Septic to Sewer Conversion Project

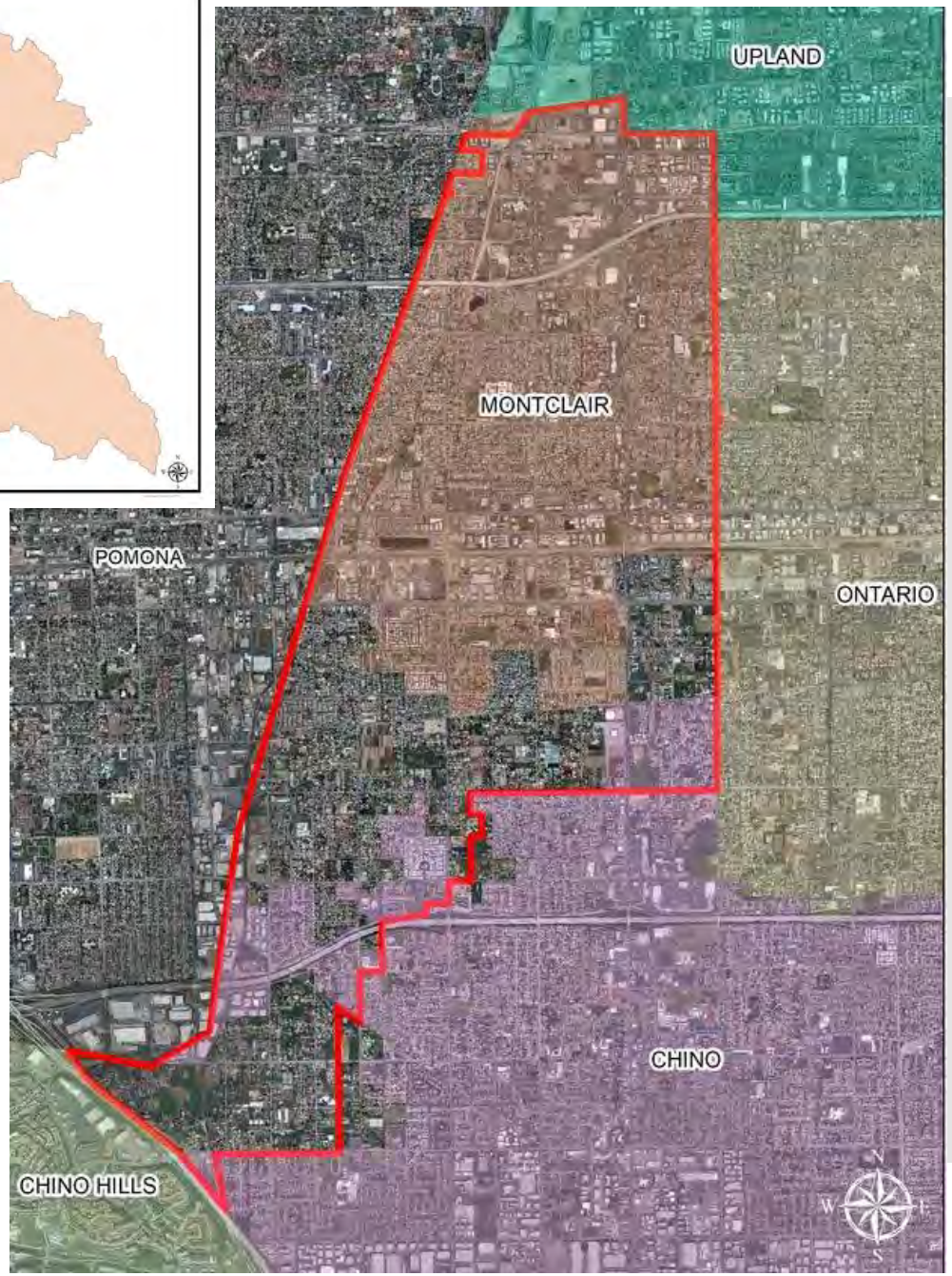
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority

One Water One Watershed Steering Committee

November 19, 2020

Monte Vista Water District

- Formed in 1927
- Retail Water Service
  - Montclair
  - Chino (portions)
  - Unincorporated San Bernardino County
- Wholesale Water Service
  - Chino Hills
- Total Population Served: 141,125



Requests for Sewer Service

BORSTEIN ENTERPRISES

March 23, 2020

Mr. Justin Scott-Coe
Monte Vista Water District
10575 Central Ave.
Montclair, CA 91763

Dear Mr. Scott-Coe,

Summerland SENIOR LIVING

August 25, 2020

VIA EMAIL
Monte Vista Water District
10575 Central Avenue
Montclair, CA 91763

Gentlemen:

CURT HAGMAN
FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR

August 26, 2020

Board of Directors
Monte Vista Water District

RE: Item 5A: Request for Sewer Service

Honorable Board Members:

I am writing to express my support for the extension of Sewer Services by the Monte Vista Water District to the unincorporated areas you currently serve.

These regions, surrounded by the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Montclair and Ontario currently have no active sewer service and current residents are dependent on septic systems, many of which are decades old and failing. These old systems are a threat to our long-term water quality goals and protection of the Chino Basin.

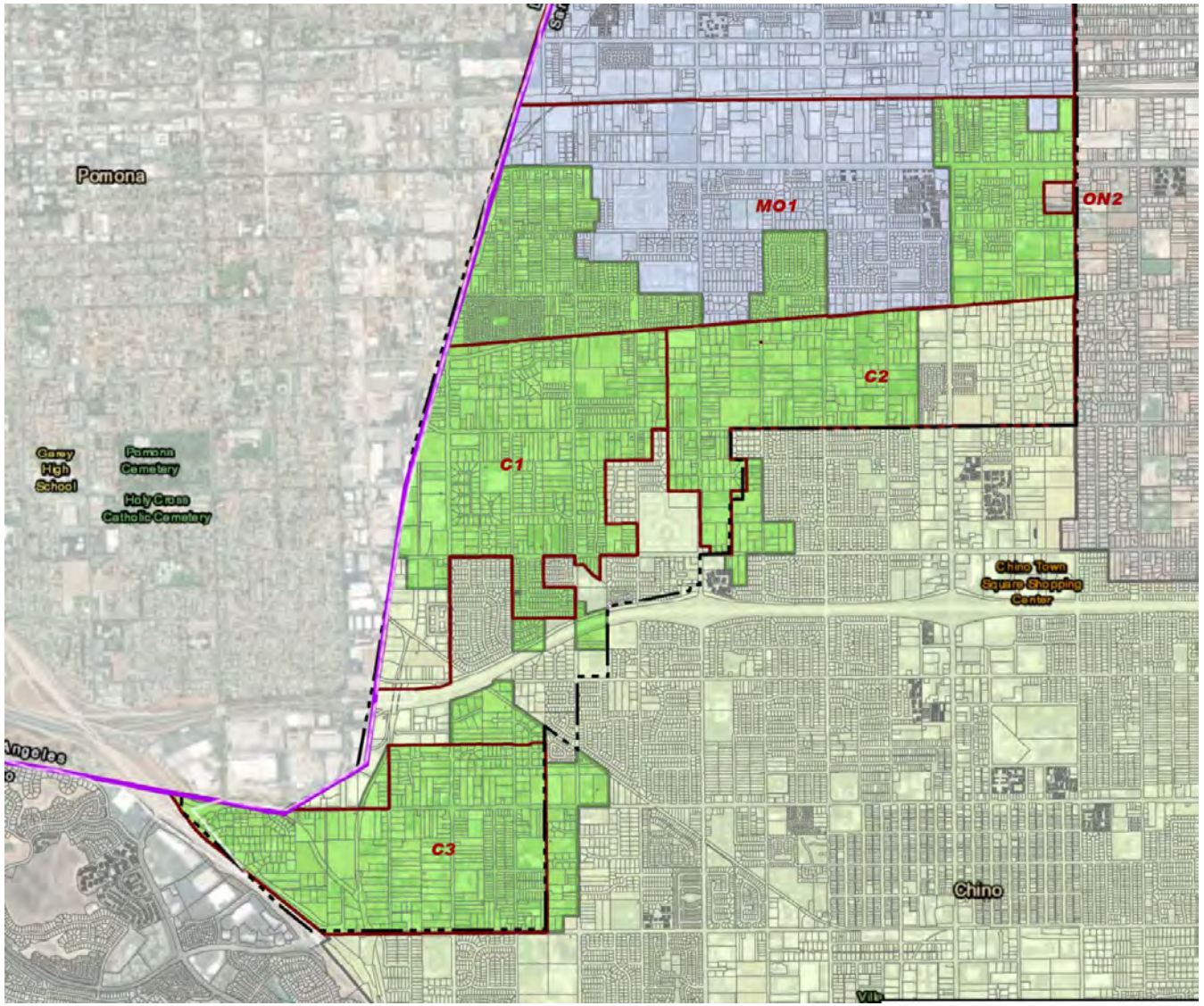
This first step in activating your powers to provide sewer service is fundamental to these issues that so desperately need to be addressed. I urge you to support this item so that both MVWD and the County of San Bernardino can better serve our mutual constituency.

I would appreciate it if this could be read into the official record.

Sincerely,

Curt Hagman
4th District Supervisor

Potential Sewer Service Area



Map courtesy of Dexter Wilson Engineering, Inc.

Multiple Benefits

- Improve Wastewater Management
- Sewer Service is Beneficial for Community
- Better for Environment
- Increased Local Recycled Water Supply

Priority 2: Increased regional self-reliance

Improve land use and water alignment

Provide assistance to disadvantaged communities

Project with multiple benefits

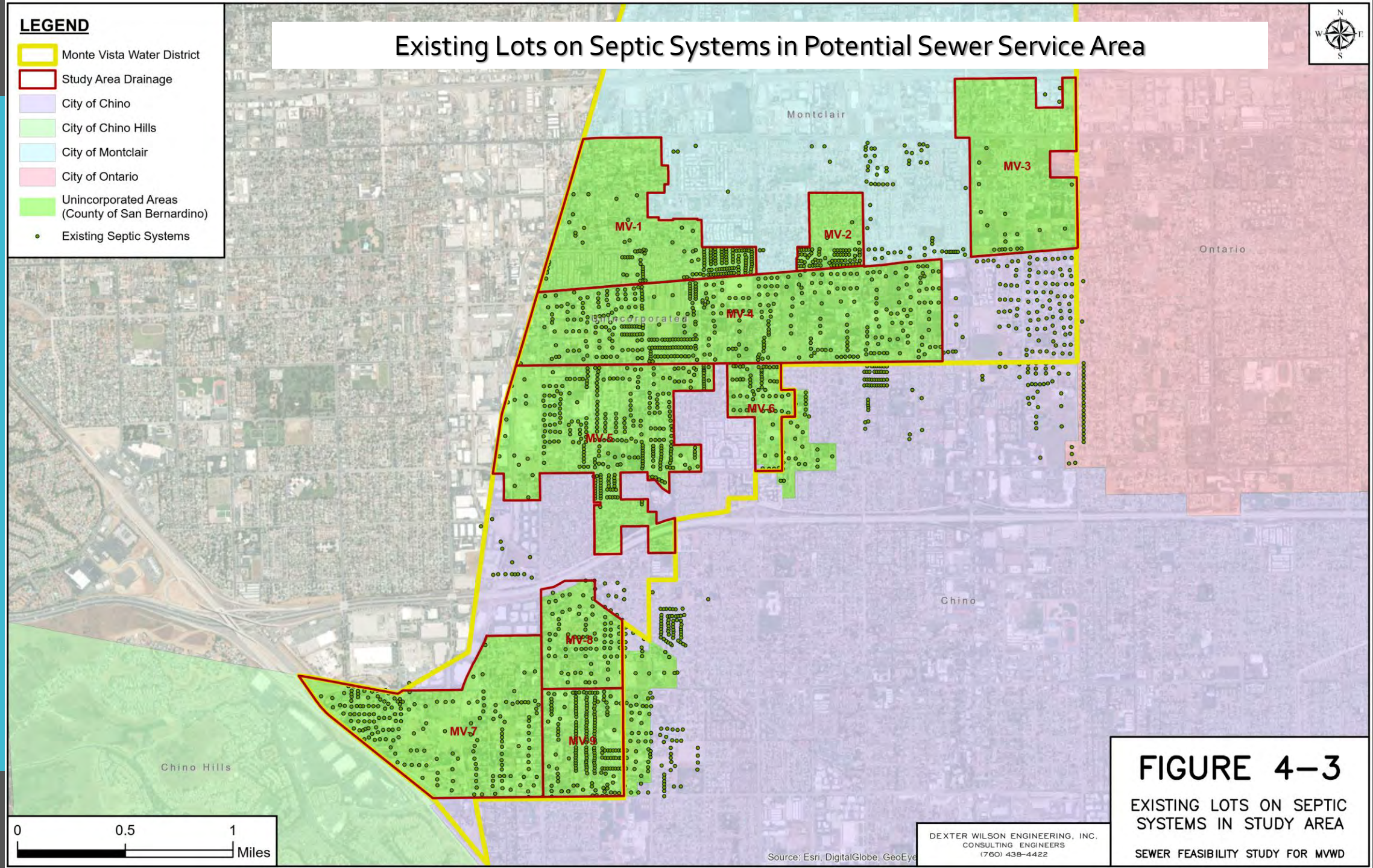
Increase the use of recycled water

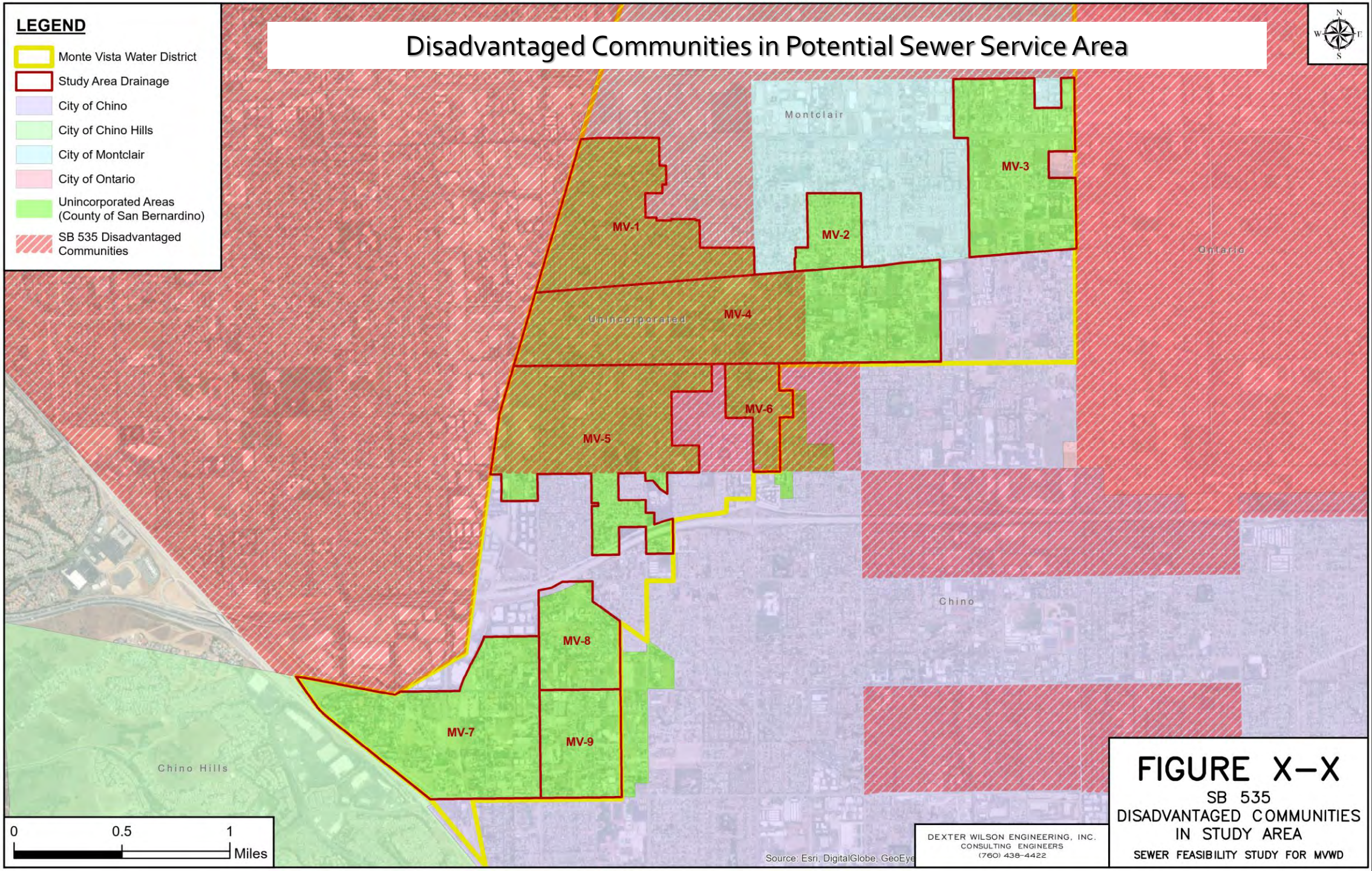
Priority 6: Improve groundwater management

Accelerate clean-up of contaminated groundwater

Meeting Statewide Priorities for Funding

Existing Lots on Septic Systems in Potential Sewer Service Area

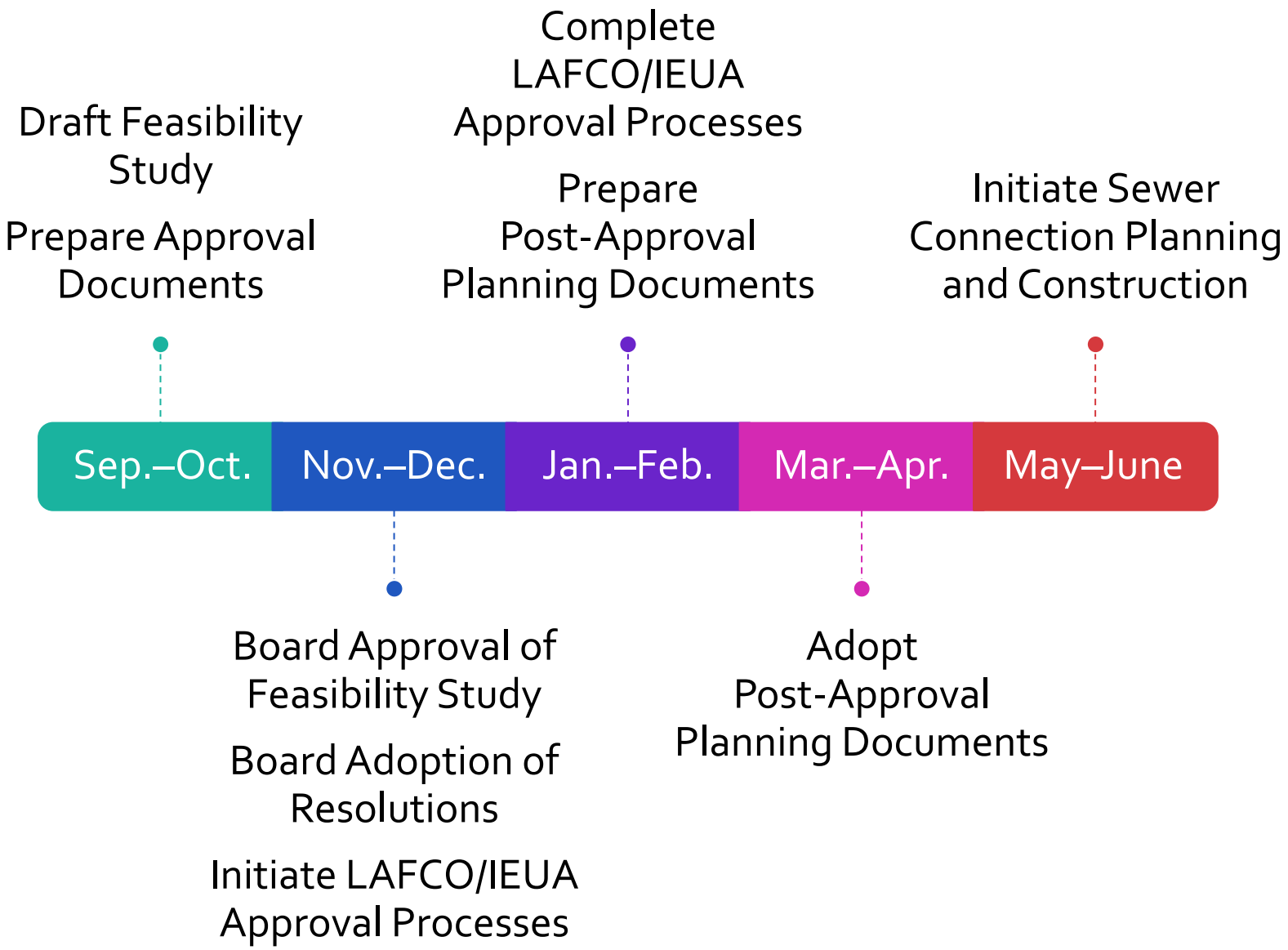


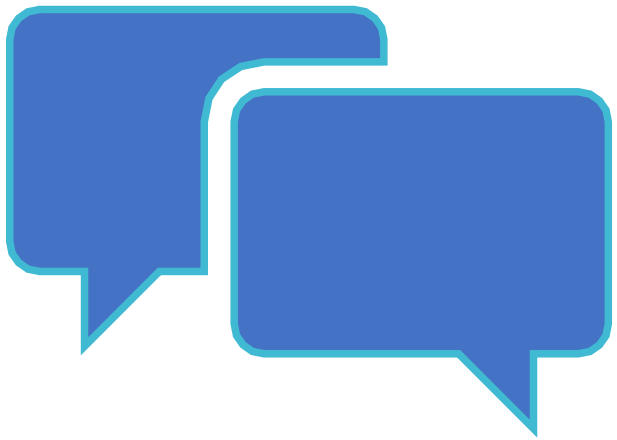

Disadvantaged Communities in Potential Sewer Service Area
LEGEND
Monte Vista Water District
Study Area Drainage
City of Chino
City of Chino Hills
City of Montclair
City of Ontario
Unincorporated Areas (County of San Bernardino)
SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
Montclair
Ontario
Unincorporated
Chino
Chino Hills
MV-1
MV-2
MV-3
MV-4
MV-5
MV-6
MV-7
MV-8
MV-9
0
0.5
1
Miles
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye
DEXTER WILSON ENGINEERING, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
(760) 438-4422
FIGURE X-X
SB 535
DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES
IN STUDY AREA
SEWER FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR MVWD

Potential Funding Sources

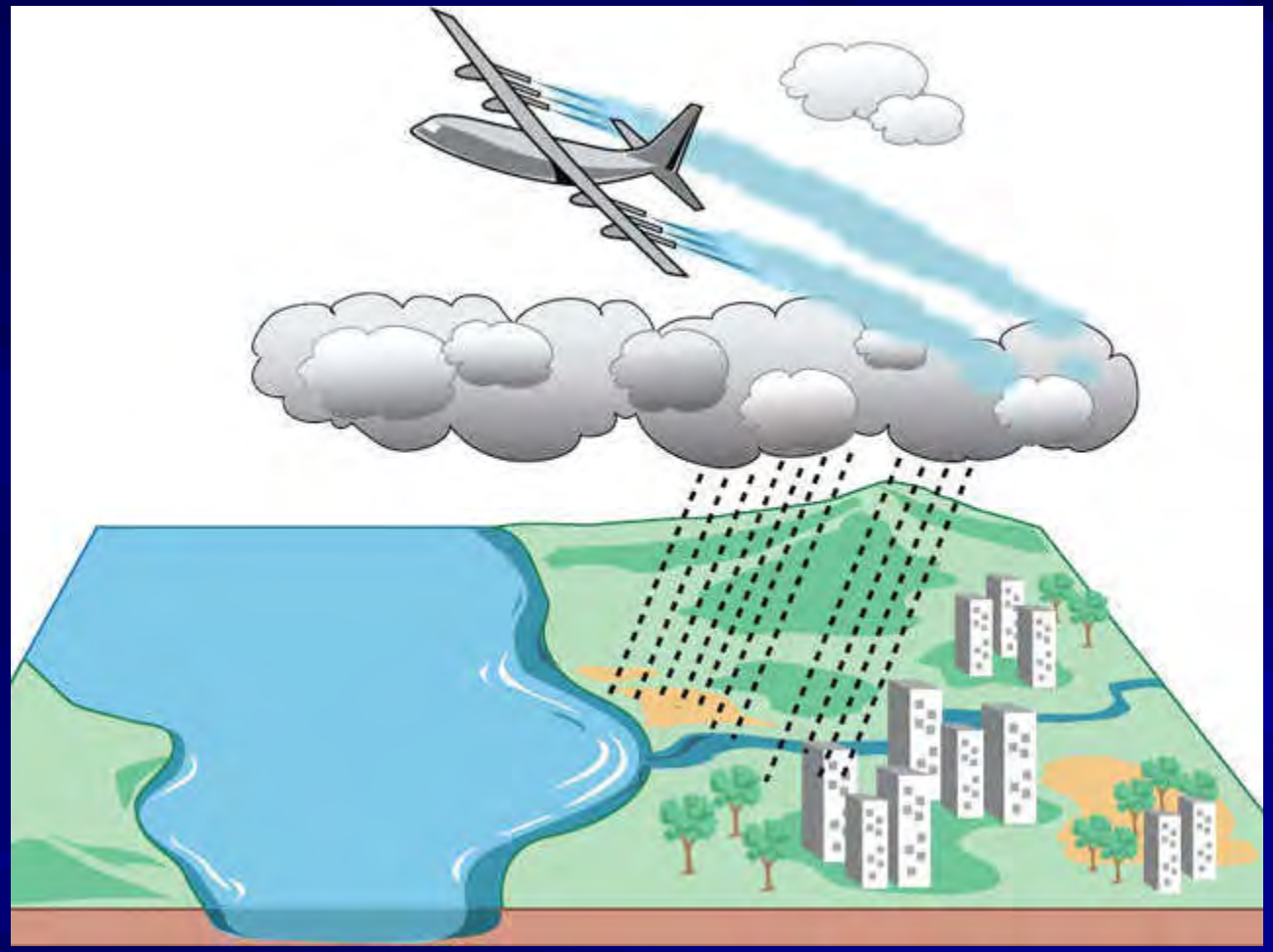
- State Revolving Fund Loans for Drinking Water and Clean Water
- Proposition 1 – Small Community Wastewater
- SWRCB Water Recycling Funding Program
- RWQCB Supplemental Environmental Projects
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Title XVI Funding
- U.S. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Water and Environment Program

Project Timeframe





Questions/Discussion



Santa Ana River Watershed Weather Modification for Water Supply Feasibility Study

Mark Norton, PE, Water Resources & Planning Manager

OWOW Steering Committee
November 19, 2020
Item No. 4.B.

Presentation Outline

- Background
- Programmatic Issues
  - Building support
  - Cloud rustling / downwind effects
  - Potential environmental / health effects
  - Increased snowload
  - Permitting
  - ASCE Guidance
- Recent Research
- Operational Projects

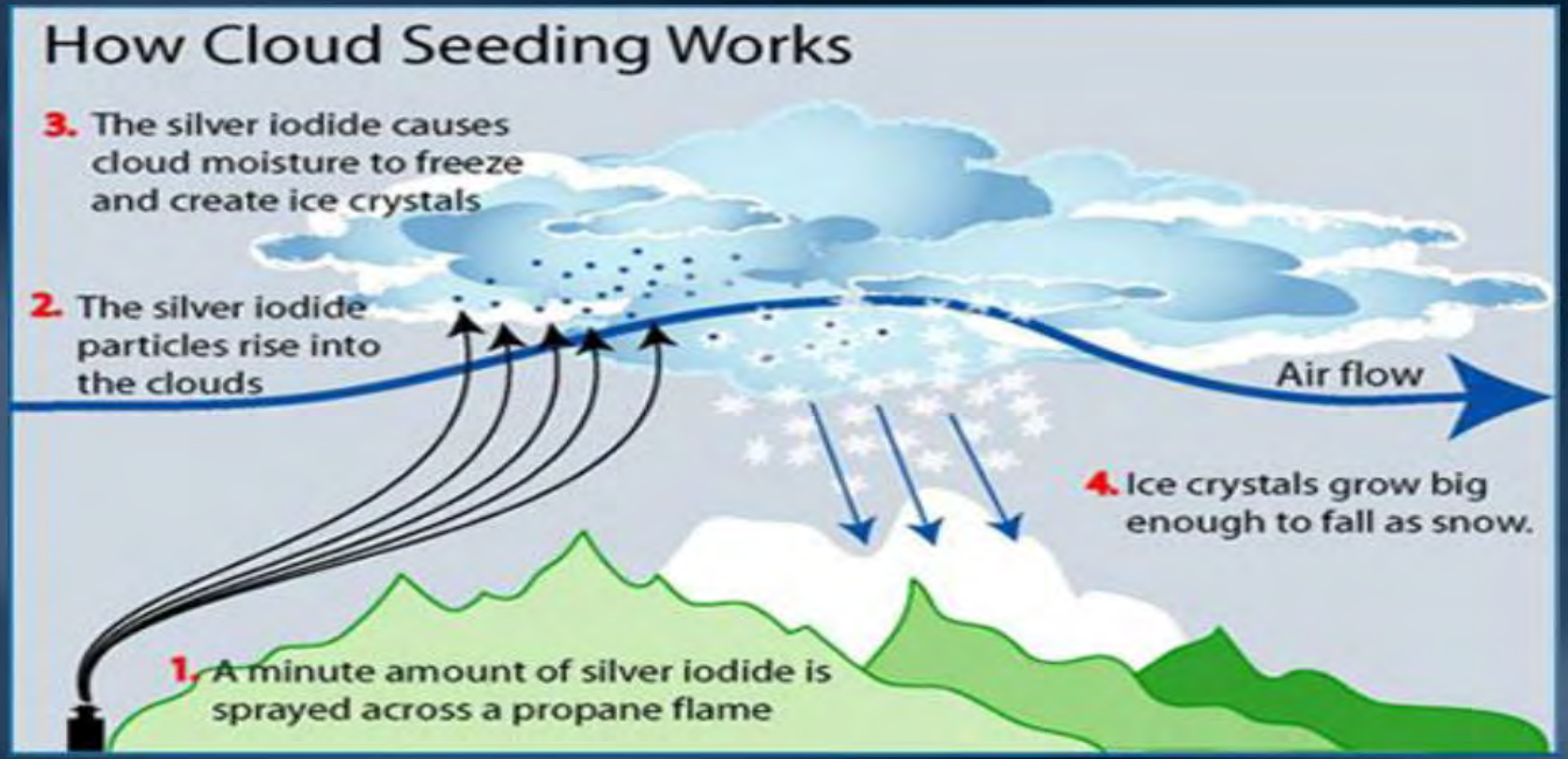
WxMod Purposes & Process

- "Natural" weather
  - Dust, ash, pollution nuclei
- Precipitation augmentation and snowpack enhancement, hail suppression, fog dispersal
- Super-cooled Liquid Water (SLW)
  - Silver iodide (AgI) as nuclei
- Ground (generators, flares) or aerial based
- 10% increase in precipitation
  - Within range of variability
- Not a drought buster

WxMod History

- Background
  - Started in the U.S. in 1940s
  - Overselling, minimal science
  - Misconceptions remain
- Advances since the 1940s
  - WX forecasting
  - Measurement
  - Computing
  - Seeding methods

Winter Conceptual Model



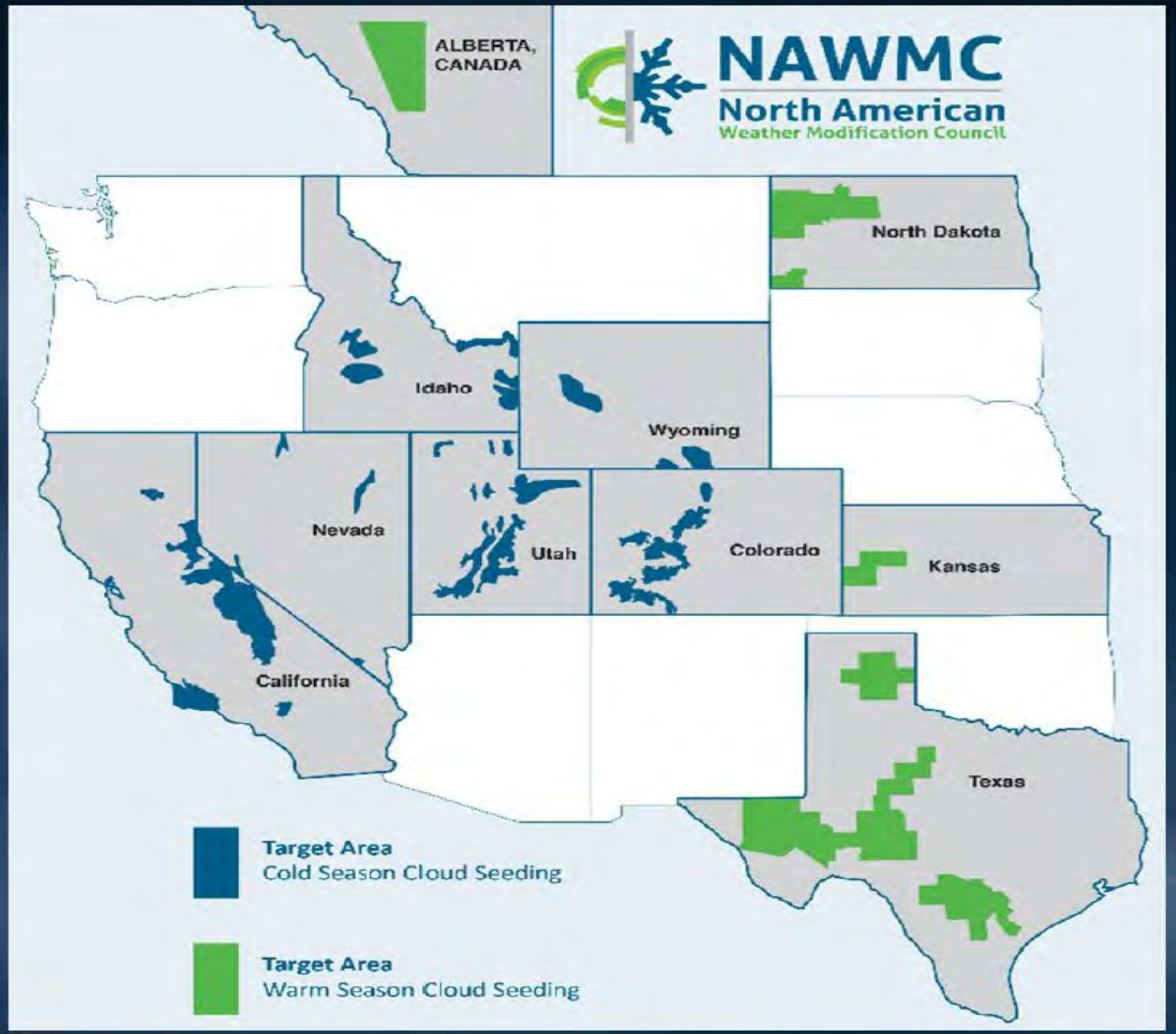
Cloud Seeding Generator

WxMod Users & Costs

- 150 programs in 40 countries and 11 states
  - Ski areas, Power utilities
  - Insurance companies
  - Water resources agencies
  - Conservation, and Irrigation districts
  - Research institutes
- Costs
  - $4-40/AF, including planning

North American Projects

- Local sponsorship
- Education
- Outreach



Cloud Rustling

- Downwind Effects Misconception
  - “Robbing Peter to pay Paul”
  - WxMod activates precipitation otherwise unavailable
  - Long-term research (44+ studies) consistently shows no precipitation decreases; some downwind increases shown

Potential Environmental Effects

- AgI is not soluble or biologically available
- 50 years of physical, biological, aquatic, soils & vegetation studies found:
  - Subtle or indiscernable effects
  - Potentially beneficial (more runoff)
- Strong studies with credible results
- Newer assessment methods and regulations suggest continued research
- Consider cumulative effects, monitoring

Potential Health Effects

- Silver Iodide (AgI)
  - Not been measured above background
- Human effects
  - No effects found in 50 years
  - More silver exposure in tooth fillings
  - More iodine in salt on food
- Concentrations
  - EPA drinking water quality 0.1 mg/l
  - U.S. Public Health Service level 0.5 mc/l
  - Seeded rainfall is 0.1 mc/l

Increased Snowload

- Avalanche
  - Suspension criteria
- Snow removal
  - Similar amount of effort required
- Flooding potential
  - Agency coordination
- Crop yield / pasture value
- Economic trade-offs
  - Snow removal v. water supply / tourism

Licensing and Permitting

- Operators licensed
- Project permits issued
  - Conditions and safeguards
  - Record keeping and annual reporting
- State statutes
  - Governmental immunity
- Liability insurance
- Separate from environmental
- Few legal challenges

ASCE Guidance

- Design and Operation of Precipitation Enhancement Projects (42-17)
- Manual on Engineering Practice #81, Guidelines for Cloud Seeding to Augment Precipitation (3rd edition)
- Design and Operation of Hail Suppression Projects (39-15)
- Design and Operation of Supercooled Fog Dispersal Projects (44-13)

California Projects

- Since the 1950s
- 12-15 per year
- Winter orographic
- Water and power
- Described in California Water Plan

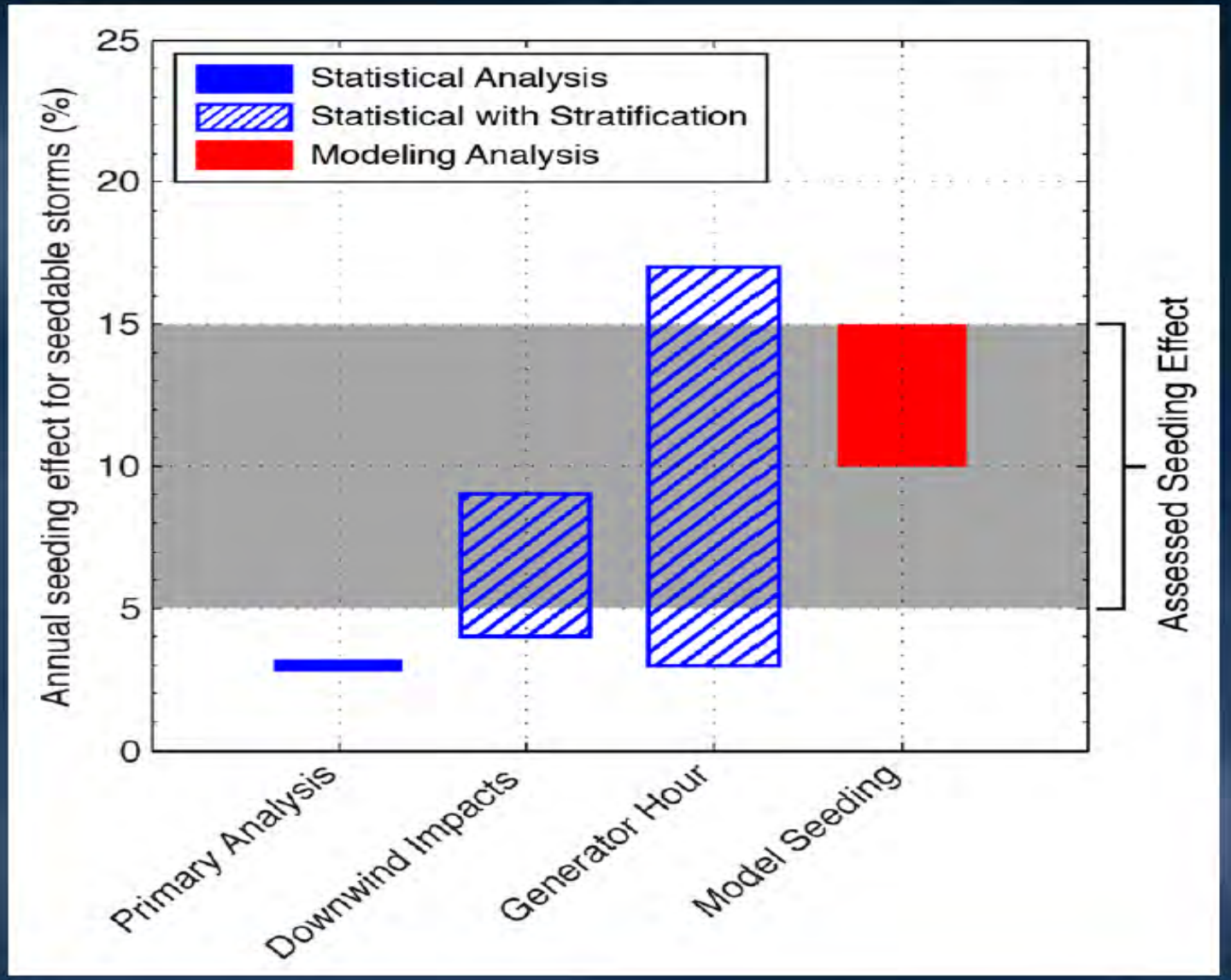
Wyoming WxMod Pilot Program

- State funded $15 million over 10 years
- Randomized cross-over experiment
- Independent evaluation by NCAR
- Radiometers, snow chemistry, high resolution precipitation gauges

WWMPP Target Areas

WWMPP Conclusions

- Estimate of seeding effect by simulation of seeded and natural clouds for three seasons (about ½ of the cases) shows 10-15% increase



WWMPP Conclusions

- Statistical, physical, and modeling analysis shows cloud seeding is a viable technology
- Climatology study demonstrates that 30% of wintertime precipitation fell from seedable storms
- Half the time that seedable conditions were met there was no precipitation, indicating cloud seeding opportunities

Summary

- Advances since the 1940s, misconceptions remain
- +5-15% increase within range of variability
- Cost-effective part of water operations portfolio
- None or positive downwind effects
- No environmental or health effects
- Local leadership, education, support is important
- Number of projects increasing
- Recent research answering key questions

On June 4, 2019 Tom Ryan from MWDSC discussed ongoing weather augmentation for water supply – cloud seeding programs with SAWPA Commission

SAWPA received positive comments about program after Tom Ryan's presentation

150 programs in 40 countries and 11 states

- Ski areas, Power utilities
- Insurance companies
- Water resources agencies
- Conservation, and Irrigation districts
- Research institutes

Costs

$4-40/AF, including planning

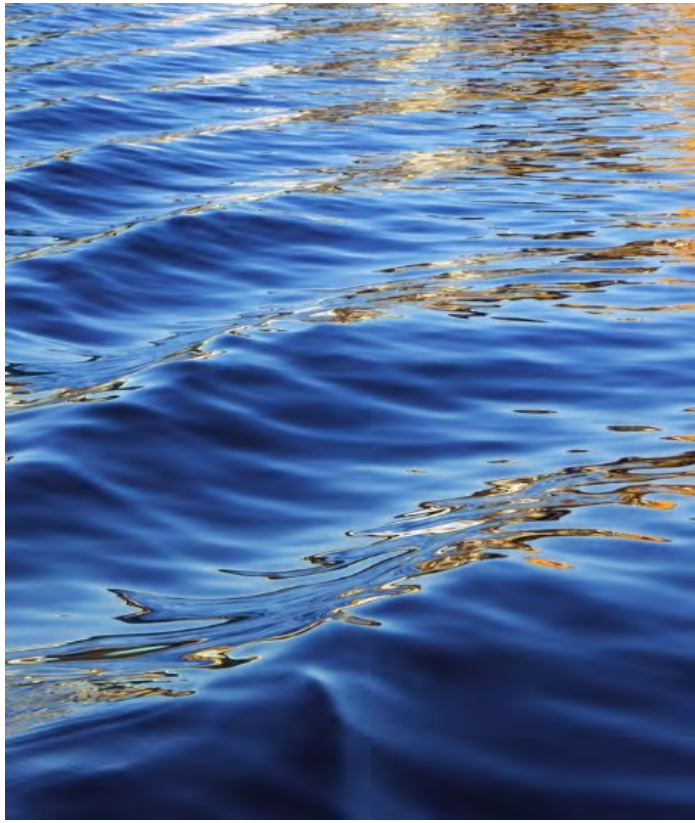
SAWPA Member Agency GMs feedback

- SAWPA staff asked SAWPA Member Agency General Managers if weather augmentation in the Santa Ana River Watershed should be studied
- GMs felt feasibility study to evaluate implementation in the Santa Ana River Watershed may be worthwhile
- Could lead to possible request under DWR's Prop 1 IRWM Round 2 grant program in FY 2021-22 to implement by SAWPA

RFP and Consultant Selection

- SAWPA directs staff to issue RFP for Santa Ana River Watershed Weather Augmentation Feasibility Study
- Two consultants responded to feasibility study RFP
  - North American Weather Consultants Inc.
  - RHS Consulting, Ltd.
- Proposal Review Team
  - SBVMWD, WMWD, OCWD, SAWPA, MWDSC
- - North American Weather Consultants Inc. recommended and awarded contract for $75K to conduct feasibility study

Seeding Methods & Design



Ground Based Seeding Methods

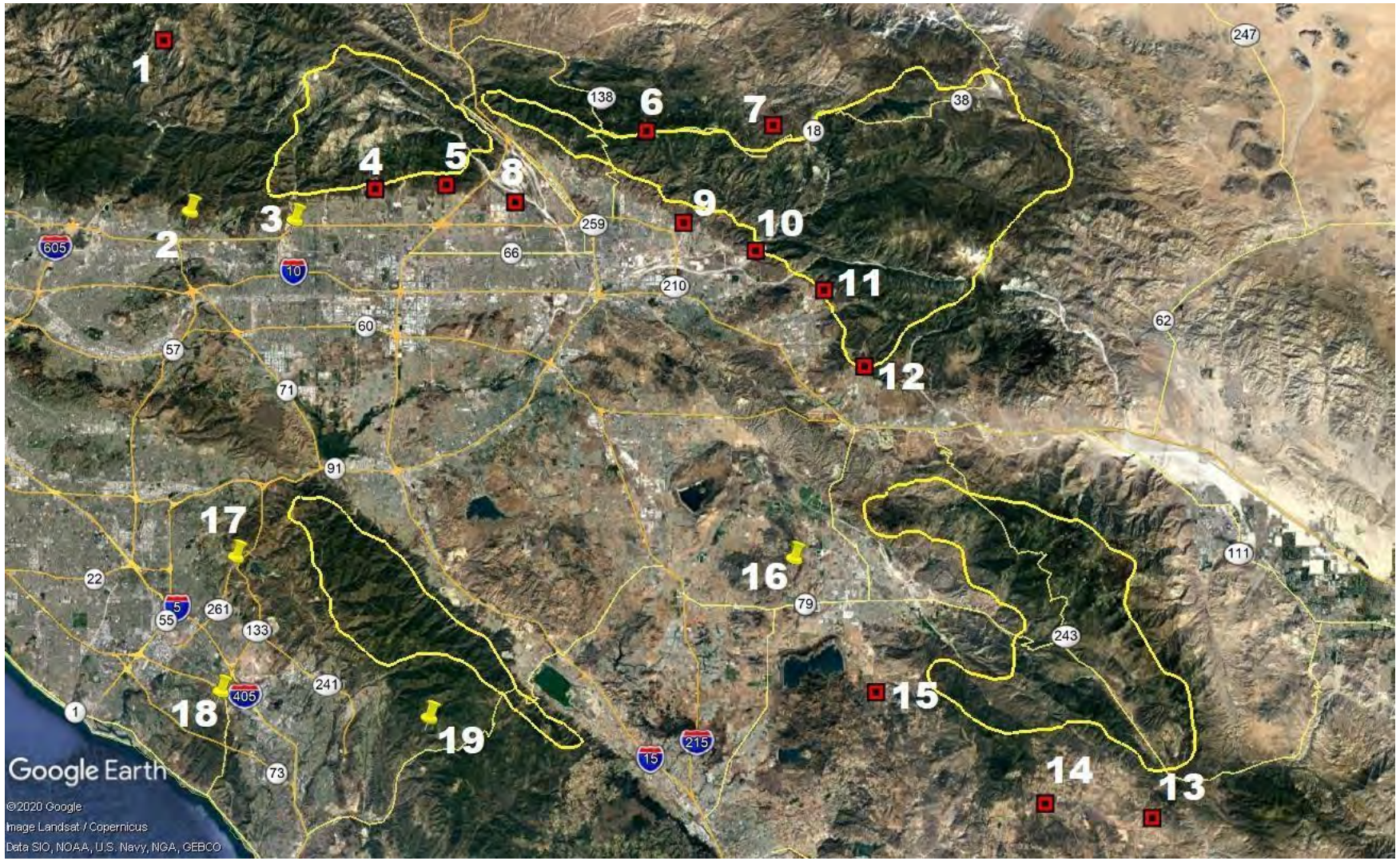
CNG's (Cloud Nuclei Generators)

- Ideal for orographic lift (winds caused by land barriers)
- Create a continuous plume
- Inexpensive to install and operate

AHOGS (Automated High Output Ground Seeding) Systems

- Depend on strong convective storm attributes (turbulence)
- Deliver a higher concentration of Silver Iodide – rapid release
- Operated remotely

Ground Based Seeding Locations



Aerial Seeding

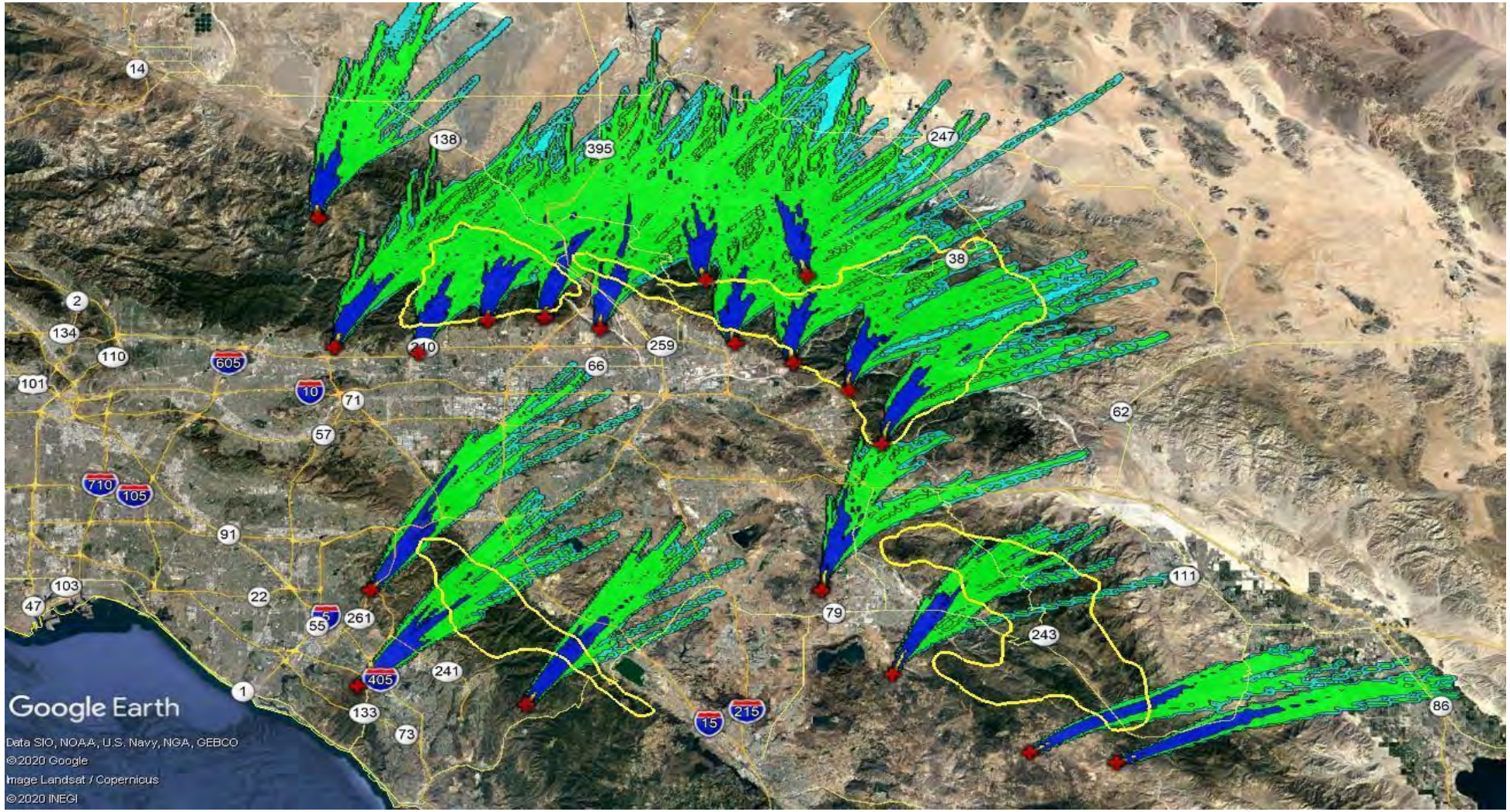
Technical Feasibility

- Unlike commercial air traffic that quickly leaves an area of high traffic, cloud seeding aircraft occupy the same airspace for an extended period of time
- Flight tracks for the eastern target areas are more likely to receive FAA approvals during times of high traffic, and during periods of storm activity.

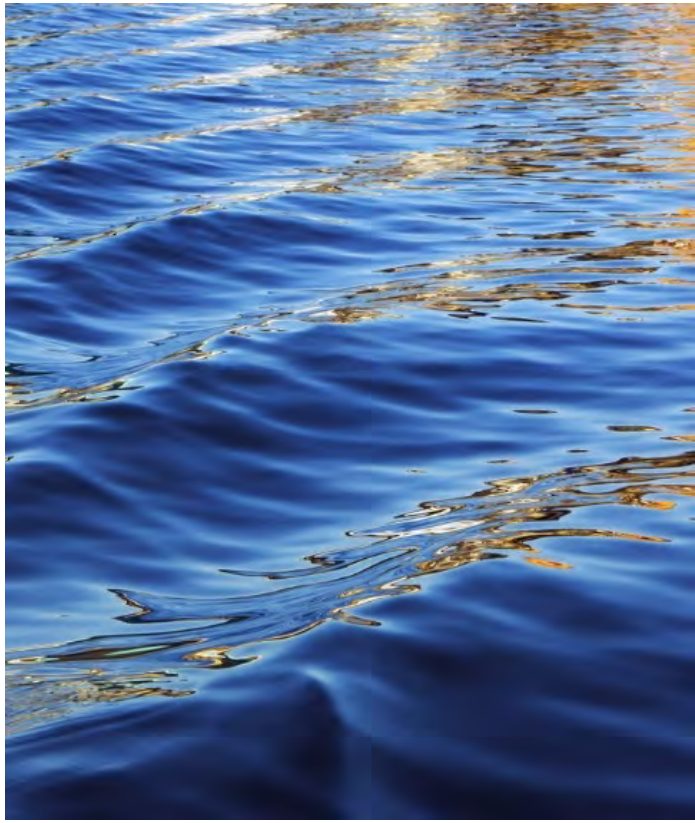
Economic Feasibility

- Land barriers must be of an appropriate size to benefit from aerial seeding
- Annual runoff must support the investment of an aerial component
- Preference should be given to areas with greater potential increases

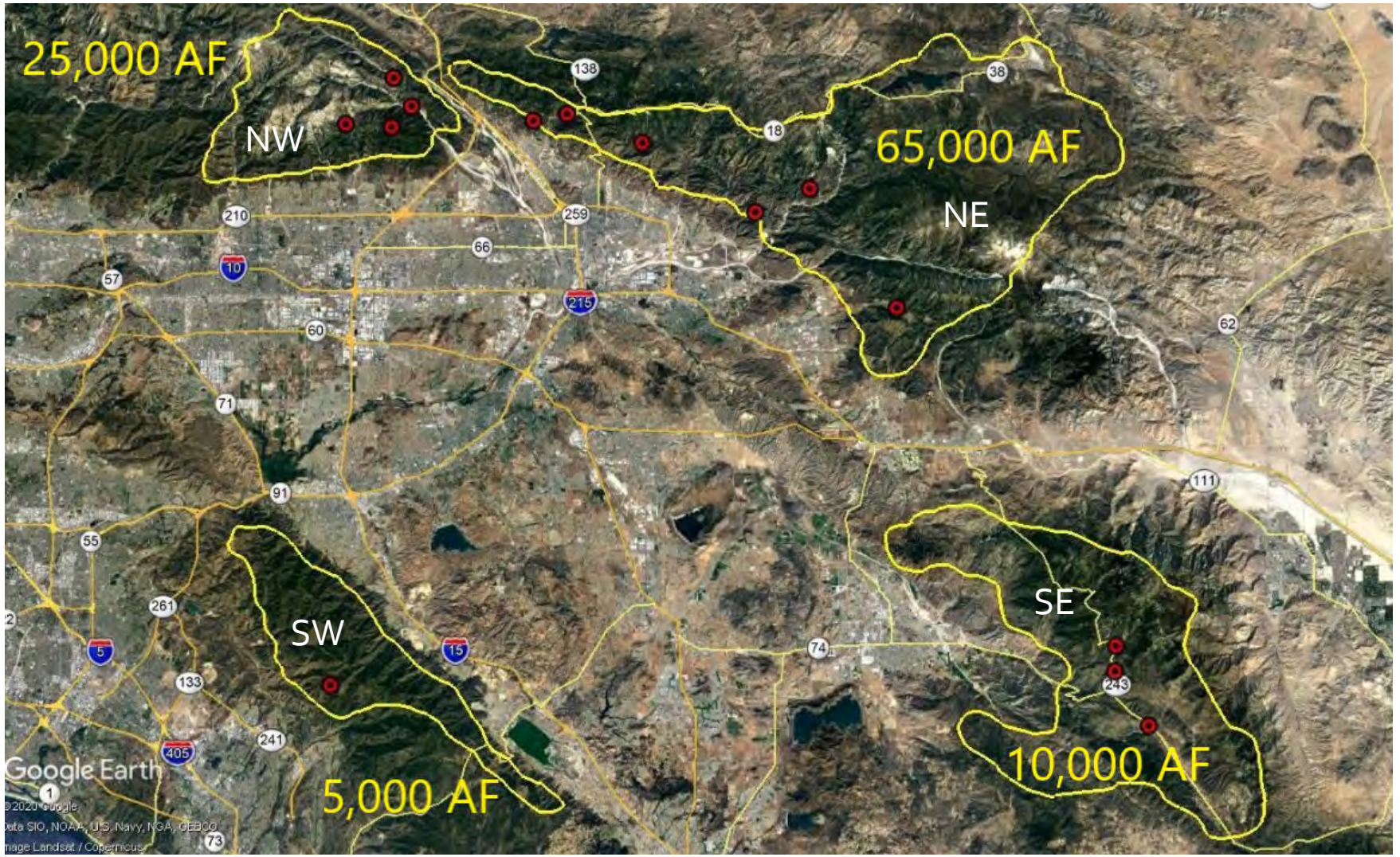
Ground Based Seeding Dispersion Model



Productivity Increase Estimates



Estimated Natural Annual Streamflow



Total Projected Increases

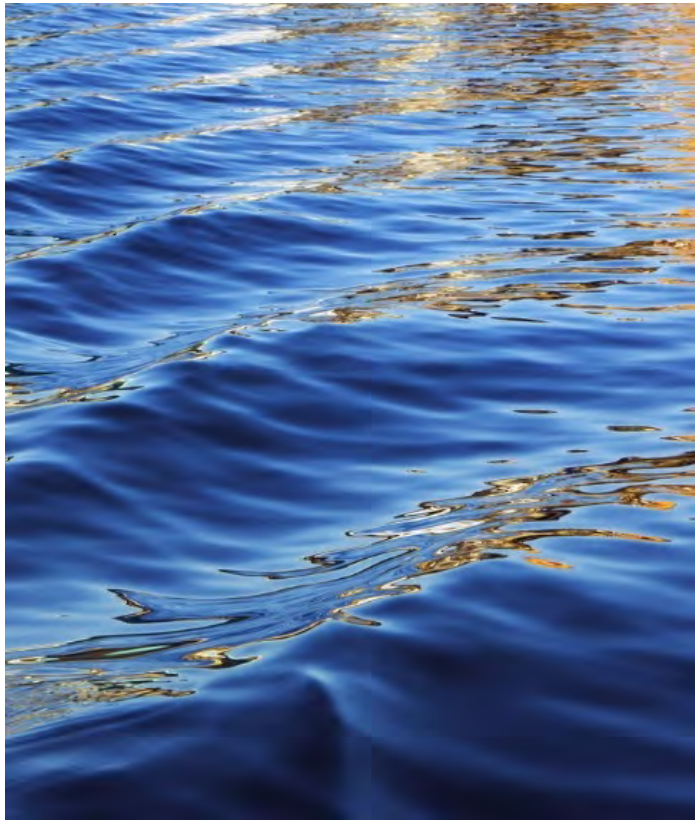
Ground Only Seeding

Target Area	Seasonal Precip. Increase (inches)	Percent Increase	Avg. Natural Streamflow (AF)	Streamflow Increase (AF)	Percent Increase
NW	0.41	3.5%	25,000	2,043	8.2%
NE	0.49	4.1%	65,000	4,330	6.7%
SW	0.59	3.7%	5,000	447	9.0%
SE	0.49	4.5%	10,000	1,373	13.7%
	TOTAL w/ Ground Only		**105,000**	**8,193**	**7.8%**

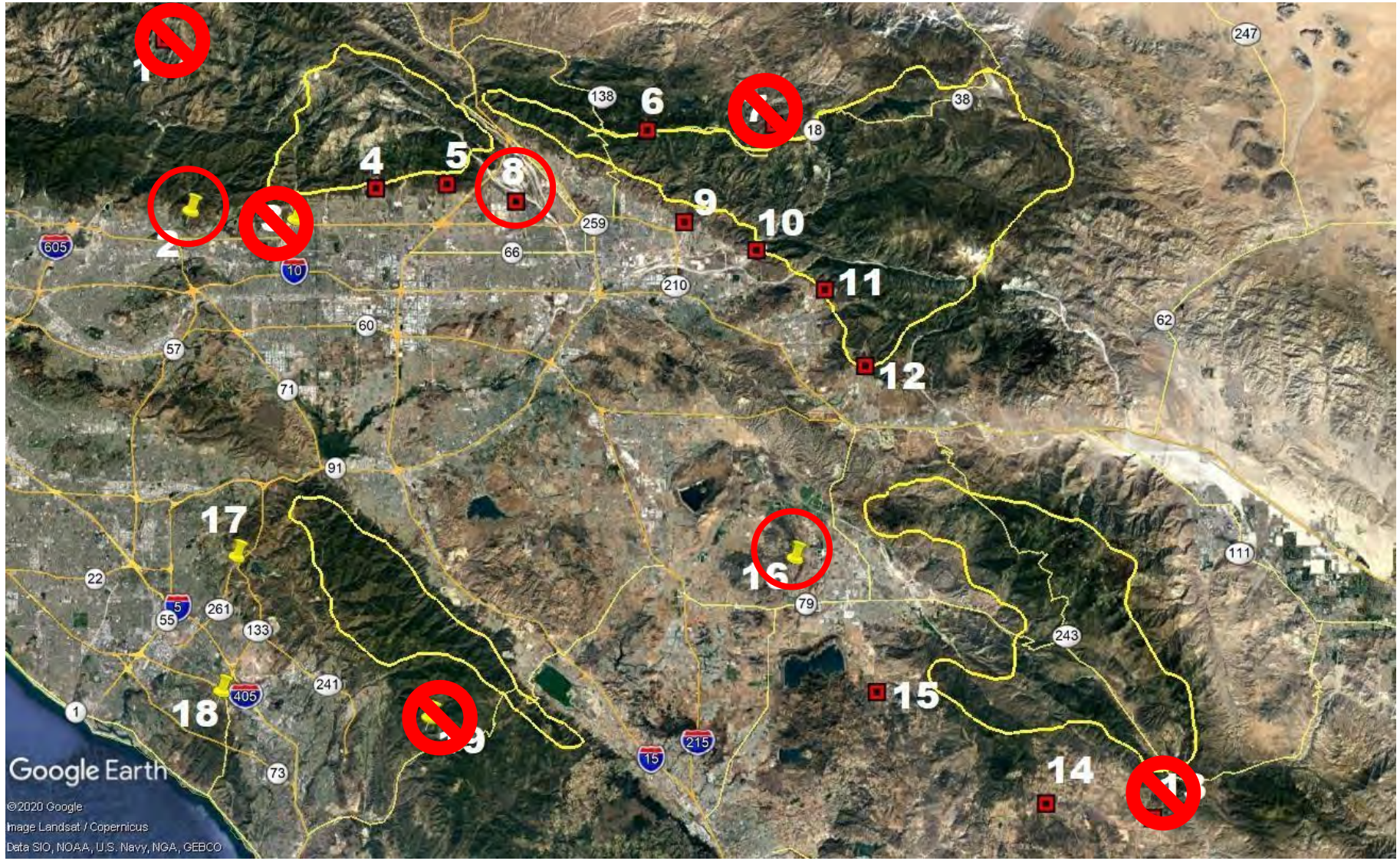
With Aerial Support in the NE Target

Target Area	Seasonal Precip. Increase (inches)	Percent Increase	Avg. Natural Streamflow (AF)	Streamflow Increase (AF)	Percent Increase
NW	0.41	3.5%	25,000	2,043	8.2%
NE	0.89	7.3%	65,000	7,772	5.3%
SW	0.59	3.7%	5,000	447	9.0%
SE	0.49	4.5%	10,000	1,373	13.7%
		TOTAL	**105,000**	**11,635**	**11.1%**

Efficiency Program Design

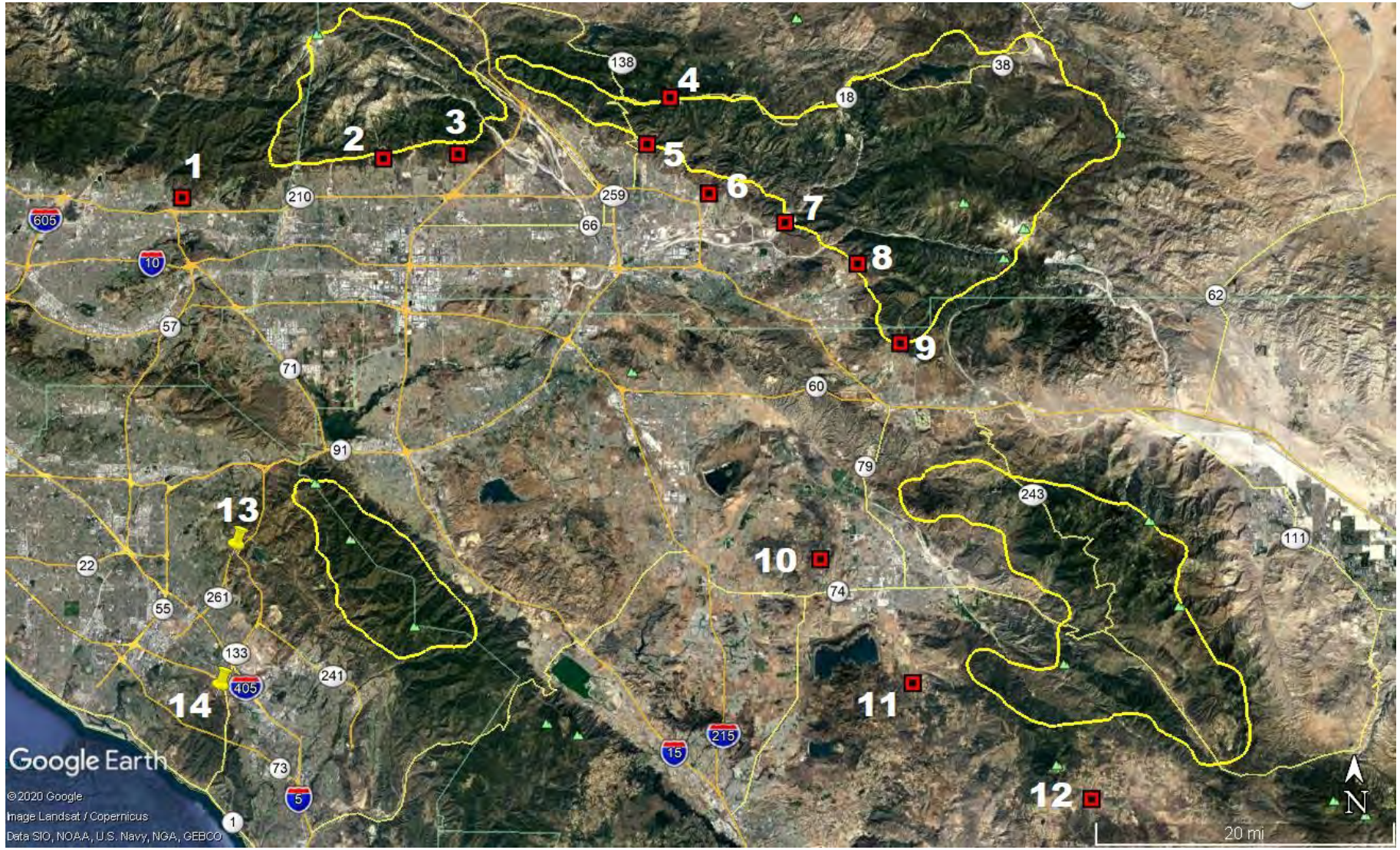


Original - Ground Seeding Sites



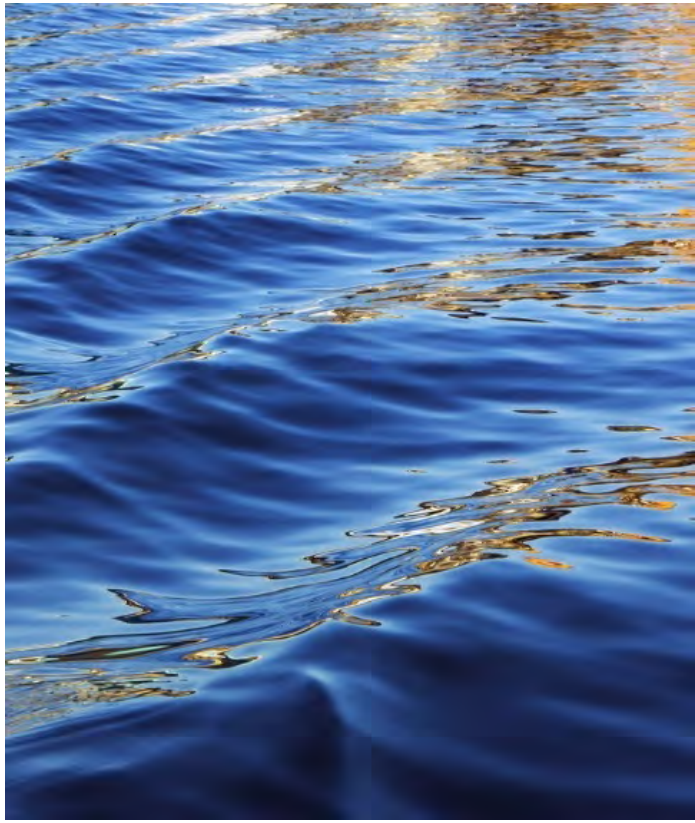
Yellow Pins = Automated High Output Ground Seeding (AHOGS)
Red Bullseyes = Cloud Nucleating Generator (CNG)

Refined – Ground Seeding Sites



Yellow Pins = AHOGS
Red Bullseyes = CNG's

Cost Effectiveness



Estimates – Ground and Aerial Seeding

	Rate		Frequency		
Annual Operations					
Set Up	$	40,000	1	$	40,000
Take Down	$	31,000	1	$	31,000
Reporting	$	10,000	1	$	10,000
Monthly Operations					
Fixed Services	$	55,000	5	$	275,000
Variable Items (timed expenses are billed on a per hour basis)					
Ground Flares	$	110	60	$	6,600
Generator Run Time	$	19.50	600	$	11,700
Flight Time	$	375	30	$	11,250
Aerial Flares	$	110	150	$	16,500
			TOTAL	**$**	**402,050**
			COST PER ACRE-FOOT	**$**	**35.61**
			Benefit to Cost		**7.16**

Pricing Estimates – Ground Based Seeding Only

	Rate	Frequency	
Annual Operations			
Set Up	$ 33,500	1	$ 33,500
Take Down	$ 24,000	1	$ 24,000
Reporting	$ 10,000	1	$ 10,000
Monthly Operations			
Fixed Services	$ 24,500	5	$ 122,500
Variable Items (timed expenses are billed on a per hour basis)			
Ground Flares	$ 110	60	$ 6,600
Generator Run Time	$ 19.50	600	$ 11,700
Flight Time	$ 375	N/A	-
Aerial Flares	$ 110	N/A	-
		TOTAL	**$ 208,300**
		COST PER ACRE-FOOT	**$ 25.42**
		Benefit to Cost	**10.03**

Next Steps

- Continue briefings to interested governing bodies and agencies in watershed
- Recommendations on next steps will be brought to SAWPA Commission on Dec. 1st
  - Study of Ground Based Seeding Unit Sites and Access
  - CEQA/Permits
- Potential cost share partner agencies and companies who may benefit are being approached by SAWPA

Assessing Homelessness Impacts on Water Quality, Riparian and Aquatic Habitat in Upper Santa Ana River Watershed

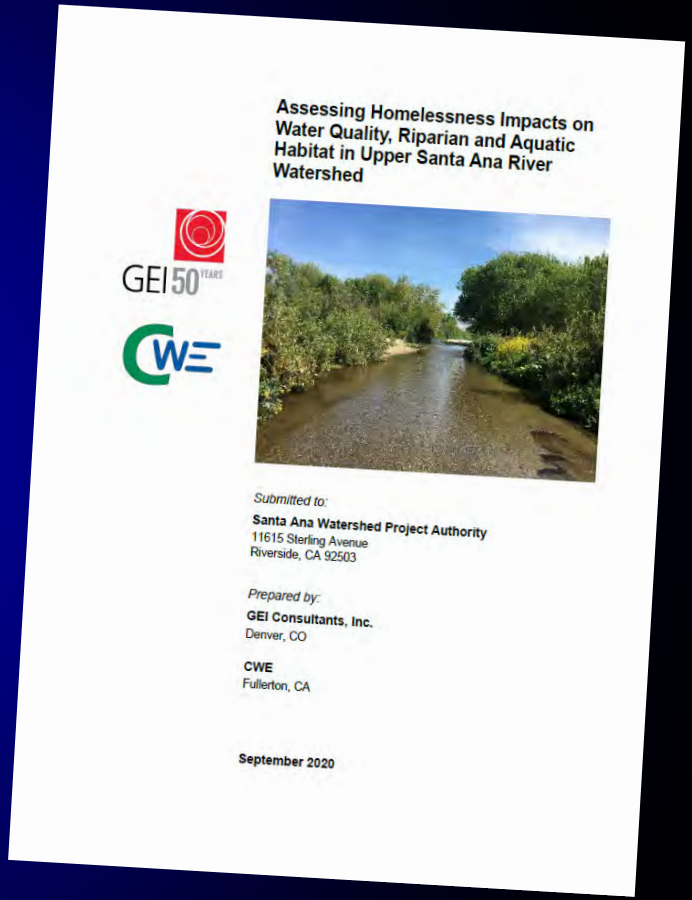
Mark Norton, Water Resources & Planning Manager

OWOW Steering Committee | November 19, 2020

Item No. 4.C.

Project Scoping & Report

- In late 2018, Commission directed staff to hire consultant to conduct assessment of the homelessness impact on water quality, riparian and aquatic habitat in upper Santa Ana River Watershed.
- Contract for work was approved on Feb. 5, 2019 with GEI Consultants to conduct work for $74,441
- Report was funded by Prop 1 IRWM Disadvantaged Community Involvement Grant Program
- Report was officially completed and submitted to SAWPA 9/30/2020



Assessing Homelessness Impacts on Water Quality, Riparian and Aquatic Habitat in Upper Santa Ana River Watershed

GEI 50 YEARS

CWE

Submitted to:

Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority
11615 Sterling Avenue
Riverside, CA 92503

Prepared by:

GEI Consultants, Inc.
Denver, CO

CWE
Fullerton, CA

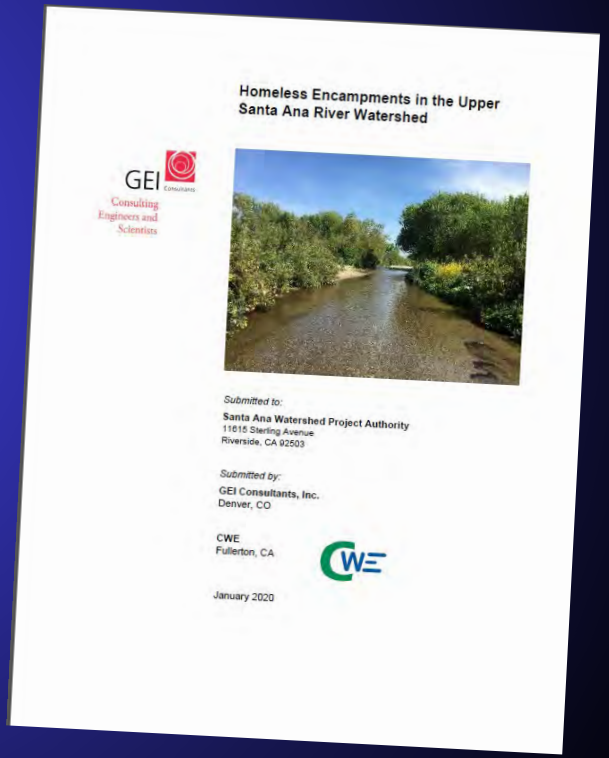
September 2020

Report Design

- Task 1 – Literature Review and Assessment of Existing Conditions
- Task 2 - Preliminary Monitoring Program to Assess Impacts from Homeless Encampments

Task 1 – Literature Review and Assessment of Existing Conditions

- Assess the current nature and extent of homeless encampments in the upper watershed
- Provide best available information about the relationship between presence of homeless encampments and impacts to water quality and riparian and aquatic habitats


Homeless Encampments in the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed

GEI Consultants
Consulting Engineers and Scientists

Submitted to:
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority
11615 Sterling Avenue
Riverside, CA 92503

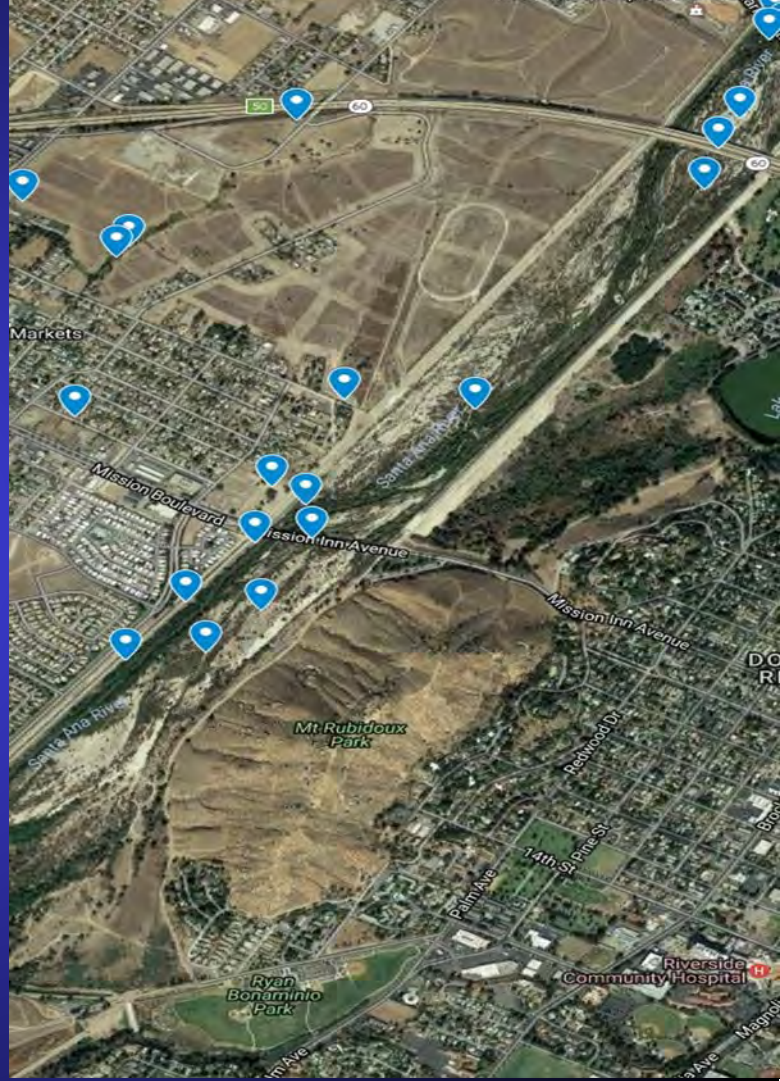
Submitted by:
GEI Consultants, Inc.
Denver, CO

CWE
Fullerton, CA

January 2020

Questions to be Answered:

- What is known about the impacts caused by encampments of people experiencing homelessness to:
  - Water quality?
  - Riparian & aquatic habitat health?
- How would this watershed evaluate the impacts being felt here?
  - Existing monitoring?
  - Additional monitoring?
- What is the relationship between the impacts caused by encampments and those caused by other sources?

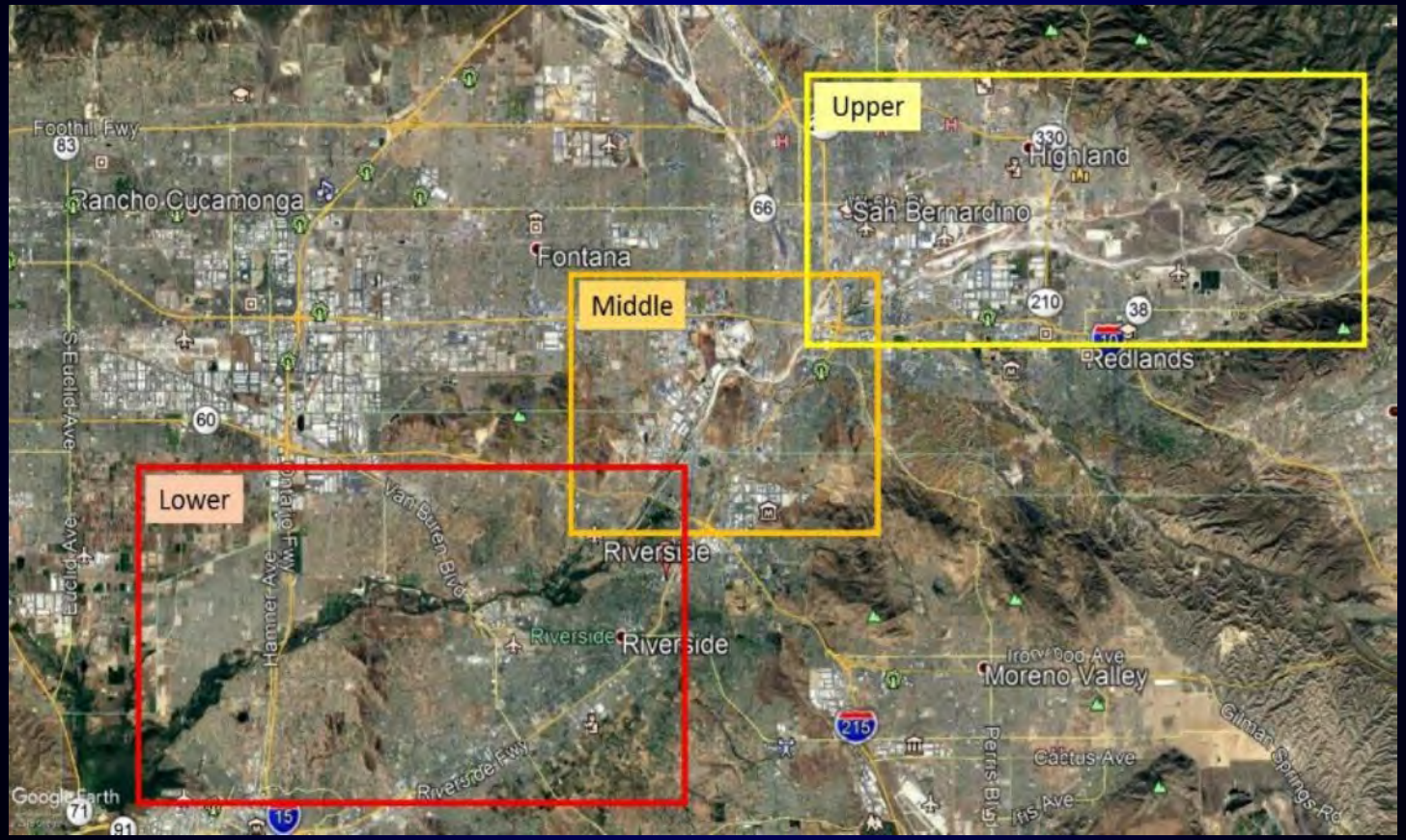


Assessment of Homeless Encampments

Data gathered from the following entities:

- Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority and SAWPA Task Forces
- San Bernardino County Sheriff Department
- San Bernardino County Department of Public Works
- Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District (including information from County of Riverside County Executive Office)
- Inland Empire Waterkeeper
- City of Rialto (represented by Lynn Merrill and Associates, Inc. and Geovironment Consulting)
- Riverside Regional Water Quality Control Plant
- Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
- San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District

Locations of Lower, Middle and Upper Portions of the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed Study Area



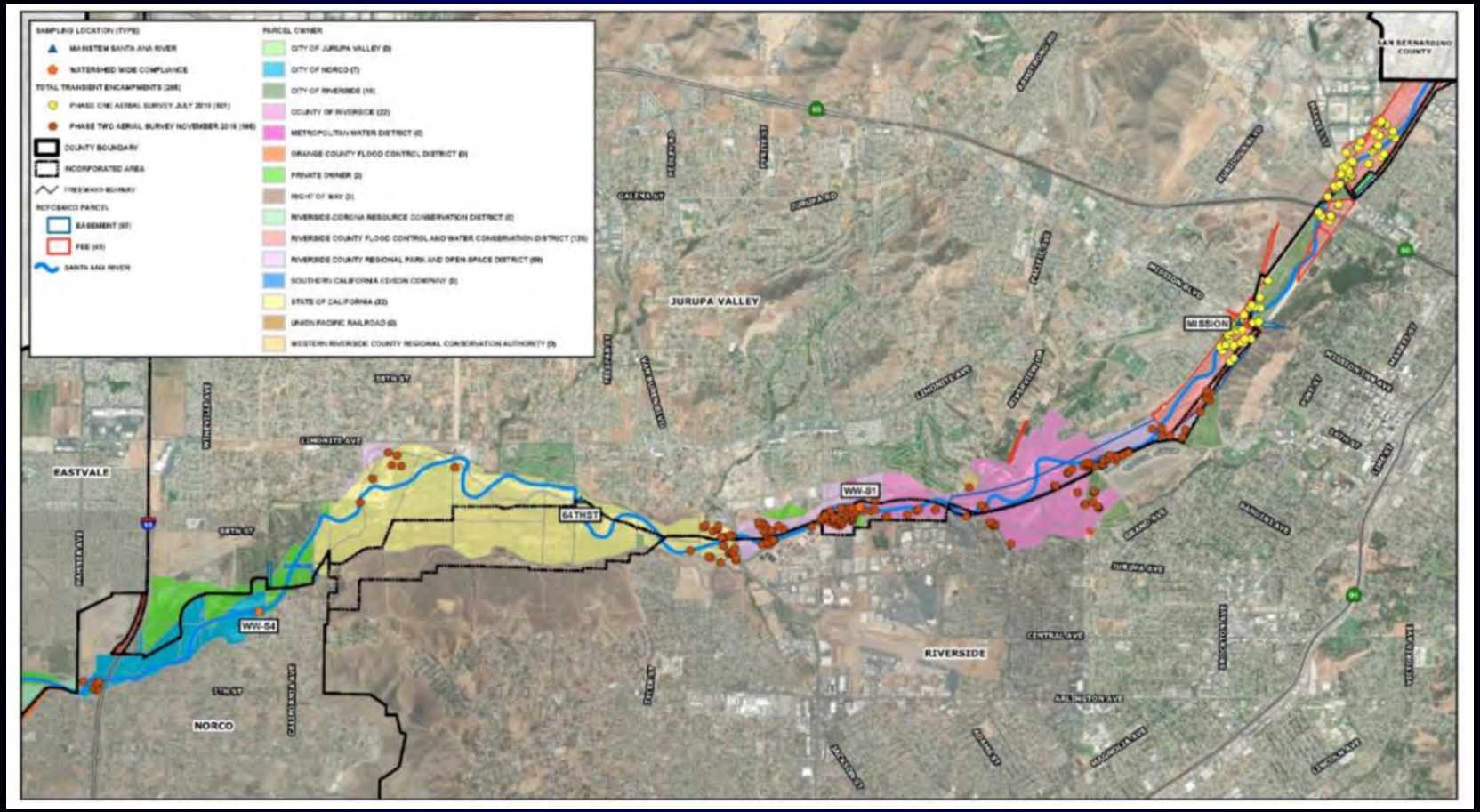
Examples of Homeless Encampments in Santa Ana River Upstream of I-215 Bridge (Photographs from San Bernardino County Sheriff Dept.)

Example of Impacts from Homeless Encampments along City Creek

(Presentation delivered by Arlene Chun, Stormwater Program Manager for the San Bernardino County Department of Public Works, at the CASQA Quarterly Meeting, May 9, 2019)

Site Conditions

Documentation of Homeless Encampments along Santa Ana River between I-15 and Riverside County Line Based on 2018 Drone Surveys (Map provided by RCFC&WCD



CA Studies and Other States

Inside California

Santa Ana

- California State University Fullerton
- San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District

- San Gabriel River Watershed
- San Diego Area
  - San Diego River
  - Other San Diego Area Examples
- Contra Costa County
- Santa Clara County
- Santa Clara Valley Water District
  - Guadalupe River Watershed Study
- Sacramento Area
  - Water Quality Studies
  - Levee Impacts
- Russian River

Outside of California

- Colorado
- Oregon
- Texas
  - Austin, Texas Area
  - San Antonio, Texas Area
- Utah

Literature Review

Environmental impact concerns from homeless encampments in riverbeds in the upper Santa Ana River watershed are no different than what is observed in other areas. Key concerns include:

- Trash - both the presence of the trash itself and the potential for the leakage of toxic chemicals from items in the trash;
- Human waste disposal
- Degradation of riparian areas, including vegetation, habitat, and riverbanks
- Fish barriers created by large trash (e.g., shopping carts)
- Impacts to the physical integrity of levees
- Fire.

Task 1 – Key Findings

- No studies found that directly tie water quality to homeless impacts
- Recently completed Middle Santa Ana River Synoptic Study found some evidence of human bacteria sources in river, but not consistent from week to week
- Transient nature of camps and differences in how they operate or handle waste will make design of a preliminary monitoring program challenging

Task 1 – Key Findings

Five key areas where camps are currently concentrated. All are in various reaches of the Santa Ana River:

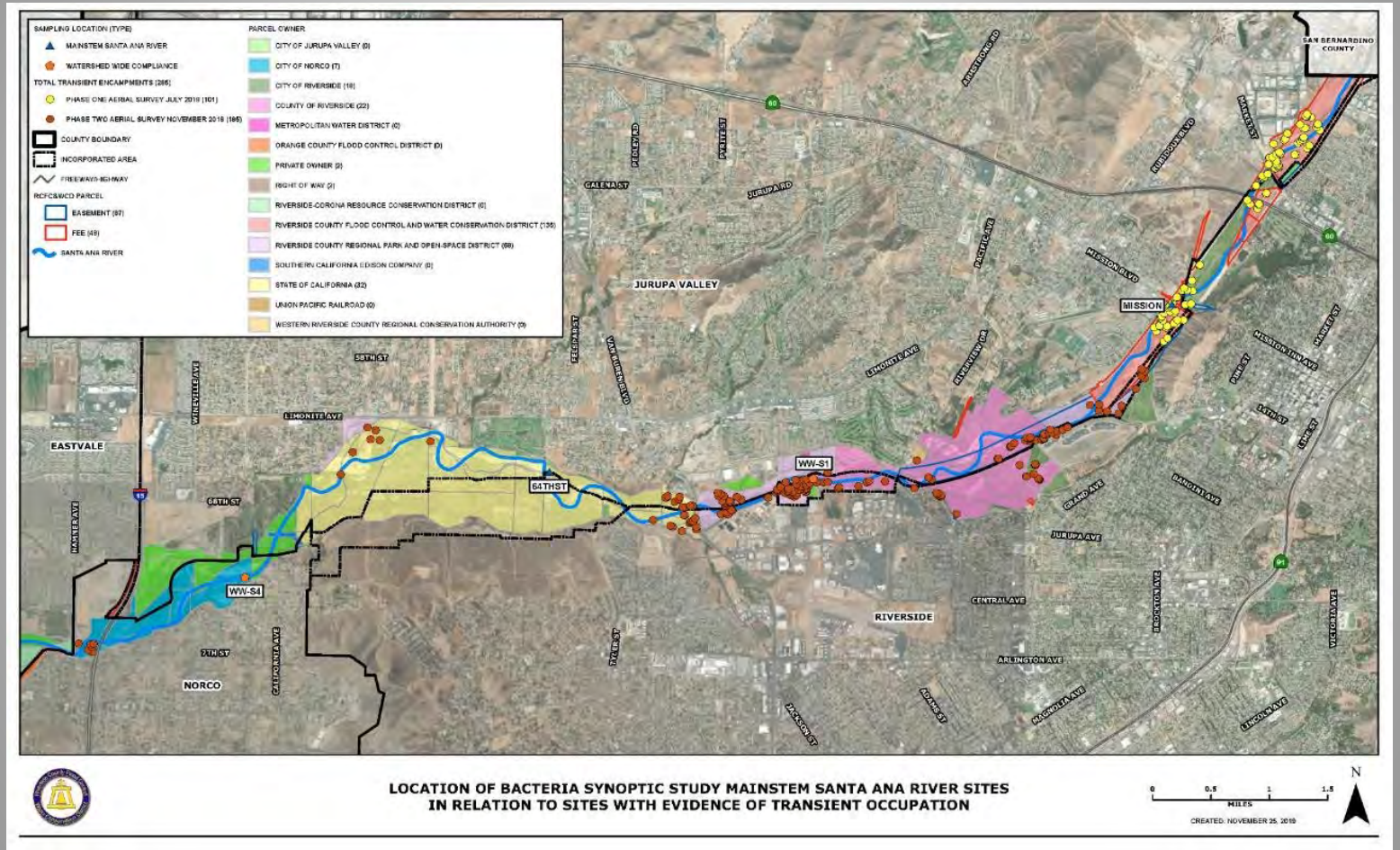
- Van Buren Boulevard bridge upstream to Anza Drain
- Along the Tequesquite Landfill
- Above and below the Mission Boulevard bridge crossing
- Upstream of the 60 Fwy
- Between the I-215 bridge and Tippecanoe Road

- All of these locations have two things in common
  - Near water
  - Vegetative cover
- Most believe the number of encampments and numbers of residents is on the increase.

Task 2 - Preliminary Monitoring Program to Assess Impacts from Homeless Encampments

Location of Major Homeless Camps

Best Available Data



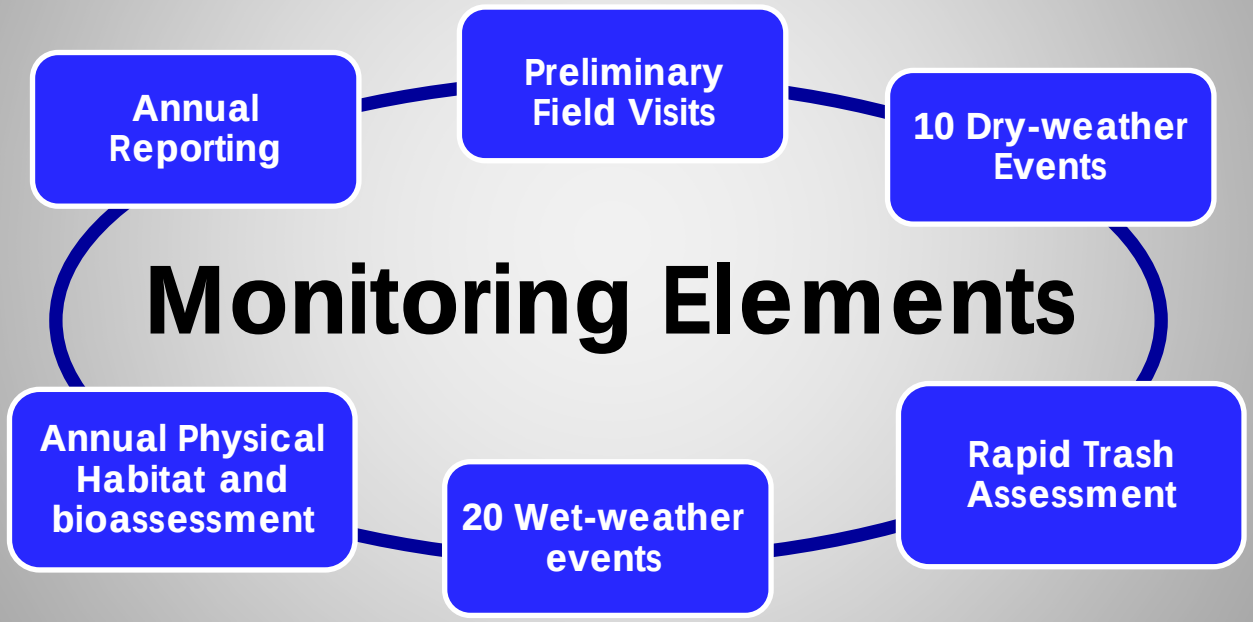
Preliminary Monitoring Locations

Van Buren Boulevard Bridge

Mission Boulevard Bridge

Market Street Bridge

Preliminary Monitoring Program



Preliminary Field Visits

Baseline Conditions

- Assess initial water quality, riparian habitat, and aquatic habitat conditions

Encampment Population Estimate

- Coordinate with Riverside County Point-in-Time Count

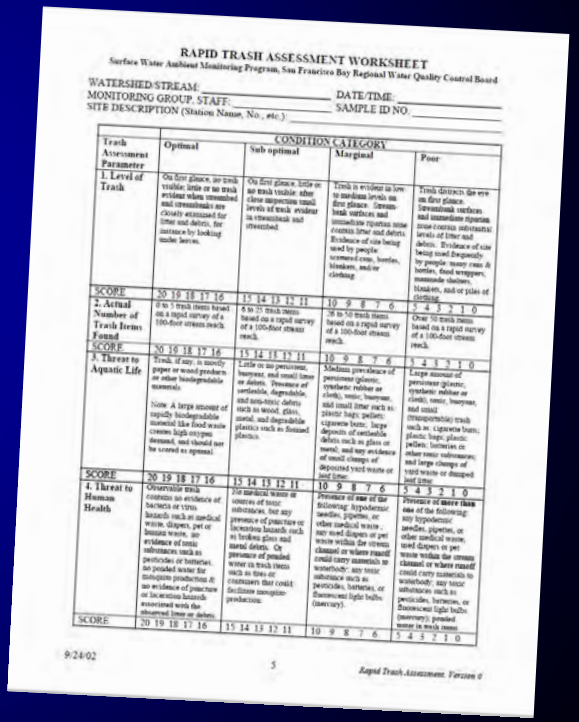
Dry-weather Events

10 total monitoring events at each site

- **Collect water samples for TSS, *E. coli,* and HF183**
- **Water Quality Sonde Measurements**
- **Rapid Trash Assessment**

Rapid Trash Assessment

- Level of trash
- Number of items found
- Threat to aquatic life
- Threat to human health
- Illegal Dumping
- Accumulation of Trash



RAPID TRASH ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

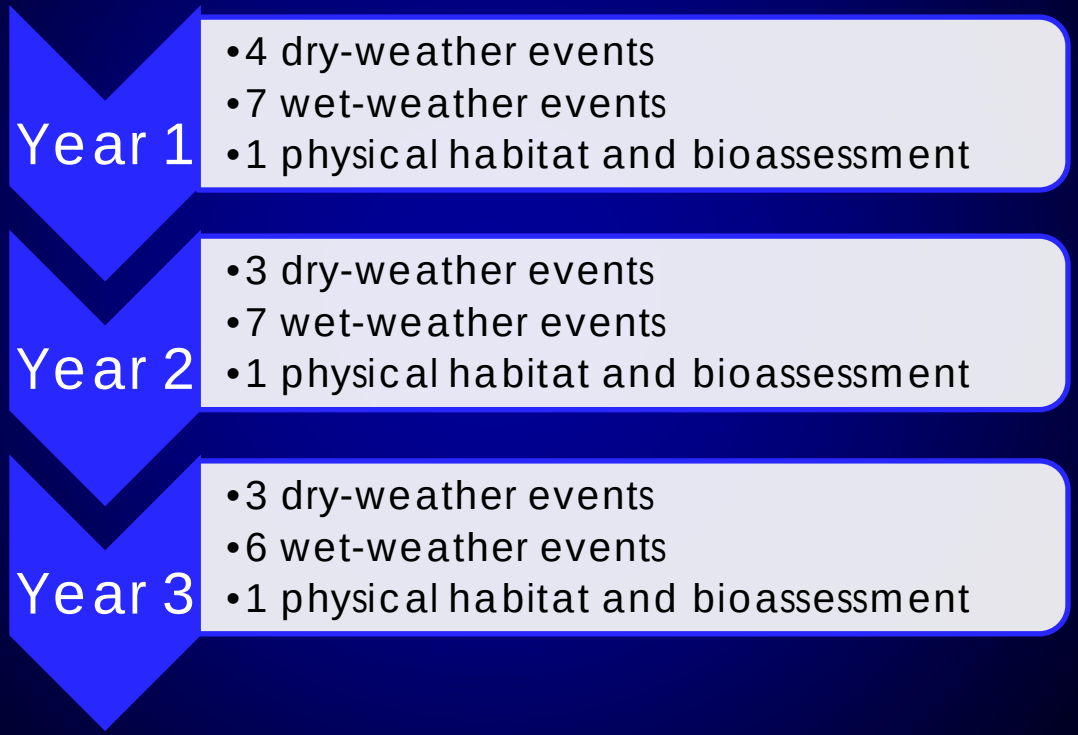
WATERSHED/STREAM: _____ DATE/TIME: _____

MONITORING GROUP, STAFF: _____ SAMPLE ID NO. _____

SITE DESCRIPTION (Station Name, No., etc.): _____

Trash Assessment Parameter	CONDITION CATEGORY			
	Optimal	Sub optimal	Marginal	Poor
1. Level of Trash	On first glance, no trash visible; little or no trash evident when streambed and streambanks are closely examined for litter and debris, for instance by looking under leaves.	On first glance, little or no trash visible; after close inspection small levels of trash evident in streambank and streambed.	Trash is evident in low to medium levels on first glance. Stream-bank surfaces and immediate riparian zone contain litter and debris. Evidence of size being used by people scattered cans, bottles, blankets, and/or clothing.	Trash distracts the eye on first glance. Streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone contain substantial levels of litter and debris. Evidence of size being used frequently by people: many cans & bottles, food wrappers, manmade shelters, blankets, and/or piles of clothing.
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
2. Actual Number of Trash Items Found	0 to 5 trash items based on a rapid survey of a 100-foot stream reach.	6 to 25 trash items based on a rapid survey of a 100-foot stream reach.	26 to 50 trash items based on a rapid survey of a 100-foot stream reach.	Over 50 trash items based on a rapid survey of a 100-foot stream reach.
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
3. Threat to Aquatic Life	Trash, if any, is mostly paper or wood products or other biodegradable materials. Note: A large amount of rapidly biodegradable material like food waste creates high oxygen demand, and should not be scored as optimal.	Little or no persistent, buoyant, and small litter or debris. Presence of nonbiodegradable, and non-toxic debris such as wood, glass, metal, and degradable plastics such as floated plastics.	Moderate prevalence of persistent (plastic; synthetic rubber or cloth); toxic; buoyant, and small litter such as plastic bags; pellets; cigarette butts; large deposits of nonbiodegradable debris such as glass or metal; and any evidence of small clumps of deposited yard waste or leaf litter.	Large amount of persistent (plastic; synthetic rubber or cloth); toxic, buoyant, and small (fragmentable) trash such as cigarette butts; plastic bags; plastic pellets; batteries or other toxic substances; and large clumps of yard waste or dumped leaf litter.
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
4. Threat to Human Health	Observable trash contains no evidence of bacteria or virus hazards such as medical waste, diapers, pet or human waste, no evidence of toxic substances such as pesticides or batteries, no ponded water for mosquito production & no evidence of puncture or laceration hazards associated with the observed litter or debris.	No medical waste or sources of toxic substances, but any presence of puncture or laceration hazards such as broken glass and metal debris. Or presence of ponded water in trash items such as tires or containers that could facilitate mosquito production.	Presence of one of the following: hypodermic needles, pipettes, or other medical waste; any used diapers or pet waste within the stream channel or where runoff could carry materials to waterbody; any toxic substance such as pesticides, batteries, or fluorescent light bulbs. (mercury).	Presence of more than one of the following: any hypodermic needles, pipettes, or other medical waste; used diapers or pet waste within the stream channel or where runoff could carry materials to waterbody; any toxic substances such as pesticides, batteries, or fluorescent light bulbs. (mercury); ponded water in trash items.
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0

Potential Monitoring Program Timeline



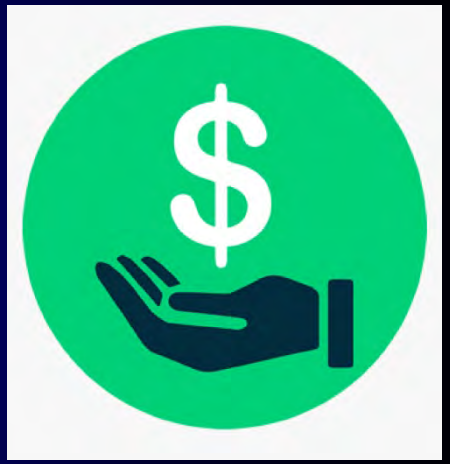
Phase One: Alternative A

- First-year monitoring requirements of four dry-weather events and rapid trash assessment
- High flow suspension of recreation standards

Task	Estimated Fee
Kickoff meeting and project management	$3,800
QAPP preparation	$8,500
Preliminary field visits	
Baseline condition assessment	$8,000
Population estimate and coordination	$8,500
Dry-weather event sampling	$40,000
Data management and one annual report	$20,000
Total	**$88,800**

Agencies contacted to help financially support

- Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
- Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
- San Bernardino County Flood Control
- City of Riverside
- City of Rialto
- County of Riverside Executive Office
- San Bernardino County Executive Office
- Orange County Executive Office



Funding Partner Commitments for FY 21-22

- Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District - $10,000
- San Bernardino County Flood Control w-MS4 Co-permittees - $10,000

Possible Funding Partner:

- SAWPA Member Agencies - $68,800

SAWPA Role

- **Reflects SAWPA's Mission and Goals**
  - 1. Create value by building relationships among regulators, SAWPA members, regulated parties…;
  - 2. Provide regional capacity and neutral venue for supporting multi-agency forum…;
  - 3. Assist in…,facilitation of stakeholder processes to address watershed-specific issues.
- **Provides water quality data needed to support more cost-effective regulatory compliance**
- **Most SAWPA member agencies (IEUA, OCWD, WMWD, SBVMWD) are supporters of Upper SAR Habitat Conservation Plan – monitoring will be needed**

SAWPA Action Taken 11-3-2020

- Approved adding Phase 1A Dry Weather Monitoring Program in SAWPA FY 21-22 Budget with funding partnerships commitments

Disadvantaged Communities Involvement Program

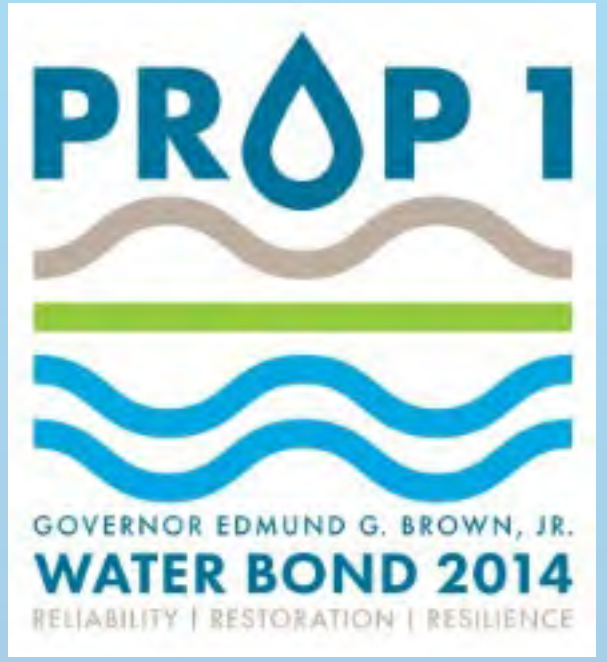
Status Report

Rick Whetsel, Senior Watershed Manager
OWOW Steering Committee | November 19, 2020
Item No. 4.D.

Disadvantaged Communities Involvement Program (DCI) Program

DWR established the Disadvantaged Community Involvement Grant Program to support the following objectives:

1) Work collaboratively to involve DACs, community-based organizations, and stakeholders in IRWM Planning efforts
2) Increase the understanding, and identify the water management needs of disadvantaged communities
3) Develop strategies and long-term solutions that appropriately address the identified DAC water management needs
4) Support technical assistance for planning of future construction projects including feasibility, design, CEQA, etc. - Not construction at this stage.



Disadvantaged Communities Involvement (DCI) Grant Program Eligible Grant Activities		In SAWPA Scope
General Activity	Examples of Activity	
Technical assistance	Service provider trainings, local circuit rider programs to train water and wastewater staff	✓
Needs assessments	Surveys or meetings with community members to identify water management needs	✓
Project development activities	Planning activities, environmental compliance, or pre-construction engineering/design activities	✓
Site assessment	Water quality assessments, median household income surveys, data and mapping activities	✓
Engagement in IRWM efforts	DAC regional engagement coordinator role, DAC Advisory Committee to RWMG, DAC representatives in governance	✓
Governance Structure	Evaluation of governance structures and plan financing efforts, assessments of the level of DAC involvement in decision making processes	✓
Community outreach	Public project meetings open to community members, door-to-door outreach	✓
Education	Translation or interpretive services for information sharing, water education campaigns for community members, education for RWMGs on DAC needs	✓
Facilitation	Facilitated RWMG meetings, facilitated project development meetings	✓
Enhancement of DAC in IRWM Plans	Development of Funding Area-wide DAC plan to be utilized as a unified approach for all IRWM plans	✓

Program Partners

Leveraging Resources for Biggest Impact

OWOW Steering Committee

SAWPA

University of California Irvine

The Newkirk Center For Science & Society

CSU The California State University

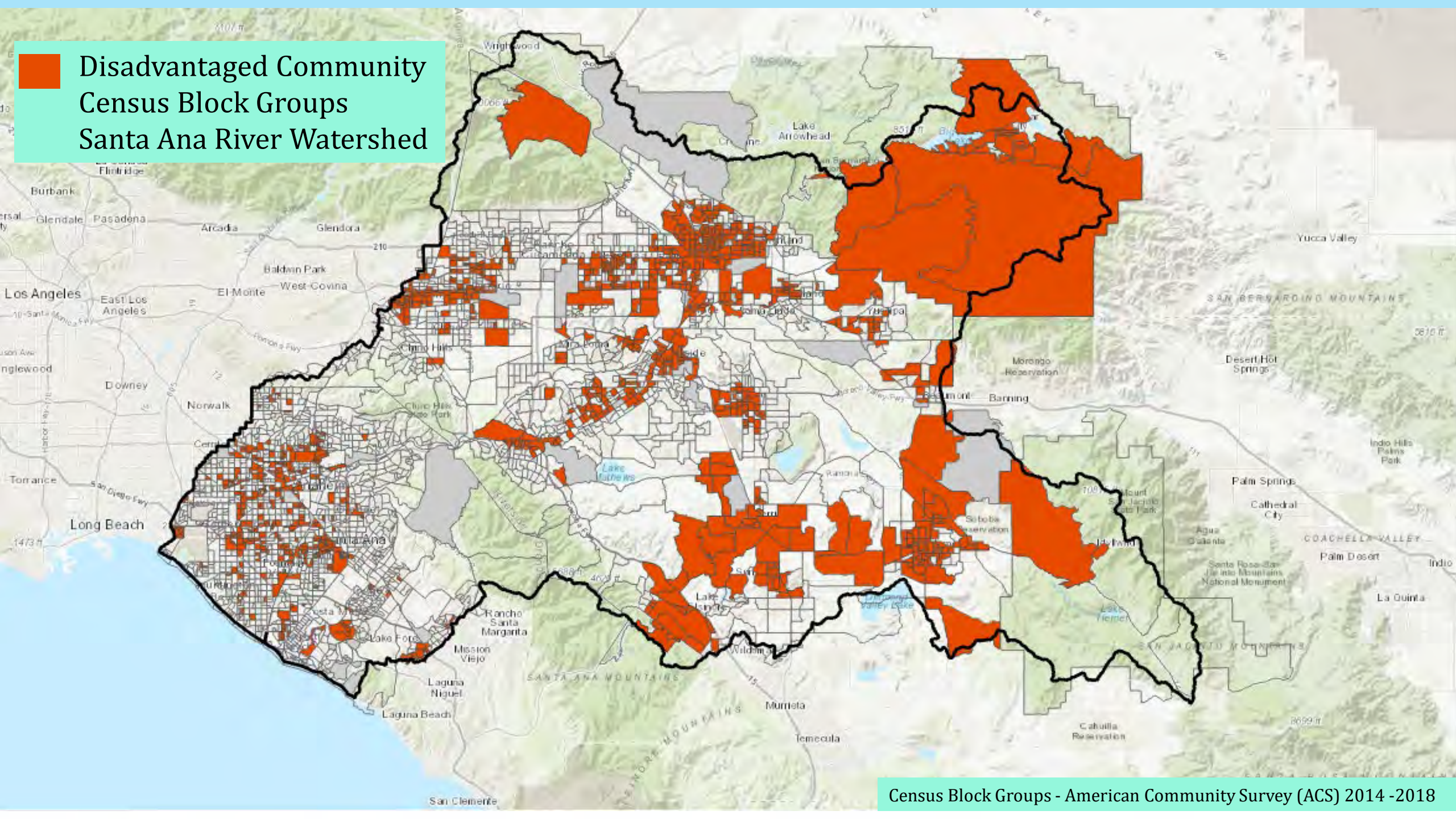
Local Government Commission
Leaders for Livable Communities

Water Education Foundation

California Rural Water Association

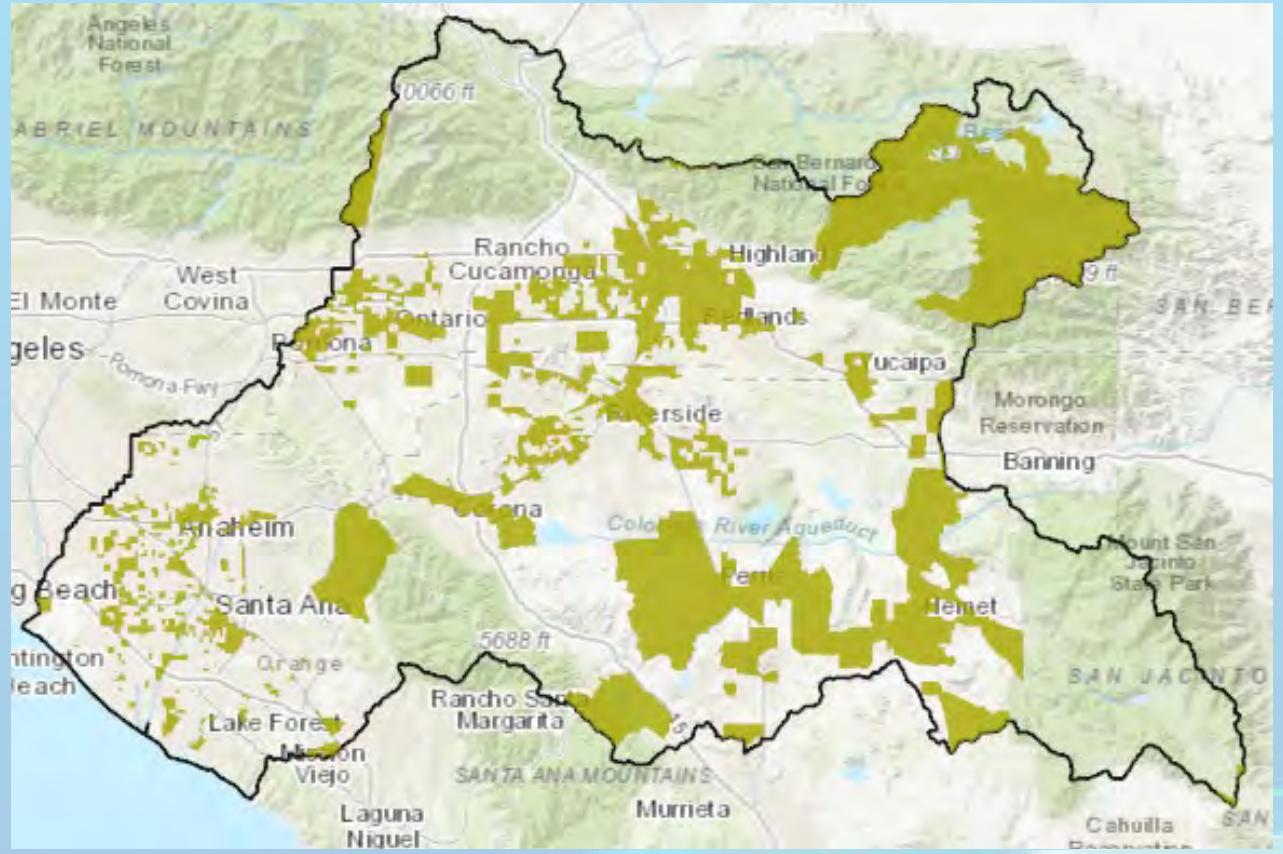
CivicSpark Water

SAWPA


Disadvantaged Community
Census Block Groups
Santa Ana River Watershed
Census Block Groups - American Community Survey (ACS) 2014 -2018

DCI Program Elements

1. Strengths and Needs Assessment
2. Education and Engagement
3. Project Development
4. Administration



SAWPA

Disadvantaged Communities and Tribal Involvement Lessons Learned Summit

- Focus: Disadvantaged Communities and Tribes Lessons Learned through Prop 1 IRWM Program
- Highlighted SAWPA's DACI Program
- Findings from IRWM regions around the State
- Key Speakers:
  - Wade Crowfoot, California Natural Resources Agency
  - Laurel Firestone, State Water Board
  - Yana Garcia, California Environmental Protection Agency
  - Carmel Brown and Anecita Aguustinez, Department of Water Resources
- Over 450 Attendees
- Next Key Deliverable: Summary Findings Report

Wade Crowfoot
Secretary
California Natural Resources Agency

Laurel Firestone
Board Member
State Water Resources Control Board

Yana Garcia
Deputy Secretary for Environmental Justice, Tribal Affairs and Border Relations
California Environmental Protection Agency

Links to Summit Resources

Direct links to the summit materials can be found at:

https://www.lgc.org/summit/

Recordings

https://www.lgc.org/summit-recorded-sessions/

Slides

https://www.lgc.org/summit-presentations/

Technical Assistance for Community Need

- Objective: Technical Assistance (TA) funding to support the development of projects and programs that address the water needs of disadvantaged and underrepresented communities.
- Requires evaluation of projects, plans, and programs following set of evaluation criteria developed by DCI Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)
- Allocated Funding $2.9 M
- Work is ongoing

DCI Program Technical Assistance Funding

TA Award	Project Sponsor:	Project Title:
$25,630	CRWA / CSU WRPI	Median Household Income Surveys
COMPLETE	SAWPA	Assessing the Water Quality, Riparian, and Aquatic Habitat Impacts of Homelessness in the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed
$350,000	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Residential Asbestos Cement Pipe Abandonment and Replacement Project
$500,000	Big Bear Area Regional Wastewater Agency	Replenish Big Bear
COMPLETE	California Rural Water Association	Tribal Advisory Committee (Tribal AC)
$175,000	Box Springs MWC	Rehabilitation, Removal or Replacement of Water Storage Reservoirs with SCADA
$200,000	City of Colton	Two New Potable Wells with Generators
$100,000	Devore WC	New Reservoir, Distribution System Upgrades and New Well
$150,000	Idyllwild WD	Water Treatment Plant Upgrade with SCADA
$100,000	Marygold MWC	New Well and Generator Project
$25,000	Riverside Highland WC	Ion Exchange System
$250,000	Terrace MWC	New Potable Well
$200,000	Eastern Municipal WD	Quail Valley Sub-Area 4 Septic to Sewer, Phase 1 Planning Analysis
$277,990	City of Rialto	Bohnert/Banyon Septic to Sewer Project
$100,000	Orange County WD	Watershed Education and Field Trip Program for Disadvantaged Community Elementary School Students
$100,000	City of Fullerton	Fullerton's Water Future - Ensuring Delivery of Clean, Safe Drinking Water
$50,000	Huerta del Valle	Reconnecting and Enhancing Water Resources for greater community and environmental benefit.
$100,000	City of Santa Ana	Washington Avenue Well Project
$2,900,000	Total Technical Assistance funding Awarded	

DCI Program Budget (through Q3 2020)

	Program Element	Budget	Expenses	Balance	% Spent
1	**Strengths & Needs**	$ 898,644	$ 898,644	$ -	100%
2	**Engagement / Education**	$ 1,853,068	$ 1,634,486	$ 218,582	88%
3	**Project Development**	$ 3,233,288	$ 1,888,540	$ 1,344,748	58%
4	**Administration**	$ 315,000	$ 246,154	$ 68,846	78%
	Total	**$ 6,300,000**	**$ 4,667,825**	**$ 1,632,175**	**74%**

Program Schedule

Element / Activity		2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3
PE 1	Strengths & Needs Assessment				
PE 2	Engagement / Education				
14	Community Water Education				
15	Water Agency Engagement Training				
16	Local Elected Leader Training				
PE 3	Project Development				
18	Technical Assistance / Project Implementation				
PE 4	Grant Administration				

Questions