water tax under this bill by stating that the state could pursue a water tax regardless of the bill.

Administering Agent/General Manager David Pedersen responded to a question regarding the \$10.2 million Title XVI grant funding for the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo by stating that the funds could be used for any type of eligible project costs, including past expenses going back to a certain date. Ms. Schwab added that the eligibility date would be when the feasibility study was approved by Congress.

## **B Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo: Update**

Oliver Slosser, Engineering Program Manager, presented the report. He noted that a Pure Water Brew Event would be held offsite at a brewery in October.

Director Orkney requested that a presentation be provided to the Oak Park Municipal Advisory Council regarding the project.

Mr. Slosser responded to a question regarding any possible issues identified in the Public Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo by stating that the document covered all aspects of potential environmental impacts. He noted there were no environmental impacts identified that were project ending or that could not be mitigated. He also noted that he had not heard much opposition to the project especially due to the current drought and the benefits that the project would bring. He stated that the public meeting for the PEIR would be held on September 8th in-person and online, and presentations would also be provided to the cities. He responded to a question regarding outreach efforts for the PEIR public meeting by stating that a Notice of Availability was sent through email and by letter to certain key agencies. He also stated that information was posted on social media and posted on the [www.ourpureh20.com](http://www.ourpureh20.com) website, outreach was provided to the City Councils, and advertisements were placed in *The Acorn* and other publications. He also stated that California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements were met.

A discussion ensued regarding noticing the public PEIR meeting as a JPA Special Meeting in case a quorum of the Board was present.

Administering Agent/General Manager David noted that the PEIR was a draft document, and the public would have an opportunity to provide input. He stated that staff would respond to the public's comments, and bring back the document in its entirety in December for the Board's consideration.

## **5. ACTION ITEMS**

**A Tapia Water Reclamation Facility 003 Outfall Rehabilitation Project: Environmental Permitting Support**

**Authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to approve a contract amendment with Rincon Consultants, Inc., in the amount of \$9,890, to provide additional environmental permitting support for the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility 003 Outfall Rehabilitation Project**

Brett Dingman, Water Reclamation Manager, presented the report.

Director Caspary moved to approve Item 6A. Motion seconded by Director Polan.

Motion carried unanimously by roll call vote.

**B. Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility: Replacement of Existing Agitators and Dollies**

**Authorize the administering Agent/General Manager to execute an agreement with BDP Industries, Inc., in the amount of \$1,254,000, plus tax and unloading costs, for replacement of two existing agitators and dollies at the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility.**

Shawn Triplett, Facilities Maintenance Supervisor, presented the report.

Director Caspary moved to approve Item 6B. Motion seconded by Director Renger.

Mr. Triplett responded to questions regarding the new tubular conveyor frame design members in place of channel steel, which would be more corrosion resistant; reaching out to other users of BDP Industries' agitators to determine other cleaning practices; and keeping the old agitators for spare parts.

Motion carried unanimously by roll call vote.

**7. BOARD COMMENTS**

Director Lo-Hill noted that she did not file for reelection for her seat on the LVMWD Board of Directors, and she expressed her interest in being appointed as the MWD Representative in the future. She suggested that LVMWD and the JPA encourage the public to consider serving on Board positions.

**8. ADMINISTERING AGENT/GENERAL MANAGER REPORT**

Administering Agent/General Manager David Pedersen reported that the flow in Malibu Creek measured 14 cubic feet per second (CFS), and there was no need for potable water supplement. He also reported there was continued public interest in picking up free recycled water at the Rancho Las Virgenes Recycled Water



Filling Station. He noted that the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility Time Schedule Order for chloride discharge from recycled water to the Los Angeles River was renewed by the Regional Water Quality Control Board for another five years with additional work to support a regulatory change to the standard for chloride to 190 parts per million. He also reported that the final insurance reimbursement of approximately \$1 million was received for damages caused by the Woolsey Fire. He noted that the total reimbursement received was approximately \$4.6 million, with \$2.1 million for damages at the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility. He stated that LVMWD would hold a fire preparedness webinar on September 7th, and a public meeting would be held on September 8th for the Public Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo. He also reported that Governor Newsom declared a state of emergency on August 31st due to an Extreme Heat Event throughout the state, and water and wastewater agencies were asked to shift energy demands off the grid. He noted that the Governor's declaration relaxed air quality standards, which would allow operating portable generators without counting against run-time limits. He also noted that California Independent Systems Operator (CAISO) issued an Energy Emergency Alert (EEA) 3, and the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility was switched to emergency generator backup power. He stated that a program was available to reimburse fuel and labor costs as a result of the EEA 3 declaration. Lastly, he reminded the Board that the next JPA meeting would be held on October 12th.

**9. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS**

None.

**10. INFORMATION ITEMS**

**A Tapia WRF Summer Season TMDL Compliance and Meter Replacement Project: Construction Change Order No. 4**

**B Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo: Award of USBR Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program Grant**

**11. PUBLIC COMMENTS**

None.

**12. ADJOURNMENT**

Seeing no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was duly adjourned at **6:19 p.m.**

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Jay Lewitt, Chair

ATTEST:

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Leon E. Shapiro, Vice Chair

**LAS VIRGENES – TRIUNFO  
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY  
MINUTES  
SPECIAL MEETING**

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6:00 PM

September 8, 2022

**1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL**

The meeting was called to order at **6:00 p.m.** by Chair Lewitt at Las Virgenes Municipal Water District headquarters at 4232 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, CA 91302. The meeting was conducted via teleconference pursuant to the provisions of Assembly Bill 361, which suspended certain requirements of the Ralph M. Brown Act to support social distancing guidelines associated with response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak.

Present: Directors Lewitt, Lo-Hill, Orkney, Nye, Polan, Renger, and Tjulander.  
Absent: Directors Caspary, Shapiro, and Wall.

**2. PUBLIC DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (PEIR) PURE WATER PROJECT LAS VIRGENES-TRIUNFO**

The Public Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo was presented for public and agency review and comment.

No actions were taken by the JPA Board.

**3. ADJOURNMENT**

The special meeting was adjourned at **6:45 p.m.**

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Jay Lewitt, Chair

ATTEST:

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Leon E. Shapiro, Vice Chair

**DATE:** October 12, 2022  
**TO:** JPA Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Finance and Administration

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**SUBJECT: Financial Review for Fiscal Year 2021-22**

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**SUMMARY:**

This report provides a preliminary summary of unaudited Fiscal Year 2021-22 results. The preliminary results provide more timely information to the Board and public before the audited financials are available in December 2022. The report also provides an updated Capital Improvement Project Budget for Fiscal Year 2022-23 for adoption.

**RECOMMENDATION(S):**

Receive and file the financial review for Fiscal Year 2021-22, and adopt the updated Capital Improvement Program Budget for Fiscal Year 2022-23.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

Yes

**ITEM BUDGETED:**

Yes

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

The updated Fiscal Year 2022-23 Capital Improvement Program Budget is \$20.2 million.

**DISCUSSION:**

**Fiscal Year-End 2021-22 Financial Review:**

The year end financial review summarizes the JPA's financial information for the period of July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022, as compared to budgetary estimates and prior year actuals.

JPA operating revenues in Fiscal Year 2021-22 were \$5.4 million, which were significantly above the prior year's revenues of \$2.7 million and the \$2.6 million annual budget for the fiscal year. The increase in revenues for the JPA as compared to the prior year and budget was

due to a one-time "indifference payment" received from Southern California Edison for \$2.8 million. The indifference payment compensated the JPA for the effects of the "peak hour shift" costs that were approved by the California Public Utilities Commission and resulted in a decrease to the projected cost-savings associated with the Rancho Phase 2 Solar Generation Project.

Wholesale recycled water revenues in Fiscal Year 2021-22 were \$2.5 million, which is in-line with prior year revenues of \$2.6 million. JPA operating expenses in Fiscal Year 2021-22 were \$26.7 million, which were \$1.0 million (or 3.7%) below the prior year's operating expenses of \$27.7 million. Decreases in operating expenses versus the prior year were primarily due to lower general and administrative (G&A) costs, which were down \$1.1 million. G&A costs were lower than the prior year primarily due to cost-savings from vacancies in administrative support staff that resulted in lower allocated service costs to the JPA year-over-year.

The JPA's net position increased \$2.8 million in Fiscal Year 2021-22, from a beginning net position of \$98.3 million, to an ending net position of \$101.1 million. Net Position represents the investments in capital assets of the JPA by its participants Las Virgenes Municipal Water District and Triunfo Water and Sanitation District.

#### Final Capital Improvement Project Budget:

The JPA's Fiscal Year 2022-23 Budget was adopted on June 13, 2022. The Fiscal Year 2022-23 Capital Improvement Program Budget included many projects that continue or carryover from Fiscal Year 2021-22. At the time of budget adoption, carryforward amounts were estimated based on known project status in early May and estimates for completed work during the remainder of the fiscal year. As a result, the carryforward amount estimates are normally different than the actual amounts at fiscal year-end. Since all projects and expenses were previously approved by the Board, staff has historically made corrections to the carryforward amounts at fiscal year-end. However, since staff is now presenting preliminary fiscal year-end results to the Board to increase timeliness of important financial information, staff proposes to provide the Board an opportunity to adopt the final Fiscal Year 2022-23 Capital Improvement Program Budget that reflects the actual carryforward amounts. This action would allow for the budget book to be updated accordingly and provide a more transparent document with the final budget amounts for each project.

Following are examples of several significant changes to the final Capital Improvement Program Budget:

- CIP Project No. 10635 (Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo): The final carryforward amount increased from \$5.1 million to \$7.2 million based on actual expenditures during Fiscal Year 2021-22.
- CIP Project No. 10619 (Summer Season Total Maximum Daily Load Compliance): The total project appropriation of \$4.6 million less actual expenditures of \$2.8 million result in a final carryforward amount of \$1.8 million.
- CIP Project No. 10702 (Tapia Effluent Pump Station): The \$0.5 million in final carryforward is included in the Fiscal Year 2022-23 Budget.

Attachment A provides a table summarizing the Fiscal Year 2021-22 financial results. All data provided is through June 30, 2022.

Attachment B provides the updated Fiscal Year 2022-23 Capital Improvement Program Budget.

**GOALS:**

Ensure Effective Utilization of the Public's Assets and Money

Prepared by: Brian Richie, Finance Manager

**ATTACHMENTS:**

[Attachment A](#)

[Attachment B](#)

**LAS VIRGENES-TRIUNFO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position**  
**For the Years Ended June 30, 2022 (Preliminary) and 2021**  
(dollars in thousands)



	Current Budget 2021/22	Through 100% of fiscal year Actual Year-to-Date		Variance with Prior Year Positive (Negative) 2021/22 to 2020/21
		2021/22	2020/21	
<b>OPERATING REVENUES:</b>				
Wholesale recycled water sales	\$ 2,528	\$ 2,534	\$ 2,638	\$ (104)
Other income	80	2,898	52	2,846
<b>Total operating revenues</b>	<b>2,608</b>	<b>5,432</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>2,742</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES:</b>				
Treatment Plant	4,542	4,336	4,569	(233)
Recycled water transmission and distribution	1,965	2,486	2,366	120
Compost Plant	2,737	2,919	2,946	(27)
Sewer	94	341	223	118
Depreciation*	5,800	5,825	5,800	25
General and administrative	8,894	10,521	11,600	(1,079)
Other operating expenses	224	259	211	48
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>24,256</b>	<b>26,687</b>	<b>27,715</b>	<b>(1,028)</b>
<b>OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE BILLING TO PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>(21,648)</b>	<b>(21,255)</b>	<b>(25,025)</b>	<b>3,770</b>
Billing to Participants	15,848	15,384	19,001	(3,617)
<b>OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)</b>	<b>(5,800)</b>	<b>(5,871)</b>	<b>(6,024)</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):</b>				
Interest income (expense)	20	33	50	(17)
Other revenues (expenses)	-	14	178	(164)
<b>Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>(181)</b>
<b>NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE PARTICIPANTS' CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>(5,780)</b>	<b>(5,824)</b>	<b>(5,796)</b>	<b>(28)</b>
Participants' Capital contributions*	7,035	8,596	7,035	1,561
<b>CHANGES IN NET POSITION</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>1,533</b>
<b>NET POSITION:</b>				
Beginning of fiscal year	98,362	98,362	97,123	1,239
<b>Ending Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 99,617</b>	<b>\$ 101,134</b>	<b>\$ 98,362</b>	<b>\$ 2,772</b>

\*Depreciation expense and Participant's Capital contributions represent "non-cash" accounting entries that do not result in a required appropriation for the JPA. Estimates are based on prior year actuals and included in the current budget only for comparison purposes versus actual and prior year information.



# Attachment B

## Capital Improvement Project Detail Fiscal Years 2022-24

Sanitation						
<b>SCADA System Communications Upgrade-CIP10520</b>						
	<b>Project Manager</b> Nkwenji	<b>Priority</b> 2		<b>Project to Date Expenditures</b> 32,447	<b>Project to Date Appropriations</b> 93,100	<b>Carryforward</b> 24,750
Project Description: Migration of the existing communication system from a serial radio network to an ethernet based radio network. Provide redundant data paths for uninterrupted communication. Eliminate need to rely on telephone company equipment.						
	<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>	<b>FY 22-23 Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 22-23 Budget</b>	<b>FY 23-24 Appropriations</b>	<b>Future Year Appropriations</b>	<b>Project Total</b>
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	-	17,474	454,664	1,773,472	
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	-	7,277	189,336	738,528	
	<b>Project Totals</b>	-	24,750	644,000	2,512,000	3,213,197
<b>Tapia Programmable Logic Controller Upgrades-10567</b>						
	<b>Project Manager</b> Nkwenji	<b>Priority</b> 2		<b>Project to Date Expenditures</b> 2,434,455	<b>Project to Date Appropriations</b> 2,500,000	<b>Carryforward</b> 65,545
Project Description: This project replaces programmable logic controllers (PLC's) with newer PLCs and provides necessary equipment upgrades (fiber optics, network switches and programming) to complete the installation. This is a program project which addresses Tapia in the first two years and contrate treatment in the third year. Design will occur in the first year for all facilities.						
	<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>	<b>FY 22-23 Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 22-23 Budget</b>	<b>FY 23-24 Appropriations</b>	<b>Future Year Appropriations</b>	<b>Project Total</b>
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	-	46,275	-	-	
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	-	19,270	-	-	
	<b>Project Totals</b>	-	65,545	-	-	2,500,000
<b>Summer Season TMDL Compliance-10619</b>						
	<b>Project Manager</b> Nkwenji	<b>Priority</b> 2		<b>Project to Date Expenditures</b> 2,753,214	<b>Project to Date Appropriations</b> 4,597,941	<b>Carryforward</b> 1,844,727
Project Description: In February 2017 the SWRCB adopted the implementation Plan for the 2013 TMDL. The plan provides for compliance with summer time limits within five years. The options for compliance include a "side stream" treatment plant, the use of potable water and nutrient trading in the watershed. This CIP funds the selection, preliminary studies, outreach, CEQA analysis, preliminary design, and final design for the summer time compliance. Project 10611 (Duct Bank Infrastructure Upgrade) was added to this program for the FY19-20 planning period. Construction of a 1 MGD "side stream" treatment facility at Tapia to treat potable water for stream flow augmentation.						
	<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>	<b>FY 22-23 Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 22-23 Budget</b>	<b>FY 23-24 Appropriations</b>	<b>Future Year Appropriations</b>	<b>Project Total</b>
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	-	1,302,377	-	-	
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	-	542,350	-	-	
	<b>Project Totals</b>	-	1,844,727	-	-	4,597,941
<b>Pure Water Project-CIP10635</b>						
	<b>Project Manager</b> Slosser	<b>Priority</b> 2		<b>Project to Date Expenditures</b> 4,996,034	<b>Project to Date Appropriations</b> 12,473,632	<b>Carryforward</b> 7,199,122
Project Description: The Pure Water Project relies on indirect potable reuse, a water supply strategy now adopted by many cities and water agencies in California and across the United States to provide local, reliable water. The ultimate, full-scale project will minimize the discharging of usable recycled water into Malibu Creek and instead will convert this resource into a viable source for potable, locally-produced water. The full-scale project involves the construction of several pipelines and an advanced treatment plant that will convert recycled water into pure drinking water. The Pure Water Project creates an affordable and reliable local water supply that will be cost-competitive with imported water, help stabilize water rates, safeguard the local economy, and significantly reduce the uncertainty of supply associated with importing water due to climate change and long-term and reoccurring drought conditions. The project will require public participation and acceptance, regional leadership, and funding to move from concept to reality.						
	<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>	<b>FY 22-23 Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 22-23 Budget</b>	<b>FY 23-24 Appropriations</b>	<b>Future Year Appropriations</b>	<b>Project Total</b>
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	-	3,620,070	9,355,234	162,910,072	
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	-	1,507,511	3,895,806	67,840,738	
	<b>Project Totals</b>	-	5,127,581	13,251,040	230,750,810	256,197,006
	<b>Project Offset</b>				Net Project	256,197,006

### Capital Improvement Project Detail Fiscal Years 2022-24

#### Rancho Las Virgenes Storm Water Diversion-CIP10668

	Project Manager	Priority	Project to Date Expenditures	Project to Date Appropriations	Carryforward
Project Description:	Leu	2	3,746	3,746	-

Replacement of two storm water diversion structures at the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility. Structures have lifted and need to be addressed. The drainae from the V-ditch goes to a discharge point in Las Virgenes Creek. There is a concern that sludge and/or reclaimed water entering into the V-ditch could enter the creek via the drainage from the V-ditch. An open/close valve should be installed at the drainage area so that operators control the contents of the V-ditch. A sump pump system with discharge piping should also be included so that the contents can be pumped either to the field or offsite.

	FY 22-23 Appropriations	FY 22-23 Budget	FY 23-24 Appropriations	Future Year Appropriations	Project Total
<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>					
LV Share Amount (70.6%)	-	-	121,361	-	
TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	-	-	50,539	-	
<b>Project Totals</b>	-	-	171,900	-	175,646

#### Tapia Effluent Pump Station-CIP10702

	Project Manager	Priority	Project to Date Expenditures	Project to Date Appropriations	Carryforward
Project Description:	Gil/Leu	2	11,839	496,000	484,161

Remove or abandon in place existing 4160 volt feeders currently suspended from the top slab of the Effluent Pump Station wet well, underneath the existing MCCs. Perform electrical design and replace the overhead 4160 volt feeders. Ensure coordination with 480 volt switch gear improvements.

	FY 22-23 Appropriations	FY 22-23 Budget	FY 23-24 Appropriations	Future Year Appropriations	Project Total
<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>					
LV Share Amount (70.6%)	-	341,818	-	-	
TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	-	142,343	-	-	
<b>Project Totals</b>	-	484,161	-	-	496,000

#### Tapia Tertiary Filter Rehab-CIP10703

	Project Manager	Priority	Project to Date Expenditures	Project to Date Appropriations	Carryforward
Project Description:	Dingman/Hurtado	2 Proposed	-	60,000	-

Tertiary Filters concrete rehabilitation. Approximately 25 locations that require a 1 square foot patching with rebar repair. Replace 45 metal plates (2' X 4') on the filter deck and fix concrete around the plates with proper joint sealer. Also include the repair of an electrical panel in the Filter gallery. Replace existing electric actuators at filter structure with new electric actuators. Program plant control system to function with both remote PLC control of actuators and local actuator control. Upgrade local controls to replace old filter annunciator panels which are currently located on the top deck of the filter structure.

	FY 22-23 Appropriations	FY 22-23 Budget	FY 23-24 Appropriations	Future Year Appropriations	Project Total
<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>					
LV Share Amount (70.6%)	-	-	35,300	279,576	
TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	-	-	14,700	116,424	
<b>Project Totals</b>	-	-	50,000	396,000	446,000

#### Multi Site Security Assessment and Improvement JPA-CIP10724

	Project Manager	Priority	Project to Date Expenditures	Project to Date Appropriations	Carryforward
Project Description:	Nkwenji	2	-	90,420	90,420

Security Assessment of various District sites and facilities. This will include access controls and security camera installations and improvements.

	FY 22-23 Appropriations	FY 22-23 Budget	FY 23-24 Appropriations	Future Year Appropriations	Project Total
<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>					
LV Share Amount (70.6%)	10,293	74,130	242,299	566,607	
TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	4,287	30,870	100,901	235,953	
<b>Project Totals</b>	14,580	105,000	343,200	802,560	1,250,760

#### Tapia Flow Equalization-CIP10737

	Project Manager	Priority	Project to Date Expenditures	Project to Date Appropriations	Carryforward
Project Description:	Leu/Slosser	1 Proposed	-	350,000	350,000

This project consists of the development of a preliminary design report to evaluate the storage and conveyance of Tapia primary effluent to help store and equalize the diurnal peak flows that Tapia sees between dry and wet weather events. This maximizes effluent available for the AWT and also improves and provides consistent water quality for the feed water to the AWT.

	FY 22-23 Appropriations	FY 22-23 Budget	FY 23-24 Appropriations	Future Year Appropriations	Project Total
<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>					
LV Share Amount (70.6%)	70,600	317,700	2,350,980	2,350,980	
TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	29,400	132,300	979,020	979,020	
<b>Project Totals</b>	100,000	450,000	3,330,000	3,330,000	7,110,000



**Capital Improvement Project Detail Fiscal Years 2022-24**

**Lift Station No.1 Pump Replacement-CIP10750**

	<b>Project Manager</b> Triplett	<b>Priority</b> 2	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>
Project Description:			-	396,000	-
Replacement of (3) pumps					
		<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b>	<b>Future Year</b>
	<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>
	LV Share Amount (100.0%)	-	-	396,000	-
	TWSD Share Amount (0)	-	-	-	-
	<b>Project Totals</b>	-	-	396,000	-
					396,000

**Tapia Sludge Wet Well Re-Circulation-CIP10752**

	<b>Project Manager</b> Triplett	<b>Priority</b> 2	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>
Project Description:			-	62,800	-
The re-circulation (mixing) piping at the Tapia sludge wet wells is corroded and develops leaks. This project replaces this piping.					
		<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b>	<b>Future Year</b>
	<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	-	-	35,300	93,192
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	-	-	14,700	38,808
	<b>Project Totals</b>	-	-	50,000	132,000
					182,000

**Tapia Air Line Repair-CIP10753**

	<b>Project Manager</b> Dingman/Acevedo	<b>Priority</b> 1	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>
Project Description:			-	50,000	50,000
The air line which conveys compressed air to the treatment process has leaks which not only allow air to escape, but also allow contaminants to enter into the pipeline and potentially the air diffusers. A large portion of this line was repaired, however a section of the pipeline was not addressed. This section needs to be addressed to stop leakage and protect the diffuser membranes.					
		<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b>	<b>Future Year</b>
	<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	197,680	232,980	-	-
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	82,320	97,020	-	-
	<b>Project Totals</b>	280,000	330,000	-	-
					330,000

**Trunk Sewer System Improvements-CIP10756**

	<b>Project Manager</b> Korkosz/Slosser	<b>Priority</b> 3	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>
Project Description:			-	1,110,000	501,600
Replace or rehabilitate trunk sewer system components based on CCTV, condition assessment & SSMP, end of useful life, or obsolescence. Specific projects are identified for each fiscal year.					
		<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b>	<b>Future Year</b>
	<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	-	354,130	354,130	-
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	-	147,470	147,470	-
	<b>Project Totals</b>	-	501,600	501,600	-
					1,003,200

**Tapia Secondary Clarifier Rehabilitation-CIP10794**

	<b>Project Manager</b> Dingman/Leu	<b>Priority</b> 1	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>
Project Description:			-	-	-
Repair the secondary clarifiers. The current launders are leaking and need to have the wall seal repaired. Replacement on the inlet diffusers and skimming tubes is also necessary as they are corroded and leaking. Recaulking the expansion joints and structural repairs to catwalks are needed as they are separating from the wall.					
		<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b>	<b>Future Year</b>
	<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	597,982	597,982	-	-
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	249,018	249,018	-	-
	<b>Project Totals</b>	847,000	847,000	-	-
					847,000

**Capital Improvement Project Detail Fiscal Years 2022-24**

**Tapia Effluent Pump Station Rehabilitation-CIP10795**

	<b>Project Manager</b> Dingman/Leu	<b>Priority</b> 3	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>
Project Description:			-	-	-
Increase reliability and safety of electrical feed as well as upgrade motor starting capabilities and pumps.					
		<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Budget</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Future Year</b> <b>Appropriations</b>
<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>					<b>Project Total</b>
<b>LV Share Amount (70.6%)</b>		-	-	3,898,885	-
<b>TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)</b>		-	-	1,623,615	-
<b>Project Totals</b>		-	-	5,522,500	5,522,500

**Tapia Control Building Improvements-CIP10796**

	<b>Project Manager</b> Dingman/Korkosz	<b>Priority</b> 2	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>
Project Description:			-	-	-
The control building at Tapia is aging and in need of significant repairs, remodeling, and other improvements.					
		<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Budget</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Future Year</b> <b>Appropriations</b>
<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>					<b>Project Total</b>
<b>LV Share Amount (70.6%)</b>		-	-	594,014	-
<b>TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)</b>		-	-	247,366	-
<b>Project Totals</b>		-	-	841,380	841,380

**JPA Condition Assessment and Rehabilitation Planning-CIP10797**

	<b>Project Manager</b> Korkosz/Leu	<b>Priority</b> 1	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>
Project Description:			-	-	-
Hire engineering firm to assess all electrical systems and make recommendations on necessary rehab or replacement of switch gear, VFD's transformers, switching, etc.					
		<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Budget</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Future Year</b> <b>Appropriations</b>
<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>					<b>Project Total</b>
<b>LV Share Amount (70.6%)</b>		70,600	70,600	-	-
<b>TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)</b>		29,400	29,400	-	-
<b>Project Totals</b>		100,000	100,000	-	100,000

**Centrifuge Controls Upgrade-CIP10798**

	<b>Project Manager</b> Korkosz	<b>Priority</b> 1	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>
Project Description:			-	-	-
With the summertime compliance project being constructed next year, the 001 out fall meter will be removed. Additionally, the Tapia groundwater meter has aged out and the 003 meter needs to be replaced. These meters are regulatory required. This project replaces the 001, 003 and the Tapia groundwater effluent meters.					
		<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Budget</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Future Year</b> <b>Appropriations</b>
<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>					<b>Project Total</b>
<b>LV Share Amount (70.6%)</b>		111,830	111,830	-	-
<b>TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)</b>		46,570	46,570	-	-
<b>Project Totals</b>		158,400	158,400	-	158,400

**Rancho Reliability Improvements FY22-24-CIP10799**

	<b>Project Manager</b> Dingman/Rabaja	<b>Priority</b> 2	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>
Project Description:			-	-	-
Replace or rehabilitate facilities and equipment at the Rancho facility based on failure, beyond useful life, or obsolescence. Specific projects are identified for each fiscal year.					
		<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Budget</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Future Year</b> <b>Appropriations</b>
<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>					<b>Project Total</b>
<b>LV Share Amount (70.6%)</b>		93,192	93,192	93,192	-
<b>TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)</b>		38,808	38,808	38,808	-
<b>Project Totals</b>		132,000	132,000	132,000	264,000

**Capital Improvement Project Detail Fiscal Years 2022-24**

<b>Tapia Water Reclamation Facility Improvements FY22-24-CIP10800</b>						
	<b>Project Manager</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Project to Date</b>	<b>Project to Date</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>	
	Dingman/Bril	2	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>		
Project Description:						
Replace or rehabilitate facilities and equipment at the Rancho facility based on failure, beyond useful life, or obsolescence. Specific projects are identified for each fiscal year.						
	<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b>	<b>Future Year</b>	<b>Project Total</b>
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	Appropriations	Budget	Appropriations	Appropriations	
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	93,192	93,192	93,192	-	
	Project Totals	38,808	38,808	38,808	-	
		132,000	132,000	132,000	-	264,000
<b>Tapia Aluminum Sulfate Tank Replacement-CIP10801</b>						
	<b>Project Manager</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Project to Date</b>	<b>Project to Date</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>	
	Dingman/Korkosz	1	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>		
Project Description:						
Replace aging sodium bisulfite tank that is leaking. Project includes feed pump and delivery pipeline.						
	<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b>	<b>Future Year</b>	<b>Project Total</b>
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	Appropriations	Budget	Appropriations	Appropriations	
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	576,096	576,096	279,576	-	
	Project Totals	239,904	239,904	116,424	-	
		816,000	816,000	396,000	-	1,212,000
<b>Rancho Control Building HVAC Replacement-CIP10802</b>						
	<b>Project Manager</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Project to Date</b>	<b>Project to Date</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>	
	Dingman/Korkosz	2	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>		
Project Description:						
Replace HVAC at Rancho Control Building. HVAC has reached end of useful life and is not feasible to replace existing unit.						
	<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b>	<b>Future Year</b>	<b>Project Total</b>
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	Appropriations	Budget	Appropriations	Appropriations	
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	232,980	232,980	-	-	
	Project Totals	97,020	97,020	-	-	
		330,000	330,000	-	-	330,000
<b>Malibou Lake Siphon Project-CIP10803</b>						
	<b>Project Manager</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Project to Date</b>	<b>Project to Date</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>	
	Korkosz/Leu	1	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>		
Project Description:						
Repair Malibou Lake Siphon to address inflow and infiltration at the site.						
	<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b>	<b>Future Year</b>	<b>Project Total</b>
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	Appropriations	Budget	Appropriations	Appropriations	
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	943,922	943,922	-	-	
	Project Totals	393,078	393,078	-	-	
		1,337,000	1,337,000	-	-	1,337,000
<b>Rancho Las Virgenes - New Flare-CIP10804</b>						
	<b>Project Manager</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Project to Date</b>	<b>Project to Date</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>	
	DingmanZhao	1	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>		
Project Description:						
Design and install a new larger flare that can handle all of the digester gas flow (over 100 scfm). The current flare, which has a limited capacity of 75 scfm will remain in place to provide redundancy. The current flare does not have the capacity to dispose of all of the digester gas.						
	<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b>	<b>Future Year</b>	<b>Project Total</b>
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	Appropriations	Budget	Appropriations	Appropriations	
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	105,900	105,900	391,830	-	
	Project Totals	44,100	44,100	163,170	-	
		150,000	150,000	555,000	-	705,000
<b>Grit Chamber Mixing System Replacement-CIP10805</b>						
	<b>Project Manager</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Project to Date</b>	<b>Project to Date</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>	
	Dingman/Leu	3	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>		
Project Description:						
Replace grit chamber mixing system with a more efficient mixing system.						
	<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b>	<b>Future Year</b>	<b>Project Total</b>
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	Appropriations	Budget	Appropriations	Appropriations	
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	-	-	139,788	-	
	Project Totals	-	-	58,212	-	
		-	-	198,000	-	198,000
<b>Rancho: Replace Agitators-CIP10806</b>						

**Capital Improvement Project Detail Fiscal Years 2022-24**

	<b>Project Manager</b> Dingman	<b>Priority</b> 3	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>	
Project Description:			-	-	-	
Purchase new compost agitators to replace the existing ones.						
	<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Budget</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Future Year</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Project Total</b>
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	920,801	920,801	-	-	
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	383,450	383,450	-	-	
	<b>Project Totals</b>	<b>1,304,250</b>	<b>1,304,250</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,304,250</b>

<b>Rancho Las Virgenes SCADA Improvements-CIP10807</b>						
	<b>Project Manager</b> Nkwenji	<b>Priority</b> 2	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>	
Project Description:			-	-	-	
Upgrade Process Control and Instrumentatin System (PCIS) at Rancho. Rancho's PLC and HMI systems are inconsistent with current District Standards for Operational Technology.						
	<b>Sanitation Replacement (100%)</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Budget</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Future Year</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Project Total</b>
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	603,630	603,630	186,384	-	
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	251,370	251,370	77,616	-	
	<b>Project Totals</b>	<b>855,000</b>	<b>855,000</b>	<b>264,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,119,000</b>

**Santitation Summary**

	<b>Carryforward</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Budget</b>
LV Share Amount (70.6%)	8,247,544	4,714,830	20,445,003	12,962,374
TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	3,434,529	1,963,400	8,349,017	5,397,929
<b>Project Totals</b>	<b>11,682,073</b>	<b>6,678,230</b>	<b>28,794,020</b>	<b>18,360,303</b>

**Recycled Water**

<b>Calabasas Park Recycled Water Main Extension-CIP10666</b>						
	<b>Project Manager</b> Leu	<b>Priority</b> 2	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>	
Project Description:			-	-	-	
Install approximately 1,200 linear feet of 6-8 inch pipeline to loop the existing recycled water system.						
	<b>Recycled Water Replacement Fund</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Budget</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Future Year</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Project Total</b>
	LV Share Amount (100%)	463,000	463,000	577,200	-	
	<b>Project Totals</b>	<b>463,000</b>	<b>463,000</b>	<b>577,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,040,200</b>

<b>Recycled Water Pump Station Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)-CIP10793</b>						
	<b>Project Manager</b> Zhao	<b>Priority</b> 1	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Project to Date</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Carryforward</b>	
Project Description:			-	-	-	
Rehabilitation of Cordillera Tank including interior and exterior coating, valve and appurtenance upgrades and replacements, restoration of deteriorated asphalt, and work to ensure up-to-date compliance for safety and water quality equipment.						
	<b>Recycled Water Conservation Fund</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 22-23</b> <b>Budget</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Future Year</b> <b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Project Total</b>
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	975,657	975,657	-	-	
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	406,293	406,293	-	-	
	<b>Project Totals</b>	<b>1,381,950</b>	<b>1,381,950</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,381,950</b>
		<b>Project Offset</b>	<b>(1,170,000)</b>			<b>(1,170,000)</b>
				<b>Net Project</b>		<b>211,950</b>

**Capital Improvement Project Detail Fiscal Years 2022-24**

**Recycled Water Summary**

		<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b>
	<b>Carryforward</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>
LV Share Amount (70.6%)	-	1,438,657	577,200
TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	-	406,293	-
	-	1,844,950	577,200
	<b>Project Offsets</b>	(1,170,000)	-
	<b>Net Appropriation</b>	674,950	577,200

**Santitation Summary**

		<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b>
	<b>Carryforward</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>
LV Share Amount (70.6%)	8,247,544	4,714,830	20,445,003
TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	3,434,529	1,963,400	8,349,017
	11,682,073	6,678,230	28,794,020

**Grand Total**

		<b>FY 22-23</b>	<b>FY 23-24</b>
	<b>Carryforward</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>
LV Share Amount (70.6%)	8,247,544	6,153,487	21,022,203
TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	3,434,529	2,369,693	8,349,017
	11,682,073	8,523,180	29,371,220
	<b>Total Appropriation</b>	<b>20,205,253</b>	
	<b>LV Share Amount</b>	<b>14,401,031</b>	
	<b>TWSD Share Amount</b>	<b>5,804,222</b>	



**DATE:** October 12, 2022  
**TO:** JPA Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Finance and Administration

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**SUBJECT: Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position: July 2022**

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**SUMMARY:**

To ensure effective utilization of the public’s assets and money, a monthly Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (Statement) is provided to the Board for review. The report is a high-level overview that summarizes the JPA’s financial status through the end of the referenced month. The report is formatted to mirror the presentation in the JPA’s Annual Financial Statements and consists of an operating financial section, non-operating financial section and year-to-date changes in net position. The report is unaudited and preliminary due to the timing of its preparation versus month-end closing for the reported month.

**RECOMMENDATION(S):**

Receive and file the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position for the period ending on July 31, 2022.

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

There is no financial impact associated with the report.

**DISCUSSION:**

JPA operating revenues in July 2022 were \$320,000, an increase of \$63,000 (or 24.5%) compared to revenues of \$257,000 in July 2021. This increase in revenues year-over-year was expected as wholesale recycled water rates were budgeted to increase by 25% from \$456.63 per acre-foot in Fiscal Year 2021-22 to \$570.32 per acre-foot in Fiscal Year 2022-23.

JPA operating expenses in July 2022 were \$1.3 million, which were \$0.3 million (or 18.3%) below the prior year’s operating expenses of \$1.6 million and encompass 5.8% of the \$22.7 million annual operating budget for the fiscal year. Decreases in operating expenses versus the prior year were primarily due to lower general and administrative (G&A) costs reported, which were down \$0.3 million. Some of the lower results for G&A costs versus the prior year can be attributed to the timing of expenses posting during the first quarter of a new fiscal year. Continuing revenue and expense trends will be monitored and reported in further detail as part of the JPA’s quarterly financial reviews presented throughout the fiscal year.

Within the attached report, the “Current Budget” column pertains to the current fiscal year budget that was adopted and/or amended by the Board. The “Actual Year-to-Date” columns presents the cumulative year-to-date revenues and expenses for both the current fiscal year and prior fiscal year. Lastly, the “Variance with Prior Year” column calculates the net difference between the current fiscal year-to-date balance and the prior fiscal year-to-date balance.

Prepared by: Brian Richie, Finance Manager

**ATTACHMENTS:**

[Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position - July 2022](#)

**LAS VIRGENES-TRIUNFO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position**  
**For the Month ended July 31, 2022 (Preliminary) and 2021**  
(dollars in thousands)



	Current Budget 2022/23	Through 8% of fiscal year Actual Year-to-Date		Variance with Prior Year Positive (Negative) 2022/23 to 2021/22
		2022/23	2021/22	
<b>OPERATING REVENUES:</b>				
Wholesale recycled water sales	\$ 2,691	\$ 316	\$ 252	\$ 64
Other income	65	4	5	(1)
<b>Total operating revenues</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES:</b>				
Treatment Plant	4,406	247	249	(2)
Recycled water transmission and distribution	2,130	156	153	3
Compost Plant	3,397	208	220	(12)
Sewer	171	8	13	(5)
General and administrative	12,341	691	953	(262)
Other operating expenses	265	2	18	(16)
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>22,710</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>(294)</b>
<b>OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE BILLING TO PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>(19,954)</b>	<b>(992)</b>	<b>(1,349)</b>	<b>357</b>
Billing to Participants	19,954	992	1,349	(357)
<b>OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):</b>				
Interest income (expense)	-	5	1	4
<b>Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>CHANGES IN NET POSITION</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>NET POSITION:</b>				
Beginning of fiscal year	101,134	101,134	98,362	2,772
<b>Ending Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 101,134</b>	<b>\$ 101,139</b>	<b>\$ 98,363</b>	<b>\$ 2,776</b>



**To:** Las Virgenes-Triunfo JPA Board of Directors and Staff  
**From:** John Freshman, Ana Schwab, Lowry Crook, and Samantha Sabol  
**Date:** September 29, 2022  
**RE:** Federal Report

**With Federal Funding Set To Runout and the Risk of A Government Shutdown, Congress Prepares To Pass A Continuing Resolution**

Both the House and Senate have had a busy September, prioritizing the passage of a continuing resolution (CR) before government funding runs out on the September 30th deadline. A CR will continue funding the federal government and subsequent agencies until the Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23) budget is passed. Senator Joe Manchin (D-WV) has been at the forefront of negotiations, and is advocating for permitting reform before promising to support a CR.

On September 26<sup>th</sup>, the Senate released bill text for a Continuing Resolution. [H.R. 6833](#), the Affordable Insulin Now Act, was amended to include the CR, and is now the legislative vehicle for the continuing resolution. If passed, this bill will avert a government shutdown and continuing federal funding until December 16<sup>th</sup>. The bill most notably provides \$12 billion in aid to Ukraine, and initially incorporated permitting reform measures from Senator Manchin's proposed legislation. However, shortly after the CR was introduced, Senator Manchin agreed to remove permitting reform provisions from the bill due to opposition from many Republican and some Democratic Senators, which will now increase the likelihood of the bill's passage. The Senate took a procedural vote to begin debate on the CR, which passed with bipartisan support in a 72-23 vote.

Should Congress successfully pass the CR this week, the rest of the federal budget will continue to be addressed and will hopefully pass in both chambers before the start of the new Congress in January 2023. In July, the House passed H.R.8294, the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, a six-bill appropriations package that included \$400 billion in appropriations for Agriculture-FDA, Energy and Water Development, Financial Services-General Government, Interior-Environment, Military Construction-Veterans Affairs, and Transportation-HUD bills.

The House still must pass the Commerce-Justice-Science, Defense, Homeland Security, Labor-HHS-Education, Legislative Branch, and State-Foreign Operations appropriations bills. The House passed the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) in July, and Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer announced the Senate will be considering the NDAA in October. It is predicted that the appropriations bills and full FY23 budget will be signed into law by the close of the year.

Other legislative items are expected to pass in September. In the House, bipartisan legislative suspensions will be voted on, including measures that will address veteran's benefits and loan



programs, transportation and infrastructure, and bills to rename federal post offices to honor certain U.S. citizens. The Senate will consider federal nominations and other legislation.

### **Senator Manchin's Bill On Permitting Reform**

On September 21, 2022, Senator Manchin introduced his bill on permitting reform, focusing on measures that would reduce the length of time for federally approved permits, expand eligibility and financial assistance for certain permits, and create a federal council to lead agency review and approval of permits. The bill is formally titled the [Energy Independence and Security Act of 2022](#).

Important provisions in Senator Manchin's bill include:

- Designation of 25 high-priority infrastructure projects to expedite permitting for. The bill sets criteria for the projects to be selected, and mandates the President will determine these designations via an Executive Order.
- Sets maximum timelines for permitting reviews and expands the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council (FPISC) to do so. Limits include two years maximum for NEPA reviews, and one year for Environmental Assessments.
- Incorporate both Trump and Biden amendments to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act by limiting review timeline to one year, clarifying reviews are based on water quality impacts, and requires state and tribes to formally clarify requirements for water quality certification.
- Sets a statute of limitations for court challenges to avoid excessive litigation delays.
- Changes jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regarding regulation of hydrogen pipelines, and interstate electric transmission facilities.
- Completion of the Mountain Valley Pipeline.

Senator Manchin's West Virginia counterpart, Senator Shelly Moore Capito (R-WV), has endorsed Manchin's bill, while also introducing a separate bill on permitting reform. A few key relevant pieces of Senator Capito's proposal includes: (1) Codification of Trump Administration Section 401 Certification, (2) Codification of the Nationwide Permits from 2021 regarding Section 404 of the Clean Water Act – which notably includes NWP 59, (3) Extends NPDES permit period from five years to ten years. Senator Capito's endorsement of Senator Manchin's bill is a large step in gaining the needed Republican support to pass this measure.

### **A Push To Include PFAS Legislation In A Continuing Resolution**

[S.4348](#), Food and Drug Administration Safety and Landmark Advancements Act of 2022 (FDASLA), was introduced on May 26, 2022 by Senator Patty Murray (D-WA), and would renew FDA fees for reviewing drug and medical devices. In June, Senators Maggie Hassan (D-NH) and Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) offered [S.3169](#), Keep Food Containers Safe from PFAS Act of 2021 as an amendment to the FDASLA, and the amendment passed the Senate Health, Education, Labor



and Pensions Committee with bipartisan support in a 13-9 vote. This amendment would ban the use of PFAS in food packaging and containers.

The FDLSA also included language that would examine the use of PFAS in cosmetics by requiring the FDA to conduct a study on the impacts of these chemicals. However, while this provision addresses PFAS in cosmetics, it does not go as far as many environmentalists and other supporters would like. This issue has been a priority for many advocacy groups, and additional legislative action has been taken to address this. On June 14, 2022, Senator Susan Collins (R-ME) introduced [S. 2047](#), the No PFAS in Cosmetics Act, which would effectively ban the use of PFAS in cosmetics and accomplish the results many supporters are advocating for. This bill was included in a larger legislative package, known as the Safer Personal Care and Beauty Bill Package, which would address and prevent the use of PFAS in cosmetics.

The FDASLA Act was included in the Continuing Resolution, but did not include S. 3169 as an amendment or language requiring a study on PFAS in beauty products. Environmentalists and other groups are now urging members of Congress to add these provisions back in the bill to address the use of PFAS in everyday items.

### **Upcoming Congressional Hearings**

On September 20<sup>th</sup>, the House Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment held a hearing to commemorate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Clean Water Act becoming law in 1972. Panelists included Joaqui Esquivel, a member of the California State Water Resources Control Board, and Michael Witt, a member of NACWA, among others. The discussion included the accomplishments of the Clean Water Act, along with the work still needed to sanitize and treat water, and ensure water accessibility for residents.

On Wednesday, September 21st, House Homeland Security Committee met to discuss water infrastructure and preparedness. The hearing included a panel of witnesses including the Honorable Craig Fugate, former Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and John O'Connell, Senior Vice President of the National Rural Water Association. Discussions included preparedness and resiliency of water infrastructure, and the challenges and successes we have seen. Panelists also answered questions regarding environmental justice and critical infrastructure needs in underserved communities.

Additionally, on Wednesday, September 28th, Senate Environment and Public Works Committee held a hearing to discuss stakeholder views on the reauthorization of the Brownfields Program. In the hearing, Senators and witnesses discussed nation-wide successes from the Brownfields Program. A representative from the National Brownfields Coalition advocated that for a renewal of the Federal Brownfield Tax Deduction, the creation of a Brownfield Loan Guarantee Program, and other financial assistance programs. Stakeholders also discussed the involvement of the committee's three agency jurisdictions, the Federal Highway Administration, the Army Corps of



Engineers, and the Economic Development Administration, and how these agencies can have a more effective role in supporting the Brownfield Program.

### **Funding Opportunities**

#### **Bureau of Reclamation Funding Opportunity**

The Bureau of Reclamation announced a funding opportunity for innovative proposals related to water treatment technology. This is particularly focused on projects that will reduce water treatment costs and increase water availability. The Bureau is offering \$250,000 in funding over two years for laboratory-scale projects, and \$800,000 in funding over three years for pilot-scale projects. The deadline for applications is November 30, 2022. More information can be found [here](#).

#### **Environmental Protection Agency Funding Opportunity**

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced multiple Brownfield grant opportunities with a total of \$169 million allocated for funding. These grants include Multipurpose, Assessment, Revolving Loan Fund, and Cleanup (MARC) Grants. The purpose of this funding is to address water contamination of hazardous substances, including PFAS, and assist communities in the effort to clean their water from these chemicals. The deadline for applications is November 22, 2022. More information can be found [here](#).

**LAS VIRGENES-TRIUNFO - HIGH PRIORITY LEGISLATION IN THE 117TH CONGRESS  
THROUGH SEPTEMBER 29, 2022**

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>H.R.202</u></a> <a href="#"><u>SALT Fairness Act of 2021</u></a>	This bill repeals the temporary restrictions in taxable years 2018 through 2025 on the deductibility of state and local taxes.	Introduced by Rep. Mike Garcia (R-CA) – January 5, 2021	
<a href="#"><u>S.29</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Local Water Protection Act</u></a>	This bill reauthorizes through FY2025 programs within the Environmental Protection Agency that award grants to states for managing nonpoint source water pollution or protecting groundwater quality. Water pollution from nonpoint sources is caused by precipitation picking up pollution as it moves over or through the ground.	Introduced by Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) – January 22, 2021	
<a href="#"><u>S.Res.17</u></a> <a href="#"><u>A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that clean water is a national priority and that the April 21, 2020, Navigable Waters Protection Rule should not be withdrawn or vacated.</u></a>	This bill reauthorizes through FY2025 programs within the Environmental Protection Agency that award grants to states for managing nonpoint source water pollution or protecting groundwater quality. Water pollution from nonpoint sources is caused by precipitation picking up pollution as it moves over or through the ground.	Introduced by Sen. Joni Ernst (R-IA) – January 27, 2021	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.616</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Emergency Water is a Human Right Act</u></a>	This bill creates a grant program, administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, to provide funds to states and Indian tribes to assist low-income households that pay a high proportion of household income for drinking water and wastewater services. Further, any entity receiving financial assistance under this grant program must ensure that no home energy service or public water system service is or remains disconnected or interrupted during the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) public health emergency.	Introduced by Rep. Rashida Tlaib (D-MI) – January 28, 2021	
<a href="#"><u>S.85</u></a> <a href="#"><u>SALT Deductibility Act</u></a>	This bill repeals the temporary restrictions in taxable years 2018 through 2025 on the deductibility of state and local taxes.  <i>Companion bill to H.R.613</i>	Introduced by Sen. Chuck Schumer (D-NY) – January 28, 2021	



LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>H.R.613</u></a> <a href="#"><u>SALT Deductibility Act</u></a>	<p>This bill repeals the temporary restrictions in taxable years 2018 through 2025 on the deductibility of state and local taxes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.85</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Thomas Suozzi (R-NY) – January 28, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>S.101</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Environmental Justice Mapping and Data Collection Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>This bill establishes an interagency Environmental Justice Mapping Committee that must create a tool to identify environmental justice communities. Environmental justice communities are communities with significant representation of communities of color, low-income communities, or tribal and indigenous communities that experience, or are at risk of experiencing, higher or more adverse human health or environmental effects, as compared to other communities.</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must establish an environmental justice data repository to maintain the data collected by the committee. The EPA must make the repository available to regional, state, local, and tribal governments.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.516</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Edward Markey (D-MA) – January 28, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.516</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Environmental Justice Mapping and Data Collection Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>This bill establishes an interagency Environmental Justice Mapping Committee that must create a tool to identify environmental justice communities. Environmental justice communities are communities with significant representation of communities of color, low-income communities, or tribal and indigenous communities that experience, or are at risk of experiencing, higher or more adverse human health or environmental effects, as compared to other communities.</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must establish an environmental justice data repository to maintain the data collected by the committee. The EPA must make the repository available to regional, state, local, and tribal governments.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.101</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Cori Bush (D-MO) – January 28, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>H.R.535</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Special District Provide Essential Services Act</u></a>	<p>The bill would require the state's to direct at least five percent of future Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) allocations to special districts within their state.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.91</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA) – January 28, 2021</p>	<p><i>SUPPORT</i></p>
<a href="#"><u>S.91</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Special Districts Provide Essential Services Act</u></a>	<p>This bill makes special districts eligible for the Coronavirus Relief Fund and the Municipal Liquidity Facility program.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill makes special districts eligible for payments from amounts paid to states from any new appropriations to the fund. A special district must submit a request for payment to the state with information demonstrating that the special district has experienced or is likely to experience during the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduced revenue or operational funding derived from provided services, taxes, fees, or other sources of revenue;</li> <li>• reduced indirect funding from the federal government, the state, or a unit of general government below the state level; or</li> <li>• as a result of the COVID-19 emergency, increased expenditures necessary to continue operations.</li> </ul> <p>The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall include special districts as eligible issuers in the Municipal Liquidity Facility program, which was created in response to the COVID-19 emergency to buy municipal securities.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R. 535</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ) – January 28, 2021</p>	<p><i>SUPPORT</i></p>

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">H.R.737</a> <a href="#">RENEW WIIN Act</a>	<p>This bill extends the authority of certain federal agencies to provide support for western water infrastructure and extends consultation requirements concerning projects in California.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill extends through 2031 the authority of the Bureau of Reclamation to provide support for federal or state-led water storage projects in certain western states. It also extends provisions specific to California, including drought relief and the operations of the Central Valley Project (a hydropower and water management project in California that is operated by Reclamation).</p> <p>Further, the bill extends through 2036 consultation requirements concerning biological assessments and the coordinated operations of the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project in California.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David Valadao (R-CA) – February 2, 2021</p>	<p><i>SUPPORT</i></p>
<a href="#">H.R. 692</a> <a href="#">Recognition of Local Interests in NEPA Decision Making</a>	<p>This bill sets forth requirements for determining the venue for judicial review of an agency action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Specifically, the bill requires a proceeding for judicial review of an agency's compliance with NEPA to be brought in the U.S. district court for a district in which the authorized activity is proposed to be carried out or the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Liz Cheney (R-WY) – February 2, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">H.R.848</a> <a href="#">GREEN Act of 2021</a>	<p>This bill provides tax incentives for investment in renewable energy resources and energy efficiency programs.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Mike Thompson (D-CA) – February 4, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">H.Res.104</a> <a href="#">Recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to implement an agenda to Transform, Heal, and Renew by Investing in a</a>	<p>This resolution expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that the federal government has a duty to develop a holistic agenda to respond to racial injustice, unemployment, the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) pandemic, and climate change.</p> <p>The resolution further outlines the goals of this agenda to build a society with greater racial, economic, and gender justice; dignified work; healthy</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Debbie Dingell (D-MI) – February 5, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">Vibrant Economy ("THRIVE")</a>	<p>communities; and a stable climate. Additionally, the resolution identifies efforts to support these goals.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.Res.43.</i></p>		
<p><b><a href="#">S.Res.43</a></b>  <a href="#">A resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to implement an agenda to Transform, Heal, and Renew by Investing in a Vibrant Economy ("THRIVE")</a></p>	<p>This resolution expresses the sense of the Senate that the federal government has a duty to develop a holistic agenda to respond to racial injustice, unemployment, the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) pandemic, and climate change.</p> <p>The resolution further outlines the goals of this agenda to build a society with greater racial, economic, and gender justice; dignified work; healthy communities; and a stable climate. Additionally, the resolution identifies efforts to support these goals.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.Res.104.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Edward Markey (D-MA) – February 8, 2021</p>	
<p><b><a href="#">H.R.946</a></b>  <a href="#">SALT Act</a></p>	<p>This bill repeals the limitation on the deductibility of state and local taxes during 2018-2025. It also increases from \$250 to \$1,000 the tax deduction for certain expenses of elementary and secondary school teachers and allows a deduction from gross income (above-the-line) for certain training and uniform expenses of first responders (i.e., individuals who are law enforcement officers, firefighters, paramedics, or emergency medical technicians for at least 1,000 hours during a taxable year).</p> <p>The bill expands individual income tax brackets and increases the top income tax rate for individual taxpayers to 39.6%.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Bill Pascrell (D-NJ) – February 8, 2021</p>	
<p><b><a href="#">H.R.1015</a></b>  <a href="#">Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act</a></p>	<p>This bill makes permanent, and otherwise revises, the Bureau of Reclamation's grant program for the funding of water recycling and reuse projects. Specifically, the bill removes priority under the program for projects in areas that, in the preceding four-year period, have been (1) identified as experiencing severe, extreme, or exceptional drought; or (2) designated as a disaster area by a state.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Grace Napolitano (D-CA) – February 11, 2021</p>	<p><i>SUPPORT</i></p>

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	Additionally, the bill increases through FY2025 the authorization of appropriations for the program and otherwise revises provisions related to program funding.		
<a href="#"><u>H.R.988</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Recreational Lands Self-Defense Act of 2021</u></a>	This bill requires the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to allow an individual to possess a firearm at a USACE water resources development project as long as the individual's possession of the firearm is in compliance with federal and state law.	Introduced by Rep. Bob Gibbs (R-OH) – February 11, 2021	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.1066</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Wildfire Recovery Act</u></a>	<p>This bill makes changes with respect to the federal cost share for Fire Management Assistance Grants and provides that the federal share shall be not less than 75% of the eligible cost.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill directs the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to conduct and complete a rulemaking to develop guidelines and a rule that establishes thresholds for cases in which the federal cost share for such grants may be increased. Such thresholds shall use a fire-specific metric to determine fire damage and recommend a federal share adjustment for fire damage that meets the established thresholds.</p>	Introduced by Rep. Joe Neguse (D-CO) – February 15, 2021	
<a href="#"><u>S.421</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Western Tribal Water Infrastructure Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>This bill reauthorizes through FY2024, and expands, the Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill directs the Environmental Protection Agency to connect, expand, or repair existing public water systems that are on Indian reservations or off-reservation sites that serve tribes in the Columbia River Basin or its adjacent coastal river basins. Currently, only projects that are on Indian reservations in the Upper Missouri River Basin or the Upper Rio Grande Basin are eligible for the program.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR) – February 24, 2021</p> <p>Placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar – April 28, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.1319</u></a> <a href="#"><u>American Rescue Plan Act of 2021</u></a>	This bill provides additional relief to address the continued impact of COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) on the economy, public health, state and local governments, individuals, and businesses.	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Yarmuth (D-KY) – February 24, 2021</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 117-2 – March 11, 2021</p>	<i>SUPPORT</i>

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">H.R.1352</a> <a href="#">Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability Act of 2021</a>	<p>This bill increases funding for water infrastructure, including funding for several programs related to controlling water pollution or protecting drinking water. Specifically, it establishes a Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability Trust Fund. The fund may be used for specified grant programs. The bill increases the corporate income tax rate to 24.5% to provide revenues for the fund.</p> <p>In addition, the bill revises requirements concerning the clean water state revolving fund (SRF) and the drinking water SRF. It also creates or reauthorizes several grant programs for water infrastructure.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Brenda Lawrence (D-MI) – February 25, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">S.479</a> <a href="#">Lifting Our Communities through Advance Liquidity for Infrastructure (LOCAL Infrastructure) Act of 2021</a>	<p>This bill reinstates tax provisions relating to advance refunding bonds. An advance refunding bond is a tax-exempt bond issued by a state or municipality to refinance or consolidate existing bond obligations.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Roger Wicker (R-MS) – February 25, 2021</p>	<p><i>SUPPORT</i></p>
<a href="#">H. R. 1438</a> <a href="#">FLOODS Act</a>	<p>This bill addresses forecasting and the communication of flood, tornado, and hurricane events by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).</p> <p>Among other provisions, the bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• requires NOAA to estimate and communicate the frequency of precipitation;</li> <li>• establishes an Interagency Coordinating Committee on Water Management to ensure that federal agencies that engage in water-related matters, including water storage and supplies, water quality and restoration activities, water infrastructure, transportation on rivers and inland waterways, and water forecasting, work together where such agencies have joint or overlapping responsibilities; and</li> <li>• directs NOAA to conduct an analysis of gaps in the availability of snow-related data to assess and predict floods and flood impacts.</li> </ul>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Mikie Sherrill (D-NJ) – February 26, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	<i>Companion bill to S.558.</i>		
<p><b><u>S.498</u></b>  <a href="#">A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to limit the authority to reserve water rights in designating a national monument</a></p>	<p>This bill prohibits the President, in designating a national monument, from reserving any implied or expressed water rights associated with it.</p> <p>Water rights for an associated national monument may only be acquired in accordance with the laws of the state in which the water rights are to be located.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT) – March 1, 2021</p>	
<p><b><u>S.558</u></b>  <a href="#">FLOODS Act</a></p>	<p>This bill addresses forecasting and the communication of flood, tornado, and hurricane events by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).</p> <p>Among other provisions, the bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• requires NOAA to estimate and communicate the frequency of precipitation;</li> <li>• establishes an Interagency Coordinating Committee on Water Management to ensure that federal agencies that engage in water-related matters, including water storage and supplies, water quality and restoration activities, water infrastructure, transportation on rivers and inland waterways, and water forecasting, work together where such agencies have joint or overlapping responsibilities; and directs NOAA to conduct an analysis of gaps in the availability of snow-related data to assess and predict floods and flood impacts.</li> </ul>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Roger Wicker (R-MS) – March 3, 2021</p> <p>Passed the Senate; Received in the House - October 1, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	<p><i>Companion bill to H.R.1438.</i></p>		
<p><b><u><a href="#">H.R.1563</a></u></b>  <u><a href="#">To extend the authorities under the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 providing operational flexibility, drought relief, and other benefits to the State of California</a></u></p>	<p>This bill extends the authority of certain federal agencies to provide support for western water infrastructure and extends consultation requirements concerning projects in California.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill extends through 2028 the authority of the Bureau of Reclamation to provide support for projects in certain western states related to federal or state-led water storage, water desalination, and water recycling and reuse. It also extends provisions specific to California, including drought relief and the operations of the Central Valley Project (a hydropower and water management project in California that is operated by Reclamation).</p> <p>Further, the bill extends through 2033 consultation requirements concerning biological assessments and the coordinated operations of the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project in California.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Mike Garcia (R-CA) – March 3, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><b><u><a href="#">H.R.1679</a></u></b>  <u><a href="#">To prohibit the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture from conditioning any permit, lease, or other use agreement on the transfer of any water right to the United States, and for other purposes</a></u></p>	<p>This bill prohibits the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conditioning the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of any permit, approval, license, lease, allotment, easement, right-of-way, or other land use or occupancy agreement (permit) on the transfer of any water right to the United States or on any impairment of title granted or otherwise recognized under state law by federal or state action; or</li> <li>requiring any water user (including a federally recognized Indian tribe) to apply for or acquire a water right in the name of the United States under state law as a condition of the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of such a permit.</li> </ul>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Lauren Boebert (R-CO) – March 9, 2021</p>	



LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	<p>When developing any rule or similar federal action relating to the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of any permit, such departments (1) shall recognize the longstanding water use authority of the states and coordinate with the states to ensure that any federal action is consistent with applicable state water law, and (2) shall not adversely affect the authority of a state in permitting the beneficial use of water or adjudicating water rights.</p>		
<p><a href="#">H.R.1804</a> <a href="#">Community Cleanup Act</a></p>	<p>This bill expands existing notice and publication requirements related to remedial action plans for Superfund sites (sites contaminated with hazardous substances).</p> <p>Specifically, the bill requires the notice and analysis of a proposed plan to be transmitted to the highest ranking official of the local government with jurisdiction over the facility subject to the plan. During the public comment period, written and oral comments may be submitted regarding the use of the facility at issue after the remedial action is taken.</p> <p>Notice of the final remedial action plan must be transmitted to the local government officials with jurisdiction over the facility at issue.</p> <p>Finally, the bill expands the minimum publication requirements for proposed and final plans to include (1) an announcement via a radio or television station in the broadcast area surrounding the facility at issue, (2) digital or social media publications, and (3) a posting to the website of the person proposing to adopt a plan for remediation.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Earl Carter (R-GA) – March 11, 2021</p>	
<p><a href="#">H.R.1844</a> <a href="#">STOP CSO Act of 2021</a></p>	<p>This bill revises the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program to require certain publicly owned water treatment facilities to monitor, report on, and notify the public of sewer overflows.</p> <p>For example, the facilities must notify the public within a specified number of hours after (1) sewer overflows that have the potential to affect human health, and (2) sewer overflows that may imminently and substantially endanger human health.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Seth Moulton (D-MA) – March 11, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">S.715</a> <a href="#">NEPA Data</a> <a href="#">Transparency and</a> <a href="#">Accountability Act</a>	<p>This bill requires federal agencies to annually report on their environmental review activities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).</p> <p>The agencies must also include the cost of their NEPA activities in the annual reports after the Council on Environmental Quality and the Office of Management and Budget have developed a methodology to assess the comprehensive costs of the NEPA process.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT) – March 11, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">S.716</a> <a href="#">NEPA Legal Reform</a> <a href="#">Act</a>	<p>This bill establishes requirements concerning the judicial review of cases about the environmental review process required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).</p> <p>Specifically, the bill establishes standing requirements for NEPA claims, including a requirement that a plaintiff must personally suffer, or will likely personally suffer, a direct, tangible harm.</p> <p>In addition, the bill sets a statute of limitations for all claims related to NEPA.</p> <p>The bill also provides statutory authority for certain evidentiary standards concerning motions for temporary restraining orders, preliminary injunctions, and permanent injunctions.</p> <p>In addition, the bill limits fees that may be awarded to environmental attorneys.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT) – March 11, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">S.717</a> <a href="#">UNSHACKLE Act</a>	<p>This bill revises the environmental review process required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), including by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establishing deadlines for federal agencies to complete reviews of the environmental effects of proposed major federal actions;</li> <li>• establishing penalties for agencies that do not comply with these deadlines;</li> <li>• limiting the number of assessment documents required for proposed major federal actions, requiring agencies to reuse certain research or documents, and allowing agencies to adopt environmental documents prepared by states or third parties;</li> </ul>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT) – March 11, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• requiring agencies to only consider alternatives to proposed actions that are technically and economically feasible;</li> <li>• prohibiting agencies from considering whether proposed actions or alternatives to those actions will have an effect on climate change; and</li> <li>• establishing requirements concerning the judicial review of NEPA cases..</li> </ul>		
<a href="#"><u>S.718</u></a> <a href="#"><u>NEPA Agency Process Accountability Act</u></a>	<p>This bill revises the environmental review process required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), including by limiting the number of assessment documents required for proposed major federal actions, requiring agencies to reuse certain research or documents in the NEPA process, and allowing agencies to adopt environmental documents prepared by states or third parties as specified under the bill.</p> <p>In addition, the bill requires agencies to only consider alternatives to proposed major federal actions that are technically and economically feasible. Agencies must track and report on specified NEPA data, such as the comprehensive costs of the NEPA process.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT) – March 11, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>S.719</u></a> <a href="#"><u>NEPA State Assignment Expansion Act</u></a>	<p>This bill allows certain states to enter into agreements with federal agencies to assume federal responsibilities regarding the environmental review of proposed major federal actions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT) – March 11, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>S.722</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Wastewater Efficiency and Treatment Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>This bill requires the Department of Energy (DOE) to establish a Water and Energy Efficiency Program.</p> <p>Under the program, DOE must award grants to certain small public wastewater treatment facilities that serve disadvantaged communities or populations that do not exceed 10,000. The facilities must use the grants to conduct energy efficiency audits of the facilities and update equipment based on the audits.</p> <p>In addition, DOE must provide loan guarantees to eligible municipalities and Indian tribes for (1) projects that convert waste in the treatment process of</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR) – March 11, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	wastewater treatment facilities into renewable fuels, biosolids, or other byproducts; and (2) projects that will assist in transitioning facilities towards the use of energy-efficient technologies. In carrying out the program, DOE must establish a small-scale extension services program to provide assistance to rural communities through grants, outreach, training, and technical assistance regarding energy-efficient technologies at wastewater treatment facilities in eligible municipalities and tribes.		
<a href="#"><u>H.R.1820</u></a> <a href="#"><u>RETROACTIVE Policy Act</u></a>	This bill limits the period during which the Environmental Protection Agency may prohibit the specification, or restrict the use, of an area as a disposal site for discharges of dredged or fill materials into waters of the United States.	Introduced by Rep. Bob Gibbs (R-OH) – March 11, 2021	
<a href="#"><u>H.R. 1821</u></a> <a href="#"><u>RURAL Act</u></a>	This bill modifies requirements governing the use of pesticides in or near navigable waters. Specifically, the bill prohibits the Environmental Protection Agency or states from requiring permits under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System for discharges of pesticides into navigable waters if the pesticides are (1) registered, (2) used for their intended purposes, and (3) used in compliance with their pesticide label requirements. The bill establishes exemptions from this prohibition.	Introduced by Rep. Bob Gibbs (R-OH) – March 11, 2021	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.1848</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Leading Infrastructure for Tomorrow’s America Act</u></a>	<p>This bill establishes several programs and incentives to modernize the nation's communications, drinking water, energy, transportation, health care, and other related infrastructure.</p> <p>In addition, it supports drinking water programs, including the drinking water state revolving fund program. Further, it provides grants to treat perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances (commonly referred to as PFAS) in drinking water and to replace lead service lines.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Frank Pallone (D-NJ) – March 11, 2021</p> <p>Committee on Energy and Commerce held a hearing – March 22, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	<p>The bill establishes a variety of programs to support clean energy infrastructure and address climate change, including efforts to (1) modernize the electric grid and make it more resilient, efficient, and secure; (2) increase energy efficiency in buildings; and (3) support renewable energy infrastructure.</p> <p>Further, it provides incentives for vehicle infrastructure, such as incentives to develop infrastructure for electric vehicles and grants to reduce air pollution at ports by electrifying port infrastructure.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill establishes grants and programs for health care infrastructure, including by providing support for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, laboratories, and state, local, tribal, and territorial health departments.</p> <p>Finally, the bill reauthorizes grant programs to remediate brownfield sites (i.e., sites contaminated with hazardous substances) through FY2026.</p>		
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R.1881</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to permitting terms, and for other purposes</u></a></p>	<p>This bill revises the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. Under the program, the Environmental Protection Agency issues permits to discharge pollutants into waters of the United States.</p> <p>The bill extends the maximum term for NPDES permits issued to states or municipalities from 5 to 10 years.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA) – March 12, 2021</p>	<p><i>SUPPORT</i></p>

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R.1889</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Environmental Justice for Coronavirus Affected Communities Act</u></a></p>	<p>This bill reauthorizes through FY2022 (1) the Environmental Justice Small Grants Program; (2) the Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program, which provides financial assistance to address local environmental or public health issues; and (3) the Community Action for a Renewed Environment grant program, which assists communities address multiple sources of toxic pollutants.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Raul Ruiz (D-CA) – March 12, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>H.R.1915</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Water Quality Protection and Job Creation Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>This bill creates, reauthorizes, and revises several grant programs for infrastructure to treat water pollution, such as wastewater or stormwater.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill reauthorizes through FY2026 and revises the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program, which provides communities low-cost financing for water quality infrastructure projects. It also reauthorizes through FY2026 grants for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• programs to control water pollution;</li> <li>• pilot projects related to watershed management of wastewater discharges (e.g., sewer overflows or stormwater discharges) during wet weather;</li> <li>• alternative water source projects, including projects to reclaim stormwater; or</li> <li>• measures to manage, reduce, treat or recapture stormwater, such as sewer overflows.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency must award grants to owners of publicly owned treatment works (i.e., sewage treatment plants) for the treatment of contaminants of emerging concern, such as perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly referred to as PFAS. These substances are man-made and may have adverse human health effects. A variety of products contain the compounds, such as nonstick cookware or weatherproof clothing.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR) – March 16, 2021</p> <p>Passed via legislative vehicle H.R. 3684 – July 1, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>S.804</u></a> <a href="#"><u>SALT Deduction Fairness Act</u></a>	<p>This bill increases the limitation on the deduction for state and local taxes to \$20,000 for individuals filing a joint tax return. The limitation applies to taxable years 2018 through 2025.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Susan Collins (D-ME) – March 17, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.2021</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Environmental Justice For All Act</u></a>	<p>This bill establishes several environmental justice requirements, advisory bodies, and programs to address the disproportionate adverse human health or environmental effects of federal laws or programs on communities of color, low-income communities, or tribal and indigenous communities. The bill prohibits disparate impacts on the basis of race, color, or national origin as discrimination. Aggrieved persons may seek legal remedy when faced with such discrimination.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Raul Grijalva (D-AZ) – March 18, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	<p>In addition, the bill directs agencies to follow certain requirements concerning environmental justice. For example, agencies must prepare community impact reports that assess the potential impacts of their actions on environmental justice communities under certain circumstances.</p> <p>Further, it creates a variety of advisory bodies and positions, such as the White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council. Among other things, the council must issue an environmental justice strategy.</p> <p>It also establishes requirements and programs concerning chemicals or toxic ingredients in certain products. For example, the bill (1) requires certain products (e.g., cosmetics) to include a list of ingredients or warnings; and (2) provides grants for research on designing safer alternatives to chemicals in certain consumer, cleaning, toy, or baby products that have an inherent toxicity or that are associated with chronic adverse health effects.</p> <p>Finally, it creates a variety of funding programs, such as a grant program to enhance access to park and recreational opportunities in an urban areas.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.872.</i></p>	<p>Committee on Natural Resources hearing held. Ordered to be reported – July 27, 2022</p>	
<p><a href="#">S.855</a> <a href="#">Water Rights Protection Act of 2021</a></p>	<p>This bill prohibits the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conditioning the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of any permit, approval, license, lease, allotment, easement, right-of-way, or other land use or occupancy agreement (permit) on the transfer of any water right to the United States or on any impairment of title granted or otherwise recognized under state law by federal or state action;</li> </ul>	<p>Introduced by Sen. John Barrasso (R-WY) – March 18, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• requiring any water user (including a federally recognized Indian tribe) to apply for or acquire a water right in the name of the United States under state law as a condition of the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of such a permit; or</li> <li>• conditioning or withholding the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of such a permit on limiting the date, time, quantity, location of diversion or pumping, or place of use of a state water right beyond any limitations under state water law, or on the modification of the terms and conditions of groundwater withdrawal, guidance and reporting procedures, or conservation and source protection measures established by a state.</li> </ul> <p>In developing any rule or similar federal action relating to the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of any permit, such departments (1) shall recognize the longstanding water use authority of the states and coordinate with the states to ensure that any federal action is consistent with applicable state water law, and (2) shall not adversely affect the authority of a state in permitting the beneficial use of water or adjudicating water rights.</p>		



LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#">S.872</a>  <a href="#">Environmental Justice For All Act</a></p>	<p>This bill establishes several environmental justice requirements, advisory bodies, and programs to address the disproportionate adverse human health or environmental effects of federal laws or programs on communities of color, low-income communities, or tribal and indigenous communities. The bill prohibits disparate impacts on the basis of race, color, or national origin as discrimination. Aggrieved persons may seek legal remedy when faced with such discrimination.</p> <p>In addition, the bill directs agencies to follow certain requirements concerning environmental justice. For example, agencies must prepare community impact reports that assess the potential impacts of their actions on environmental justice communities under certain circumstances.</p> <p>Further, it creates a variety of advisory bodies and positions, such as the White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council. Among other things, the council must issue an environmental justice strategy.</p> <p>It also establishes requirements and programs concerning chemicals or toxic ingredients in certain products. For example, the bill (1) requires certain products (e.g., cosmetics) to include a list of ingredients or warnings; and (2) provides grants for research on designing safer alternatives to chemicals in certain consumer, cleaning, toy, or baby products that have an inherent toxicity or that are associated with chronic adverse health effects.</p> <p>Finally, it creates a variety of funding programs, such as a grant program to enhance access to park and recreational opportunities in an urban areas.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.2021.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Tammy Duckworth (D-IL) – March 18, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><b><u><a href="#">H.R.2095</a></u></b>  <u><a href="#">To require the Secretary of the Army to conduct a study to determine the costs for the Corps of Engineers to ensure that certain project activities authorized under Nationwide Permit 14 comply with public safety conditions, and for other purposes.</a></u></p>	<p>This bill reauthorizes through FY2026 or establishes a variety of programs for water infrastructure. Specifically, it supports programs to provide safe drinking water or treat wastewater, such as sewer overflows or stormwater. For example, the bill reauthorizes and revises the clean water state revolving fund (SRF) and the drinking water SRF.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Billy Long (R-MO) – March 22, 2021</p>	
<p><b><u><a href="#">S.914</a></u></b>  <u><a href="#">Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021</a></u></p>	<p>This bill reauthorizes through FY2026 or establishes a variety of programs for water infrastructure. Specifically, it supports programs to provide safe drinking water or treat wastewater, such as sewer overflows or stormwater. For example, the bill reauthorizes and revises the clean water state revolving fund (SRF) and the drinking water SRF..</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Tammy Duckworth (D-IL) – March 24, 2021</p> <p>Passed in the Senate. Report filed by Sen. Tom Carper (D-DE) - May 10, 2021</p>	
<p><b><u><a href="#">H.R.2008</a></u></b>  <u><a href="#">Local Water Protection Act</a></u></p>	<p>This bill reauthorizes through FY2026 grants to states for (1) programs that manage and control nonpoint source pollution (e.g., runoff from a variety of sources) added to navigable waters, and (2) groundwater quality protection activities to advance state implementation of such programs.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Angie Craig (D-MN) – March 24, 2021</p> <p>Passed House. Received in the Senate – June 16, 2021</p>	
<p><b><u><a href="#">H.R.2173</a></u></b>  <u><a href="#">Wastewater Workforce Investment Act</a></u></p>	<p>This bill allows states to reserve a portion of the sums allotted to them under the clean water state revolving fund to address the workforce development needs of publicly owned treatment works.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Greg Stanton (D-AZ) – March 23, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#">S.939</a> <a href="#">IMAGINE Act</a></p>	<p>This bill encourages the use of innovative construction materials and techniques to accelerate the deployment, extend the service life, improve the performance, and reduce the cost of domestic transportation and water infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Among other things, the bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establishes an Interagency Innovative Materials Standards Task Force to assess existing standards and test methods for the use of innovative materials in infrastructure, identify key barriers in the standards area that inhibit broader market adoption, and develop new methods and protocols to better evaluate innovative materials;</li> <li>• requires the Department of Transportation to enhance the development of innovative materials in the United States by providing awards to entities for establishing and operating new innovative material innovation hubs;</li> <li>• directs the Federal Highway Administration to provide grants to states' departments of transportation, tribal governments, public toll authorities, and units of local government for coastal or rural infrastructure bridge projects and value engineering projects to enhance the performance of bridges through the use of innovative materials; and</li> <li>• provides grants for the design and installation of water infrastructure projects.</li> </ul> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.2197.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI) – March 24, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#"><u>S.953</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Water for Conservation and Farming Act</u></a></p>	<p>This bill establishes a funding source for certain water resources development projects in western states. The bill also reauthorizes and expands existing water resources development programs, as well as establishes new programs.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill establishes the Bureau of Reclamation Infrastructure Fund to fund water-related programs, including water reclamation and reuse projects, dam safety projects, and the WaterSMART program (which provides assistance to eligible government entities to increase water supply). Each year from FY2031-FY2061, the Department of the Treasury must deposit \$300 million of revenues into this fund that would otherwise be deposited into the Reclamation Fund (which currently funds irrigation works in western states).</p> <p>The bill also expands the allowable uses for grants under the WaterSMART program.</p> <p>Next, the bill revises the Reclamation Climate Change and Water program (which assesses the impact of climate change on water supplies) by requiring Reclamation to develop a strategy to address sustaining native biodiversity during periods of drought.</p> <p>The bill also reauthorizes through FY2028 the Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation program (which funds fish passage projects in certain areas that drain into the Pacific Ocean).</p> <p>Finally, the bill establishes new programs directed at western states to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide assistance to agricultural producers to create and maintain waterbird and shorebird habitats,</li> <li>• award grants to eligible government entities and nonprofit conservation organizations for habitat restoration projects that improve watershed health, and</li> <li>• prepare plans to sustain the survival of critically important fisheries during periods of drought.</li> </ul>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR) – March 24, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">H.R.2197</a> <a href="#">IMAGINE Act</a>	<p>This bill encourages the use of innovative construction materials and techniques to accelerate the deployment, extend the service life, improve the performance, and reduce the cost of domestic transportation and water infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Among other things, the bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establishes an Interagency Innovative Materials Standards Task Force to assess existing standards and test methods for the use of innovative materials in infrastructure, identify key barriers in the standards area that inhibit broader market adoption, and develop new methods and protocols to better evaluate innovative materials;</li> <li>• requires the Department of Transportation to enhance the development of innovative materials in the United States by providing awards to entities for establishing and operating new innovative material innovation hubs;</li> <li>• directs the Federal Highway Administration to provide grants to states' departments of transportation, tribal governments, public toll authorities, and units of local government for coastal or rural infrastructure bridge projects and value engineering projects to enhance the performance of bridges through the use of innovative materials; and</li> <li>• provides grants for the design and installation of water infrastructure projects.</li> </ul> <p><i>Companion bill to S.939.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David Cicilline (D-RI) – March 26, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">H.R.2288</a> <a href="#">Investing in Our Communities Act</a>	<p>This bill reinstates the exclusion from gross income for interest on certain bonds issued to advance the refunding of a prior bond issue. The exclusion was repealed for bonds issued after 2017.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Dutch Ruppersberger (D-MD) – March 29, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R.2397</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Protection from Cumulative Emissions and Underenforcement of Environmental Law Act of 2021</u></a></p>	<p>This bill directs the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to address the cumulative public health risks associated with multiple environmental stressors and recommend measures to reduce the number of violations of environmental law in certain environmental justice communities. Environmental justice communities are communities with significant representation of communities of color, low-income communities, or tribal and indigenous communities that experience, or are at risk of experiencing, higher or more adverse human health or environmental effects, as compared to other communities.</p> <p>In addition, the EPA must publish and implement a proposal for a protocol that assesses and addresses the cumulative public health risks associated with multiple environmental stressors, such as impacts associated with global climate change.</p> <p>Further, the EPA must identify at least 100 communities that (1) are environmental justice communities; and (2) have had more environmental law violations than the national average, as determined by the EPA. The EPA must then identify the causes of the violations, identify measures to reduce the number of violations, and implement such measures.</p>	<p>Introduced by  Diana DeGette (D-CO) – April 8, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#">H.R.2434</a>  <a href="#">Environmental Justice Act of 2021</a></p>	<p>This bill requires agencies to address and mitigate the disproportionate impact of environmental and human health hazards on communities of color, indigenous communities, and low-income communities resulting from agencies' programs and policies. The bill also requires agencies to address cumulative impacts of pollution in permitting decisions and expands the types of legal actions available to individuals regarding charges of federal discriminatory practices.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill provides statutory authority for a variety of existing programs, executive orders, federal guidance, and committees concerning environmental justice, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive Order 12898;</li> <li>• a guidance issued in 1997 by the Council on Environmental Quality titled Environmental Justice Guidance Under the National Environmental Policy Act;</li> <li>• a guidance issued in 2016 by the Environmental Protection Agency titled EPA Policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes: Guidance for Discussing Tribal Treaty Rights;</li> <li>• the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council;</li> <li>• the Environmental Justice Small Grants Program; and</li> <li>• the Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program.</li> <li>• In addition, the bill requires agencies renewing or issuing specified permits under the Clean Water Act or the Clean Air Act to consider the cumulative impacts of pollution.</li> </ul> <p>The bill also allows individuals to bring actions under the Civil Rights Act against entities that receive federal assistance and engage in discriminatory practices that have a disparate impact. Currently, individuals must request that federal agencies bring such actions on their behalf.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Raul Ruiz (D-CA)  – April 8, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R.2442</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Climate Justice Grants Act</u></a></p>	<p>This bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a grant program to assist tribal governments, local governments, nonprofits, or community-based organizations in addressing issues relating to climate justice and carrying out activities that address climate justice concerns of environmental justice communities. Environmental justice communities refers to any population of color, community of color, indigenous community, or low-income community that experiences a disproportionate burden of the negative human health and environmental impacts of pollution or other environmental hazards.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Nanette Diaz Barragan (D-CA) – April 12, 2021</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R.2467</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>PFAS Action Act of 2021</u></a></p>	<p>This bill establishes requirements and incentives to limit the use of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly referred to as PFAS, and remediate PFAS in the environment. PFAS are man-made and may have adverse human health effects. A variety of products contain PFAS, such as nonstick cookware or weatherproof clothing.</p> <p>The bill directs the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to designate the PFAS perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) as a hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, thereby requiring remediation of releases of those PFAS into the environment. Within five years, the EPA must determine whether the remaining PFAS should be designated as hazardous substances.</p> <p>The EPA must also determine whether PFAS should be designated as toxic pollutants under the Clean Water Act. If PFAS are designated as toxic, then the EPA must establish standards to limit discharges of PFAS from industrial sources into waters of the United States. In addition, the EPA must issue a national primary drinking water regulation for PFAS that, at a minimum, includes standards for PFOA and PFOS.</p> <p>Among other requirements, the EPA must also issue a final rule adding PFOA and PFOS to the list of hazardous air pollutants, test all PFAS for toxicity to human health, and regulate the disposal of materials containing PFAS.</p> <p>Finally, the bill provides incentives to address PFAS, such as grants to help community water systems treat water contaminated by PFAS.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Debbie Dingell (D-MI) – April 13, 2021</p> <p>Passed by the House; received in the Senate – July 22, 2021</p>	



LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#"><u>H.Res.318</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that clean water is a national priority and that the April 21, 2020, Navigable Waters Protection Rule should not be withdrawn or vacated.</u></a></p>	<p>This resolution expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that (1) clean water is a national priority, and (2) the 2020 final rule titled The Navigable Waters Protection Rule: Definition of "Waters of the United States" should not be withdrawn or vacated.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Mariannette Miller-Meeks (R-IA) – April 14, 2021</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R.2468</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Made in America Act of 2021</u></a></p>	<p>This bill requires that materials used in carrying out federal infrastructure aid programs are made in the United States. The term produced in the United States means, in the case of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iron or steel products, that all manufacturing processes for the iron or steel product, from the initial melting stage through the application of coatings, occurred in the United States;</li> <li>• manufactured products, that the product was manufactured in the United States and that the cost of the components of the manufactured product that are mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States is greater than 50% of the total cost of all components of the manufactured product; and</li> <li>• construction materials, that all manufacturing processes for the construction material occurred in the United States.</li> </ul> <p>The Department of Commerce must (1) issue uniform standards that define the term all manufacturing processes for purposes of this bill, and (2) take into consideration and seek to maximize the jobs benefited or created in the production of the construction material. The bill requires that all steel, iron, manufactured products, non-ferrous metals, plastic, concrete and aggregates, glass (including optical glass), lumber, and drywall used in these programs be produced in the United States. Includes within infrastructure addressed by this bill federal-aid highways, railroads, public transportation, civil aviation, drinking water, and stormwater.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.1094.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA) – April 13, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#"><u>S.1094</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Made in America Act of 2021</u></a></p>	<p>This bill requires that materials used in carrying out federal infrastructure aid programs are made in the United States.</p> <p>The term produced in the United States means, in the case of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iron or steel products, that all manufacturing processes for the iron or steel product, from the initial melting stage through the application of coatings, occurred in the United States;</li> <li>• manufactured products, that the product was manufactured in the United States and that the cost of the components of the manufactured product that are mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States is greater than 50% of the total cost of all components of the manufactured product; and</li> <li>• construction materials, that all manufacturing processes for the construction material occurred in the United States.</li> </ul> <p>The Department of Commerce must (1) issue uniform standards that define the term all manufacturing processes for purposes of this bill, and (2) take into consideration and seek to maximize the jobs benefited or created in the production of the construction material.</p> <p>The bill requires that all steel, iron, manufactured products, non-ferrous metals, plastic, concrete and aggregates, glass (including optical glass), lumber, and drywall used in these programs be produced in the United States.</p> <p>Includes within infrastructure addressed by this bill federal-aid highways, railroads, public transportation, civil aviation, drinking water, and stormwater.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.2468.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Tammy Baldwin (D-WI) – April 13, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>S.1121</u></a> <a href="#"><u>PFAS Registry Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>This bill directs the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to establish a registry for current or past members of the Armed Forces who may have been exposed to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances due to the environmental release of aqueous film-forming foam at a military installation or other Department of Defense (DOD) location. Additionally, the VA must consult with DOD and the Environmental Protection Agency to make recommendations for additional chemicals that should be included in the registry.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH) – April 14, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.2660</u></a> <a href="#"><u>WATER Act</u></a>	<p>This bill directs the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to establish a registry for current or past members of the Armed Forces who may have been exposed to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances due to the environmental release of aqueous film-forming foam at a military installation or other Department of Defense (DOD) location. Additionally, the VA must consult with DOD and the Environmental Protection Agency to make recommendations for additional chemicals that should be included in the registry.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Robert Latta (R-OH) – April 19, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.Res.320</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Recognizing the critical importance of access to reliable, clean drinking water for Native Americans and Alaska Natives and confirming the responsibility of the Federal Government to ensure such water access.</u></a>	<p>This resolution expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that access to reliable and clean drinking water is critically important to the health and welfare of American Indians and Alaska Natives. Further, the resolution calls upon the federal government to provide water access to tribal members and communities.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Joe Neguse (D-OH) – April 15, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#"><u>S.Res.166</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>A resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal</u></a></p>	<p>This resolution calls for the creation of a Green New Deal with the goals of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• achieving greenhouse gas and toxic emissions reductions needed to stay under 1.5 degrees Celsius of warming;</li> <li>• establishing millions of high-wage union jobs and ensuring economic security for all;</li> <li>• investing in infrastructure and industry;</li> <li>• securing clean air and water, climate and community resiliency, healthy food, access to nature, and a sustainable environment for all; and</li> <li>• promoting justice and equality.</li> </ul> <p>The resolution calls for accomplishment of these goals through a 10-year national mobilization effort. The resolution also enumerates the goals and projects of the mobilization effort, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• building smart power grids (i.e., power grids that enable customers to reduce their power use during peak demand periods);</li> <li>• upgrading all existing buildings and constructing new buildings to achieve maximum energy and water efficiency;</li> <li>• removing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation and agricultural sectors;</li> <li>• cleaning up existing hazardous waste and abandoned sites;</li> <li>• ensuring businesspersons are free from unfair competition; and</li> <li>• providing higher education, high-quality health care, and affordable, safe, and adequate housing to all.</li> </ul> <p><i>Companion bill to H.Res.332.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Ed Markey (D-MA) – April 20, 2021</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R.2673</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>CERCLA Liability Expansion and Accountability for Negligent and Unjust Pollution Act</u></a></p>	<p>This bill includes petroleum products under the definition of hazardous substances for purposes of Superfund, the program that directs and funds the cleanup of sites contaminated with hazardous substances. Additionally, the release of a petroleum product shall be considered as a release under Superfund if liability for such release is established by any other federal law.</p> <p>Per the bill, a petroleum product is petroleum or oil of any kind, in any form, or any fraction thereof, and includes fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.</p>	<p>Introduced by Earl Blumenauer (D-OR) – April 20, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#"><u>H.Res.332</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal</u></a></p>	<p>This resolution calls for the creation of a Green New Deal with the goals of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• achieving greenhouse gas and toxic emissions reductions needed to stay under 1.5 degrees Celsius of warming;</li> <li>• establishing millions of high-wage union jobs and ensuring economic security for all;</li> <li>• investing in infrastructure and industry;</li> <li>• securing clean air and water, climate and community resiliency, healthy food, access to nature, and a sustainable environment for all; and</li> <li>• promoting justice and equality.</li> </ul> <p>The resolution calls for accomplishment of these goals through a 10-year national mobilization effort. The resolution also enumerates the goals and projects of the mobilization effort, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• building smart power grids (i.e., power grids that enable customers to reduce their power use during peak demand periods);</li> <li>• upgrading all existing buildings and constructing new buildings to achieve maximum energy and water efficiency;</li> <li>• removing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation and agricultural sectors;</li> <li>• cleaning up existing hazardous waste and abandoned sites;</li> <li>• ensuring businesspersons are free from unfair competition; and</li> <li>• providing higher education, high-quality health care, and affordable, safe, and adequate housing to all.</li> </ul> <p><i>Companion bill to S.Res.166.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D-NY) – April 21, 2021</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>S.1239</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exclusion from gross income for certain wastewater management subsidies</u></a></p>	<p>This bill excludes from gross income, for income tax purposes, a taxpayer subsidy provided by a state or local government to a resident for the purchase or installation of any wastewater management measure intended solely for the taxpayer's principal residence</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – April 20, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">H.R.2674</a> <a href="#">Superfund Reinvestment Act</a>	<p>This bill authorizes the use of amounts in the Hazardous Substance Superfund for environmental cleanup costs under the Superfund program (which provides funding to clean up sites contaminated with hazardous substances).</p> <p>Receipts and disbursements of the Hazardous Substance Superfund must (1) not be counted for purposes of the President's budget, the congressional budget, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010; (2) be exempt from general budget limitations imposed by statute on expenditures and net lending (budget outlays); and (3) be available only for the allowable uses specified for the Superfund.</p> <p>This bill (1) reinstates and adjusts for inflation annually after 2021, the Hazardous Substance Superfund financing rate and the corporate environmental income tax threshold amount; and (2) extends the borrowing authority of the Superfund through 2029.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-OR) – April 21, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">H.R.2742</a> <a href="#">PFAS Registry Act of 2021</a>	<p>This bill directs the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to establish a registry for current or past members of the Armed Forces who may have been exposed to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances due to the environmental release of aqueous film-forming foam at a military installation or other Department of Defense (DOD) location. Additionally, the VA must consult with DOD and the Environmental Protection Agency to make recommendations for additional chemicals that should be included in the registry.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Chris Pappas (D-OH) – April 21, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">S.1334</a> <a href="#">PFAS Accountability Act of 2021</a>	<p>A bill to amend the Toxic Substance Control Act to codify a Federal cause of action and a type of remedy available for individuals significantly exposed to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, to encourage research and accountability for irresponsible discharge of those substances, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion legislation to H.R.2751.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – April 22, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">H.R.2751</a> <a href="#">PFAS Accountability Act of 2021</a>	<p>A bill to amend the Toxic Substance Control Act to codify a Federal cause of action and a type of remedy available for individuals significantly exposed to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, to encourage research and accountability for irresponsible discharge of those substances, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion legislation to S. 1334.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Madeleine Dean (D-PA) – April 22, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">S.1341</a> <a href="#">Water Resources Research Amendments Act</a>	<p>This bill reauthorizes through FY2025 the Water Resources Research Act Program and otherwise revises the program, including by increasing the federal share of grant funding under the program for water resources research and technology institutes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Ben Cardin (D-MD)  - April 22, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">S.1303</a> <a href="#">Build America, Buy America Act</a>	<p>This bill requires federal infrastructure programs to provide for the use of materials produced in the United States.</p> <p>Each federal agency must submit to the Office of Management and Budget and to Congress a report that identifies each federal financial assistance program for infrastructure administered by the agency and (1) identify domestic content procurement preferences applicable to the assistance, (2) assess the applicability of such requirements, (3) provide details on any applicable domestic content procurement preference requirement, and (4) include a description of the type of infrastructure projects that receive funding under the program.</p> <p>Each agency shall ensure that none of the funds made available for such a program may be used for a project unless all of the iron, steel, and manufactured products used in the project are produced in the United States, subject to waivers where inconsistent with the public interest, where not produced in sufficient quantities or satisfactory quality, or where such inclusion will increase the cost of the project by more than 25%.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.2810.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Sherrod Brown (D-OH) – April 22, 2021</p> <p>Ordered to be reported – May 21, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">H.R.2781</a> <a href="#">Water Resources Research Amendments Act</a>	<p>This bill reauthorizes through FY2025 the Water Resources Research Act Program and otherwise revises the program, including by increasing the federal share of grant funding under the program for water resources research and technology institutes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.1341.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep Josh Harder (D-CA) – April 22, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R.2810</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Build America, Buy America Act</u></a></p>	<p>This bill requires federal infrastructure programs to provide for the use of materials produced in the United States.</p> <p>Each federal agency must submit to the Office of Management and Budget and to Congress a report that identifies each federal financial assistance program for infrastructure administered by the agency and (1) identify domestic content procurement preferences applicable to the assistance, (2) assess the applicability of such requirements, (3) provide details on any applicable domestic content procurement preference requirement, and (4) include a description of the type of infrastructure projects that receive funding under the program.</p> <p>Each agency shall ensure that none of the funds made available for such a program may be used for a project unless all of the iron, steel, and manufactured products used in the project are produced in the United States, subject to waivers where inconsistent with the public interest, where not produced in sufficient quantities or satisfactory quality, or where such inclusion will increase the cost of the project by more than 25%.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.1303</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Tim Ryan (D-OH) – April 22, 2021</p> <p>Committee on Natural Resources hearing – May 4, 2021</p>	



LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>H.R.2895</u></a> <a href="#"><u>REPAIR Act</u></a>	<p>This bill addresses the financing of infrastructure projects through the establishment of the Infrastructure Financing Authority (IFA) and increases the national limitation on the amount of tax-exempt highway or surface freight transfer facility bonds.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• directs the IFA to provide direct loans and loan guarantees to facilitate certain infrastructure projects that are economically viable, in the public interest, and of regional or national significance, including the construction, consolidation, alteration, or repair of airports and air traffic control systems, highway facilities, and transmission or distribution pipelines;</li> <li>• sets forth terms and limitations on direct loans and loan guarantees;</li> <li>• establishes a funding mechanism to make the IFA a self-sustaining entity, including through fees and risk premiums on loans and loan guarantees; and</li> <li>• increases from \$15 billion to \$16 billion the national limitation on the amount of tax-exempt highway or surface freight transfer facility bonds.</li> </ul>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Scott Peters (D-CA) – April 28, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.2952</u></a> <a href="#"><u>WISE Act</u></a>	<p>This bill requires each state to use a certain percentage of funds it receives for capitalization of its clean water state revolving fund for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Nikema Williams (R-GA) – April 30, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.2979</u></a> <a href="#"><u>To amend the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 with respect to the final maturity date of certain loans, and for other purposes</u></a>	<p>This bill allows certain federal water infrastructure loans to have maturity dates of up to 55 years.</p> <p>For a secured loan for a water infrastructure project with a useful life of more than 35 years, the final maturity date of the loan shall be no later than the earlier of (1) 55 years after the project's substantial completion, or (2) the useful life of the project. Currently, the latest possible maturity date for this type of loan is 35 years from the project's substantial completion.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA) – May 4, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.3023</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Restoring WIFIA Eligibility Act</u></a>	<p>To amend the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 with respect to budgetary treatment of certain amounts of financial assistance, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jim Costa (D-CA) – May 10, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>H.R.3112</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Western Water Recycling and Drought Relief Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>This bill authorizes the Department of the Interior to participate in the design, planning, and construction of specified recycled water system facilities in California.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jerry McNerney (D-CA) – May 11, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.3113</u></a> <a href="#"><u>MAPLand Act</u></a>	<p>This bill directs the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to jointly develop and adopt interagency standards to ensure compatibility and interoperability among federal databases for the collection and dissemination of outdoor recreation data related to federal lands.</p> <p>Interior, the Forest Service, and the Corps of Engineers must digitize and publish geographic information system mapping data that includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• federal interests, including easements and rights-of-way, in private land;</li> <li>• status information as to whether roads and trails are open or closed;</li> <li>• the dates on which roads and trails are seasonally opened and closed;</li> <li>• the types of vehicles that are allowed on each segment of roads and trails;</li> <li>• the boundaries of areas where hunting or recreational shooting is regulated or closed; and the boundaries of any portion of a body of water that is closed to entry, is closed to watercraft, or has horsepower limitations for watercrafts.</li> </ul>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Blake Moore (R-UT) – May 11, 2021</p> <p>Became Public Law No. 117-114 – April 29, 2022</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.3218</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Wastewater Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>This bill sets forth requirements and establishes incentives to control water pollution. Specifically, the bill reauthorizes and revises several existing grant programs that address water pollution, including grants concerning implementing state water quality improvement programs, increasing the resilience of public wastewater utilities to man-made or natural disasters, recycling wastewater or stormwater, constructing sewer overflow and stormwater management projects, and supporting the clean water state revolving fund.</p> <p>In addition, the bill revises requirements concerning the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).</p> <p>The bill allows the EPA to issue certain NPDES permits to states or municipalities for up to 10 years (currently, 5 years).</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David Rouzer (R-NC) – May 13, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>S.1605</u></a> <a href="#"><u>National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022</u></a>	<p>Provides authorizations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2022.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Rick Scott (R-FL) – May 13, 2021</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 117-81– December 27, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.3267</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Protect Drinking Water from PFAS Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>This bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to address the level of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. PFAS are man-made and may have adverse human health effects. A variety of products contain PFAS, such as nonstick cookware or weatherproof clothing.</p> <p>In addition, the EPA must publish a maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) and promulgate a national primary drinking water regulation for PFAS.</p> <p>The MCLG and regulation must be protective of the health of subpopulations that may be at greater risk than the general population of adverse health effects from exposure to PFAS in drinking water.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Brendan Boyle (D-PA) – May 17, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.3282</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Drinking Water Funding for the Future Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>This bill reauthorizes through FY2026 several drinking water programs, such as programs concerning efforts to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assess risks to community water systems,</li> <li>• deploy innovative water technologies,</li> <li>• enforce compliance with standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act,</li> <li>• monitor unregulated drinking water contaminants,</li> <li>• assist water systems through the drinking water state revolving fund,</li> <li>• protect source waters,</li> <li>• test water quality in small and disadvantaged communities, and reduce lead in drinking water.</li> </ul>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David McKinley (R-WV) – May 17, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R.3291</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2021</u></a></p>	<p>This bill provides support for drinking water infrastructure and requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to address the safety and affordability of drinking water.</p> <p>The bill reauthorizes and establishes several programs for drinking water infrastructure. For example, it reauthorizes through FY2031 the drinking water state revolving fund.</p> <p>In addition, the bill revises requirements concerning the safety of drinking water, including by requiring the EPA to promulgate national primary drinking water regulations for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (commonly known as PFAS), microcystin toxin, and 1,4-dioxane. PFAS are man-made and may have adverse human health effects. A variety of products contain the compounds, such as nonstick cookware or weatherproof clothing. Microcystin is a toxin that is produced by certain algae. The solvent known as 1,4-dioxane may also have adverse human health effects. It is used in variety of products, such as adhesives, sealants, and printing inks.</p> <p>The EPA must also implement a residential emergency relief program that assists customers of public water systems with paying drinking water bills. Under the program, the EPA must provide payments to public water systems to reimburse them for forgiving their customers' debts or fees for services provided since March 1, 2020. Public water systems that receive payments may not disconnect or interrupt their customer's service because of such debt or fees.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Paul Tonko (D-NY) – May18, 2021</p> <p>Passed via legislative vehicle H.R. 3684 – July 1, 2021</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R.3293</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Low-Income Water Customer Assistance Programs Act of 2021</u></a></p>	<p>This bill directs the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish grant programs to assist low-income households in maintaining access to drinking water and wastewater services. Specifically, the EPA must establish a program to assist such households with paying drinking water bills. States and community water systems may apply for grants.</p> <p>In addition, the EPA must establish a program to assist such households with paying wastewater utility bills. States may apply for grants for small community-serving wastewater facilities. Certain municipalities may apply for grants for (1) treatment works for municipal waste, or (2) municipal separate storm sewer systems.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Lisa Blunt Rochester – (D-DE) – May 18, 2021</p> <p>Passed via legislative vehicle H.R. 3684 – July 1, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>H.R.3292</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Water Debt Relief Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>This bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement a residential emergency relief program. Under the program, the EPA must reimburse public water systems for providing forgiveness of the debts and fees of customers who incurred new debts on or after March 1, 2020.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Debbie Dingell (D-MI) – May 18, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.3339</u></a> <a href="#"><u>National Infrastructure Bank Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>This bill creates the National Infrastructure Bank to facilitate the long-term financing of infrastructure projects. Specifically, the bank must provide loans to public and private entities for financing, developing, or operating eligible infrastructure projects. An eligible project must have a public sponsor as well as local, regional, or national significance.</p> <p>The bill treats the bank as a government corporation exempt from tax and treats contributions to the bank as charitable contributions. The bill also provides for criteria and preferences for deciding whether to provide a loan, such as whether a project promotes job creation or provides environmental benefits. Projects that receive a loan must (1) pay all laborers and mechanics locally prevailing wages, and (2) use only certain U.S.-produced construction materials unless a waiver is secured from the bank.</p> <p>The bank shall issue stock and may also issue bonds and maintain a discount line of credit with the Federal Reserve System. The bank must apply for a national bank charter and, once chartered, accept deposits from individuals, corporations, and public entities and pay interest on those deposits. The bill imposes requirements related to the bank's operation, such as minimum reserve requirements and requirements for handling loan losses. In addition, the bank must facilitate the organization of at least seven regional economic accelerator planning groups to, among other activities, identify infrastructure needs and priorities.</p> <p>Within five years, the Government Accountability Office must report on the bank's activities.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Danny Davis (D-IL) – May 19, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>S.1761</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Water Quality Certification Improvement Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>This bill limits the authority of states with respect to water quality certifications. Specifically, the bill limits the authority of states to review federally permitted activities that may result in discharges into navigable waters.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. John Barrasso (R-WY) – May 20, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">H.R.3404</a> <a href="#">FUTURE Western Water Infrastructure and Drought Resiliency Act</a>	<p>This bill addresses water-related resources and infrastructure.</p> <p>Among other provisions, the bill”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reauthorizes through FY2026 the California Bay-Delta program, the Water Availability and Use Science Program, and a water desalination program;</li> <li>• reauthorizes through FY2028 the Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation program;</li> <li>• creates various grants for water projects and expands the allowable uses of grants for water recycling and reuse projects;</li> <li>• establishes a funding source for certain water resources development projects in western states;</li> <li>• expands the tax exclusion for energy conservation subsidies provided by public utilities to include certain subsidies for water conservation or efficiency measures and stormwater management measures;</li> <li>• establishes prizes for water technology applications;</li> <li>• requires the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to use specified funds for water control manual updates for forecast-informed water operations projects; and</li> <li>• allows certain funding to be used for the remediation of land formerly used to cultivate marijuana.</li> </ul> <p>The Department of the Interior must, within 10 years, make certain streamgages operational. (Streamgages are fixed structures at streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs that measure water level and related streamflow.)</p> <p>The bill establishes programs related to ecosystem protection and restoration, including programs to (1) incentivize farmers to keep fields flooded during appropriate periods for waterbird habitat creation and maintenance, and (2) prepare drought plans to sustain critically important fisheries.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA) – May 20, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">H.R.3422</a> <a href="#">Water Quality Certification Improvement Act of 2021</a>	<p>This bill limits the authority of states with respect to water quality certifications. Specifically, the bill limits the authority of states to review federally permitted activities that may result in discharges into navigable waters.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David McKinley (R-WV) – May 20, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#">S.1726</a>  <a href="#">21st Century Buy American Act</a></p>	<p>This bill modifies domestic product preferences for federal acquisitions. The bill also allows the Department of Defense to make or guarantee loans to manufacturers under the Defense Production Act for specified uses, such as to increase the capacity to produce items that are vital to national security.</p> <p>The bill requires more than 60% of a product's cost to be from domestic components for the product to qualify as American for purposes of the Buy American Act.</p> <p>The bill narrows the circumstances under which the overseas use exception and the public interest exception to domestic content requirements may be made.</p> <p>The General Services Administration must maintain BuyAmerican.gov, which must include and make available to the public (1) information on all waivers and exceptions to domestic product preference laws requested, under consideration, or granted; and (2) publicly available contact information for the contracting agencies.</p> <p>No requested waiver of a domestic product preference law may be granted if (1) the request was not made available to the public, (2) the information available to the agency concerning the request was not made available to the public, or (3) no opportunity for public comment concerning the request was granted.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.3880.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Chris Murphy (D-CT) – May 20, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#">H.R.3473</a>  <a href="#">Build Local, Hire Local Act</a></p>	<p>This bill imposes various requirements on certain federally assisted infrastructure projects. The bill also creates infrastructure-related grant programs and establishes the Buy America Bureau.</p> <p>Such federally assisted infrastructure projects must (1) employ a certain percentage of local workers to the maximum extent practicable; and (2) prioritize hiring certain individuals, such as veterans and those facing barriers to employment. A certain percentage of funds for these projects must be used for contracts with small businesses that have fewer than 10 employees.</p> <p>When applying for a contract, grant, or loan related to a project, the applying entity must disclose whether there are any rulings, such as a civil judgment, finding that the entity has violated certain federal labor and occupational safety laws in the last three years.</p> <p>In addition, the Department of Transportation must award grants to entities in disadvantaged and underserved communities for infrastructure projects that create connected, economically prosperous, and environmentally healthy communities. Further, the Department of Labor must provide grants to workforce development boards and industry partnerships for job training programs to train certain groups, such as individuals with barriers to employment, for jobs in targeted infrastructure industries.</p> <p>The bill also establishes the Buy America Bureau within the Department of Commerce to oversee project compliance with existing laws that require the use of U.S.-made materials in certain federally funded projects.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.1827.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Karen Bass (D-CA) – May 25, 2021</p>	



LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#">S.1827</a>  <a href="#">Build Local, Hire Local Act</a></p>	<p>This bill imposes various requirements on certain federally assisted infrastructure projects. The bill also creates infrastructure-related grant programs and establishes the Buy America Bureau.</p> <p>Such federally assisted infrastructure projects must (1) employ a certain percentage of local workers to the maximum extent practicable; and (2) prioritize hiring certain individuals, such as veterans and those facing barriers to employment. A certain percentage of funds for these projects must be used for contracts with small businesses that have fewer than 10 employees.</p> <p>When applying for a contract, grant, or loan related to a project, the applying entity must disclose whether there are any rulings, such as a civil judgment, finding that the entity has violated certain federal labor and occupational safety laws in the last three years.</p> <p>In addition, the Department of Transportation must award grants to entities in disadvantaged and underserved communities for infrastructure projects that create connected, economically prosperous, and environmentally healthy communities. Further, the Department of Labor must provide grants to workforce development boards and industry partnerships for job training programs to train certain groups, such as individuals with barriers to employment, for jobs in targeted infrastructure industries.</p> <p>The bill also establishes the Buy America Bureau within the Department of Commerce to oversee project compliance with existing laws that require the use of U.S.-made materials in certain federally funded projects.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.3473.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – May 25, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#"><u>S.1907</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act of 2021</u></a></p>	<p>This bill directs the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop requirements and incentives to limit the discharge of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) into certain waters of the United States. PFAS are man-made and may have adverse human health effects. A variety of products contain the compounds, such as nonstick cookware or weatherproof clothing.</p> <p>Within two years, the EPA must publish water quality criteria for each measurable perfluoroalkyl substance, polyfluoroalkyl substance, and class of PFAS. The water quality criteria must determine how much of these substances can be present in water before it is likely to harm human health.</p> <p>Within four years, the EPA must publish a final rule that establishes, for each priority industry category specified in the bill, effluent limitations guidelines and standards for the discharge of each measurable perfluoroalkyl substance, polyfluoroalkyl substance, and class of PFAS. Under the Clean Water Act, effluent limitations restrict the quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents which are discharged from point sources (e.g., a discernible source such as a pipe) into navigable waters, the ocean, or other specified waters.</p> <p>In addition, the EPA must award grants to owners and operators of publicly owned treatment works for implementing the effluent limitations guidelines and standards.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.3622.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – May 27, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#">S.1855</a> <a href="#">Wildfire Emergency Act of 2021</a></p>	<p>This bill provides for programs and activities in support of forest restoration, wildfire mitigation, and energy resilience.</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture (USDA) shall select landscape-scale forest restoration projects to implement on National Forest System land and on land adjoining National Forest System land. USDA shall establish a pilot program under which USDA may enter into conservation finance agreements with public or private persons to implement and monitor such projects.</p> <p>The Department of Energy shall establish a program to support critical infrastructure and microgrids, including by improving the energy resilience and power needs of critical facilities (e.g., hospitals) through the use of microgrids, renewable energy, energy efficiency, reduced electricity demand, and on-site storage.</p> <p>USDA and the Department of the Interior shall establish one or more centers in western states to train individuals in methods relevant to the mitigation of wildfire risk.</p> <p>USDA shall establish a competitive grant program to support workforce development in forestry and fire management.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) – May 26, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R.3622</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act of 2021</u></a></p>	<p>This bill directs the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop requirements and incentives to limit the discharge of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) into certain waters of the United States. PFAS are man-made and may have adverse human health effects. A variety of products contain the compounds, such as nonstick cookware or weatherproof clothing.</p> <p>Within two years, the EPA must publish water quality criteria for each measurable perfluoroalkyl substance, polyfluoroalkyl substance, and class of PFAS. The water quality criteria must determine how much of these substances can be present in water before it is likely to harm human health.</p> <p>Within four years, the EPA must publish a final rule that establishes, for each priority industry category specified in the bill, effluent limitations guidelines and standards for the discharge of each measurable perfluoroalkyl substance, polyfluoroalkyl substance, and class of PFAS. Under the Clean Water Act, effluent limitations restrict the quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents which are discharged from point sources (e.g., a discernible source such as a pipe) into navigable waters, the ocean, or other specified waters.</p> <p>In addition, the EPA must award grants to owners and operators of publicly owned treatment works for implementing the effluent limitations guidelines and standards.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.1907.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Chris Pappas (D-NH) – May 28, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">H.R.3684</a> <a href="#">INVEST in America Act</a>	<p>This bill addresses provisions related to federal-aid highway, transit, highway safety, motor carrier, research, hazardous materials, and rail programs of the Department of Transportation (DOT).</p> <p>Among other provisions, the bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extends FY2021 enacted levels through FY2022 for federal-aid highway, transit, and safety programs;</li> <li>• reauthorizes for FY2023-FY2026 several surface transportation programs, including the federal-aid highway program, transit programs, highway safety, motor carrier safety, and rail programs;</li> <li>• addresses climate change, including strategies to reduce the climate change impacts of the surface transportation system and a vulnerability assessment to identify opportunities to enhance the resilience of the surface transportation system and ensure the efficient use of federal resources;</li> <li>• revises Buy America procurement requirements for highways, mass transit, and rail;</li> <li>• establishes a rebuild rural bridges program to improve the safety and state of good repair of bridges in rural communities;</li> <li>• implements new safety requirements across all transportation modes; and</li> <li>• directs DOT to establish a pilot program to demonstrate a national motor vehicle per-mile user fee to restore and maintain the long-term solvency of the Highway Trust Fund and achieve and maintain a state of good repair in the surface transportation system.</li> </ul>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR) – June 4, 2021</p> <p>Became Public Law No. 117-58 – November 15, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">H.R.3691</a> <a href="#">Wastewater Infrastructure Modernization Act</a>	<p>This bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a program to award grants to municipalities for projects at publicly owned treatment works concerning (1) intelligent sewage or stormwater collection systems, or (2) innovative and alternative combined storm and sanitary sewer projects</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Carolyn Bourdeaux (D-GA) – June 4, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">H.R.3701</a> <a href="#">PIPE Act</a>	<p>This bill directs the Environmental Protection Agency to establish (1) a wastewater infrastructure discretionary grant program, and (2) a drinking water infrastructure discretionary grant program. Under the programs, state, local, and tribal governments, public water utilities (e.g., systems used to treat wastewater or sewage), and certain water systems may apply for grants for infrastructure projects.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Antonio Delgado (D-NY) – June 4, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">H.R.3722</a> <a href="#">21st Century Infrastructure Bank Act</a>	<p>To establish the 21st Century American Infrastructure Bank, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Sean Maloney (D-NY) – June 4, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">H.R.3751</a> <a href="#">Clean Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Act of 2021</a>	<p>This bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a grant program for increasing the resilience of publicly owned treatment works (e.g., systems used to treat wastewater or sewage) to natural hazards, such as extreme weather events. Under the program, the EPA must award grants to (1) a municipality; or (2) an intermunicipal, interstate, or state agency.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Salud Carbajal (D-CA) – June 8, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">H.R.3814</a> <a href="#">UNSHACKLE Act</a>	<p>This bill revises the environmental review process required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), including by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establishing deadlines for federal agencies to complete reviews of the environmental effects of proposed major federal actions;</li> <li>• establishing penalties for agencies that do not comply with these deadlines;</li> <li>• limiting the number of assessment documents required for proposed major federal actions, requiring agencies to reuse certain research or documents, and allowing agencies to adopt environmental documents prepared by states or third parties;</li> <li>• requiring agencies to only consider alternatives to proposed actions that are technically and economically feasible;</li> <li>• prohibiting agencies from considering whether proposed actions or alternatives to those actions will have an effect on climate change; and</li> <li>• establishing requirements concerning the judicial review of NEPA cases.</li> </ul>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Liz Cheney (R-WY) – June 11, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>H.R.4018</u></a> <a href="#"><u>NEED Water Act</u></a>	<p>This bill describes which bodies of water fall under federal jurisdiction for purposes of the Clean Water Act. Specifically, the bill redefines navigable waters and establishes a process for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to determine, upon request, whether certain waters are navigable waters.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David Valadao (R-CA) – June 17, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>S.2168</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Define WOTUS Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>This bill describes which bodies of water fall under federal jurisdiction for purposes of the Clean Water Act. Specifically, the bill redefines navigable waters and establishes a process for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to determine, upon request, whether certain waters are navigable waters.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.4570.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Mike Braun (R-IN) – June 22, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.4069</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Septic Upgrade Grant Act</u></a>	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for additional subsidization assistance to a municipality to carry out on-site wastewater treatment system projects, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Thomas Suozzi (D-NY) – June 22, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.4099</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Large-Scale Water Recycling Project Investment Act</u></a>	<p>To direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a grant program to provide grants on a competitive basis to eligible entities for large-scale water recycling and reuse projects, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Grace Napolitano (D-CA) – June 23, 2021</p> <p>House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife hearing held – June 29, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#"><u>S.2286</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Western Water, Jobs, and Infrastructure Act</u></a></p>	<p>This bill provides funding to carry out rural water projects, Indian water rights settlement agreements, and projects related to the Milk River Project in Montana.</p> <p>First, the bill establishes and provides funds through FY2026 for the Reclamation Rural Water Project Construction Fund, from which the Bureau of Reclamation must complete construction of authorized rural water projects.</p> <p>Next, the bill establishes and provides funds through October 1, 2025, for the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund, from which the Department of the Interior must implement any Indian water rights settlement agreements approved by Congress.</p> <p>In addition, the bill provides FY2022 funding for Reclamation to carry out projects to rehabilitate the Milk River Project, including projects to rehabilitate or replace infrastructure.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Jon Tester (D-MT) – June 24, 2021</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R.4224</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>PFAS Transparency Act</u></a></p>	<p>The bill requires an industrial entity that introduces perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly referred to as PFAS, into wastewater treatment systems to provide specified advance notices to such systems, including the identity and quantity of such PFAS.</p> <p>PFAS are man-made and may have adverse human health effects. A variety of products contain the compounds, such as nonstick cookware or weatherproof clothing.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Antonio Delgado (D-NY) – June 29, 2021</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R.4284</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Clean Drinking Water Equity Act</u></a></p>	<p>To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act with respect to assistance for disadvantaged communities, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Raul Ruiz (D-CA) – June 30, 2021</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R.4336</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>NEPA State Assignment Expansion Act</u></a></p>	<p>This bill allows certain states to enter into agreements with federal agencies to assume federal responsibilities regarding the environmental review of proposed major federal actions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David Schweikert (R-AZ) – July 1, 2021</p>	



LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>H.R.4372</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022</u></a>	<p>Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Chellie Pingree (D-ME) – July 6, 2021</p> <p>Passed via legislative minibus H.R.4502 – August 3, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>S.2334</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Large Scale Water Recycling Project and Drought Resiliency Investment Act</u></a>	<p>To direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a grant program to provide grants on a competitive basis to eligible entities for large-scale water recycling and reuse projects, to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to make certain modifications to the Cooperative Watershed Management Program, to provide emergency drought funding, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.4099.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Catherine Cortez Masto (D-NV) – July 13, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.4413</u></a> <a href="#"><u>National Infrastructure Development Bank Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>This bill establishes the National Infrastructure Development Bank as a government corporation to finance energy, environmental (e.g., drinking water or waste facilities), telecommunications, and transportation infrastructure projects. The bill establishes the National Infrastructure Development Bank Board, which must oversee the infrastructure projects. The board may make loans and loan guarantees to assist in financing infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Further, the board must establish an executive committee, a risk management committee, an audit committee, and a compliance office. To be eligible for financial assistance from the bank, an infrastructure project (1) must have a public benefit, as determined by the board; and (2) may not have a sole use or purpose that is private. An infrastructure project must use iron, steel, and manufactured products that are made in the United States.</p> <p>The bill also establishes accounting and reporting requirements. In particular, the Government Accountability Office must, within five years of this bill's enactment, submit a report to Congress evaluating the bank's activities.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) – July 13, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>S.2361</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Green Retrofits Act</u></a>	<p>To reauthorize the budget-neutral demonstration program for energy and water conservation at multifamily residential units, to establish a green retrofit program, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. John Reed (D-RI) – July 15, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.4502</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Agriculture, Rural Development, Energy and Water Development, Financial Services and General Government, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2022</u></a>	<p>This bill provides FY2022 appropriations to the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education; and related agencies.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) – July 19, 2021</p> <p>Passed the House; received in the Senate – August 3, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.4549</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022</u></a>	<p>This bill provides FY2022 appropriations for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers civil works projects, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Energy (DOE), and independent agencies such as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-OH) – July 20, 2021</p> <p>Passed via legislative minibus H.R.4502 – August 3, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.4570</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Define WOTUS Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>This bill describes which bodies of water fall under federal jurisdiction for purposes of the Clean Water Act. Specifically, the bill redefines navigable waters and establishes a process for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to determine, upon request, whether certain waters are navigable waters.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.2168</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Mary Miller (R-IL) – July 20, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">S.2404</a> <a href="#">Western Wildfire Support Act of 2021</a>	<p>The bill requires the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of the Interior to establish spatial fire management plans before the end of FY2024.</p> <p>The bill establishes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accounts in the Treasury for addressing wildfires,</li> <li>• a program to train and certify citizens who wish to be able to volunteer to assist USDA or Interior during a wildland fire incident,</li> <li>• a program to award grants to eligible states or units of local government to acquire slip-on tank and pump units for a surge capacity of resources for fire suppression,</li> <li>• the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the management of wildfire-related invasive species, and</li> <li>• the Management of Wildfire-Related Invasive Species Technology Advisory Board.</li> </ul>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Catherine Cortez Masto (D-NV) – July 20, 2021</p> <p>Committee on Energy and Natural Resource hearing held – October 21, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">S.2406</a> <a href="#">Protect Drinking Water from PFAS Act of 2021</a>	<p>This bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to address the level of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. PFAS are man-made and may have adverse human health effects. A variety of products contain PFAS, such as nonstick cookware or weatherproof clothing.</p> <p>The EPA must publish a maximum contaminant level (MCL) and promulgate a national primary drinking water regulation for PFAS that includes perfluorooctanoic acid (commonly referred to as PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (commonly referred to PFOS). The MCL and regulation must be protective of the health of subpopulations that may be at greater risk than the general population of adverse health effects from exposure to PFAS in drinking water.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – July 21, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">H.R.4597</a> <a href="#">Clean Water SRF Parity Act</a>	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to make certain projects and activities eligible for financial assistance under a State water pollution control revolving fund, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA) – July 21, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">H.R.4602</a> <a href="#">WIPPES Act</a>	<p>To direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a grant program to improve the effectiveness of education and outreach on “Do Not Flush” labeling, and to require the Federal Trade Commission, in consultation with the Administrator, to issue regulations requiring certain products to have “Do Not Flush” labeling, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.3956.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA) – July 21, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">S.2430</a> <a href="#">Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act</a>	<p>This bill expands the tax exclusion for energy conservation subsidies provided by public utilities to include certain subsidies for water conservation or efficiency measures and storm water management measures.</p> <p>The bill excludes from gross income subsidies provided (directly or indirectly) (1) by a public utility to a customer, or by a state or local government to a resident of such state or locality, for the purchase or installation of any water conservation or efficiency measure; and (2) by a storm water management provider to a customer, or by a state or local government to a resident of such state or locality, for the purchase or installation of any storm water management measure</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.4647.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA) – July 22, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">S.2454</a> <a href="#">Water Reuse and Resiliency Act of 2021</a>	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the pilot program for alternative water source projects, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Alex Padilla (D-CA) – July 22, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">H.R.4647</a> <a href="#">Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act</a>	<p>This bill expands the tax exclusions for energy conservation subsidies to include subsidies provided (directly or indirectly) (1) by a public utility for the purchase or installation of any water conservation or efficiency measure; (2) by a storm water management provider for the purchase or installation of any storm water management measure; or (3) by a state or local government to a resident of such state or locality for the purchase or installation of any wastewater management measure, but only if such measure concerns the taxpayer's principal residence.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA) – July 22, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">H.R.4712</a> <a href="#">Desalination</a> <a href="#">Development Act</a>	<p>This bill reauthorizes through FY2024 a grant program for constructing desalination projects. The bill also revises the program, including by requiring the prioritization of projects that maximize energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Mike Levin (D-CA) – July 27, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">H.R.4614</a> <a href="#">Resilient Federal Forests</a> <a href="#">Act</a>	<p>This bill modifies and sets forth provisions regarding forest management activities on National Forest System, public, and tribal lands. The bill provides for, among other things”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Departments of Agriculture (USDA) and Interior to conduct fireshed management projects in fireshed management areas,</li> <li>• certain categorical exclusions for various purposes,</li> <li>• the balancing of the short- and long-term effects of forest management activities while considering injunctive relief,</li> <li>• USDA and Interior to establish their own discretionary arbitration pilot programs as an alternative dispute resolution process for forest management activities,</li> <li>• increasing the maximum term for a stewardship end result contract to 20 years,</li> <li>• demonstration projects to support the development and commercialization of biochar on Indian forest lands or rangelands and in nearby communities by providing reliable supplies of feedstock from federal lands,</li> <li>• the decommissioning of certain Forest Service Roads within designated high fire-prone areas,</li> <li>• repealing of the Eastside Screens requirements on National Forest System lands,</li> <li>• making the Northwest Forest Plan Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines inapplicable to any National Forest System lands or public lands,</li> <li>• development of a protection plan for giant sequoia trees on National Forest System lands and public lands, and</li> <li>• permanent rights of access to the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands for private landowners issued reciprocal road rights-of-way.</li> </ul>	<p>Introduced by Repl. Bruce Westerman (R-AR) – July 22, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">S.2567</a> <a href="#">Navigable Waters</a> <a href="#">Protection Act of 2021</a>	<p>To enact the definition of “waters of the United States” into law, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Shelley Capito (R-WV) – July 29, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">S.2605</a> <a href="#">Energy and Water</a> <a href="#">Development and</a> <a href="#">Related Agencies</a> <a href="#">Appropriations Act,</a> <a href="#">2022</a>	<p>This bill provides FY2022 appropriations for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers civil works projects, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Energy (DOE), and independent agencies such as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission..</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) – August 4, 2021</p> <p>Passed the Appropriations Committee; Placed on the Senate calendar – August 4, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#">S.2630</a> <a href="#">Environmental Justice Act of 2021</a></p>	<p>This bill requires agencies to address and mitigate the disproportionate impact of environmental and human health hazards on communities of color, indigenous communities, and low-income communities resulting from agencies' programs and policies. The bill also requires agencies to address cumulative impacts of pollution in permitting decisions and expands the types of legal actions available to individuals regarding charges of federal discriminatory practices.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill provides statutory authority for a variety of existing programs, executive orders, federal guidance, and committees concerning environmental justice, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive Order 12898;</li> <li>• a guidance issued in 1997 by the Council on Environmental Quality titled Environmental Justice Guidance Under the National Environmental Policy Act;</li> <li>• a guidance issued in 2016 by the Environmental Protection Agency titled EPA Policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes: Guidance for Discussing Tribal Treaty Rights;</li> <li>• the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council;</li> <li>• the Environmental Justice Small Grants Program; and</li> <li>• the Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program.</li> <li>• In addition, the bill requires agencies renewing or issuing specified permits under the Clean Water Act or the Clean Air Act to consider the cumulative impacts of pollution.</li> </ul> <p>The bill also allows individuals to bring actions under the Civil Rights Act against entities that receive federal assistance and engage in discriminatory practices that have a disparate impact. Currently, individuals must request that federal agencies bring such actions on their behalf.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Cory Booker (D-NJ) – August 5, 2021</p>	
<p><a href="#">H.R.4976</a> <a href="#">Ensuring PFAS Cleanup Meets or Exceeds Stringent Standards Act</a></p>	<p>To direct the Secretary of Defense to ensure that removal and remedial actions relating to PFAS contamination result in levels meeting or exceeding certain standards, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Elissa Slotkin (D-MI) – August 6, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">H.R.4979</a> <a href="#">Maintaining Access to Essential Services Act of 2021</a>	<p>This bill establishes several loan programs to assist households with paying utility bills for drinking water, wastewater, stormwater management, energy (e.g., electricity, natural gas, or propane), and internet services during the COVID-19 public health emergency. Under the programs, the utilities may apply for loans that are equal to the amount of the payment shortfall from their customers during the emergency.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Rashia Tlaib (D-MI) – August 6, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">S.2698</a> <a href="#">Stop CATASTROPHES Act</a>	<p>This bill categorically excludes certain forest management activities from the requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement. The activities are those that are carried out by the Department of Agriculture on National Forest System Lands or the Department of the Interior on public lands where the primary purpose is to improve or restore such lands or reduce the risk of wildfire on such lands.</p> <p>To be excluded, the area of the forest management activity may not exceed 10,000 acres.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Cynthia Lummis (R-WY) – August 10, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">S.Con.Res.14</a> <a href="#">A concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2022 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2023 through 2031</a>	<p>This concurrent resolution establishes the congressional budget for the federal government for FY2022, sets forth budgetary levels for FY2023-FY2031, and provides reconciliation instructions for legislation that increases the deficit.</p> <p>The resolution recommends levels and amounts for FY2022-FY2031 for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• federal revenues,</li> <li>• new budget authority,</li> <li>• budget outlays,</li> <li>• deficits,</li> <li>• public debt,</li> <li>• debt held by the public, and</li> <li>• the major functional categories of spending.</li> </ul>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-VT) – August 9, 2021</p> <p>Agreed to in the House – November 18, 2021</p>	



LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#"><u><b>H.R.5305</b></u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act</u></a></p>	<p>This bill provides continuing FY2022 appropriations for federal agencies, provides supplemental appropriations, and extends several expiring programs and authorities.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill provides continuing FY2022 appropriations to federal agencies through the earlier of December 3, 2021, or the enactment of the applicable appropriations act.</p> <p>It is known as a continuing resolution (CR) and prevents a government shutdown that would otherwise occur if the FY2022 appropriations bills have not been enacted when FY2022 begins on October 1, 2021. The CR funds most programs and activities at the FY2021 levels with several exceptions that provide funding flexibility and additional appropriations for various programs.</p> <p>In addition, the bill provides supplemental appropriations to several federal agencies for activities related to natural disasters and the evacuees from Afghanistan.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) – September 21, 2021</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 117-43 – September 30, 2021</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u><b>S. 2792</b></u></a>  <a href="#"><u>National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022</u></a></p>	<p>This bill authorizes Department of Defense (DOD) activities for FY2022 and addresses related issues.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Jack Reed (D-RI) – September 22, 2021</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u><b>H.R.5438</b></u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Water Advanced Technologies for Efficient Resource Use Act of 2021</u></a></p>	<p>To provide incentives for the purchase of water-efficient products, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Matt Cartwright (D-PA) – September 30, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>H.R.5376</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Inflation Reduction Act of 2022</u></a>	<p>This bill provides funding, establishes programs, and otherwise modifies provisions relating to a broad array of areas, including education, labor, child care, health care, taxes, immigration, and the environment.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Yarmuth (D-KY) – September 27, 2021</p> <p>Became Public Law No. 117-169 – August 16, 2022</p>	
<a href="#"><u>S.3031</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Clean Water Allotment Modernization Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify certain allotments under that Act, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.5653.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL) – October 20, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>S.3034</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022</u></a>	<p>This bill provides FY2022 appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and several related agencies.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR) – October 20, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.5653</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Clean Water Allotment Modernization Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify certain allotments under that Act, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.3031.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Michael Waltz (R-FL) – October 20, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.5716</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Securing Access for the central Valley and Enhancing (SAVE) Water Resources Act</u></a>	<p>To promote water supply reliability and improved water management for rural communities, the State of California, and the Nation, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Josh Harder (D-CA) – October 25, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>S.3156</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Federal Agency Climate PREP Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>To require Federal agencies to maintain plans for responding to, mitigating, and adapting to climate change, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) – November 3, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>S.3169</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Keep Food Containers Safe from PFAS Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of food packaging containing intentionally added PFAS, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.6026.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Maggie Hassan (D-NH) – November 4, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.5987</u></a> <a href="#"><u>PFAS Definition Improvement Act</u></a>	<p>This bill broadens the definition of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly referred to as PFAS, in relation to the reporting requirement under the Toxic Substances Control Act. PFAS are man-made and may have adverse human health effects. A variety of products contain the compounds, such as nonstick cookware or weatherproof clothing.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill provides that PFAS include those substances that contain at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Deborah Ross (D-NC) – November 16, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.6010</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Protect Our Workers Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>To ensure that contractor employees on Army Corps projects are paid prevailing wages as required by law, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Christopher Smith (R-NJ) – November 17, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.6026</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Keep Food Containers Safe from PFAS Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of food packaging containing intentionally added PFAS, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.3129.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Debbie Dingell (D-MI) – November 18, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">H.R.6058</a> <a href="#">PFAS Health Study Act of 2021</a>	<p>This bill extends through FY2023 the authority of the Department of Defense to transfer funds for the required study on the human health implications of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination in drinking water, groundwater, and any other sources of water and relevant exposure pathways, including the cumulative human health implications of multiple types of PFAS contamination at levels above and below health advisory levels. PFAS are man-made and may have adverse human health effects. A variety of products contain the compounds, such as nonstick cookware or weatherproof clothing.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Madeleine Dean (D-PA) – November 19, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">S.3277</a> <a href="#">Section 401 Certification Act</a>	<p>To enact the Section 401 Certification Rule, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV) – November 30, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">S.3282</a> <a href="#">Water Infrastructure Modernization Act of 2021</a>	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act to authorize grants for smart water infrastructure technology, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.6088.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Mark Kelly (D-AZ) – November 30, 2021</p>	
<a href="#">H.R.6088</a> <a href="#">Water Infrastructure Modernization Act</a>	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act to authorize grants for smart water infrastructure technology, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.3282.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Ruben Gallego (D-AZ) – November 30, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>H.R.6119</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Further Extending Government Funding Act</u></a>	<p>This bill provides continuing FY2022 appropriations for federal agencies, provides supplemental appropriations, and extends several expiring authorities.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill provides continuing FY2022 appropriations to federal agencies through the earlier of February 18, 2022, or the enactment of the applicable appropriations act.</p> <p>It is known as a continuing resolution (CR) and prevents a government shutdown that would otherwise occur if the FY2022 appropriations bills have not been enacted when the existing CR expires on December 3, 2021.</p> <p>The CR funds most programs and activities at the FY2021 levels with several exceptions that provide funding flexibility and additional appropriations for various programs.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) – December 2, 2021</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 117-70 – December 3, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>S.3371</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Land and Water Conservation Fund Amendments Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>To amend title 54, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make financial assistance to States under the Land and Water Conservation Fund available for water quality projects, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.6229.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL) – December 9, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R.6229</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Land and Water Conservation Fund Water Amendments Act of 2021</u></a></p>	<p>This bill authorizes the Department of the Interior to provide financial assistance for water quality improvement projects from amounts made available under the Land and Water Conservation Fund.</p> <p>Interior shall only provide such financial assistance to projects that seek to improve water quality by improving, restoring, remediating, or developing natural hydrological systems, such as wetlands and living shorelines. To be eligible for assistance, a state's comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shall identify any body of water within the state for which a water quality control plan has been developed pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and</li> <li>• any proposed water quality project to be conducted with respect to such body of water.</li> </ul> <p><i>Companion bill to S.3371.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Brian Mast (R-FL) – December 9, 2021</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>S.J.Res.33</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>A joint resolution joint resolution relating to increasing the debt limit</u></a></p>	<p>This joint resolution increases the public debt limit by \$2.5 trillion.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Charles Schumer (D-NY) – December 15, 2021</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 117-73 – December 16, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>H.R.6336</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Western Wildfire Support Act of 2021</u></a>	<p>The bill requires the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of the Interior to establish spatial fire management plans before the end of FY2024.</p> <p>The bill establishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accounts in the Treasury for addressing wildfires,</li> <li>• a program to train and certify citizens who wish to be able to volunteer to assist USDA or Interior during a wildland fire incident,</li> <li>• a program to award grants to eligible states or units of local government to acquire slip-on tank and pump units for a surge capacity of resources for fire suppression,</li> <li>• the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the management of wildfire-related invasive species, and</li> </ul> <p>the Management of Wildfire-Related Invasive Species Technology Advisory Board.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Joe Neguse (D-CO) – December 20, 2021</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.6591</u></a> <a href="#"><u>PIPES Act</u></a>	<p>To require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to publish a rule that establishes standards for the flushability of disposable nonwoven wipes, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Lisa McClain (R-MI) – February 3, 2022</p>	
<a href="#"><u>S.3539</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Watershed Results Act</u></a>	<p>To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry out watershed pilots, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR) – February 1, 2022</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.6617</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Further Additional Extending Government Funding Act</u></a>	<p>This bill provides continuing FY2022 appropriations for federal agencies and extends several expiring authorities.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill provides continuing FY2022 appropriations to federal agencies through the earlier of March 11, 2022, or the enactment of the applicable appropriations act.</p> <p>It is known as a continuing resolution (CR) and prevents a government shutdown that would otherwise occur if the FY2022 appropriations bills have not been enacted when the existing CR expires on February 18, 2022.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) – February 7, 2022</p> <p>Became Public Law No. 117-86 – February 18, 2022</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">S.3662</a> <a href="#">Preventing PFAS</a> <a href="#">Runoff at Airports Act</a>	<p>To temporarily increase the cost share authority for aqueous film forming foam input-based testing equipment, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Gary Peters (D-MI) – February 16, 2022</p>	
<a href="#">H.J.Res.75</a> <a href="#">Extension of Continuing</a> <a href="#">Appropriations Act,</a> <a href="#">2022</a>	<p>This joint resolution provides continuing FY2022 appropriations to federal agencies through March 15, 2022. It is known as a continuing resolution (CR) and prevents a government shutdown that would otherwise occur if the FY2022 appropriations bills have not been enacted when the existing CR expires on March 11, 2022.</p> <p>The joint resolution also (1) extends the temporary scheduling order issued by the Drug Enforcement Administration to place fentanyl-related substances in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act, and (2) increases the limit on the value of the defense articles and services that the President is authorized to draw down to address unforeseen emergencies.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) – March 8, 2022</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 117-95 – March 11, 2022</p>	
<a href="#">H.R.2471</a> <a href="#">Consolidated</a> <a href="#">Appropriations Act,</a> <a href="#">2022</a>	<p>Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance for the situation in Ukraine, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Hakeem Jeffries (D-NY) – April 13, 2021</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 117-103– March 15, 2022</p>	
<a href="#">S.3886</a> <a href="#">Future of Water Act of</a> <a href="#">2022</a>	<p>To amend the Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit trading of water and water rights for future delivery, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.7182.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-MA) – March 21, 2022</p>	
<a href="#">H.R.7182</a> <a href="#">Future of Water Act of</a> <a href="#">2022</a>	<p>To amend the Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit trading of water and water rights for future delivery, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.3886.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Ro Khanna (D-CA) – March 21, 2022</p>	



LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>S.3893</u></a> <a href="#"><u>WASH Sector Development Act of 2022</u></a>	<p>To collect information regarding water access needs across the United States, to provide grants for decentralized drinking water systems, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR) – March 22, 2022</p>	
<a href="#"><u>S.3956</u></a> <a href="#"><u>WIPPE Act</u></a>	<p>This bill requires the Federal Trade Commission to issue regulations requiring entities responsible for the labeling or retail packaging of certain premoistened, nonwoven wipes (e.g., baby wipes, cleaning wipes, or personal care wipes) to label such products clearly and conspicuously with the phrase Do Not Flush and accompanying symbol as depicted under specified industry guidelines.</p> <p>The commission is authorized to enforce this requirement. Additionally, the Environmental Protection Agency must award competitive grants to states, local or tribal governments, nonprofit organizations, or public-private partnerships to increase community outreach about such labels.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.4602.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR) – March 30, 2022</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.7289</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act</u></a>	<p>This bill requires various studies and reports on the exposure, hazards, and management of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly referred to as PFAS. These substances are man-made and may have adverse human health effects. A variety of products contain the compounds, such as nonstick cookware or weatherproof clothing. Specifically, the bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) to conduct a two-phase study and report on the research and development needed to advance human exposure estimation and toxicity hazard estimation of individual or total PFAS.</p> <p>The bill also requires the EPA to jointly enter into an agreement with NASEM to conduct a study and submit a report on the research and development needed to advance the understanding of the extent and implications of environmental contamination by PFAS, how to manage and treat such contamination, and the development of safe alternatives. The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy must submit an implementation plan for federal PFAS research, development, and demonstration activities, taking into account the recommendations of the NASEM reports.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Lizzie Fletcher (D-TX) – March 30, 2022</p> <p>Passed the House – July 28, 2022</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>S.3893</u></a> <a href="#"><u>WASH Sector Development Act of 2022</u></a>	To collect information regarding water access needs across the United States, to provide grants for decentralized drinking water systems, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR) – March 22, 2022	
<a href="#"><u>S.4076</u></a> <a href="#"><u>PFAS Firefighter Protection Act</u></a>	To protect firefighters from exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.  <i>Companion bill to H.R.7597.</i>	Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – April 25, 2022	
<a href="#"><u>S.4081</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Healthy H2O Act</u></a>	To amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to establish a grant program to assist with the purchase, installation, and maintenance of point-of-entry and point-of-use drinking water quality improvement products, and for other purposes.  <i>Companion bill to H.R.8018.</i>	Introduced by Sen. Tammy Baldwin (D-WI) – April 26, 2022	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.7597</u></a> <a href="#"><u>PFAS Firefighter Protection Act</u></a>	To protect firefighters from exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.  <i>Companion bill to S.4076.</i>	Introduced by Rep. Daniel Kildee (D-MI) – April 27, 2022	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.7612</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Desalination Research Advancement Act</u></a>	To advance desalination research and technological innovation, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Mike Levin (D-CA) – April 28, 2022  House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife hearing held – May 12, 2022	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">S.4136</a> <a href="#">Water Resources Development Act of 2022</a>	To provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Tom Carper (D-DE) – May 4, 2022  Passed by the Committee. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar – May 4, 2022	
<a href="#">S.4137</a> <a href="#">Water Resources Development Act of 2022</a>	To provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Tom Carper (D-DE) – May 4, 2022	
<a href="#">S.4139</a> <a href="#">HEATR Act</a>	This bill allows a new tax credit through 2031 for energy efficient consumer and commercial heat pumps and heat pump water heaters.	Introduced by Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) – May 4, 2022	
<a href="#">S.4144</a> <a href="#">ICEE HOT Act of 2022</a>	To amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to establish an energy efficient appliance rebate program to provide rebates for the manufacturing, distribution, and shipment of certain building electrification products, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Ed Markey (D-MA) – May 4, 2022	
<a href="#">S.4161</a> <a href="#">Clean Water Standards for PFAS 2.0 Act of 2022</a>	To establish effluent limitations guidelines and standards and water quality criteria for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes.  <i>Companion bill to H.R. 7696.</i>	Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – May 9, 2022	
<a href="#">H.R. 7696</a> <a href="#">Clean Water Standards for PFAS 2.0 Act of 2022</a>	To establish effluent limitations guidelines and standards and water quality criteria for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes.  <i>Companion bill to S.4161.</i>	Introduced by Rep. Chris Pappas (D-NH) – May 10, 2022	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R.7771</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>To require the Secretary of the Army and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a study analyzing the cost to permit applicants and permit holders of complying with sections 402 and 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes</u></a></p>	<p>To require the Secretary of the Army and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a study analyzing the cost to permit applicants and permit holders of complying with sections 402 and 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David Rouzer (R-NC) – May 13, 2022</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>H.R.7776</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Waters Resources Development Act of 2022</u></a></p>	<p>To provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR) – May 16, 2022</p> <p>Passed the Senate – July 28, 2022</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>S.4231</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>STREAM Act</u></a></p>	<p>A bill to support water infrastructure in Reclamation States, and other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) – May 17, 2022</p> <p>Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water and Power hearing held – May 25, 2022</p>	<p><i>SUPPORT</i></p>

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#">S.4237</a> <a href="#">Fire Ready Nation Act of 2022</a>	<p>To establish and maintain a coordinated program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that improves wildfire, fire weather, fire risk, and smoke related forecasting, detection, modeling, observations, and service delivery, and to address growing needs in the wildland-urban interface, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-WA) – May 17, 2022</p> <p>Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation hearing held. Ordered to be reported with an amendment – May 25, 2022</p>	
<a href="#">S.4236</a> <a href="#">Water Data and Security Act of 2022</a>	<p>To provide for a national water data framework, to provide for the water security of the Rio Grande Basin, to reauthorize irrigation infrastructure grants, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) – May 17, 2022</p> <p>Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water and Power hearing held – May 25, 2022</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>H.R.7792</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Water Data Act</u></a>	<p>To provide for a national water data framework, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Melanie Stansbury (D-NM) – May 17, 2022</p> <p>House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife hearing held – June 16, 2022</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.7847</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Water Efficiency, Conservation, and Sustainability Act of 2022</u></a>	<p>To increase efficiency and conservation in public water systems, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.4279.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jerry McNerney (D-CA) – May 19, 2022</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.7897</u></a> <a href="#"><u>PFAS Reference Standards Act</u></a>	<p>To require manufacturers of PFAS to submit analytical reference standards to the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Sarbanes (D-MD) – May 27, 2022</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.7900</u></a> <a href="#"><u>National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023</u></a>	<p>This bill authorizes FY2023 appropriations for military activities and programs of the Department of Defense (e.g., personnel; research, development, test, and evaluation; and procurement of items such as aircraft, missiles, and ammunition). It also prescribes military personnel strengths for FY2023.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Adam Smith (D-WA) – May 27, 2022</p> <p>Passed by the House – July 14, 2022</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.8018</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Healthy H2O Act</u></a>	<p>To amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to establish a grant program to assist with the purchase, installation, and maintenance of point-of-entry and point-of-use drinking water quality improvement products, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.4081.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Chellie Pingree (D-ME) – June 9, 2022</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>S.4279</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Water Efficiency, Conservation, and Sustainability Act of 2022</u></a>	<p>To increase efficiency and conservation in public water systems, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.7847.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Alex Padilla (D-CA) – May 19, 2022</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.8090</u></a> <a href="#"><u>To reauthorize funding for the Reclamation Climate Change and Water Program</u></a>	<p>To reauthorize funding for the Reclamation Climate Change and Water Program.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Katie Porter (D-CA) – June 15, 2022</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.8127</u></a> <a href="#"><u>To reauthorize the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, and for other purposes</u></a>	<p>To require the Secretary of the Army and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a study analyzing the cost to permit applicants and permit holders of complying with sections 402 and 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Kim Schrier (D-WA) – June 16, 2022</p>	
<a href="#"><u>S.4492</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act</u></a>	<p>To provide for the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to study and report on a Federal research agenda to advance the understanding of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Gary Peters (D-MI) – June 23, 2022</p>	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.8255</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023</u></a>	<p>This bill provides FY2023 appropriations for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers civil works projects, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Energy (DOE), and independent agencies such as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-OH) – June 30, 2022</p> <p>Placed on the House Calendar – June 30, 2022</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u>H.R.8262</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023</u></a>	This bill provides FY2023 appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and several related agencies.	Introduced by Rep. Charlie Pingree (D-ME) – July 1, 2022  Placed on the House calendar – July 1, 2022	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.8300</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Empowering Resilient Local Communities Act</u></a>	To direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to issue guidance on extreme temperature events and resilience goals, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-OR) – July 7, 2022	
<a href="#"><u>H.R. 8255</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023</u></a>	This bill provides FY2023 appropriations to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers civil works projects, the Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Energy, and independent agencies such as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.	Introduced by Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-OH) – June 30, 2022  Passed the House of Representatives in a minibus – July 20, 2022	
<a href="#"><u>H.R.8294</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023</u></a>	This bill provides FY2023 appropriations to the Department of Transportation (DOT), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and several related agencies.	Introduced by Rep. David Price (D-NC) – July 5, 2022  Passed by House and received in Senate – July 26, 2022	



LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<a href="#"><u><b>H.R. 8682</b></u></a> <a href="#"><u>Federal Infrastructure Bank Act of 2022</u></a>	To establish the Federal Infrastructure Bank to facilitate investment in, and the long-term financing of, economically viable United States infrastructure projects that provide a public benefit, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Congressman Webster (R-FL) – August 9, 2022	
<a href="#"><u><b>H.R. 8676</b></u></a> <a href="#"><u>Salton Sea Public Health and Environmental Protection Act of 2022</u></a>	To require the Secretary of the Interior to take certain measures with respect to protecting the Salton Sea, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Congressman Ruiz (D-CA) – August 5, 2022	
<a href="#"><u><b>S.4815</b></u></a> <a href="#"><u>A bill to clarify regulatory certainty, and for other purposes</u></a>	This bill would codify many provisions relating to permitting, and give authority to states over obtaining natural resources on federal land located within a state. This bill also eliminates federal jurisdiction over project review and approval.	Introduced by Senator Capito (R-WV) – September 12, 2022	
<a href="#"><u><b>Energy Independence and Security Act of 2022</b></u></a> <i>Bill number not yet available.</i>	A bill to codify permitting regulations; directs the President to issue an executive order designating priority projects; limits timeline for federal permitting review and approval; limits 401 considerations to water quality impacts; completes the Mountain Valley Pipeline.	Introduced by Senator Joe Manchin (D-WV) – September 21, 2022	



## Memorandum

To: Las Virgenes – Triunfo JPA  
From: Syrus Devers, Best Best & Krieger  
Date: October 12th, 2022  
Re: Monthly State Political Report

### End of Session Report

As this report was being prepared there were still several hours left until the deadline for Governor Newsom to act on legislation, but most of the legislation of interest to the water community was determined on September 28<sup>th</sup>. The final results are detailed below.

**SB 1157** (Hertzberg-Indoor water use efficiency standards): More time was spent on SB 1157 than any other bill. After the bill squeaked off the Assembly Floor at the end of session, Las Virgenes MWD and two other water agencies sent letters requesting a signing message by Newsom to protect investments in recycling. The issue is that the credit for recycling that is added to the water use budget is calculated as a percent of the indoor water use efficiency standard, which means the credit goes down when the indoor water use efficiency standard is reduced. Of course, the overhead and construction costs of recycling only go up over time. The request was to direct the Department of Water Resources to enact a variance to deal with the financial impacts of reducing the credit for recycling. Newsom stopped short of directing DWR to enact a variance, but did “encourage” them to do so.

**SB 222** (Dodd-Low income rate assistance (LIRA)): This would have established a statewide LIRA program and created a fund in the State Budget to pay for it, but it did not identify from where the money would come, which meant it would be a General Fund cost. Newsom vetoed the bill and the water community is cheering, but he did not veto it for the reasons the bill was opposed. ACWA opposed the bill because it proposed an inefficient administrative structure and would have been oversubscribed. Newsom’s veto message, however, focused on the lack of funding. BB&K staff sees this as somewhat ominous. It would appear to invite reintroduction of the bill with a new funding source, which almost certainly would be a new water tax.

**AB 2142** (Gabriel-No state income tax on turf replacement rebates.) This bill sailed through the legislature without a lobbying campaign and was signed by Newsom. This bill has been introduced several times only to be killed in the Assembly Appropriations Committee by then Chair Lorena



Gonzales. The amusing part is that Gonzales vacated her seat in the Legislature earlier this year and was replaced as Chair of Appropriations by Assm. Chris Holden—a previous author of the bill when it died on the Appropriations suspense file without a vote.

**AB 2449** (Rubio-Open meetings: teleconferencing): This bill allows for many of the practices for remote public hearings established under COVID to continue. Staff made a presentation to the JPA Board on this issue, which led to a support recommendation, and this bill subsequently became the lead bill. The main provision is that each remote location used by an elected official for a hearing does not need to be made public. Newsome signed the bill which will take effect on 1/1/2023.

### **Housekeeping**

At the end of every session BB&K invites the JPA members to look over the bills on the “Watch” list and let staff know if there were any that should have been on the priority list. If you do see a bill that looks important, check the “Status” and see if it died early in the process. Something staff will wait to bring a bill to the JPA’s attention to see if it is actually going to move. Thank you.

# Las Virgenes-Triunfo JPA

Prepared by Best Best & Krieger, September 30, 2022

## A. Priority Support/Oppose

Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text Version	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position	Notes 1
<a href="#">AB 1845</a>	<a href="#">Calderon D</a>	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: alternative project delivery methods.	Chaptered: 9/13/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pd</a> <a href="#">f</a>	9/13/2022-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 275, Statutes of 2022.	9/13/2022-A. CHAP TERED	Would authorize the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to use the design-build procurement process for certain regional recycled water projects or other water infrastructure projects. The bill would define “design-build” to mean a project delivery process in which both the design and construction of a project are procured from a single entity. The bill would require the district to use a specified design-build procedure to assign contracts for the design and construction of a project, as defined.	Support	
<a href="#">AB 1944</a>	<a href="#">Lee D</a>	Local government: open and public meetings.	Amended: 5/25/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pd</a> <a href="#">f</a>	7/5/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S. GOV. & F. on 6/8/2022)	7/5/2022-S. DEAD	The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding the timelines for posting an agenda and providing for the ability of the public to observe and provide comment. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency’s jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for	Watch	Possible support, but AB 2449 is more aligned with Board comments.

						health authorities, as defined. This bill would require the agenda to identify any member of the legislative body that will participate in the meeting remotely.		
<a href="#">AB 2142</a>	<a href="#">Gabriel D</a>	Income taxes: exclusion: turf replacement water conservation program.	Chaptered: 9/28/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pdf</a>	9/28/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 674, Statutes of 2022.	9/28/2022- A. CHAP TERED	The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines “gross income” as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. Current law provides an exclusion from gross income for any amount received as a rebate or voucher from a local water or energy agency or supplier for the purchase or installation of a water conservation water closet, energy efficient clothes washers, and plumbing devices, as specified. This bill would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and before January 1, 2027, under both of these laws, provide an exclusion from gross income for any amount received as a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive issued by a public water system, as defined, local government, or state agency for participation in a turf replacement water conservation program.	Support	
<a href="#">AB 2157</a>	<a href="#">Rubio, Blanca D</a>	Urban water use objectives: indoor residential water use.	Introduced: 2/15/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pdf</a>	5/6/2022-F ailed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/15/2022)	5/6/2022- A. DEAD	Current law requires the Department of Water Resources, in coordination with the State Water Resources Control Board, and in collaboration with and input from stakeholders, to conduct necessary studies and investigations and authorizes the department and the board to jointly recommend to the Legislature a standard for indoor residential water use. Current law, until January 1, 2025, establishes 55 gallons per capita daily as the standard for indoor residential water use, beginning January 1, 2025, establishes the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use, and beginning January 1, 2030, establishes the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the	Watch	

						standard for indoor residential water use. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision requiring the department and the board to collaborate with, and seek input from, stakeholders with regard to the studies, investigations, and report.		
<a href="#">AB 2247</a>	<a href="#">Bloom D</a>	Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and PFAS products and product components: publicly accessible data collection interface.	Vetoed: 9/29/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pdf</a>	9/29/2022- Vetoed by the Governor	9/29/2022- A. VETOED	Would require, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the department to contract with an existing multistate chemical data collection entity that is used by other states and jurisdictions to implement, by January 1, 2026, a publicly accessible data collection interface to collect information about perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and products or product components containing intentionally added PFAS. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer, as defined, of PFAS or a product or a product component containing intentionally added PFAS that, during the prior calendar year, is sold, offered for sale, distributed, or offered for promotional purposes in, or imported into, the state to register the PFAS or the product or product component containing intentionally added PFAS, and specified other information, on the publicly accessible data collection interface. The bill would specify that the above requirements do not apply to certain products regulated by the United States Food and Drug Administration or products intended for certain animal uses that are regulated under certain federal laws.	Watch	
<a href="#">AB 2313</a>	<a href="#">Bloom D</a>	Water: judges and adjudications.	Amended: 6/30/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pdf</a>	8/12/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/2/2022)	8/12/2022- S. DEAD	Existing law authorizes the Judicial Council to conduct institutes and seminars for the purpose of orienting judges to new judicial assignments, keeping them informed concerning new developments in the law, and promoting uniformity in judicial procedure, as specified. This bill would authorize the Judicial Council, on or before January 1, 2025, to establish a program that provides training and education to judges in specified actions relating to water, as defined. The bill would provide that the program may be	Watch	

						funded by an appropriation from the General Fund in the annual Budget Act or another statute, or by using existing funds for judicial training. The bill would require a court to prioritize assigning a judge with training or education under the program for actions relating to water, if certain conditions are met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
<a href="#">AB 2449</a>	<a href="#">Rubio, Blanca D</a>	Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences .	Chaptered: 9/13/2022 - <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>	9/13/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 285, Statutes of 2022.	9/13/2022- A. CHAPTERED	Current law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act generally requires posting an agenda at least 72 hours before a regular meeting that contains a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting, and prohibits any action or discussion from being undertaken on any item not appearing on the posted agenda. This bill would revise and recast those teleconferencing provisions and, until January 1, 2026, would authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the teleconferencing requirements that each teleconference location be identified in the notice and agenda and that each teleconference location be accessible to the public if at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the local agency's jurisdiction.	Support	Possible bill to support.
<a href="#">SB 230</a>	<a href="#">Portantino D</a>	State Water Resources Control Board: Constituents of Emerging Concern in Drinking Water Program.	Chaptered: 9/28/2022 - <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>	9/28/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 676, Statutes of 2022.	9/28/2022- S. CHAPTERED	Current law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The state board's duties include, but are not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable and safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and adopting and enforcing	Support	

						regulations. This bill would require the state board to build upon its existing work dealing with, and work to improve its knowledge of, constituents of emerging concern (CEC) in waters of the state and drinking water.		
<a href="#">SB 991</a>	<a href="#">Newman D</a>	Public contracts: progressive design-build: local agencies.	Chaptered: 9/2/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pdf</a>	9/2/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 243, Statutes of 2022.	9/2/2022-S . CHAPTE RED	Current law authorizes the Director of General Services to use the progressive design-build procurement process for the construction of up to 3 capital outlay projects, as jointly determined by the Department of General Services and the Department of Finance, and prescribes that process. Current law defines “progressive design-build” as a project delivery process in which both the design and construction of a project are procured from a single entity that is selected through a qualifications-based selection at the earliest feasible stage of the project. Current law, pursuant to the process, after selection of a design-build entity, authorizes the Department of General Services to contract for design and preconstruction services sufficient to establish a guaranteed maximum price, as defined. Current law authorizes the department, upon agreement on a guaranteed maximum price, to amend the contract in its sole discretion, as specified. Current law requires specified information to be verified under penalty of perjury. This bill, until January 1, 2029, would authorize local agencies, defined as any city, county, city and county, or special district authorized by law to provide for the production, storage, supply, treatment, or distribution of any water from any source, to use the progressive design-build process for up to 15 public works projects in excess of \$5,000,000 for each project, similar to the progressive design-build process authorized for use by the Director of General Services.	Watch	
<a href="#">SB 1157</a>	<a href="#">Hertzberg D</a>	Urban water use objectives.	Chaptered: 9/28/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pdf</a>	9/28/2022- Signed by the Governor	9/28/2022-S. CHAPT ERED	Current law requires the Department of Water Resources, in coordination with the State Water Resources Control Board, and including collaboration with and input from stakeholders, to conduct necessary studies and	None	



						<p>investigations and authorizes the department and the board to jointly recommend to the Legislature a standard for indoor residential water use. Current law, until January 1, 2025, establishes 55 gallons per capita daily as the standard for indoor residential water use. Current law establishes, beginning January 1, 2025, the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use, and beginning January 1, 2030, establishes the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use. Current law requires the board, in coordination with the department, to adopt by regulation variances recommended by the department and guidelines and methodologies pertaining to the calculation of an urban retail water supplier's urban water use objective recommended by the department. This bill would eliminate the option of using the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily and the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily, as applicable, or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use. The bill would instead require that from January 1, 2025, to January 1, 2030, the standard for indoor residential water use be 47 gallons per capita daily and beginning January 1, 2030, the standard be 42 gallons per capita daily.</p>		
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## B. Watch

Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text Version	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position	Notes 1
<a href="#">AB 1001</a>	<a href="#">Garcia, Cristina</a> D	Environment: mitigation measures for air quality impacts: environmental justice.	Amended: 3/22/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pd</a> <a href="#">f_</a>	7/5/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S.	7/5/2022-S . DEAD	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no	Watch	

				E.Q. on 5/4/2022)		substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would require mitigation measures, identified in an environmental impact report or mitigated negative declaration to mitigate the adverse effects of a project on air quality of a disadvantaged community, to include measures for avoiding, minimizing, or otherwise mitigating for the adverse effects on that community. The bill would require mitigation measures to include measures conducted at the project site that avoid or minimize to less than significant the adverse effects on the air quality of a disadvantaged community or measures conducted in the affected disadvantaged community that directly mitigate those effects.		
<a href="#">AB 1717</a>	<a href="#">Aguiar-Curry D</a>	Public works: definition.	Vetoed: 9/28/2022 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>	9/28/2022-Vetoed by Governor.	9/28/2022-A. VETOED	Current law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Current law defines the term “public works” for purposes of requirements regarding the payment of prevailing wages to include construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for using public funds, except as specified. Current law makes a willful violation of laws relating to the payment of prevailing wages on public works a misdemeanor. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2024, expand the definition of “public works” to include fuel reduction work done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds performed as part of a fire mitigation project, as specified. The bill would limit those provisions to work that falls within an apprenticeship occupation in the building and construction trades for which an apprenticeship program has been approved and to contracts in excess of \$100,000. The bill would delay the application of those provisions until January 1, 2025, for nonprofits.	Watch	
<a href="#">AB</a>	<a href="#">Seyarto R</a>	California	Introduced:	4/29/2022-	4/29/2022-	The California Environmental	Watch	

<a href="#">1774</a>		Environmental Quality Act: water conveyance or storage projects: judicial review.	2/3/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pdf</a>	Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/10/2022)	A. DEAD	Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that the lead agency proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to CEQA. This bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt rules of court applicable to actions or proceedings brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification or adoption of an environmental impact report for water conveyance or storage projects, as defined, or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals to the court of appeal or the Supreme Court, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court to an action or proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency's action related to those projects.		
<a href="#">AB 1817</a>	<a href="#">Ting D</a>	Product safety: textile articles: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).	Chaptered: 9/29/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pdf</a>	9/29/2022- Signed by the Governor	9/29/2022- A. CHAP TERED	Would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2025, any person from manufacturing, distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any new, not previously owned, textile articles that contain regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS, except as specified, and requires a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when removing regulated PFAS in textile articles to comply with these provisions. The bill would require a manufacturer of a textile article to provide persons that offer the product for sale or		

						distribution in the state with a certificate of compliance stating that the textile article is in compliance with these provisions and does not contain any regulated PFAS.		
<a href="#">AB 1993</a>	<a href="#">Wicks D</a>	Employment: COVID-19 vaccination requirements.	Introduced: 2/10/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pdf</a>	4/29/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 2/10/2022)	4/29/2022- A. DEAD	Would require an employer to require each person who is an employee or independent contractor, and who is eligible to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, to show proof to the employer, or an authorized agent thereof, that the person has been vaccinated against COVID-19. This bill would establish an exception from this vaccination requirement for a person who is ineligible to receive a COVID-19 vaccine due to a medical condition or disability or because of a sincerely held religious belief, as specified, and would require compliance with various other state and federal laws. The bill would require proof-of-vaccination status to be obtained in a manner that complies with federal and state privacy laws and not be retained by the employer, unless the person authorizes the employer to retain proof.	Watch	
<a href="#">AB 2108</a>	<a href="#">Rivas, Robert D</a>	Water policy: environmental justice: disadvantaged and tribal communities.	Chaptered: 9/16/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pdf</a>	9/16/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 347, Statutes of 2022.	9/16/2022- A. CHAPTERED	Current law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to formulate and adopt state policy for water quality control. Current law requires the regional boards to prescribe requirements as to the nature of any proposed discharge, existing discharge, or material change in an existing discharge, except discharges into a community sewer system, with relation to the conditions existing in the disposal area or receiving waters upon, or into which, the discharge is made or proposed. Current law also authorizes the state board or a regional board to waive these requirements as to a specific discharge or type of discharge if the state board or a regional board determines, after any necessary state board or regional board meeting, that the waiver is consistent with any applicable state or regional water quality control plan and is in the public interest. This bill would, among other things, specify that the state board and each regional board need to begin outreach to identify issues of environmental	Watch	

						justice as early as possible in planning, policy, and permitting processes. The bill would require the state board and each regional board to engage in equitable, culturally relevant community outreach to promote meaningful civic engagement from potentially impacted communities of proposed discharges of waste that may have disproportionate impacts on water quality in disadvantaged communities or tribal communities and ensure that outreach and engagement shall continue throughout the waste discharge planning, policy, and permitting processes.		
<a href="#">AB 2451</a>	<a href="#">Wood D</a>	State Water Resources Control Board: drought planning.	Amended: 8/1/2022 - <a href="#">html</a> - <a href="#">pdf</a>	8/12/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/8/2022)	8/12/2022- S. DEAD	(1)Current law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards. Current law requires the work of the state board to be divided into at least 2 divisions, known as the Division of Water Rights and the Division of Water Quality. Current law requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policy for water quality control. This bill would create a Drought Section within the state board, as specified. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to adopt principles and guidelines for diversion and use of water in coastal watersheds, as specified, during times of water shortage for drought preparedness and climate resiliency. The bill would require that the principles and guidelines provide for the development of watershed-level contingency plans to support public trust uses, public health and safety, and the human right to water in times of water shortage, among other things. The bill also would require the state board, prior to adopting those principles and guidelines, to allow for public comment and hearing, as provided. The bill would require the state board to adopt those principles and guidelines no later than March 31, 2024.	Out for Analysis	
<a href="#">AB 2605</a>	<a href="#">Villapudua D</a>	Water quality: state certification.	Amended: 4/18/2022 -	4/29/2022- Failed Deadline	4/29/2022- A. DEAD	The State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control	Out for Analysis	

			<a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">_pd</a> <a href="#">f</a>	pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/10/2022)		boards prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Under federal law, any applicant seeking a federal license or permit for an activity that may result in any discharge into the navigable waters of the United States is required to first seek a state water quality certification, as specified. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act authorizes the state board to certify or provide a statement to a federal agency, as required pursuant to federal law, that there is reasonable assurance that an activity of any person subject to the jurisdiction of the state board will not reduce water quality below applicable standards. The federal act provides that if a state fails or refuses to act on a request for this certification within a reasonable period of time, which shall not exceed one year after receipt of the request, then the state certification requirements are waived with respect to the federal application. This bill would authorize the state board to delegate its authority regarding the above-described issuance of a certificate or statement to the regional boards. The bill would require a project proponent, as defined, to request a pre-filing meeting with the state board, as specified.		
<a href="#">AB 2639</a>	<a href="#">Quirk D</a>	San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary: water quality control plan: water right permits.	Amended: 4/19/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pd</a> <a href="#">f</a>	5/27/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. THIRD READING on 5/19/2022)	5/27/2022- A. DEAD	Would require the State Water Resources Control Board, on or before December 31, 2023, to adopt a final update of the 1995 Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary, as specified, and to implement the amendments to the plan adopted by the state board pursuant to Resolution No. 2018-0059 on December 12, 2018. The bill would prohibit the state board, on or after January 1, 2024, from approving a new water right permit that would result in new or increased diversions to surface water storage from the Sacramento River/San Joaquin River watershed until and unless the state board has taken those	Watch	

						actions.		
<a href="#">AB 2740</a>	<a href="#">Dahle, Megan</a> R	Water resources: desalination.	Introduced: 2/18/2022 - <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">_pdf</a> <a href="#">f</a>	5/6/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. W.,P. & W. on 3/17/2022)	5/6/2022-A. DEAD	Current law requires the Department of Water Resources, not later than July 1, 2004, to report to the Legislature, on potential opportunities and impediments for using seawater and brackish water desalination, and to examine what role, if any, the state should play in furthering the use of desalination technology. Current law requires the department to convene a Water Desalination Task Force, comprised of representatives from listed agencies and interest groups, to advise the department in carrying out these duties and in making recommendations to the Legislature. This bill would repeal these provisions.	Watch	
<a href="#">AB 2811</a>	<a href="#">Bennett</a> D	California Building Standards Commission: recycled water: nonpotable water systems.	Introduced: 2/18/2022 - <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">_pdf</a> <a href="#">f</a>	4/29/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/17/2022)	4/29/2022-A. DEAD	Would require, commencing January 1, 2024, all newly constructed nonresidential buildings be constructed with dual plumbing to allow the use of recycled water for all applicable nonpotable water demands, as defined, if that building is located within an existing or planned recycled water service area, as specified.	Watch	
<a href="#">AB 2877</a>	<a href="#">Garcia, Eduardo</a> D	Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund: tribes.	Chaptered: 9/23/2022 - <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">_pdf</a> <a href="#">f</a>	9/23/2022-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 481, Statutes of 2022.	9/23/2022-A. CHAPTERED	Current law establishes the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury to help water systems provide an adequate and affordable supply of safe drinking water in both the near and long terms. Current law continuously appropriates to the State Water Resources Control Board moneys deposited in the fund for the development, implementation, and sustainability of long-term drinking water solutions, among other things. Existing law requires the state board to expend moneys in the fund for grants, loans, contracts, or services to assist eligible recipients. Current law includes within the list of "eligible recipients," public agencies, nonprofit organizations, public utilities, mutual water companies, federally recognized California Native American tribes, specified nonfederally recognized Native American tribes, administrators, groundwater sustainability agencies, community water systems, and technical assistance	Watch	Source of funds?

						providers. This bill would specify that any waiver of tribal sovereignty that is required by the state board for a tribe that is an eligible recipient to access funding from the fund shall be narrowly drafted to serve both the individual needs of the tribe and make the funding agreement enforceable. The bill would require the state board to include its designated tribal liaison, as defined, in all discussions with eligible recipients, except as specified.		
<a href="#">AB 2895</a>	<a href="#">Arambula</a> D	Water: permits and licenses: temporary changes: water or water rights transfers.	Chaptered: 9/28/2022 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>	9/28/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 675, Statutes of 2022.	9/28/2022- A. CHAPTERED	Under current law, the State Water Resources Control Board administers a water rights program pursuant to which the board grants permits and licenses to appropriate water. Current law authorizes a permittee or licensee to temporarily change the point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use due to a transfer or exchange of water or water rights if the transfer would only involve the amount of water that would have been consumptively used or stored by the permittee or licensee in the absence of the proposed temporary change, would not injure any legal user of the water, and would not unreasonably affect fish, wildlife, or other instream beneficial uses. This bill would revise and recast the provisions regulating temporary changes due to a transfer or exchange of water rights, including, among other revisions, specifying that those provisions apply to a person who proposes a temporary change for purposes of preserving or enhancing wetlands habitat, fish and wildlife resources, or recreation. The bill would eliminate the requirement that a petitioner publish notice of a petition in a newspaper.	Watch	
<a href="#">SB 222</a>	<a href="#">Dodd</a> D	Water Rate Assistance Program.	Vetoed: 9/28/2022 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>	9/28/2022- Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.	9/28/2022- S. VETOED	Current law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law declares it 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	Watch	Source of funds?



						sanitary purposes. This bill would establish the Water Rate Assistance Fund in the State Treasury to help provide water affordability assistance, for both drinking water and wastewater services, to low-income residential ratepayers. The bill would make moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature to the state board to provide, in consultation with relevant agencies, direct water bill assistance to low-income residential ratepayers served by eligible systems, as defined, and would require 80% of total expenditures from the fund to be directly applied to residential ratepayer accounts.		
<a href="#">SB 832</a>	<a href="#">Dodd D</a>	Water rights: measurement of diversion.	Amended: 4/6/2022 - <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>	5/20/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/25/2022)	5/20/2022- S. DEAD	Current law defines various terms applicable to the Water Code. This bill would define “water year,” unless otherwise specified, to mean the 12-month period beginning October 1 and ending September 30.	Watch	
<a href="#">SB 892</a>	<a href="#">Hurtado D</a>	Cybersecurity preparedness: food and agriculture sector and water and wastewater systems sector.	Chaptered: 9/29/2022 - <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>	9/29/2022- Signed by the Governor	9/29/2022- S. CHAPTERED	Current law requires Cal-CSIC to provide warnings of cyberattacks to government agencies and nongovernmental partners, coordinate information sharing among these entities, assess risks to critical infrastructure information networks, enable cross-sector coordination and sharing of best practices and security measures, and support certain cybersecurity assessments, audits, and accountability programs. Current law also requires Cal-CSIC to develop a statewide cybersecurity strategy to improve how cyber threats are identified, understood, and shared in order to reduce threats to California government, businesses, and consumers, and to strengthen cyber emergency preparedness and response and expand cybersecurity awareness and public education. This bill would require Cal OES to direct Cal-CSIC to prepare, and Cal OES to submit to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2024, a strategic, multiyear outreach plan	Watch	Source of funds?

						to assist the food and agriculture sector and the water and wastewater sector in their efforts to improve cybersecurity and an evaluation of options for providing grants or alternative forms of funding to, and potential voluntary actions that do not require funding and that assist, those sectors in their efforts to improve cybersecurity preparedness.		
<a href="#">SB 1059</a>	<a href="#">Becker D</a>	Privacy: data brokers.	Amended: 4/21/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pdf</a> <a href="#">f</a>	5/20/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2022)	5/20/2022- S. DEAD	Current law requires data brokers to register with, and provide certain information to, the Attorney General. Current law defines a data broker as a business that knowingly collects and sells to third parties the personal information of a consumer with whom the business does not have a direct relationship, subject to specified exceptions. Current law subjects data brokers that fail to register to injunction and liability for civil penalties, fees, and costs in an action brought by the Attorney General, with any recovery to be deposited in the Consumer Privacy Fund, as specified. Current law imposes a \$100 civil penalty for each day a data broker fails to register. This bill would include in the definition of data broker a business that knowingly collects and shares, as defined, certain personal information to third parties. The bill would transfer all authority and responsibilities under the provisions relating to data broker registration from the Attorney General to the CCPA, including by requiring data brokers to annually register with the CPPA on or before January 31. However, the bill would authorize the Attorney General to also bring an action against a data broker that fails to register.	Watch	
<a href="#">SB 1197</a>	<a href="#">Caballero D</a>	Water Innovation and Drought Resiliency Act of 2022.	Amended: 3/16/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pdf</a> <a href="#">f</a>	5/20/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/2/2022)	5/20/2022- S. DEAD	Current law declares that the protection of the public interest in the development of the water resources of the state is of vital concern to the people of the state and that the state shall determine in what way the water of the state, both surface and underground, should be developed for the greatest public benefit. Current law creates the Office of Planning and Research to serve the Governor as staff for	Watch	

						long-range planning and research and as a comprehensive state planning agency. This bill, the Water Innovation and Drought Resiliency Act of 2022, would create the Initiative to Advance Water Innovation and Drought Resiliency at the office for the furtherance of new technologies and other innovative approaches in the water sector. The bill would require the office, as part of the initiative, to take specified measures on or before December 31, 2024, to advance innovation in the water sector and ensure a drought-resilient economy.		
<a href="#">SB 1219</a>	<a href="#">Hurtado</a> D	21st century water laws and agencies: committee.	Amended: 4/6/2022 - <a href="#">html</a> - <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">f</a>	7/5/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was A. W.,P. & W. on 6/2/2022)	7/5/2022-A. DEAD	Would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency and the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene a committee to develop and submit, on or before December 31, 2024, to the Governor and to the Legislature a strategic vision, proposed statutes, and recommendations for a modern 21st century set of water laws and regulations and state and local water agencies for the state, as provided. The committee would consist of 5 specified heads of state agencies, 2 members appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and 2 members appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. The bill would require the Governor or the committee to appoint a “blue ribbon” citizen commission or taskforce, a stakeholder advisory committee, and any other group that the Governor or the committee deems necessary or desirable to assist in carrying out these provisions. The bill would require all relevant state agencies, at the request of the committee, to make available staff and resources to assist in the preparation of the strategic vision and proposed statutes.	Watch	Possible priority bill, but unlikely to move.

### C. Spot Bill

Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text Version	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position	Notes 1
<a href="#">AB 2201</a>	<a href="#">Bennett</a> D	Groundwater sustainability agency: groundwater extraction	Amended: 8/11/2022 - <a href="#">html</a> - <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">f</a>	8/31/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule	8/31/2022-A. DEAD	Current law authorizes a groundwater sustainability agency to request of the county, and requires a county to consider, that the county forward permit	Watch	

		permit: verification.		61(b)(18). (Last location was CONCURRENT on 8/30/2022)		requests for the construction of new groundwater wells, the enlarging of existing groundwater wells, and the reactivation of abandoned groundwater wells to the agency before permit approval. Current law also authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to designate a high- or medium-priority basin as a probationary basin under certain conditions for specified purposes. This bill would instead require a county to forward permit requests for the construction of new groundwater wells, the enlarging of existing groundwater wells, and the reactivation of abandoned groundwater wells to the groundwater sustainability agency before permit approval. The bill would prohibit a county, city, or any other water well permitting agency from approving a permit for a new groundwater well or for an alteration to an existing well in a basin subject to the act and classified as medium- or high-priority unless specified conditions are met, including that it obtains a written verification, from the groundwater sustainability agency that manages the basin or area of the basin where the well is proposed to be located, determining that, among other things, the extraction by the proposed well is consistent with any sustainable groundwater management program established in any applicable groundwater sustainability plan adopted by that groundwater sustainability agency or an alternate plan approved or under review by the Department of Water Resources.		
<a href="#">AB 2940</a>	<a href="#">Dahle, Megan R</a>	Water rights: reasonable and beneficial use of water.	Introduced: 2/18/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pdf</a>	5/6/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/18/2022)	5/6/2022-A. DEAD	Current law declares that the right to water is limited to that water that is reasonably required for the beneficial use to be served, and does not extend to the waste or unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of water. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	Watch	
<a href="#">SB 1442</a>	<a href="#">Borgeas R</a>	Water conservation and	Introduced: 2/18/2022 _	8/31/2022-Failed Deadline	8/31/2022-S. DEAD	Current law establishes the Water Conservation Projects Act of 1985 and declares the intent of	Watch	

		reclamation projects.	<a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">_pd</a> <a href="#">f</a>	pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was RLS. on 2/18/2022)		the Legislature to encourage local agencies and private enterprise to implement water conservation and reclamation projects. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to related legislative findings and declarations.		
<a href="#">SB 1459</a>	<a href="#">Caballero</a> D	State water policy.	Introduced: 2/18/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pd</a> <a href="#">f</a>	8/31/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was RLS. on 2/18/2022)	8/31/2022- S. DEAD	The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act requires the State Water Resources Control Board to formulate and adopt state policy for water quality control. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	Watch	
<a href="#">SB 1485</a>	<a href="#">Rubio</a> D	Elections: required filings.	Amended: 3/16/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pd</a> <a href="#">f</a>	4/29/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E. & C.A. on 3/23/2022)	4/29/2022- S. DEAD	Under current law, if an incumbent officer of a county does not deliver their nomination papers by 5 p.m. on the 88th day before the direct primary election, any person other than the incumbent has until 5 p.m. on the 83rd day before the election to file nomination documents for the elective office. This bill would require the county elections official to post on their internet website an office that has an extended nomination period.	Watch	

## Not Moving

Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text Version	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position	Notes 1
<a href="#">AB 2387</a>	<a href="#">Garcia, Eduardo</a> D	Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.	Amended: 3/21/2022 <a href="#">_html</a> <a href="#">_pd</a> <a href="#">f</a>	8/31/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENS E FILE on 5/11/2022)	8/31/2022- A. DEAD	Would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$7,430,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.	Watch	This bill is dead as a practicable matter, even if it's technically still viable.

**Total Measures: 35**

**Total Tracking Forms: 35**

**DATE:** October 12, 2022  
**TO:** JPA Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Engineering and External Affairs

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**SUBJECT: Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo: Update**

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**SUMMARY:**

On August 1, 2016, the JPA Board selected Scenario No. 4, use of Las Virgenes Reservoir for indirect potable reuse, as the preferred alternative for the Recycled Water Seasonal Storage Basis of Design Report. The selected alternative was subsequently renamed the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo. Staff was also directed to report back to the Board on the next steps for implementation of the project.

Staff released a request for proposals (RFP) for Owner's Advisor/Program Manager services for the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo on May 8, 2020. The selection of an Owner's Advisor/Program Manager to support the effort was an important next step to begin implementation of the Pure Water Program. Utilization of an Owner's Advisor/Program Manager is consistent with the approach taken by other public agencies pursuing potable reuse projects of similar scope and complexity. Among the critical elements of the proposed scope are completion of the preliminary design and environmental documentation in support of the Pure Water Program. The scope of work under the contract includes program management, preparation of preliminary design and/or alternative delivery bridging documents, preparation of all environmental studies and documentation for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), preparation of studies and documents necessary to secure all required regulatory permits, and support of efforts to secure grant funding or low-interest loans.

On September 8, 2020, the JPA Board accepted a proposal from Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., and authorized the Administering Agent/General Manager to execute a professional services agreement for Owner's Advisor/Program Manager services for the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo. This report serves to provide a summary of the progress to- date on the work performed by Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., including major monthly milestones, key program accomplishments, key considerations and a look-ahead of upcoming activities.

Prepared by: Josie Guzman, Executive Assistant/Clerk of the Board

**ATTACHMENTS:**

[Update on Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo](#)

To: Las Virgenes-Triunfo JPA Board of Directors  
From: Jennifer Phillips, Jacobs  
Date: September 30, 2022  
Re: Pure Water Project JPA Board Monthly Update

## Pure Water Project Overview

The Pure Water Project (PWP) is an opportunity to proactively address three major challenges facing the Las Virgenes-Triunfo JPA:

- comply with more stringent regulatory requirements for discharging to Malibu Creek,
- balance seasonal variation of recycled water demand, and
- create a valuable resource to supplement the region's water supplies, enabled by California's cutting-edge reservoir water augmentation program.

By 2030, the innovative plan is to have an operational advanced water purification facility (AWPF) to treat tertiary effluent from the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility for indirect potable reuse, and convey the product water to the Las Virgenes Reservoir, where it will be blended with Metropolitan Water District (MWD) supply. The current phase (Phase 1) of the project provides the programmatic process to manage such a large, complicated project, focusing on the technical, regulatory, environmental, financial, and procurement strategies to provide a foundation with more cost and project delivery clarity. Each month the Project team will provide a status report to communicate major milestones, accomplishments for the previous month, planned work for the next month, and potential challenges.

## Monthly Major Milestones

- Presented to the City Councils of Agoura Hills and Westlake Village to provide an update on the PWP, AWPF locations, pipeline alignments, and Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR).
- Conducted a public meeting on September 8 to present the draft PEIR, which is currently out for public review and comment.
- Updated the PWP cost estimate to include confirmed project elements.
- Began development of the Letter of Interest for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program.

## Key Program Accomplishments Last Month

Following is a summary of the key September 2022 program accomplishments. Many PWP team meetings occurred in September to plan, coordinate and implement the following activities:

### September Accomplishments:

#### **Programmatic:**

- Coordinated technical, procurement, financial, regulatory and environmental efforts.

#### **Technical:**

- Held an Enhanced Source Control Plan task kick-off meeting with LVMWD staff on September 14.
- Provided an update to the Conveyance Alignment Scoring Criteria and Cost Evaluation to LVMWD staff on September 19.
- Continued support of the RO concentrate pipe run pilot at the Demonstration Facility to simulate the ≈14-mile pipeline and identify the potential for scaling based on anticipated detention time and velocity. Reviewed daily data and created weekly data trends.
- Transitioned support for the Demonstration Facility with weekly meetings to review data trends, share insights, and provide recommendations on the sampling plan to increase source water quality characterization for the AWPf design.
- Continued to progress the conveyance and AWPf conceptual designs to confirm major PWP elements and finalize cost estimates for LVMWD review.
- Investigating near-term approaches for reservoir management.
- Provided presentation materials for Westlake Village City Council meeting, led by Oliver Slosser to provide an update on the PWP, AWPf locations, pipeline alignments, and PEIR.
- Co-presented at 2022 California WaterReuse Annual Conference, “Understanding the Potential Implications of California Toxics Rule (CTR) Compliance for a New Reservoir Water Augmentation Project.”

#### **Regulatory/Environmental:**

- Further discussed the 1211 Petition determination with the State Water Resources Control Board.
- Met with California Department of Fish and Wildlife on September 7 to discuss the draft PEIR initial comments.
- Held the PEIR public meeting on September 8.

#### **Financial:**

- Updated the Program cost estimate and initiated discussions on cost changes and updates.
- Attended biweekly meetings to develop the WIFIA Letter of Interest and supporting materials. Prepared draft WIFIA Letter of Interest for internal review.



- Continued tracking of funding options and supporting LVMWD staff, as needed.

**Procurement:**

- Continued development of details for the Request for Qualifications (RFQ) and Request for Proposals as part of the PDB process.

**Public Outreach:**

- Supported the September 8 public meeting to present the draft PEIR.
- Prepared a draft outreach report summarizing the process, procedure, and milestones for the Public Draft PEIR release and Public Meeting.

**Look Ahead**

The Project Team is preparing the technical evaluations of each site, conducting testing at the Demonstration facility to inform the design, meeting with local cities to review details of the project and keep planners and city Councils informed, progressing the CEQA work, and proceeding with the strategies outlined in the Program Implementation Plan for October.

The Project Team is focused on the following activities for October:

- Complete the 45 day review period on October 7 for the PEIR and provide a summary of comments/responses to aid development of the final PEIR document.
- Provide draft conveyance alignment study and AWPf conceptual designs for LVMWD review.
- Continue RO concentrate pipe run testing and support of performance trending for the Demonstration Facility.
- Prepare guidance for preformed monochloramine implementation at both the Demo Facility and Tapia WRF.

**DATE:** October 12, 2022  
**TO:** JPA Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Finance and Administration

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**SUBJECT: Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo: Cost, Funding and Financing Update**

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**SUMMARY:**

At the Board meeting, the project management and financing team will present on the updated cost, funding and financing plan for the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo.

**RECOMMENDATION(S):**

Approve a budget of \$364 million for the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo; and pass, approve and adopt proposed Resolution No. 21, authorizing the Administering Agent/General Manager to sign and submit a letter of interest and application for a financing agreement through the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act.

**RESOLUTION NO. 21**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE LAS VIRGENES-TRIUNFO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY AUTHORIZING THE ADMINISTERING AGENT/GENERAL MANAGER AS THE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION ACT FUNDING AND DEDICATING A SOURCE OF REVENUE FOR LOAN AGREEMENTS**

(Reference is hereby made to Resolution No. 21 on file in the JPA's Resolution Book and by this reference the same is incorporated herein.)

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

Yes

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

The financial impact of this action is dependent on the final project cost, funding portfolio and financing terms. Staff will continue to work with its financial advisors to obtain the most favorable funding portfolio and financing terms.

**DISCUSSION:**

The project management and financing team for the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo is comprised of representatives from Las Virgenes Municipal Water District, Triunfo Water and Sanitation District, Jacobs Engineering, Piper Sandler and Raffelis. The team has continued to work collaboratively to estimate the project cost, identify potential and likely funding sources, and evaluate projected bill impacts. At the Board meeting, the project team will present the Board with an update on the estimated project cost based on current market and inflationary conditions, market conditions for financing and projected rate impacts for both Las Virgenes Municipal Water District and Triunfo Water and Sanitation District. Staff also recommends that the Board approve a project budget for the purpose of submitting grant and loan applications and adopt the attached resolution authorizing the Administering Agent/General Manager to apply for Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) financing for the project. The WIFA Program would provide financing for up to 49% of the total project cost at a reduced interest rate as compared to traditional municipal bond financing.

Prepared by: Donald Patterson, Director of Finance and Administration

**ATTACHMENTS:**

[Pure Water Project Cost Update PowerPoint](#)  
[Proposed Resolution No. 21](#)



PURE WATER PROJECT  
LAS VIRGENES-TRIUNFO

Bringing Our Water Full Circle

# Las Virgenes-Triunfo JPA Board October 12, 2022

Pure Water Project Cost Update

# Agenda

- JPA Board Special Session Review – October 14, 2021
- Concept Cost Breakdown – 2022 Estimate
- Funding Sources
- User Fee & Rate Impacts
- Next Steps

# Purpose

- Provide an update on the Pure Water Project Cost, based on the Concept Design
- Review funding sources and user fee & rate Impacts
- Request JPA Board authorization to submit a Letter of Interest to the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act for the Pure Water Project
- Request JPA Board authorization to establish project budget to support loan application and grant requests

# JPA Funding Objectives

- Objective 1: Appropriately allocate cost to partner agencies and their enterprises
- Objective 2: Minimize impact to average customer
- Objective 3: Maximize use of Pay Go funding
- Objective 4: Maximize use of grant funding
- Objective 5: Maximize use of low-cost financing (e.g. WIFIA, SRF)
- Objective 6: Strategically issue municipal debt



PURE WATER PROJECT  
LAS VIRGENES-TRIUNFO

Bringing Our Water Full Circle

# JPA Board Special Session October 14, 2021

Recap from Previous Presentation



# Program Implementation Plan 2021 Cost Estimate

Parameter	Updated Baseline	Other Potential System Requirements
<b>Construction</b>	<b>\$147 M</b>	
AWPF	\$79 M	<b>\$54 M</b>
Conveyance	\$65 M	
Reservoir	\$3 M	
<b>Soft Costs</b>	<b>\$53 M</b>	<b>\$19 M</b>
<b>Escalation*</b>	<b>\$36 M</b>	<b>\$13 M</b>
<b>Program Contingency</b>	<b>\$20 M</b>	--
<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>\$256 M</b>	<b>\$86 M</b>

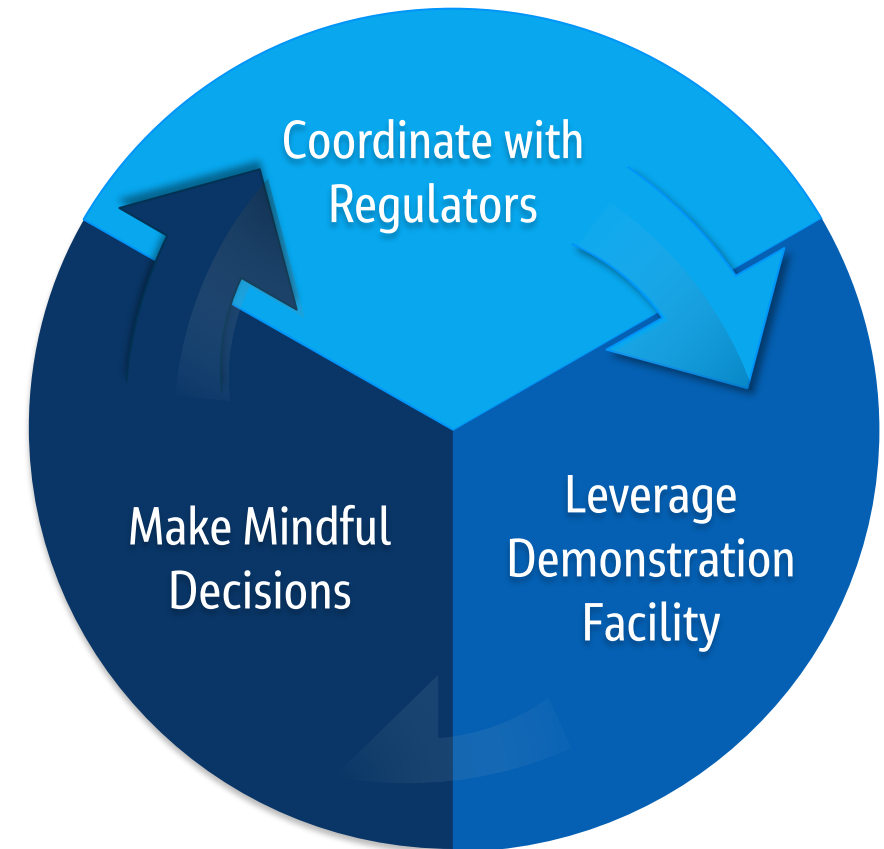
**Bookend Cost Scenarios:  
\$256M to \$342M**

\* Escalation with midpoint of construction in December 2026

# Other Potential System Requirements

- Advanced Water Purification Facility
  - *Level of pathogen reduction*
  - *Level of process redundancy*
  - *California Toxics Rule compliance*
  - *Finished water stabilization*
  - *Building programming and architectural requirements*
- Conveyance
  - *Finalize alignments*
  - *Recycled water system balancing*
  - *Emergency discharge*
  - *Concentrate scaling mitigation and control*
- Reservoir
  - *Algal bloom control*

**Phase 1 Evaluation:  
Confirmation of other system requirements**





PURE WATER PROJECT  
LAS VIRGENES-TRIUNFO

Bringing Our Water Full Circle

# Concept Design – 2022 Estimate

Process and Cost Breakdown

# Building on the Readiness Assessment

## Performed Technical Evaluations

- Conveyance alignment study
- AWPf concept design
- Tapia WRF & AWPf Equalization
- Recycled water system flow management

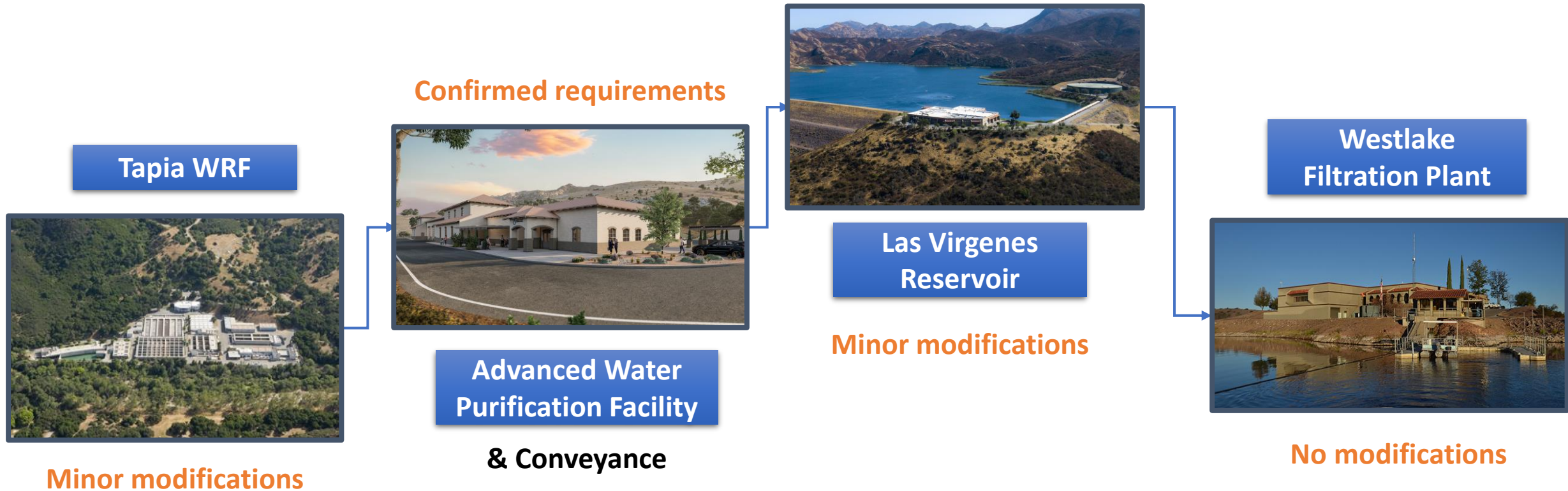
## Updated Cost Estimate

- Original elements
- New elements
- Market conditions and inflation impacts

## Held Executive Meeting

- Reviewed value engineering opportunities
- Confirmed project elements

# Pure Water Project Elements



# AWPF Concept Design Elements with Cost Impacts

## Other potential system requirements

- Level of pathogen reduction – additional credits through free chlorine contact
- Level of process redundancy – added standby units for membranes and most chemical tanks
- California Toxics Rule – eliminated GAC & added preformed monochloramines at Tapia WRF and dechlorination at AWPF
- Finished water stabilization – added decarbonator to raise pH
- Building programming – refined footprint (building and canopy areas)

## Planning progression

- Influent equalization (variable flows)
- Multiple reverse osmosis units (wide range of seasonal influent flows, from 1 to 7.5 mgd)

## Market conditions

- Materials and equipment
- Inflation and supply chain risks

# Concept Design Elements with Cost Impacts – Tapia WRF, RWPS West, Conveyance, Las Virgenes Reservoir

## Other potential system requirements

- Las Virgenes Reservoir - Hypolimnetic oxygenation for algal bloom control and improvement of water quality at depth

## Planning progression

- Recycled Water Pump Station West - Upgrade capacity from 7.7 mgd to 10 mgd; existing cannot support 7.5 mgd AWPf and simultaneously supply current irrigation customers
- Conveyance – City standard details

## Market conditions

- Materials and equipment
- Inflation and supply chain risks

**Strategy roadmap for integration of new augmentation sources**

# Summary

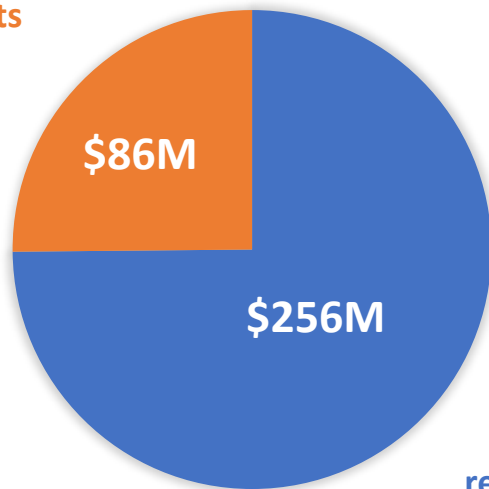
<b>Costs</b>	<b>Updated Baseline (2021 Estimate)</b>	<b>Other Potential System Requirements (2021 Estimate)</b>	<b>Bookend (2021 Estimate)</b>	<b>Concept Design (2022 Estimate)</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>\$147 M</b>	<b>\$54 M</b>	<b>\$201 M</b>	<b>\$216 M</b>
AWPF	\$79 M			\$133 M
Conveyance	\$65 M			\$72 M
Reservoir	\$3 M			\$3.9 M
Tapia WRF	--			\$0.7 M
RWPS West	--			\$6.5 M
<b>Soft Costs</b>	<b>\$53 M</b>	<b>\$19 M</b>	<b>\$71 M</b>	<b>\$84 M</b>
<b>Escalation*</b>	<b>\$36 M</b>	<b>\$13 M</b>	<b>\$50 M</b>	<b>\$44 M</b>
<b>Program Contingency</b>	<b>\$20 M</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>\$20 M</b>	<b>\$20 M</b>
<b>Total Estimated Cost (2027\$)</b>	<b>\$256 M</b>	<b>\$86 M</b>	<b>\$342 M</b>	<b>\$364 M</b>



# Cost Summary Breakdown

## 2021 ESTIMATE - \$342 M

Other potential  
system  
requirements  
25%

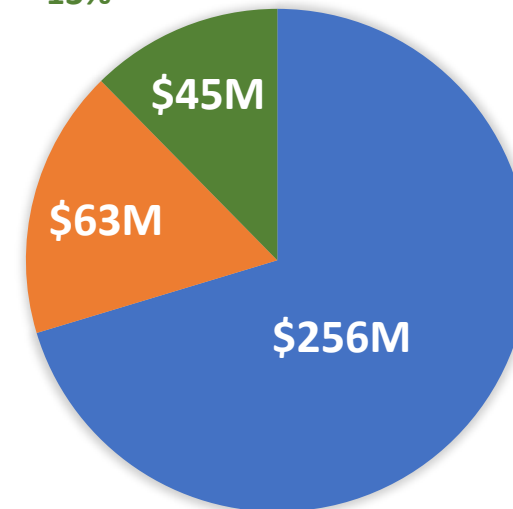


Base  
requirements  
75%

## 2022 ESTIMATE - \$364 M

Market  
adjustment  
13%

Other system  
requirements  
17%



Base  
requirements  
70%



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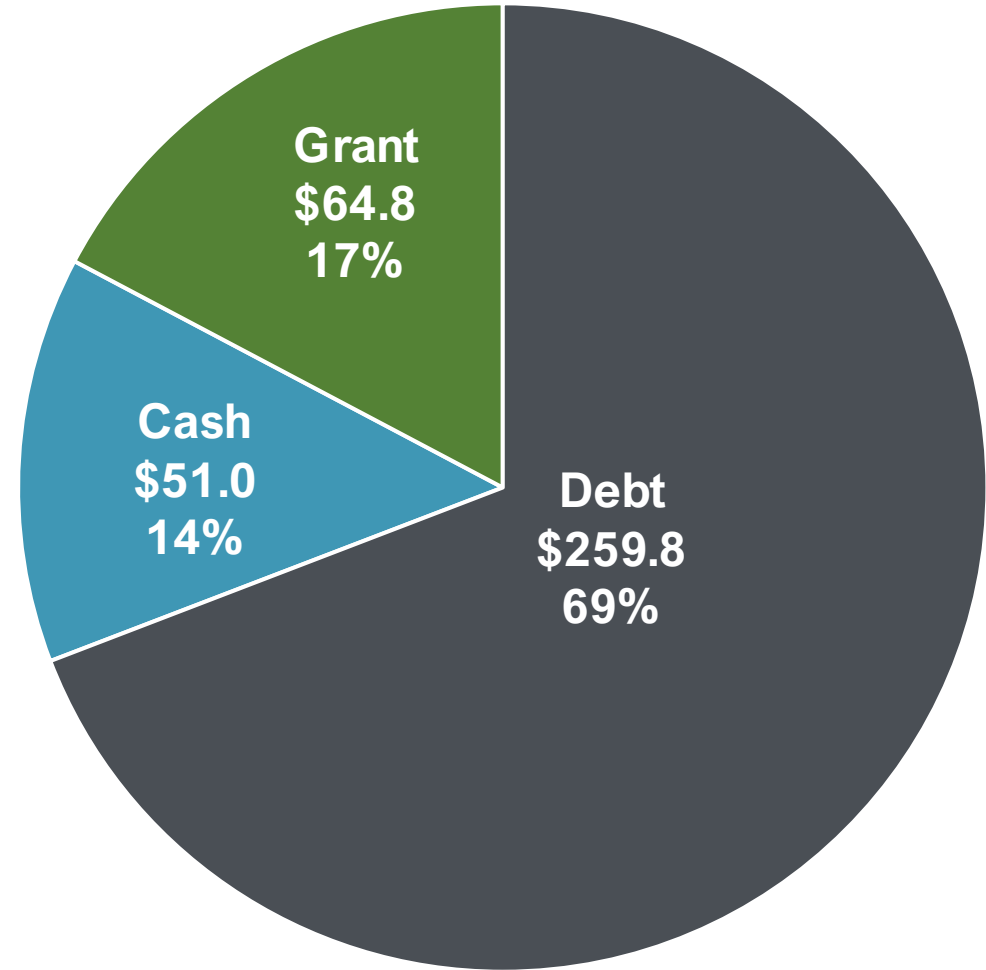
# Funding Sources

# Projected Funding Sources ~ Conservative (Millions)

Source	\$ Mils	LV	TW
CA SWRCB	\$ 34.8	70.60%	29.40%
US BOR	\$ 30.0		
<i>Includes \$10.2 M US BOR Award</i>			
<i>Grant Share % = Project Share</i>			

Source	\$ Mils	LV	TW
LV	\$ 35.0	68.63%	31.37%
TW	\$ 16.0		
<i>Up-Front &amp; Pay-Go Contributions</i>			
<i>Cash Share % = LV &amp; TW Choices</i>			

Source	\$ Mils	LV	TW
CA SWRCB	\$ 70.0	71.01%	28.99%
WIFIA	\$ 189.8		
<i>Includes Finance Costs &amp; Capitalized Interest</i>			
<i>Debt Share % = Project Share after Cash</i>			



# Projected Funding Sources – Control Points

- 1 Pure Water Project**  
~ Priority for Federal & State Funding Sources
- 2 Outreach to Elected & State Agency Officials**  
~ Funding Source Outreach
- 3 Terms & Conditions**  
~ Repayment Schedule, Reserves, “Coverage”
- 4 Timing / Schedule to Originate**  
~ Market Stability Impacts SRF & WIFIA Loan Rates
- 5 Interim / Construction Finance**  
~ Generally, Short-Term Rates Below Long-Term Rates

# Financing Plan – Remain Flexible

**#1: Optimize Plan in Future ~ Tomorrow’s Optimal Plan Might be Different than Today**

**#2: Many Options to Optimize Mix of Lenders, Repayment Structures, and Conditions**

Consideration	CA SWRCB (SRF)	WIFIA	IBank	Public Offering
% of Project	Est. 30%	49%	Est. 14%	Up to 100%
Current Interest Rate	1.80%	3.71%	3.72%	4.19%
Interest Accrues	Draws	Draws	Closing	Closing
Repayment Flexibility	Limited	Much	Some	Much
Pre-Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Priority List</li> <li>▪ Application</li> <li>▪ Procurement Requirements</li> <li>▪ Fed Wage Rates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Letter of Interest</li> <li>▪ Application</li> <li>▪ Procurement Requirements</li> <li>▪ Fed Wage Rates</li> <li>▪ Credit Rating</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Application</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Credit Rating</li> <li>▪ Disclosure</li> </ul>
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Long</b> Process</li> <li>▪ Grants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Up to 40 Year Term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Up to 30 Year Term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Most Accessible Source</li> </ul>

# Applying to WIFIA

- Federal program from EPA that gives low-interest loans for water/wastewater capital programs
- Conditions
  - *Fund up to 49% of project cost for projects > \$20M*
  - *Reimbursable*
  - *Interest rate determined on day of loan close, approximately equal to the US Treasury rate of a similar maturity*
  - *Ability to refinance after loan close and prior to withdrawal*
  - *Repayment deferral: up to 5 years after project completion*
  - *Federal requirements: American Iron and Steel, Davis Bacon, Disadvantaged Business Enterprise, etc.*
  - *Received Build America, Buy America Act (BABAA) waiver for projects that initiated design planning prior to May 14, 2022*



Application Process	
Letter of Interest	Rolling cycle submission <b>Targeting November 2022</b>
Full Loan Application	Submit up to 1 year after selection
Loan Closure	≈ 6 months after application



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# User Fee & Rate Impacts

# Scenarios Overview

Parameter	2021 LOW	2021 HIGH	2022 ESTIMATE
Project Cost	\$256 M	\$342 M	\$364 M
WIFIA Loan	49%	0%	49%
SRF Loan	20%	0%	20%
Grants	15%	0%	17%
Anticipated Pay-Go*	16%	21%	14%
Public Offering**	0%	79%	0%
LRP Agreement	\$340/AF for 25 Years	\$340/AF for 25 Years	\$340/AF for 25 Years

\*Using the maximum amount available to each agency

\*\*Used to fill in any remaining funding gap



# Results Summary – LVMWD Future Combined Bills 2021

Existing Revenue Projection	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	AVG**
Annual Increase	4.6%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%
Average Monthly Bill*	\$204	\$208	\$212	\$216	\$220	\$225	\$229	\$234	\$239	\$243	\$248	\$4.06
Low Scenario	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	AVG**
Annual Increase	4.6%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.8%
Average Monthly Bill*	\$204	\$212	\$220	\$229	\$233	\$238	\$243	\$248	\$253	\$258	\$263	\$5.39
High Scenario	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	AVG**
Annual Increase	4.6%	9.0%	9.7%	5.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	3.5%
Average Monthly Bill*	\$204	\$222	\$244	\$256	\$260	\$264	\$268	\$272	\$276	\$280	\$285	\$7.32

\* Includes potable water and sanitation services with 25 hcf/month of water usage

\*\* Average annual increase

# Results Summary – LVMWD Future Combined Bills w/2022 Cost

Low Scenario	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	AVG**
Annual Increase	4.6%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.8%
Average Monthly Bill*	\$204	\$212	\$220	\$229	\$233	\$238	\$243	\$248	\$253	\$258	\$263	\$5.39

Updated Scenario	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	AVG**
Annual Increase	4.6%	6.4%	6.5%	3.5%	2.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	3.3%
Average Monthly Bill*	\$204	\$217	\$231	\$239	\$246	\$251	\$256	\$261	\$266	\$272	\$277	\$6.64

High Scenario	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	AVG**
Annual Increase	4.6%	9.0%	9.7%	5.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	3.5%
Average Monthly Bill*	\$204	\$222	\$244	\$256	\$260	\$264	\$268	\$272	\$276	\$280	\$285	\$7.32

\* Includes potable water and sanitation services with 25 hcf/month of water usage

\*\* Average annual increase

# Results Summary – TWSD Future Combined Bills 2021

Existing Revenue Projection	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	AVG**
Annual Increase	5.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.5%
Average Monthly Bill*	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$0.00
Low Scenario	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	AVG**
Annual Increase	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%
Average Monthly Bill*	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$286	\$289	\$293	\$296	\$300	\$1.57
High Scenario	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	AVG**
Annual Increase	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%
Average Monthly Bill*	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$289	\$295	\$301	\$304	\$307	\$2.20

\* Includes potable water and sanitation services with 15 hcf/month of water usage

\*\* Average annual increase

# Results Summary – TWSD Future Combined Bills 2021

Low Scenario	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	AVG**
Annual Increase	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%
Average Monthly Bill*	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$286	\$289	\$293	\$296	\$300	\$1.57

Updated Scenario	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	AVG**
Annual Increase	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%
Average Monthly Bill*	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$289	\$295	\$301	\$304	\$307	\$2.20

High Scenario	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	AVG**
Annual Increase	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%
Average Monthly Bill*	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$282	\$289	\$295	\$301	\$304	\$307	\$2.20

\* Includes potable water and sanitation services with 15 hcf/month of water usage

\*\* Average annual increase



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# Next Steps

## **RESOLUTION NO. 21**

### **A RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE LAS VIRGENES - TRIUNFO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY AUTHORIZING THE ADMINISTERING AGENT/GENERAL MANAGER AS THE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION ACT FUNDING AND DEDICATING A SOURCE OF REVENUE FOR LOAN AGREEMENTS**

WHEREAS, the Las Virgenes – Triunfo Joint Powers Authority (“the JPA”) is developing the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes – Triunfo (“the Project”); the JPA is the lead agency for the Project and circulated a Program Environmental Impact Report for Pure Water for comment until October 7, 2022; and

WHEREAS, the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (“the District”) is a member of the JPA and the Administering Agent of the JPA; and

WHEREAS, the Project is necessary for the JPA to comply with National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) discharge requirements related to Malibu Creek; and

WHEREAS, the project will also develop a local source of potable water; and

WHEREAS, the JPA would borrow money from the Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) through authority provided under the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (“WIFIA”); and

WHEREAS, the EPA is soliciting letters of interest and subsequent applications for low-interest financing; and

WHEREAS, the JPA wishes to utilize WIFIA financing for the Project.

### **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE LAS VIRGENES – TRIUNFO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY AS FOLLOWS:**

- 1) The Board finds the foregoing recitals are true and correct and are incorporated herein by reference.
- 2) The Administering Agent/General Manager is authorized and directed to sign and file a Letter of Interest and Application for a financing agreement with the EPA, through the WIFIA Program.
- 3) The JPA and District, as Administering Agency, certifies that it has and will comply with all applicable state and federal statutory and regulatory requirements related to any financing or financial assistance received from the Environmental Protection Agency and WIFIA program.
- 4) The District, as Administering Agent, is authorized to negotiate a financial agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency and WIFIA along with any amendments or change orders thereto and certify financial agreement disbursements.

- 5) The JPA members shall dedicate funds for payment of the its obligations in connection with any and all WIFIA financing for the Project listed herein, subject to the right to pledge such net revenues to existing and future parity obligations as outlined in such financing agreements. This dedicated source of revenue shall remain in effect throughout the term of such financing unless modification or change or such dedication is approved in writing by WIFIA.
- 6) The Board Clerk is instructed to attest to the signatures of Administering Agent/General Manager, if required.
- 7) The District Clerk is instructed to provide a certified copy of this Resolution to accompany the letter of interest and application.
- 8) The Administering Agent/General Manager and his designees are hereby authorized to take all actions necessary or appropriate to carry out the intent and purpose of this Resolution.
- 9) Should any provision, section, paragraph, sentence or word of this Resolution be rendered or declared invalid by any final court action in a court of competent jurisdiction or by reason of any preemptive legislation, the remaining provisions, sections, paragraphs, sentences or words of this Resolution as hereby adopted shall remain in full force and effect.
- 10) The Board Secretary shall certify to the adoption of this Resolution, enter it into the book of original Resolutions and provide direct written notice to customers and/or publication of same.

**PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED** this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2022.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jay Lewitt, Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Leon Shapiro, Vice Chair

(SEAL)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

\_\_\_\_\_  
W. Keith Lemieux, JPA Counsel

**DATE:** October 12, 2022  
**TO:** JPA Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Facilities and Operations

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**SUBJECT: Annual Toxicity Testing and Reporting: Authorization**

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**SUMMARY:**

Aquatic Bioassay & Consulting Laboratories, Inc. (ABC) performs the annual bioassessment monitoring report and toxicity testing required by the Tapia NPDES Permit. The JPA Board authorized the Administering Agent/General Manager to execute a four-year contract with ABC for bioassessment monitoring and reporting on August 2, 2021. At that time, the JPA Board also authorized the execution of a one-year agreement with ABC, in the amount of \$155,000, for toxicity testing and reporting during Fiscal Year 2021-22. Staff recommends that the Board authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to execute a one-year agreement with ABC, in the amount of \$162,750, for on-going toxicity testing and reporting, including four one-year renewal options based on a 5% annual escalator.

**RECOMMENDATION(S):**

Authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to execute a one-year agreement with Aquatic Bioassay & Consulting Laboratories, Inc., in the amount of \$162,750, for toxicity testing and reporting, including four one-year renewal options based on a 5% annual escalator.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

Yes

**ITEM BUDGETED:**

Yes

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

Sufficient funding for the work is provided in the adopted Fiscal Year 2022-23 JPA Budget and will be recommended in future year budgets. The cost of the work will be allocated 70.6% to LVMWD and 29.4% to Triunfo Water and Sanitation District. The cost of future renewal options will be based on a 5% annual escalator as follows: Fiscal Year 2023-24: \$170,880; Fiscal Year 2024-25: \$179,400; Fiscal Year 2025-26: \$188,370; Fiscal Year 2026-27: \$197,800.



**DISCUSSION:**

Annual toxicity testing is a requirement of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (Tapia). Historically, the JPA has contracted with Aquatic Bioassay & Consulting Laboratories, Inc. (ABC), located in Ventura, due to its proximity to Tapia. The only other aquatic bioassay laboratory in California is located in the Bakersfield area. As a result, a sole-source agreement with ABC is warranted based on estimated costs associated with the the additional staff time, coordination and overnight shipping charges that would be associated with using a more distant laboratory. ABC's staff is able to provide same-day service for sampling and delivery of chronic toxicity samples.

**GOALS:**

Lead in Sanitation and Recycled Water Services Focusing on Maximum Reuse

Prepared by: Douglas Anders, Administrative Services Coordinator