



**Southeast
Water Coalition**

A joint powers authority to protect the Central Groundwater Basin

AGENDA
SOUTHEAST WATER COALITION
REGULAR MEETING OF THE POLICY BOARD
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 2024, 7:00 p.m.

Vernon City Hall, Council Chamber
4305 S. Santa Fe Avenue
Vernon, CA 90058

1. ROLL CALL

2. PUBLIC COMMENTS

3. CONSENT CALENDAR

**a. SEWC BOARD OF DIRECTOR MINUTES OF DECEMBER 7, 2023
REGULAR MEETING (Enclosure)**

Recommendation: Approve minutes as submitted.

b. WARRANT REGISTER (Enclosure)

Recommendation: Approve Warrant Register.

**** End of Consent Calendar****

**4. DISCUSSION/ACTION REGARDING DRAFT LETTER TO THE DDW
CONCERNING PERMIT APPROVALS**

Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon

Recommendation: Discuss draft letter to the DDW and send any requested edits to Ms. Anderson to finalize the letter and present for final approval and signatures at the April 4, 2024 Board Meeting.

**5. DISCUSSION/ACTION REGARDING DRAFT LETTER TO THE CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL (DTSC) CONCERNING
THE WHITTER NARROWS OPERABLE UNIT**

Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon

Recommendation: Approve and sign letter for distribution.



6. PFAS UPDATE (Enclosure)

Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon

Recommendation: Receive and file an update on PFAS and PFAS funding opportunities.

7. LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATER PLAN UPDATE

Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon

Recommendation: Receive and file an update on the LA County Water Plan (CWP).

8. BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMMENTS

9. ADMINISTRATIVE ENTITY CHAIR / LEAD AGENCY COMMENTS

10. ADJOURNMENT

On January 29, 2024, the foregoing agenda was posted in accordance with the applicable legal requirements. Regular and Adjourned Regular meeting agendas may be amended up to 72 hours and Special meeting agendas may be amended up to 24 hours in advance of the meeting.

Disability-related services are available to enable persons with a disability to participate in this meeting, consistent with the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Please contact the City of Vernon Public Utilities Department at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting at (323) 583-8811 ext. 888.

The next meeting of the Southeast Water Coalition Policy Board will be on Thursday, April 4, 2024, 7:00 PM, at Vernon City Hall, 4305 South Santa Fe Avenue, Vernon, CA 90058.



**MINUTES OF THE SOUTHEAST WATER COALITION
REGULAR MEETING OF THE POLICY BOARD
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 2023, 7:00 p.m.**

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southeast Water Coalition Joint Powers Authority was held on Thursday, December 7, 2023 at 7:00 p.m. at the Vernon City Hall Council Chambers, 240 W. 4305 S. Santa Fe Avenue, Vernon, CA 90058. Teleconference information was available.

Chair Melissa Ybarra called the meeting to order at 7:06 p.m.

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:

Chuong Vo	City of Cerritos
Kevin Lainez	City of Commerce
Todd Rogers	City of Lakewood (remote attendance)
Andrew Lara	City of Pico Rivera
Maria del Pilar Avalos	City of South Gate
Melissa Ybarra	City of Vernon
Octavio Martinez	City of Whittier

STAFF AND GUESTS ON SIGN-IN SHEET:

Andrew Caraveo	City of Commerce – AE Alternate
Dan Mueller	City of Downey – AE
Derek Nguyen	City of Lakewood – AE
Joanna Moreno	City of Vernon – AE Chair
Ray Cordero	City of Whittier – AE
Madeline Anderson	SEWC Staff

ITEM 2 – PUBLIC COMMENT

None.

ITEM 3 - CONSENT CALENDAR

Director Lainez moved to approve the consent calendar.

The motion was seconded by Director del Pilar Avalos and was approved by the following voice vote:

AYES: Vo, Lainez, Rogers, Lara, del Pilar Avalos, Ybarra, Martinez

NOES: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ITEM 4 - UPDATE ON DUPONT AND 3M PFAS CLASS ACTION LAWSUITS

Jody Fortunato, attorney at Cossich Sumich Parsiola & Taylor LLC, provided an update on Dupont and 3M PFAS Class Action Lawsuits remotely. The context for this update is regarding the 3M Company's (3M) and DuPont de Nemours and related companies' (DuPont) class action settlement agreements, which were granted preliminary approval by the Court. The settlement amounts for the DuPont and 3M lawsuits are \$1.185 billion and \$12.5 billion, respectively. Both settlements are designed to resolve claims for PFAS contamination in Public Water System drinking water. The 3M funds are to be allocated over a 13-year period to pay for testing and remediation of PFAS-contaminated water systems. Many water purveyors have already received the notice for the DuPont settlement, which explains the process for filing a claim. The proposed settlements will be reviewed by class members and go through a final hearing before they can be finalized.

Jody Fortunato stated that final hearings are happening in February. He went over the timeline, including what will happen if there are no appeals. If there are no appeals, 110 days after the ruling is when the initial action form claims will be due and 45 days later, special needs forms will become due. Additionally, Mr. Fortunato mentioned that Cossich Sumich Parsiola & Taylor LLC is assisting clients with filing supplemental claims.

Director del Pilar Avalos moved to approve the following:

- a. Receive and file an update from the firm of Cossich, Sumich, Parsiola and Taylor on the status of their nationwide PFAS litigation and its specific impacts on local SEWC cities' on-going PFAS litigation.

The motion was seconded by Director Lainez and was approved by the following voice vote:

AYES: Vo, Lainez, Rogers, Lara, del Pilar Avalos, Ybarra, Martinez

NOES: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ITEM 5 – LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS APPROVE MOTION TO INVESTIGATE PFAS LEVELS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRINKING WATER

Administrative Entity (AE) Chair Joanna Moreno led an update on the County of Los Angeles' (County) PFAS Investigation. She noted that the County unanimously passed a Motion by Supervisor Janice Hahn to investigate the levels of PFAS in LA County drinking water. She listed the action items that were requested of the Department of Public Health to complete and report back within 90 days, which included indexing which water systems in the county currently test for PFAS, cataloguing which PFAS are being tested for, exploring options to assist and encourage water systems to increase testing, and identifying potential state and federal funding. Ms. Moreno also listed the action items that were requested of the Department of Public Health to complete and report back within 120 days, which included determining the status of statewide PFAS regulations, including any potential gaps, determining whether the rulemaking reflects concerns of LA County communities, and advocating for state and federal funding to support implementation of treatment.

Ms. Moreno noted that during the previous SEWC Board Meeting, the SEWC Board wanted to see what we can do to assist. Since then, Staff has reached out to Hahn's office, but there has been no response yet. Additionally, yesterday the LA County Board of Supervisors created legislation to audit water systems, ensuring they are up to current standards.

Director Lara requested a report on this audit and Director Ybarra recommended that SEWC look into grants that are being offered to each city. Director Del Pilar Avalos mentioned that it would be beneficial to speak with the congressmen/congresswomen who could assist with PFAS funds.

Director del Pilar Avalos moved to approve the following:

- a. Discuss the approved Motion by Supervisor Janice Hahn and any appropriate follow-up actions by SEWC.

The motion was seconded by Director Lara and was approved by the following voice vote:

AYES: Vo, Lainez, Rogers, Lara, del Pilar Avalos, Ybarra, Martinez
NOES: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ITEM 6 – RECORDS RETENTION POLICY

Administrative Entity (AE) Chair Joanna Moreno began by acknowledging that the Southeast Water Coalition has never established a formal policy for record retention and with the transition of administrative support functions, it has become a necessary policy in order to determine what to do with both electronic and physical records dating back as far as 2002.

The retention schedule is detailed in Exhibit A of Resolution No. 2023-01. Nicholas Ghirelli of Richards Watson Gershon provided context around why this policy is important and how the schedule was determined. He confirmed that the retention schedule is consistent with other similar organizations.

Director del Pilar Avalos moved to approve the following:

- a. Approve and adopt Resolution No. 2023-01, Resolution of the Policy Board of the Southeast Water Coalition Joint Powers Authority Adopting a Records Retention Schedule.

The motion was seconded by Director Lainez and was approved by the following voice vote:

AYES: Vo, Lainez, Rogers, Lara, del Pilar Avalos, Ybarra, Martinez

NOES: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ITEM 7 – LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Administrative Entity (AE) Chair Joanna Moreno provided an update on recently approved and vetoed legislation in California. She highlighted two water bills that were vetoed: Assembly Bill 249 (AB 249), which would require community water systems serving school sites to prepare a sampling plan for each school site and test for lead in all potable water system outlets of the schools and AB 1423, which would prohibit a public entity from purchasing or installing a covered surface containing regulated PFAS.

Additionally, Ms. Moreno highlighted five water bills that were signed into law. These bills include AB 541, which directs the State Water Board to require a public

water system that has experienced a wildfire event meeting specified criteria to perform analysis of its source waters, treatment facilities, conveyance facilities, distribution systems, or a combination thereof, for the presence of benzene, AB 682, which requires the state board to update the state board's online search tool for funding applications to include additional descriptions, AB 755, which requires a public entity to conduct a water usage demand analysis prior to completing, or as part of, a cost-of-service analysis, AB 1572, which makes legislative findings and declarations concerning water use and specifically the use of potable water to irrigate nonfunctional turf, and SB 659, which establishes the California Water Supply Solutions Act of 2023 to require the department to provide actionable recommendations to develop additional groundwater recharge opportunities that increase the recharge of the state's groundwater basins.

ITEM 8 – BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMMENTS

Director Lara kicked off the discussion by mentioning that the City of Pico Rivera had high levels of PFAS years ago and consequently received money from their congresswoman and federal grants and using the money by spending more than \$12 million for PFAS filters. Pico Rivera has installed these PFAS filters, but they are struggling to get the permit from the state representative.

Administrative Entity member Derek Nguyen shared his experiences at the city of Lakewood when dealing with getting their operating permits. He suggested putting things in writing, and requesting compliance documentation when certain things are being required.

Director del Pilar Avalos, Director Lainez, and Director Vo offered advice on the situation, including bringing this issue up to higher levels and writing a letter expressing concern from the entity.

Director Rogers moved to approve the following:

- a. Approve the addition of "Draft Letter to Address PFAS Filters and Permitting Obstacles" to the current meeting's agenda as an emergency item.

The motion was seconded by Director del Pilar Avalos and was approved by the following voice vote:

AYES: Vo, Lainez, Rogers, Lara, del Pilar Avalos, Ybarra, Martinez
NOES: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ITEM 9 – DRAFT LETTER TO ADDRESS PFAS FILTERS AND PERMITTING OBSTACLES

This item was added to the agenda as an emergency item based on the Board of Directors' conversation. The Board saw an immediate need for resolution and felt the matter could not wait until the next meeting for action. Director Vo suggested that SEWC write a letter to address the issue brought up by Director Lara regarding the fact that they are not able to use the PFAS filters that have been installed until the permits are issued, of which the Engineer seems to be delaying without valid reason. This letter would be drafted by the Administrative Entity, sent to the Board for review, and ultimately would be signed and sent by all cities of the SEWC.

Director Rogers moved to approve the following:

- a. Assign the Administrative Entity to draft a Letter to address the PFAS filters and permitting obstacles and present it to the Board for finalizing and signing.

The motion was seconded by Director del Pilar Avalos and was approved by the following voice vote:

AYES: Vo, Lainez, Rogers, Lara, del Pilar Avalos, Ybarra, Martinez

NOES: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ITEM 10 – ADMINISTRATIVE ENTITY CHAIR/LEAD AGENCY COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 11 - ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 7:46 p.m.

The next regular Southeast Water Coalition Board Meeting will be on February 1, 2024 at 7:00 p.m. at the Vernon City Hall Council Chamber, 240 W. 4305 S. Santa Fe Avenue, Vernon, CA 90058.

Melissa Ybarra, Chair

Date

Southeast Water Coalition

Warrant Listing November 20, 2023 thru December 31, 2023

Checks		Check Date	Transaction Description	Vendor name
Check#	Amount			
	-			
EFT				
16379	484.10	12/22/2023	SEWC LEGAL FEES	RICHARDS, WATSON & GERSHON
	484.10			
Total	484.10			



**SOUTHEAST WATER COALITION
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
AGENDA REPORT**

Date: February 1, 2024
To: Southeast Water Coalition Board of Directors
From: Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon

**Subject: DISCUSSION/ACTION REGARDING DRAFT LETTER TO THE DDW
CONCERNING PERMIT APPROVALS**

Recommendation: Discuss draft letter to the DDW and send any requested edits to Ms. Anderson to finalize the letter and present for final approval and signatures at the April 4, 2024 Board Meeting.

Background:

During the December 7, 2023 Board Meeting, the Board voted to task the AE with drafting a letter addressing the PFAS permitting application issue. During the AE meeting, Mr. Nyguen also addressed his challenges with navigating the permitting process efficiently and the frustration of being denied based on opinion, rather than law. The overarching theme emphasized the need to expedite permit approvals, stressing the detrimental impact on cities. There was a collective desire to arrange a meeting with DDW from the Sacramento office. Ms. Anderson volunteered to draft a letter highlighting the significant financial burden that these permit delays have on cities and the frustrations of legal requirements and individual opinions regarding compliance.

Attachments:

1. Draft letter to the DDW concerning permit approvals.

February 1, 2024

STATE OF CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER

1001 I St, 24th Floor

Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Eric Oppenheimer,

Subject: Urgent Request for Meeting to Address Permit Approval Challenges

On behalf of the Southeast Water Coalition ("SEWC"), I write to express our members' concerns about the challenges they face in navigating the permitting process for new groundwater wells and critical treatment facilities for existing wells. SEWC is a Joint Powers Authority created several decades ago to address groundwater contamination issues in the Southeastern portion of Los Angeles County. SEWC member cities are represented on its Policy Board and Administrative Entity by local elected officials and management staff, respectively, from the City of Cerritos, City of Commerce, City of Downey, City of Lakewood, City of Norwalk, City of Paramount, City of Pico Rivera, City of Santa Fe Springs, City of South Gate, City of Vernon, and City of Whittier. The recent discussions among SEWC's Policy Board Members have brought to light the very difficult and frustrating experiences that our member cities consistently face with their operating permit applications - which are denied or conditioned. We are concerned that the requirements imposed on our members are not based on established laws and regulations and cause unnecessary delay and expense.

Our members' treatment facilities are constructed using Best Management Practices and reliable, certified treatment technologies in accordance with applicable law. Our members' permit approvals are often stalled without explanation and fact-based reasons. The delays in permit approvals pose a substantial burden on these cities and lead to frustration over the perceived complexities imposed upon our members by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) in our disadvantaged communities.



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As an example, during our most recent Board meeting, the City of Pico Rivera's Board Member raised a pressing issue that demands immediate attention. The City of Pico Rivera, a disadvantaged community, detected high levels of PFAS several years ago and consequently received funding with help from their Congresswoman to treat the PFAS contamination. The city has since struggled to get the operating permit from DDW for the treatment facilities that have since been installed on the wells at great expense. Other members of the SEWC Policy Board shared similar experiences, suggesting that Pico Rivera is not the only city struggling with delays in the permitting process. In sharing their stories, the common thread was the continuous and delayed denials and/or unnecessary conditions without providing reasons or evidence for those requests based on existing regulations. This situation not only places a financial burden on the cities, but it also stymies the ability to provide reliable drinking water from local sources to customers.

Understanding the importance of swift resolution, our Board sees this matter as a critical matter of environmental justice and believes we must act quickly to bring our wells online. Therefore, we request a meeting with you to discuss these challenges and explore possible solutions.

The purpose of this meeting would be to gain insights into the specific and general issues causing delays in permit approvals and to also share our concerns. We aim to collaboratively work towards addressing these challenges and streamlining the permitting process to ensure timely and efficient approvals in the future.

We appreciate your attention to this matter and anticipate your earliest availability for a meeting. Please let us know a convenient time for you, and we will make the necessary arrangements. Your cooperation is invaluable in resolving these issues for the benefit of the communities we serve.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter, and we look forward to the opportunity to discuss these concerns with you.

Sincerely,

The Southeast Water Coalition Board of Directors



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DRAFT



**SOUTHEAST WATER COALITION
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
AGENDA REPORT**

Date: February 1, 2024
To: Southeast Water Coalition Board of Directors
From: Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon

**Subject: DISCUSSION/ACTION REGARDING DRAFT LETTER TO THE
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL (DTSC)
CONCERNING THE WHITTIER NARROWS OPERABLE UNIT**

Recommendation: Approve and sign letter for distribution.

Background:

On January 18, 2024, the SEWC Administrative Entity discussed heightened concern regarding operational deficiencies at the Whittier Narrows Operable Unit (WNOU), managed by the California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC). The declining pumping rates at WNOU are insufficient to prevent the spread of a plume of contaminants, specifically Perchloroethylene (PCE) and Trichloroethylene (TCE), into the Central Basin. The inadequate operation poses a risk of contaminating water sources for downstream providers. The letter urges assistance in increasing production to avoid contaminating water in the Central Basin.

Attachments:

1. Draft letter to DTSC concerning the Whittier Narrows Operable Unit efficiency.

February 1, 2024

STATE OF CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER DISTRICT OFFICES
500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500
Glendale, CA 91203

Subject: SEWC Formal Request for Intervention with WNOU

Dear Division of Drinking Water District Office, District 07-Hollywood,

The Southeast Water Coalition Joint Powers (SEWC) was created in July 1991 and is comprised of eleven cities. These agencies formed a joint power authority to improve and protect the quantity and quality of the regional water supply. SEWC's water purveyors service a population of 670,000 in a service area of 93+ square miles. SEWC's mission is to prevent the contamination of the Central Groundwater Basin from migrating contaminated groundwater and to encourage good governance of water policies to ensure the availability of reliable, quality, and affordable water.

We write with heightened concern about the deficiency in operations at the Whittier Narrows Operable Unit (WNOU) by the California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC). The consecutive decline in pumping rates is not enough to prevent the plume of contaminants from spreading into the Central Basin.

A plume of Perchloroethylene (PCE) and Trichloroethylene (TCE) is effectively contained and prevented from spreading by proper operation of the WNOU. DTSC and their contractor San Gabriel Valley Water Company are not effectively operating at rates high enough to continue to contain the plume, which puts several downstream water providers at risk of contamination spreading to their water source supply. DTSC Unit Chief has acknowledged this deficiency and has stated they are "aware of the loss in containment due to the lower pumping rates". DTSC must figure out a way to quickly increase production or risk



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contaminating several water purveyors in the Central Basin. SEWC is formally requesting your assistance in this matter, as our inquiries and request directly to DTSC have not been appropriately addressed.

Sincerely,

The Southeast Water Coalition Board of Directors



**SOUTHEAST WATER COALITION
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
AGENDA REPORT**

Date: February 1, 2024
To: Southeast Water Coalition Board of Directors
From: Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon

Subject: PFAS UPDATE

Recommendation: Receive and file an update on PFAS and PFAS funding opportunities.

Background:

On July 25, 2023, Supervisor Janice Hahn released a motion highlighting growing concerns about the quality of drinking water, specifically addressing the presence of per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in Los Angeles County. The motion calls for a study in collaboration with the State Water Resources Control Board to assess PFAS levels in community water systems. It outlines specific tasks to be completed, including indexing and cataloging water systems testing for PFAS, exploring ways to increase testing, identifying potential funding, and advocating for stronger regulations. The motion also involves the Chief Executive Office in identifying funding and advocating for treatment system retrofits to address PFAS in drinking water.

In response to this motion, there were a multitude of reports released, including the Director of Public Health's report dated October 16, 2023, the Chief Executive Officer's report dated October 18, 2023, and the Chief Executive Officer's report dated November 20, 2023. The reports provide information on the progress made in indexing, cataloging, and exploring options for PFAS testing in Los Angeles County. They also discuss the current state of PFAS testing and outline options for the County to encourage and assist water systems in increasing PFAS testing and regular monitoring. The reports also highlight opportunities for grant funding.

Grant Funding:

The Los Angeles County Chief Executive Officer's report dated October 18, 2023 mentions the following potential funding sources:

1. **Federal Funding to Address Emerging Contaminants** – The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) invests \$5 billion over five years to help communities that have PFAS contamination in their water systems reduce PFAS in drinking water. In February 2023, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced the

availability of the first \$2 billion to address emerging contaminants, like PFAS, in drinking water across the country.

2. **Community Projects and Congressionally Directed Spending Requests –** Members of Congress may also solicit Community Project or Congressionally Directed Spending requests (known as earmarks) that tend to usually be less than \$1.5 million).
3. **State Funding for PFAS** - The State Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$30 million from the State General Fund to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to address PFAS in the water systems. The State Budget Act of 2022 included another \$50 million allocated for fiscal year (FY) 2022-23 and \$20 million for FY 2023-24.

Additionally, the Water Replenishment District (WRD) Board of Directors launched the PFAS Remediation Program in August 2020, where over \$60 million in grant funding was established for water purveyors in the Central Basin and West Coast Basin seeking to install treatment systems to remove PFAS from drinking water wells. The Initial Application for WRD PFAS Remediation Program is included in the Agenda Packet.

Another potential opportunity for funding is through the Gateway Water Management Authority (GWMA), which will likely solicit interest from its members this year to package a regional PFAS project application, made up of a group of projects, to apply for funding for PFAS treatment from potential state and federal funding programs.

Attachments:

1. July 25, 2023 Motion by Supervisor Janice Hahn.
2. Director of Public Health's report dated October 16, 2023.
3. Chief Executive Officer's report dated October 18, 2023.
4. Chief Executive Officer's report dated November 20, 2023.
5. Water Replenishment District PFAS Remediation Program.
6. Initial Application for Water Replenishment District PFAS Remediation Program.

PFAS in LA County Water Systems

The quality of drinking water is a rising concern nationally and locally. Every resident of Los Angeles County has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. The State of California codified this right by adopting AB685 in 2012, which recognized the human right to water. Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), “forever chemicals,” are a class consisting of thousands of man-made chemicals that have been around since the 1940s, but are now raising increased concerns due to environmental prevalence and persistence, toxicity, and human exposures through water and food. The State Water Resources Control Board is the regulatory agency responsible for enforcing statewide water quality standards including PFAS Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) once established by US Environmental Protection Agency.

Legacy long-chain perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAAs) include perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), which are historically two of the most widely used and studied chemicals in the PFAS group. Due to their persistence, toxicity

MOTION

SOLIS	_____
MITCHELL	_____
HORVATH	_____
BARGER	_____
HAHN	_____

and bioaccumulation potential, actions have been taken voluntarily by industries and regulators worldwide to reduce the release of PFAAs including PFOA, PFOS and perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS). PFAS are also widely-documented in human plasma and can be maternally transferred pre- and post-natal. Some PFAS have also been linked with human developmental, metabolic, and immune disorders as well as certain types of cancers.

Potential pathways to drinking-water resources are diverse, including biosolids application, outdoor products (e.g., ski waxes), industrial releases, firefighting foams, and discharges from wastewater treatment, septic, stormwater, and landfill systems. A recent study that will be featured in the August 2023 edition of [Environmental International](#) indicates that drinking-water exposures may be more common in the Southern California regions.

In 2019, the Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office completed the “OurCounty” Countywide Sustainability Plan to serve as the roadmap for regional sustainability. The Plan, which was adopted by the Board, includes several actions related to addressing drinking water issues in the region, including Strategy 1E, to ensure access to safe clean affordable water, advocating for drinking water affordability (Action 17), assessing systems for resiliency and water quality issues (Action 18), and providing support for small water systems to access financial resources (Action 22). The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW) has been implementing part of the “OurCounty” plan through various actions including coordinating the development of an integrated and resilient local water plan referred to as the Los Angeles County Water Plan (CWP), led by the DPW. In collaboration with a diverse group of stakeholders, the CWP

is developing specific actions and strategies for the region to address areas of need such as enhanced water infrastructure, livable communities, healthy watersheds, and water resources optimization.

A County-led study in collaboration with the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) to assess PFAS levels in our community water systems is warranted. The goal of this study would be to educate the county and determine which PFAS we are currently testing for and to understand what PFAS are traceable in our community water systems. Small public water supplies and private-wells may be disproportionately affected by PFAS.

I, THEREFORE, MOVE that the Board of Supervisors direct the Department of Public Health, in consultation with the Department of Public Works and the Chief Sustainability Office, and Chief Executive Office__-__Legislative Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations to engage with the State Water Resources Control Board, to:

- 1) complete the following tasks and report back in writing in 90 days:
 - a. Index and catalogue which water systems are/are not currently testing for PFAS in the 206 community water systems in the County, including small water systems in the county;
 - b. Catalogue which PFAS the water systems currently are testing for; and
 - c. Explore options to assist and encourage large, medium, and small water systems to increase PFAS testing;
 - d. ~~Identify potential state and federal funding to support these efforts.~~

2) Complete the following tasks and report back in writing in 120 days:

- a. Determine the status of the statewide PFAS Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) standards and make recommendations to strengthen regulations upon establishment of MCL standards, including any potential gaps in proposed regulations; and
- b. Determine if testing standards and notification processes can be enhanced through regular monitoring by all water systems;
- ~~c. Determine where or not concerns specific to County communities are reflected in rule making, and provide the Board with updates on the process on an annual basis until standards are adopted;~~
- ~~d. Advocate for State and Federal funding to support implementation of treatment system retrofits to address PFAS in drinking water.~~

I, **FURTHER, MOVE** that the Chief Executive Office - Legislative Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations complete the following in 90 days and provide a written report on the progress:

- a. Identify potential state and federal funding to support these efforts; and,
- b. Advocate for State and Federal funding to support implementation of treatment system retrofits to address PFAS in drinking water.

#

JH:jt



BARBARA FERRER, Ph.D., M.P.H., M.Ed.
Director

MUNTU DAVIS, M.D., M.P.H.
County Health Officer

ANISH P. MAHAJAN, M.D., M.S., M.P.H.
Chief Deputy Director

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BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Hilda L. Solis
First District

Holly J. Mitchell
Second District

Lindsey P. Horvath
Third District

Janice Hahn
Fourth District

Kathryn Barger
Fifth District

October 16, 2023

TO: Each Supervisor

FROM: Barbara Ferrer,
Director of Public Health

**PER-AND-POLY FLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY
WATER SYSTEMS (ITEM NO. 26, BOARD AGENDA OF JULY 25, 2023)**

This report is in response to the July 25, 2023, motion by the Board directing the Department of Public Health (Public Health), in consultation with the Department of Public Works (DPW), the Chief Sustainability Office, and Chief Executive Office - Legislative Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations (CEO-LAIR) to engage with the State Water Resources Control Board, to report back in writing in 90 days on:

1. Indexing and cataloging which water systems are/are not currently testing for PFAS in the 206 community water systems in the County, including small water systems in the county.
2. Cataloging which PFAS the water systems currently are testing for; and
3. Exploring options to assist and encourage large, medium, and small water systems to increase PFAS testing.

Indexing and cataloging which water systems are/are not currently testing for PFAS in the 202 community water systems in the County, including small water systems in the county.

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (collectively, PFAS) are manmade substances that have been synthesized for water and oil resistance and tend to accumulate in groundwater. They have been used extensively in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant, or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes. Scientific findings indicate that exposure to PFAS in tap water over certain levels may result in adverse health effects including hepatotoxicity, immunotoxicity, thyroid toxicity, reproductive toxicity, and cancer (pancreatic and liver).

California Health and Safety Code, Section 116378 authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB) to order public water systems to monitor for PFAS. The current General Order (Attachment I) was issued by SWRCB on October 31, 2022, requiring community and non-transient, non-community water systems in Los Angeles County to monitor for PFAS substances. Out of 202 community water systems in LA County, 76 community water systems were ordered to perform the PFAS testing. In addition, 5 non-transient, non-community water systems were also ordered to perform the PFAS testing. The General Order requires that PFAS sample collection and analysis be conducted quarterly, beginning with the first calendar quarter of 2023, and continuing until further notice. Sample analysis is to be performed using EPA Method 533.

The selection criteria for choosing water systems for the issuance of PFAS monitoring orders were based on several conditions. These include the location of water systems' sources nearby:

- Known detections,
- Known possible contamination of the area due to PFAS usage,
- Airports with known and possible detection,
- Department of Defense sites,

Refer to Attachment II for a complete list of community water systems including small water systems in Los Angeles County. The public water systems (76 community and 5 non-transient, non-community) that are currently testing for PFAS are highlighted in yellow. In addition, the LA County Waterworks' systems that began voluntary testing for PFAS are highlighted in green.

Catalogue which PFAS the water systems currently are testing for

At present, the EPA has taken steps towards regulating the amount of PFAS in drinking water, however, today there is no established Federal and/or State drinking water standards (known as a maximum contaminant level or "MCL") for any PFAS substances. While the EPA has begun the rigorous and time-consuming process for the eventual establishment of an MCL for certain PFAS chemicals, this process is still underway.

However, the SWRCB's Division of Drinking Water has established preliminary notification levels (NL) and response levels (RL) for four PFAS chemicals. Notification levels are health-based advisory concentration levels established for contaminants in drinking water for which maximum contaminant levels have not been established. Notification levels are established as precautionary measures for contaminants that may be considered candidates for the establishment of maximum contaminant levels but have not yet undergone or completed the regulatory standard-setting process.

A response level (RL) is set higher than a notification level and represents a recommended chemical concentration level at which water systems must take an action, from a range of potential options. Water systems that detect levels of PFAS substances that exceeded the response level are recommended to take the water source out of service. If the water system is unable to take a source out of service, the water system is recommended to notify the local governing body (i.e., city council, board of supervisors, or both) that water is being provided that exceeds the chemical's

response level, the reasons for continued use and notify the water system's customers of the exceedance of the response level, the level of at which source removal is recommended, and the reason for continued use of the source.

Current water testing can detect 25 different PFAS chemicals in a potable water source, of which 4 have established Notification Levels (NL) and Response Levels (RL). The US EPA is proposing to establish legally enforceable Maximum Contaminant Levels for six PFAS chemicals including four with established NLs and RLs. The chart below lists these six PFAS chemicals and the thresholds for each level.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	Notification Level (NL) nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion (ppt)	Response Level (RL) nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion (ppt)	Proposed Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion (ppt)
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	5.1	10	4
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	6.5	40	4
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	500	5000	Hazard Index 1 (unitless)
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	3	20	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	Requested	Requested	
HFPO-DA			

The Hazard Index is a tool used to evaluate potential health risks from exposure to chemical mixtures and will be discussed further in the 120-day report back letter.

Refer to Attachment III for a summary of the remaining 19 PFAS chemicals detectable by current water source testing, including 4 additional PFAS chemicals for which the EPA is considering requesting notification and response levels be established.

Explore options to assist and encourage large, medium, and small water systems to increase PFAS testing

Find below options the County could pursue to assist and encourage large, medium, and small water systems to increase PFAS testing:

- Provide educational materials and broadcast public awareness of PFAS health effects.
- Introduce Public PFAS Tools (<https://echo.epa.gov/trends/pfas-tools>) - an application that integrates data on PFAS reporting, testing, and occurrences in communities. The PFAS Analytic Tools make it easier to evaluate the collective PFAS information from 11 different databases that include relevant information. Consolidating all these data sources in one searchable platform will help the public, researchers, and other stakeholders better understand potential PFAS sources in their communities, including potential exposure pathways in communities with environmental justice concerns.
- Provide Health Advisories to water systems about the negative human health risks associated with PFAS to encourage them to initiate voluntary testing.
- Refer water systems to funding sources to assist with PFAS monitoring:
 - a. PFAS Funding – SWRCB funding for technical and financial assistance to drinking water systems to address PFAS in their drinking water supply.
 - b. EPA's Emerging Contaminants (EC) in Small and Disadvantaged Communities Grant (SDC)

On September 20, 2023, Public Health had a meeting with representatives of the Chief Sustainability Office (CSO), CEO-LAIR, and the Department of Public Works (DPW) to explore options to assist and encourage water systems to increase PFAS testing. The representative of the CEO-LAIR indicated that they would explore availability of PFAS funding options to assist public water systems. DPW representatives indicated that they have taken a proactive approach and decided to perform PFAS testing for all water sources of their water systems. DPW also indicated that the Main San Gabriel Basin also took action to collect PFAS sample for each of their wells.

All PFAS testing results shall be reported to the SWRCB-Division of Drinking Water and data shall be available to the public through the Geo Tracker PFAS Map: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/pfas_map.

Next Steps

The Department will report back by November 22, 2023, regarding the following tasks:

- a) Determine the status of the Federal and State PFAS Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) standards and make recommendations to strengthen regulations upon establishment of MCL standards, including any potential gaps in proposed regulations; and
- b) Determine if testing standards and notification processes can be enhanced through regular monitoring by all water systems;
- c) Determine whether or not concerns specific to County communities are reflected in State and federal rulemaking, and provide the Board with updates on these processes on an annual basis until standards are adopted;
- d) Identify and advocate for State and federal funding opportunities as appropriate to support implementation of treatment system retrofits to address PFAS in drinking water.

Please contact me if you have any questions or would like additional information.

Attachments

BF:lf

c: Chief Executive Office
Executive Officer, Board of Supervisors
Chief Sustainability Office
Public Works

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER**

ORDER DW 2022-0001-DDW

**GENERAL ORDER REQUIRING MONITORING FOR PER AND
POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES
*CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 116378***

The State Water Resources Control Board (“State Water Board” or “Board”), acting by and through its Division of Drinking Water (“Division”), hereby issues General Order No. DW 2022-0001-DDW (hereinafter “Order”) pursuant to section 116378 of the Health and Safety Code, as set forth below:

1. WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 756 (2019-Garcia), approved by the Governor on July 31, 2019, and codified as Health and Safety Code section 116378, authorizes the State Water Board to require public water systems to monitor for per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (“PFAS”), in accordance with conditions set by the Board; and
2. WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code section 116378, subdivision (a) requires a laboratory that has accreditation or certification pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101 of the Health and Safety Code to perform the analysis of any material required by an order issued pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116378; and
3. WHEREAS, an order issued pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116378 may apply to an individual public water system, specific groups of water systems, or to all public water systems; and

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4. WHEREAS, pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116378, Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code does not apply to an order issued to groups of public water systems or all public water systems; and
5. WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code section 116378, subdivision (c)(1) states that if monitoring results in a confirmed detection, then a community water system or a nontransient-noncommunity water system must report that detection in the annual consumer confidence report. Section 116378, subdivision (c)(1) further states that unless the water source is taken out of use or new data becomes available to show that the applicable response level is no longer being exceeded, the community or nontransient-noncommunity water system will provide notice of the exceedance of the response level in the water system's consumer confidence report; and
6. WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code section 116378, subdivision (c)(2) states that in addition to the notice required by subdivision (c)(1), for PFAS with notification levels, a community water system or nontransient-noncommunity water system must report a detection which exceeds the notification level as required by Health and Safety Code section 116455; and
7. WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code section 116378, subdivision (c)(3) states that for PFAS with response levels where detected levels of a substance exceed the response level, a community water system or nontransient-noncommunity public water system must take the water source out of use, provide treatment or blending of the source, or provide public notification as specified therein; and
8. WHEREAS, among other things, Health and Safety Code section 116455 requires that within 30 days of a confirmed detection of a contaminant found in drinking water delivered by a public water system for human consumption that is in excess of a notification level set by the State Water Board, the public water

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system which supplies water directly to the end user must notify the public water system's governing body and the governing body of any local agency whose jurisdiction includes areas supplied with drinking water by the water system. A local agency means a city or county. If the water system is a water company regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission ("Commission"), then the water system must also notify the Commission; and

9. WHEREAS, on August 22, 2019, pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116455, the State Water Board: (1) updated the notification level for perfluorooctanoic acid ("PFOA") from 0.000014 mg/L to 0.0000051 mg/L; (2) updated the notification level for perfluorooctanesulfonic acid ("PFOS") from 0.000013 mg/L to 0.0000065 mg/L ; and
10. WHEREAS, on August 22, 2019, the Division requested the development of Public Health Goals (PHG) from the Office of Environmental Health and Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) for PFOA and PFOS; and
11. WHEREAS, on February 6, 2020, pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116455, the State Water Board: (1) changed the response levels from a total combined PFOA and PFOS concentration of 0.000070 mg/l to 0.000010 mg/L for PFOA and 0.000040 mg/L for PFOS; and
12. WHEREAS, on March 5, 2021, pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116455, the State Water Board established a perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) notification level of 0.0005 mg/L and response level of 0.005 mg/L; and
13. WHEREAS, on October 31, 2022, pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116455, the State Water Board established a perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) notification level of 0.000003 mg/L and response level of 0.00002 mg/L; and
14. WHEREAS, the State Water Board previously issued Orders DW 2020-0003 and DW 2021-0001 to various parties to monitor for PFAS; and

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15. WHEREAS, the State Water Board intends, through this Order, to update the monitoring requirements for PFAS, based on the results of monitoring to date; and

16. WHEREAS, by and through this Order, the State Water Board is exercising its authority under Health and Safety Code section 116378 to require those public water systems listed in Exhibit A to this Order to monitor for PFAS in accordance with the conditions set forth below.

THEREFORE, the State Water Board, by and through its Division of Drinking Water, hereby expressly and completely rescinds Order DW 2021-0001 and Order DW 2020-0003 in their entirety and orders that the public water systems listed in Exhibit A to this Order, and if not listed, receives at a later date a Notice of Applicability, monitor for PFAS as follows:

1. On or before March 31st, 2023, collect a sample from the sources listed in Exhibit A to be analyzed for PFAS. Samples must be collected at least once each calendar quarter thereafter.
2. Public water systems that receive a permit amendment from DDW to treat for PFAS which specifies on-going PFAS monitoring requirements may submit a request to their DDW District Engineer for a modification or waiver to the monitoring required under this Order.
3. Samples collected must be analyzed using a laboratory accredited by the California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) for analysis of PFAS using EPA Method 533. The laboratory must conduct and report electronically a complete analysis for all PFAS analytes under EPA Method 533.
4. A PFAS detection is a positive finding of a quantifiable amount above the established detection level requirement for any PFAS analyte tested pursuant to this Order. For the purposes of meeting the requirements in Health and Safety Code section 116378, the established detection level requirement for each PFAS

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analyte will be identified as the Consumer Confidence Report Detection Level (CCRDL). The detection level requirement for each PFAS constituent for which monitoring is required in this Order is identified by the State Water Board and attached to this Order.

5. If a laboratory reports the detection of PFAS in any sample at a concentration greater than the established detection level, the water system will have the option of collecting one or two confirmation samples within 30 days of being notified of the initial detected result by the laboratory.
6. If a PFAS detection is followed by a confirmation sample with a result less than the reporting level, a second confirmation sample may be taken by the water system. Both the first and second confirmation samples must be collected within 30 days of the notification by the laboratory of the initial detected sample result. An initial detected result will be disregarded if both confirmation samples do not show the detection of the PFAS contaminant. If no confirmation sample – or only one confirmation sample – is collected, the initial detection must be presumed to be confirmed.
7. If the PFAS detection is confirmed, results of the initial and confirmation samples will be averaged to determine if the confirmed detection is greater than the applicable notification level and/or response level. For calculation purposes, a result below the established detection level will be assigned a value of zero when averaging.
8. If the PFAS detection is confirmed, the detection must be reported in the water system's annual consumer confidence report.
9. If two consecutive quarters of testing results are below those listed on the CCRDL attached, the public water system may submit a request to their DDW District Engineer for a modification or reduction in monitoring.

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10. If the results of a PFAS detection are confirmed to exceed a notification level, the water system must report the detection as required by Health and Safety Code section 116455. Section 116455 notification is required within 30 days after the water system is first informed by the laboratory of a confirmed detection of the contaminant that exceeds the notification level. As required by section 116455, if the public water system is a retail water system, then the person operating the retail water system must notify the retail water system's governing body and the governing body of any local agency whose jurisdiction includes areas supplied with drinking water by the retail water system. If the public water system is a wholesale water system, then the person operating the wholesale water system must notify the wholesale water system's governing body and the water systems that are directly supplied with that drinking water.
11. The specific methodology to determine response level exceedances is dependent on the PFAS analyte and health endpoint. An exceedance may be determined by calculating a quarterly running annual average (QRAA), a single or confirmed sample, or as prescribed in the PFAS analytes Notification Level Issuance by DDW. To determine whether monitoring shows an exceedance of a response level, refer to the appropriate methodology of the PFAS analyte. Exhibit B provides a summary of this information but may not be inclusive as new advisory levels are issued.
12. To determine whether monitoring shows an exceedance of a response level for those PFAS analytes that do not use the QRAA method, either a single sample or a confirmed sample is used to determine if the response level is exceeded. Except for PFHxS, if laboratory analysis detects the presence of a constituent in any sample above the response level, the water system will have an option to conduct a confirmation sample within 30 days of being notified of the result by the laboratory. If a confirmation sample is collected and analyzed, all results will

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be averaged. For PFHxS, if laboratory analysis detects the presence of a constituent in any sample above the response level, the water system will not have an option to conduct a confirmation sample and can request to the laboratory the use of the field duplicate to confirm the results. If the duplicate is analyzed, the result will be averaged.

13. To determine whether monitoring shows an exceedance of a response level for those PFAS analytes using the QRAA method, the water system must calculate a quarterly running annual average (QRAA). The QRAA means the average of sample results taken at an individual source, treatment effluent, or delivered water locations for the identified source during four calendar quarters. The QRAA is re-calculated each quarter using the most recent four quarters of results. A single sample may result in the exceedance of the response level. If any sample would cause the QRAA to exceed a response level, the water source would be deemed to have exceeded the response level. If sampling has just begun and there are less than 4 quarters of results to average, then the other quarters will be considered to have a zero value and the quarterly results would be divided by four. If a system takes more than one sample in a quarter, the average of all the results for that quarter must be used when calculating the running annual average. If a system fails to complete four consecutive quarters of monitoring, the running annual average must be based on an average of the available data by dividing the available data by the number of quarters for which data is available.
14. If any monitoring is undertaken pursuant to this Order results in a concentration of PFAS in the water entering the distribution system that exceeds a response level, the water system must either (1) take the source out of service immediately; (2) utilize treatment or blending; or (3) provide public notification of

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the response level exceedance. Additionally, the exceedance of the response level must be reported in the annual consumer confidence report.

15. In addition to the sources listed in this Order, public water systems that provide treatment (example, blending, granular activated carbon, ion exchange, or reverse osmosis treatment) can also sample the treated or delivered water to determine notification requirements. If treated water or delivered water samples are proposed to be collected, please contact the local DDW district office for input on sampling location and configuration.
16. Public notification for community or nontransient-noncommunity water systems that are delivering water exceeding a response level must meet the requirements of Health and Safety Code section 116378 and either take the source out of use or complete the public notification requirements.
17. The results of all analyses conducted pursuant to this Order must be reported to the Board by the analyzing laboratory using the EDT (Electronic Data Transfer) process in accordance with Section 64469 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. Analytical results must be reported no later than the 10th day of the month following the completion of the analysis.

The State Water Board reserves the right to make modifications to this Order as it may deem necessary to protect public health and safety. Such modifications must be issued as amendments to this Order and must be effective upon issuance.

SEVERABILITY

The requirements of this Order are severable, and each public water system listed in Exhibit A must comply with each and every provision thereof notwithstanding the effectiveness of any provision.

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FURTHER ENFORCEMENT ACTION

The California Safe Drinking Water Act authorizes the State Water Board to issue a citation or order with the assessment of administrative penalties to a public water system for violation or continued violation of the requirements of the California Safe Drinking Water Act or any regulation, permit, standard, citation, or order issued or adopted thereunder including. The California Safe Drinking Water Act also authorizes the State Water Board to take action to suspend or revoke a permit that has been issued to a public water system if the public water system has violated applicable law or regulations or has failed to comply with an order of the State Water Board, and to petition the superior court to take various enforcement measures against a public water system that has failed to comply with an order of the State Water Board.



Darrin Polhemus, Deputy Director
State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water

October 31, 2022

Date

Exhibit A – List of Sources Subject to General Order DW 2022-0001-DDW
Exhibit B - Consumer Confidence Report Detection Levels (CCRDL) and Advisory Levels

The 76 community water systems that are currently testing for PFAS are highlighted in yellow.

Attachment II

REGULATING AGENCY	PWS ID	WATER SYSTEM NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	WATER SYSTEM TYPES	PFAS TESTING (Y/N)	PFOA RESULTS		PFOS RESULTS		PFBX RESULTS		PFHxS RESULTS	
							Notification Level Exceeded	Reponse Level Exceeded	Notification Level Exceeded	Reponse Level Exceeded	Notification Level Exceeded	Reponse Level Exceeded	Notification Level Exceeded	Reponse Level Exceeded
LPA49	1900055	BLUE SKIES TRAILER PARK	34220 CHESEBORO RD	PALMDALE	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900062	LOS ANGELES RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (LA	29890 BOUQUET CANYON RD	SANTA CLARITA	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900074	THE PAINTED TURTLE CAMP	17000 ELIZABETH LAKE RD	LAKE HUGHES	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900075	BLEICH FLATS MUTUAL	46201 KINGS CANYON RD	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900100	METTLER VALLEY MUTUAL	28115 W AVENUE C6	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900145	RESEDALE MUTUAL	8625 E AVENUE J	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900146	SUNNYSIDE FARMS MUTUAL	3105 W AVENUE N-8	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900154	TIERRA BONITA MUTUAL WATER	5159 E AVENUE K8	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900155	WILSONA GARDENS MUTUAL	17001 E AVENUE L	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900158	LITTLE BALDY WATER	20745 FORT TEJON RD	LLANO	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900303	LLANO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	32810 165 TH ST	LLANO	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900529	CAMP WILLIAMS-RESORT WATER	24210 E EAST FORK RD	AZUSA	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900537	OAK GROVE FAMILY PARK	12753 SIERRA HWY	AGUA DULCE	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900541	WESTERN SKIES MOBILE HOME PARK	3157 E AVENUE I	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900599	VALHALLA WATER ASSOCIATION	2256 STONYVALE RD	TUJUNGA	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900616	THE RIVER COMMUNITY	23701 EAST FORK RD	AZUSA	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900636	EL RANCHO MOBILE HOME PARK	44122 20TH ST	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900649	GOLDEN SANDS MOBILE HOME PARK	2059 E AVENUE I	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900693	DESERT PALMS MOBILE HOME PARK	2515 E AVENUE I	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900717	CASA DULCE ESTATES	33255 CASA DULCE LN,	AGUA DULCE	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900721	TERRA NOVA MOBILE HOME PARK	1617 E AVENUE I	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900767	GOLDEN VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	49744 GORMAN POST RD	GORMAN	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900794	ANTELOPE PARK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	1725 W AVENUE K 8	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900801	COLORADO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	43841 1/4 90TH ST	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900804	EVERGREEN MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	4661 E LANCASTER BLVD	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900808	LANCASTER WATER COMPANY	44615 18TH ST	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900809	LANDALE MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	507 E AVENUE L-8	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900817	CLEAR SKIES MOBILE HOME PARK	1304 E AVENUE I	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900843	CALIFORNIAN MOBILE HOME PARK	2550 E AVENUE I	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900849	LLANO DEL RIO WATER COMPANY	32810 165TH ST	LLANO	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900868	RIVER'S END RV PARK	13130 SOLEDAD CANYON RD	SANTA CLARITA	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900903	SLEEPY VALLEY WATER COMPANY	12999 SIERRA HWY	SANTA CLARITA	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900907	SHERWOOD MOBILE HOME PARK	3753 E AVENUE I	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900913	LILY OF THE VALLEY MOBILE VILLAGE	29021 BOUQUET CANYON RD	SAUGUS	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900936	AQUA J. MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	9101 E AVENUE J	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900942	ALPINE SPRINGS MOBILE HOME PARK	36223 SIERRA HWY	PALMDALE	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900961	WINTERHAVEN MOBILE ESTATES	18348 W AVENUE D	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900975	CALI LAKE RV RESORT	10645 SOLEDAD CANYON RD	SANTA CLARITA	CWS	N								
LPA49	1907014	NORTH TRAILS MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	33361 PEWTER RD	AGUA DULCE	CWS	N								
LPA49	1907028	SPV WATER COMPANY	10124 SIERRA HWY	AGUA DULCE	CWS	N								
LPA49	1900018	LIVINGSTON-GRAHAM HANSON AGGREGATES	13550 LIVE OAK AVENUE	IRWINDALE	NTNC	Y							X	
LPA49	1900035	IBY	15801 FIRST STREET	IRWINDALE	NTNC	Y								
LPA49	1900038	LANCASTER PARK MOBILE HOME PARK	47455 DIVISION STREET	LANCASTER	CWS	Y								
LPA49	1900102	WESTSIDE PARK MUTUAL WATER	40317 11TH ST W	PALMDALE	CWS	Y								
LPA49	1900130	DEL RIO MUTUAL	DEL RIO MUTUAL 2257 BURKETT ROAD	EL MONTE	CWS	Y		X	X				X	
LPA49	1900301	SHADOW ACRES MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	40331 20TH STREET W	PALMDALE	CWS	Y								
LPA49	1900520	THE VILLAGE MOBILE HOME PARK	231 W. AVENUE G	LANCASTER	CWS	Y								
LPA49	1900679	RANCHO LOS AMIGOS HOSPITAL	7601 E IMPERIAL HWY	DOWNEY	NTNC	Y	X	X	X				X	
LPA49	1900785	MITCHELL'S AVENUE E MOBILE HOME PARK	721 WEST AVE E	LANCASTER	CWS	Y								
LPA49	1910158	STERLING MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	11922 E. LAMBERT AVE.	EL MONTE	CWS	Y	X		X				X	
DISTRICT 07 - HOLLYW	1900563	SUNDALE MUTUAL WATER COMPANY A, B	P.O. BOX 6708	LANCASTER	CWS	N								
DISTRICT 07 - HOLLYW	1910002	AMARILLO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	2630 SAN GABRIEL BLVD. P.O BOX 1677	ROSEMEAD	CWS	N								
DISTRICT 07 - HOLLYW	1910032	FOOTHILL MUNICIPAL WATER DIST.	4536 HAMPTON ROAD	LA CANADA FLINTRI	CWS	N								
DISTRICT 07 - HOLLYW	1910035	KINNELOA IRRIGATION DIST.	1999 KINCLAIR DRIVE	PASADENA	CWS	N								
DISTRICT 07 - HOLLYW	1910046	SUBURBAN WATER SYSTEMS-GLENDORA	1325 N. GRAND AVENUE #100	COVINA	CWS	N								
DISTRICT 07 - HOLLYW	1910052	CAL/AM WATER COMPANY - BALDWIN HILLS	8657 GRAND AVENUE	ROSEMEAD	CWS	N								
DISTRICT 07 - HOLLYW	1910056	LAKE ELIZABETH MUTUAL WATER CO.	14960 ELIZABETH LAKE RD	ELIZABETH LAKE	CWS	N								
DISTRICT 07 - HOLLYW	1910059	SUBURBAN WATER SYSTEMS-LA MIRADA	1325 N. GRAND AVENUE #100	COVINA	CWS	N								
DISTRICT 07 - HOLLYW	1910064	LITTLEROCK CREEK IRRIGATION DIST.	35141 N. 87TH STREET E	LITTLEROCK	CWS	N								
DISTRICT 07 - HOLLYW	1910073	LOMITA-CITY, WATER DEPT.	24300 NARBONNE AVENUE	LOMITA	CWS	N								
DISTRICT 07 - HOLLYW	1910101	ORCHARD DALE WATER DISTRICT	13819 E. TELEGRAPH RD	WHITTER	CWS	N								
DISTRICT 07 - HOLLYW	1910127	COVINA-CITY, WATER DEPT.	125 E. COLLEGE STREET	COVINA	CWS	N								
DISTRICT 07 - HOLLYW	1910142	GSWC-SAN DIMAS	401 S. SAN DIMAS CANYON ROAD P.O. BOX 9	SAN DIMAS	CWS	N								
DISTRICT 07 - HOLLYW	1910144	SAN GABRIEL COUNTY WD	8366 GRAND AVENUE P.O. BOX 2227	ROSEMEAD	CWS	N								
DISTRICT 07 - HOLLYW	1910148	SIERRA MADRE-CITY, WATER DEPT.	232 W. SIERRA MADRE BLVD.	SIERRA MADRE	CWS	N								
DISTRICT 07 - HOLLYW	1910149	SIGNAL HILL - CITY, WATER DEPT.	2175 E. 28TH STREET	SIGNAL HILL	CWS	N								

[illegible]

DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910054	LA CANADA IRRIGATION DIST.	1443 FOOTHILL BLVD	LA CANADA FLINTRI	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910060	LA PUENTE VALLEY CWD	112 N. FIRST STREET	LA PUENTE	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910061	LAS FLORES WATER CO.	428 E. SACRAMENTO ST., P.O. BOX 426	ALTADENA	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910063	LINCOLN AVENUE WATER CO.	564 W. HARRIET STREET	ALTADENA	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910075	LOS ANGELES CWWO 21-KAGEL CANYON	900 S. FREMONT AVENUE	ALHAMBRA	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910085	MAYWOOD MUTUAL WATER CO. #2	3521 E. SLAUSON AVE., P.O. BOX 190	MAYWOOD	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910086	MAYWOOD MUTUAL WATER CO. #3	6151 HELIOTROPE AVE., P.O. BOX 669	MAYWOOD	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910087	METROPOLITAN WATER DIST. OF SO. CAL.	700 N. ALAMEDA STREET	LOS ANGELES	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910103	PALM RANCH IRRIGATION DIST.	4871 W. COLUMBIA WAY	QUARTZ HILL	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910130	QUARTZ HILL WATER DIST.	5034 W. AVENUE L	QUARTZ HILL	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910140	RUBIO CANON LAND & WATER ASSOCIATION	583 E. SACRAMENTO ST.	ALTADENA	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910143	SAN FERNANDO-CITY, WATER DEPT.	117 MACNEIL STREET	SAN FERNANDO	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910154	CITY OF SOUTH PASADENA	825 MISSION STREET	SOUTH PASADENA	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910163	VALENCIA HEIGHTS WATER CO.	3009 E. VIRGINIA AVE.	WEST COVINA	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910185	LOS ANGELES CWWO 36-VAL VERDE	900 S. FREMONT AVENUE	ALHAMBRA	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910203	LOS ANGELES CWWO 40, R 24,27,33-PEARLSM	900 S. FREMONT AVENUE	ALHAMBRA	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910204	LOS ANGELES CWWO 29 & 80-MALIBU	900 S. FREMONT AVENUE	ALHAMBRA	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910234	WALNUT VALLEY WATER DISTRICT	271 S. BREA CANYON RD	WALNUT	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910241	LIBERTY UTILITIES - MESA CREST	9750 WASHBURN ROAD	DOWNEY	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910248	LOS ANGELES CWWO 37-ACTON	900 S. FREMONT AVENUE	ALHAMBRA	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910018	BELLFLOWER MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM	16913 LAKEWOOD BLVD.	BELLFLOWER	CWS	Y					X						
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910019	CERRITOS - CITY, WATER DEPT.	18125 BLOOMFIELD AVNEUE	CERRITOS	CWS	Y											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910034	DOWNEY - CITY, WATER DEPT.	9252 STEWART & GRAY ROAD	DOWNEY	CWS	Y			X		X		X				X
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910038	EL MONTE-CITY, WATER DEPT.	3990 Arden Drive	EL MONTE	CWS	Y											X
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910070	LOS ANGELES CWWO 40 REG 4 & 34 LANCASTER	900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE	ALHAMBRA	CWS	Y											X
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910081	LYNWOOD PARK MUTUAL WATER CO.	2644 E. 124TH STREET	COMPTON	CWS	Y			X			X					X
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910083	MANHATTAN BEACH-CITY, WATER DEPT.	1400 HIGHLAND AVENUE	MANHATTAN BEACH	CWS	Y											
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910084	MAYWOOD MUTUAL WATER CO. #1	5953 SO. GIFFORD AVE	HUNTINGTON PARK	CWS	Y						X					
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910091	MONTEBELLO LAND & WATER CO.	344 E. MADISON AVENUE	MONTEBELLO	CWS	Y			X		X		X				X
DISTRICT 16 - CENTRA	1910146	SANTA MONICA-CITY, WATER DIVISION	1228 S. BUNDY DR. 1212 5TH STREET, SANTA	LOS ANGELES	CWS	Y											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1909006	WEST VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	25315 W. IDEAL AVENUE	LANCASTER	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910010	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE CO.-LANCASTER	5015 W. AVENUE L-14, SUITE 2	QUARTZ HILL	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910020	CAL-AM WATER COMPANY - EAST PASADENA	3725 MOUNTAIN VIEW AVENUE	PASADENA	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910022	CALIF STATE POLYTECHNICAL UNIV - POMONA	3801 W. TEMPLE AVE.	POMONA	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910033	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE CO. - DOMINGUEZ	2632 W. 237TH STREET	TORRANCE	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910047	HAWTHORNE-CITY WATER DEPT.	12540 RAMONA AVENUE	HAWTHORNE	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910090	MONROVIA-CITY, WATER DEPT.	600 S. MOUNTAIN AVENUE	MONROVIA	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910104	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE CO. - PALOS VER	5837 CREST ROAD	RANCHO PALOS VER	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910134	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE CO. - HERM/REDO	2632 W. 237TH STREET	TORRANCE	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910161	LIBERTY UTILITIES - LYNWOOD	9750 WASHBURN ROAD	DOWNEY	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910189	SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER CO-MONTEBELLO 1	11142 GARVEY AVENUE	EL MONTE	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910194	ROWLAND WATER DISTRICT	3021 FULLERTON RD	ROWLAND HEIGHTS	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910242	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE CO-LAKE HUGHES	5015 W. AVENUE L-14, SUITE 2	QUARTZ HILL	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910243	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE CO-LEONA VALLEY	5015 W. AVENUE L-14, SUITE 2	QUARTZ HILL	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910245	SANTA FE SPRINGS - CITY, WATER DEPT.	11710 E. TELEGRAPH RD	SANTA FE SPRINGS	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910249	WHITE FENCE FARMS MWC NO. 1	41901 20TH STREET WEST	PALMDALE	CWS	N											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1900046	PETER PITCHESS HONOR RANCHO DETN. CTR	29300 THE OLD ROAD	CASTAIC	CWS	Y			X		X		X				X
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1900523	WHITE FENCE FARMS MWC NO.3	40457 20TH STREET WEST	PALMDALE	CWS	Y											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910003	CITY OF ARCADIA	11800 GOLDRING ROAD	ARCADIA	CWS	Y						X					X
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910017	SANTA CLARITA VALLEY W.A.-SANTA CLARITA	26521 SUMMIT CIRCLE	SANTA CLARITA	CWS	Y			X		X		X				X
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910021	LIBERTY UTILITIES - COMPTON	9750 WASHBURN ROAD	DOWNEY	CWS	Y											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910026	COMPTON-CITY, WATER DEPT.	205 S. WILLOWBROOK AVENUE	COMPTON	CWS	Y						X					X
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910036	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE CO. - ELA	2000 SOUTH TUBEWAY AVE	COMMERCE	CWS	Y			X		X		X		X		X
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910039	SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER CO.-EL MONTE	11142 GARVEY AVENUE	EL MONTE	CWS	Y			X		X		X				X
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910048	SANTA CLARITA VALLEY W.A.-IMPORTED DIVIS	27234 BOUQUET CANYON ROAD	SANTA CLARITA	CWS	Y											X
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910049	HUNTINGTON PARK-CITY, WATER DEPT.	6900 BISSELL STREET	HUNTINGTON PARK	CWS	Y											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910050	COMMERCE-CITY, WATER DEPT.	2000 SOUTH TUBEWAY AVE	COMMERCE	CWS	Y					X		X		X		X
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910053	HEMLOCK MUTUAL WATER CO.	11828 HEMLOCK STREET	EL MONTE	CWS	Y						X					
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910066	LEISURE LAKE MOBILE ESTATES	48303 20TH STREET WEST	LANCASTER	CWS	Y											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910079	LYNWOOD-CITY, WATER DEPT.	11330 BULLIS ROAD	LYNWOOD	CWS	Y			X				X				X
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910097	NORTHROP GRUMMAN CORP.	3520 E. AVENUE M LOW A50/4G	PALMDALE	NTNC	Y				X							X
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910117	SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER CO-MONTEBELLO 2	3316 WEST BEVERLY BLVD.	MONTEBELLO	CWS	Y											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910147	SUBURBAN WATER SYSTEMS - SATIVA	2015 E. HATCHWAY STREET	COMPTON	CWS	Y											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910152	SOUTH GATE-CITY, WATER DEPT.	4244 SANTA ANA STREET	SOUTH GATE	CWS	Y			X		X		X				X
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910153	SOUTH MONTEBELLO IRRIGATION DIST.	437 BLUFF ROAD	MONTEBELLO	CWS	Y			X		X		X				X
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910156	BEVERLY HILLS-CITY, WATER DEPT.	345 FOOTHILL ROAD	BEVERLY HILLS	CWS	Y											
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910211	LIBERTY UTILITIES - BELLFLOWER-NORWALK	9750 WASHBURN ROAD	DOWNEY	CWS	Y				X		X		X			X
DISTRICT 22 - ANGELE	1910240	SANTA CLARITA VALLEY W.A.-VALENCIA DIVIS	24631 AVENUE ROCKEFELLER	VALENCIA	CWS	Y				X		X		X			X

Attachment III
Remaining PFAS Chemicals Detectable by Current Water Testing

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	Notification Level (NL) nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion (ppt)	Response Level (RL) nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion (ppt)
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	Requested	Requested
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	Requested	Requested
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	Requested	Requested
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	Requested	Requested
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDOA)		
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUNA)		
11CL-PF3OUDS		
9CL-PF3ONS		
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)		
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid 6:2 FTS		
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid 4:2 FTS		
Perfluorodecane Sulfonic Acid 8:2 FTS		
Perfluoro PFMPA		
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPEA)		
Perfluoro PFMBA		
Perfluoro PFEESA		
Nonafluoro NFDHA		
Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPES)		
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHPS)		



Chief Executive Office.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Fesia A. Davenport

October 18, 2023

To: Supervisor Janice Hahn, Chair
Supervisor Hilda L. Solis
Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell
Supervisor Lindsey P. Horvath
Supervisor Kathryn Barger

From: Fesia A. Davenport
Chief Executive Officer FAD
FAD (Oct 16, 2023 17:55 PDT)

REPORT ON PER- AND POLY-FLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATER SYSTEMS MOTION (ITEM NO. 26, AGENDA OF JULY 25, 2023)

On July 25, 2023, the Board of Supervisors (Board) adopted a motion related to per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in Los Angeles County Water Systems. Directive 3 of the motion directed the County's Chief Executive Office's Legislative Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations branch (CEO-LAIR) to identify potential State and federal funding to support implementation of treatment system retrofits to address PFAS in drinking water.

To prepare this report, CEO-LAIR met with the Department of Public Works (DPW), Department of Public Health, the Chief Sustainability Office, as well as Chief Executive Office's Sacramento and Washington, D.C. Advocates, to discuss the current local efforts and explore funding opportunities for addressing PFAS in drinking water in Los Angeles County.

Based on the discussions, CEO-LAIR has identified the following State and federal funding opportunities that may be considered for securing resources to address PFAS in County drinking water systems.



Federal Funding Opportunity to Address Emerging Contaminants

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) invests \$5 billion over five years to help communities that have PFAS contamination in their water systems reduce PFAS in drinking water. In February 2023, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced the availability of the first \$2 billion to address emerging contaminants, like PFAS, in drinking water across the country. This investment for states and territories was made available to communities as grants through EPA's Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program to promote access to safe and clean water in small, rural, and disadvantaged communities. This initial allotment of \$2 billion is intended for use to prioritize infrastructure and source water treatment for pollutants, like PFAS and other emerging contaminants, and to conduct water quality testing.

The DPW reports that the BIL funding is distributed through State revolving fund programs. DPW notes that they have recently encountered many added requirements and legal conflicts related to the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund (DWSRF) that have made it overly cumbersome and infeasible for County's projects.

The Chief Executive Office's Sacramento Advocates are engaging with State officials to determine which agencies typically impose the requirements that make the DWSRF an infeasible source of funding and to identify possible areas to advocate for flexibilities for the County.

New Legislation to Reauthorize Additional Funds to Address PFAS

Over the past several years, the widespread public exposure to dangerous levels of PFAS in water systems and other potential pathways has triggered concerns and generated interest among Congressional leaders to consider policies and funding for PFAS-related programs and provisions. There is an opportunity to engage with the County's Congressional Delegation members, including Senator Alex Padilla, who has been active in addressing PFAS contamination in California and across the country, to encourage introduction of federal legislation that would authorize additional funds for PFAS-related activities and possibly provide direct federal funding for large jurisdictions such as Los Angeles County. The Chief Executive Office's Washington, D.C. Advocates will work with Senator Padilla's office to explore relevant legislative opportunities.

Community Project and Congressionally Directed Spending Requests

Members of Congress may also solicit Community Project or Congressionally Directed Spending requests (known as earmarks) to support specific local projects as part of the annual appropriations process. While the funding amounts for such earmarks are generally small (usually less than \$1.5 million), they present an opportunity to submit requests through County's Congressional Delegation to fund specific PFAS-related projects impacting water systems within the County. Upon commencement of the Federal Fiscal Year 2025 earmark process, CEO-LAIR will work with DPW to identify any PFAS-related projects that may qualify for this funding opportunity.

State Funding for PFAS

The State Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$30 million from the State General Fund to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to address PFAS in the water systems. The State Budget Act of 2022 included another \$50 million allocated for fiscal year (FY) 2022-23 and \$20 million for FY 2023-24. According to the State Water Board, this funding is available for technical and financial assistance to drinking water systems to address PFAS in their water drinking water supply.

Should you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact me or Samara Ashley, Assistant Chief Executive Officer, at (213) 974-1464 or sashley@ceo.lacounty.gov.

FAD:JMN:SA
AO:SS:sy

c: Executive Office, Board of Supervisors
 County Counsel
 Chief Sustainability Office
 Public Health
 Public Works



BARBARA FERRER, Ph.D., M.P.H., M.Ed.
Director

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Fifth District

November 20, 2023

TO: Each Supervisor

FROM: Barbara Ferrer,
Director of Public Health

*Muntu Davis on
behalf of Dr. Ferrer*

**PER-AND-POLY FLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY
WATER SYSTEMS (ITEM NO. 26, BOARD AGENDA OF JULY 25, 2023)**

This report is in response to the July 25, 2023 motion by the Board directing the Department of Public Health (Public Health), in consultation with the Department of Public Works (DPW), the Chief Sustainability Office, and Chief Executive Office - Legislative Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations (CEO-LAIR) to engage with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), to report back in writing in 120 days on:

1. Determine the status of the statewide Per-and-Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) standards and make recommendations to strengthen regulations upon establishing MCL standards, including any potential gaps in proposed regulations.
2. Determine if testing standards and notification processes can be enhanced through regular monitoring by all water systems.

Determine the status of the statewide PFAS Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) standards and make recommendations to strengthen regulations upon establishing MCL standards.

To protect the public's potable water supply and reduce exposure to PFAS, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) to establish legally enforceable standards, Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for six PFAS chemicals by the end of 2023. The six PFAS chemicals as previously mentioned are:

- PFOA and PFOS as individual contaminants,
- PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA (commonly referred to as GenX Chemicals), and PFBS as PFAS mixture,

US EPA is proposing that the PFAS MCL will apply only to Community and Non-Transient Non-Community Public Water Systems and not apply to Transient Public Water Systems. Transient Public Water Systems were not included in the proposed PFAS testing because these water systems serve different people at different times; therefore, the level of exposure is not critical. EPA is

leveraging the most recent science and building on existing state efforts to limit PFAS testing. The proposal considers the feasibility of analysis and treatment, as well as consideration of costs and benefits.

The NPDWR process began with establishing non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) for the proposed PFAS chemicals. MCLGs are the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water where there are no known or anticipated negative health effects allowing for a margin of safety. US EPA proposes MCLs as close to the health based MCLGs as feasible. The proposed MCLs do not necessarily match the MCLGs because the values are so low that analytical laboratories are unable to detect compounds at that level or cannot do so without using exorbitantly expensive technology. In addition, the availability and cost of treatment technologies are taken into consideration as well.

The US EPA is proposing to establish a Hazard Index (HI) for the PFAS mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, PFBS, and GenX Chemicals. The HI is a tool used to evaluate potential health risks from exposure to chemical mixtures, based on an assumption of dose additivity. The HI does not include PFOA and PFOS which are proposed for regulation as individual contaminants due to their likely carcinogenicity.

The first step in developing a Hazard Index is establishing Health Based Water Concentrations (HBWCs) for these four chemicals. The HBWCs are similar to the MCLG, in that it is the level below which no health effects are expected for this PFAS mixture. The US EPA assessed the best available peer-reviewed science with final toxicity values for non-cancer health effects associated with oral exposure.

Public water systems would use a hazard index calculation to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS in their drinking water pose a potential risk and require action. Please reference Table 1 for the proposed MCLG, MCL, and HI.

The proposed US EPA PFAS rule would require public water systems to:

- Monitor for these PFAS by following an established monitoring frequency,
- Notify the public of the levels of these PFAS; and
- Reduce the levels of these PFAS in drinking water if they exceed the proposed standards.

Until the State adopts the PFAS MCL, the US EPA will have full enforcement authority. The State will assist the US EPA by notifying the required water systems to test for PFAS. The notification will entail information regarding PFAS, established MCL, monitoring frequency, etc. The Department of Public Health – Drinking Water Program/Local Primacy Agency (LPA) role will be to monitor the water system's testing schedule and results. If there are any missed tests or exceedances, the LPA will notify the SWRCB to notify the US EPA. This process will continue until the State adopts the PFAS MCL.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	Proposed Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion (ppt)*	Proposed Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion (ppt)*
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0*	4*
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	0*	4*
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	Hazard Index 1 (unitless)	Hazard Index 1 (unitless)
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)		
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)		
HFPO-DA (GenX Chemicals)		

It is a great possibility that the State will adopt the US EPA's PFAS MCL through administrative law. SWRCB will be able to provide more information on the MCL adoption process after the US EPA finalizes its MCL. The State has the option of adopting the MCL by reference or developing a more restrictive State MCL. The State has not finalized the adoption method; however, developing a State MCL will take a very long time. During the development of the State MCL, the MCL established by the US EPA would be in effect.

The EPA's proposed PFAS MCL is strong. Notably, however, the monitoring and treatment of PFAS in water systems is only one among a potential suite of strategies for reducing PFAS exposure. The US EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap released in 2021 outlines other key approaches such as restricting the use of PFAS in manufacturing and restricting the discharge of PFAS-containing wastewater to the environment. However, the EPA has not yet finalized any regulations on restricting the production, use, or discharge of PFAS. Draft US EPA rules on discharges from PFAS manufacturers are expected in spring of 2024, but there is no timeline for discharges from several other PFAS-using industries or from landfills. The state of California has banned the use of PFAS in the manufacturing and sale of select products including firefighting foam, textiles, and food packaging, but has not established any policies on discharge. There are significant gaps in the approach to reducing PFAS exposure due to limited regulation of PFAS manufacturing, products containing PFAS, and wastewater discharges containing PFAS.

The County can advocate for the EPA to move more quickly on developing strong regulations regarding PFAS discharge, and we can also explore whether it is possible to reduce local exposure by establishing local regulations of PFAS discharges from relevant sources including landfills. Additionally, we could explore a local requirement to disclose use of PFAS in manufacturing, and we could consider restrictions on the sale and distribution of products commonly containing PFAS such as cosmetics, children's products, and artificial turf.

Determine if testing standards and notification processes can be enhanced through regular monitoring by all water systems.

Regular monitoring of PFAS by all water systems can provide valuable data to enhance testing standards and notification processes. This is particularly important to ensure the safety and quality of drinking water. After initial assessment of a water system's PFAS levels, frequent monitoring is not required for systems with minimal PFAS levels, unless new sources of contamination are identified. Requiring frequent testing is an additional, unnecessary expense for systems that are in compliance.

Here are some key points to consider:

1. **Compliance with Regulations:** Regular monitoring can help ensure that water systems are consistently complying with existing regulations and standards. By assessing whether these standards are being met, water quality can be maintained at a safe level.
2. **Early Detection of Issues:** Regular monitoring can help in the early detection of potential issues or deviations from the established testing standards. This allows for prompt corrective actions to be taken, preventing the escalation of problems that may compromise water quality.
3. **Improved Data Accuracy:** Continuous monitoring of testing standards and notification processes can improve data accuracy. Reliable data is essential for making informed decisions and for ensuring that water quality remains within acceptable limits.
4. **Enhanced Accountability:** When water systems are subjected to regular monitoring, there is a higher level of accountability. This encourages responsible management and ensures that any violations or deviations are addressed promptly.
5. **Emergency Preparedness:** In the event of a contamination or water quality crisis, well-monitored systems are better prepared to respond quickly and effectively. This can minimize the potential health risks associated with compromised water quality.
6. **Public Trust:** Regular monitoring can enhance public trust in water systems. When the community is aware of ongoing oversight and transparency in the testing and notification processes, they are more likely to have confidence in the safety of their drinking water.
7. **Continuous Improvement:** Regular monitoring allows water systems to identify areas for improvement. By analyzing the data collected over time, systems can implement changes to enhance testing standards and notification processes, making them more efficient and reliable.
8. **Regulatory Compliance:** Many regulatory agencies require regular monitoring and reporting of water quality parameters. Failing to do so can result in penalties and legal repercussions.

The proposed EPA rule would require that initial monitoring must be completed in three years between the rule promulgation date (anticipated end of 2023) and the rule effective date (anticipated end of 2026). Proposed initial monitoring requirements to establish baseline PFAS levels include any combination of:

- Two or four samples collected at public water systems over one year, dependent on system population size and system type,

- Use of recent, previously acquired PFAS drinking water data from the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5), or other appropriate data collection programs.

Initial monitoring results will determine the ongoing compliance monitoring requirements. Proposed ongoing compliance monitoring requirements include:

- Quarterly monitoring as the normal frequency for all sampling locations,
- Reduced monitoring flexibility to once or twice every three years for sampling locations where the result is below 1/3 of the MCLs (i.e., rule trigger level).

Regular monitoring frequency will be determined by the US EPA and be included in the rule. It most likely be similar to Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) monitoring frequency and will depend on the size of the water system and initial monitoring. Monitoring frequency will be increased for the system in violations of the rule.

A system will be in violation if monitoring results (based on running annual averages) exceed one of the MCLs.

In summary, regular monitoring of testing standards and notification processes is a crucial aspect of maintaining the safety and quality of water systems. It ensures compliance with regulations, early detection of issues, data accuracy, accountability, emergency preparedness, public trust, continuous improvement, and regulatory compliance. These measures contribute to the overall well-being of the community and the environment by safeguarding the quality of the water supply. Although some details on the EPA's monitoring requirements have not been announced, the overall approach within the EPA's proposal, requiring regular monitoring, is strong.

Please contact me if you have any questions or would like additional information.

BF:lf

c: Chief Executive Office
Executive Officer, Board of Supervisors
County Counsel
Chief Sustainability Office



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[Calendar \(/calendar\)](/calendar)

En Español ([https://www-wrd-org.translate.goog/?
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PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

[\(/PROJECTS-AND-PROGRAMS\)](/PROJECTS-AND-PROGRAMS)

[PFAS REMEDIATION PROGRAM \(/PFAS-REMEDATION-PROGRAM\)](/PFAS-REMEDATION-PROGRAM)

[SAFE DRINKING WATER AND DAC OUTREACH PROGRAMS \(/SAFE-DRINKING-WATER-AND-DAC-OUTREACH-PROGRAMS\)](/SAFE-DRINKING-WATER-AND-DAC-OUTREACH-PROGRAMS)

[BRACKISH GROUNDWATER RECLAMATION PROGRAM \(/BRACKISH-GROUNDWATER-RECLAMATION-PROGRAM\)](/BRACKISH-GROUNDWATER-RECLAMATION-PROGRAM)

[WATER INDEPENDENCE NOW \(WIN\) \(/WATER-INDEPENDENCE-NOW-WIN\)](/WATER-INDEPENDENCE-NOW-WIN)

[WRD ALBERT ROBLES CENTER \(ARC\) \(/ARC\)](/ARC)

[WRD LEO J. VANDER LANS AWTF \(/LVL\)](/LVL)

[WRD ROBERT W. GOLDSWORTHY DESALTER \(/WRD-ROBERT-W-GOLDSWORTHY-DESALTER\)](/WRD-ROBERT-W-GOLDSWORTHY-DESALTER)

[GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION PREVENTION PROGRAM \(/GROUNDWATER-CONTAMINATION-PREVENTION-PROGRAM\)](/GROUNDWATER-CONTAMINATION-PREVENTION-PROGRAM)

[WIN 4 ALL \(/WIN-4-ALL\)](/WIN-4-ALL)

[OTHER PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS \(/OTHER-PROJECTS-AND-PROGRAMS\)](/OTHER-PROJECTS-AND-PROGRAMS)

PFAS Remediation Program



Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of man-made compounds, which include perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), that have been manufactured and used around the globe since the 1940s. Because of their strong chemical bonds, PFAS were used in a

variety of industries and consumer products, such as electroplating, firefighting foams (aqueous film-forming foam [AFFF]), food packaging, non-stick cookware (Teflon™), clothing (Gore-Tex®), fabric protectant (Scotchgard™), stain-resistant carpet and furniture, and personal care products. Due to widespread use and unauthorized industrial releases, PFAS are found in the air, soil, drinking water supplies, water bodies, and livestock. PFAS are persistent in the environment, can accumulate within the human body over time, and are toxic at relatively low concentrations.

The State Water Resource Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) established Response Levels (RLs) of 10 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA, 40 ppt for PFOS, and 5,000 ppt for PFBS. RLs are advisory levels above which the DDW recommends taking a drinking water source out of service. Currently, the DDW is developing Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), which are legal threshold limits or standards that cannot be exceeded in drinking water. PFOA and PFOS have been detected above their respective RLs in multiple drinking water wells located within the Central Basin, specifically within the Montebello Forebay.

In response, the WRD Board of Directors launched the PFAS Remediation Program in August 2020, where over \$60 million in grant funding was established for water purveyors in the Central Basin and West Coast Basin seeking to install treatment systems to remove PFAS from drinking water wells. The program is one of the first in the State of California to administer grants specifically for the remediation of PFAS-impacted wells. Water purveyors interested in applying for the WRD PFAS Remediation Program may download the Initial Application here:

📎 [2022 PFAS Remediation Program Application.pdf](#)
 (/files/cb57ed717/2022+PFAS+Remediation+Program+Application.pdf)

The PFAS Remediation Program is an essential part of WRD's commitment to managing and protecting local groundwater resources for over four million residents living in the 43 cities within Southern Los Angeles County. By acting quickly and supporting water purveyors in their remediation of PFAS-impacted wells, we not only provide safe drinking water, but also prevent unwanted substances from spreading throughout our vital drinking water aquifers and ensure an uninterrupted supply of high-quality groundwater at affordable rates. In addition, WRD

continues to work with our State and Federal partners to secure funding to provide treatment for contaminated drinking water sources, especially for low-income communities, where well closures can significantly increase the cost of tap water.

PFAS can be treated by various methods, with the most common ones being ion exchange (IX), granular activated carbon (GAC), and reverse osmosis (RO). These treatment technologies have been accepted by the DDW for the removal of PFAS. The cost to treat wells impacted by PFAS varies based on the level of PFAS contamination, the quantity of water being treated, and the technology selected. In 2021, WRD completed two pilot tests to evaluate the performance and life cycle costs for various IX and GAC media. Results from these pilot tests may aid water purveyors in the design of their PFAS treatment systems. The pilot test reports may be downloaded below.

📄 Well # 7 Pilot Test Report.pdf (/files/d035c3de5/Well+%23+7+Pilot+Test+Report.pdf)

📄 Well # 10 Pilot Test Report.pdf (/files/e8e27c107/Well+%23+10+Pilot+Test+Report.pdf)

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

What are PFAS?

How are people exposed to PFAS?

Does recycled water contain these chemicals?

How is WRD addressing PFAS?

The WRD Board of Directors has established the PFAS Remediation Program, which provides over \$60 million in grant funding to groundwater purveyors in the Central Basin and West Coast Basin to design and construct treatment systems that will remove PFAS from impacted drinking water wells. In addition, WRD continues to monitor groundwater quality in distinct aquifers using a network of over 300 nested wells as we have done for over 50 years. WRD also continues to

work with our State and Federal partners to secure funding to provide treatment for contaminated drinking water sources, especially for low-income or disadvantaged communities, where well closures can significantly increase the cost of tap water.

What happens if these chemicals are found in my water supply?

Can you treat PFAS?

Is groundwater impacted by PFAS?

Is WRD pursuing legal action against the manufacturers of PFAS?

Yes. WRD has filed a lawsuit against 3M Company, E.I. DuPont de Nemours, Inc. and other manufacturers of aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) for their involvement in the manufacture and sale of per and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) that have contaminated groundwater supplies within WRD's service area.

Who is representing WRD in its lawsuit against PFAS manufacturers?

WRD is represented by a consortium of firms with environmental contamination experience, including SL Environmental Law Group; Taft Stettinius & Hollister, LLP; Kelley Drye & Warren, LLP; Kennedy & Madonna, LLP; Douglas & London, PC; Levin Papantonio Thomas Mitchell Rafferty Proctor, Buchanan O'Brien Barr, Mougey, PA.

Initial Application for WRD PFAS Remediation Program

Thank you for your interest in the Water Replenishment District's (WRD) PFAS Remediation Program. This Initial Application is designed to understand your PFAS impacts and unique support needs. Please email this completed and signed application to Ms. Phuong Watson at pwatson@wrd.org. Upon receipt, WRD shall contact you to discuss the next steps in the application process.

Date	
Agency Name	
Contact Name and Title	
Email	
Phone No.	
Signature	

1. List your well(s) that currently have PFAS detected **at or above** the current Response Level (RL) for PFOA (i.e., ≥ 10 ng/L), PFOS (i.e., ≥ 40 ng/L), or PFBS (i.e., $\geq 5,000$ ng/L) and indicate the most recent concentrations. Provide the official name(s) of your well(s) as reported to WRD Watermaster.

**NOTE: If your agency DOES NOT have wells containing PFAS at or above the RL, please skip Questions 1 & 2 and proceed to Questions 3 & 4.*

	Well Name	Date of Sample	Most Recent Reported Concentration in ng/L		
			PFOA	PFOS	PFBS
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

2. For all the wells identified in Question 1 above, summarize the past three years of production by well, as reported to WRD Watermaster.

Well Name	Production in Acre Feet			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

NOTE: Indicate values for a complete 12-month period and round to the nearest whole number.

3. List your well(s) that currently have PFAS detected within 25% of the current Response Level (RL) for PFOA (i.e., ≥ 7.5 ng/L), PFOS (i.e., ≥ 30 ng/L), PFBS (i.e., $\geq 3,750$ ng/L) and indicate the most recent concentrations. Provide the official name(s) of your well(s) as reported to WRD Watermaster.

**NOTE: If your agency does NOT have wells containing PFAS within 25% of the RLs, please skip Questions 3 & 4 and proceed to Question 5.*

Well Name	Date of Sample	Most Recent Reported Concentration in ng/L		
		PFOA	PFOS	PFBS
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

4. For all the wells identified in Question 3 above, summarize the past three years of production by well, as reported to WRD Watermaster.

	Well Name	Production in Acre Feet			Total
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

NOTE: Indicate values for a complete 12-month period and round to the nearest whole number.

5. Of the remaining well(s) in your system, list the well(s) that currently have PFAS detected, specifically PFOA, PFOS, and/or PFBS, and indicate the most recent concentrations. Provide the official name(s) of your well(s) as reported to WRD Watermaster.

**NOTE: If you already identified these wells in Questions 1 through 4 above, please do not list them here again.*

	Well Name	Date of Sample	Most Recent Reported Concentration in ng/L		
			PFOA	PFOS	PFBS
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					

6. Does your agency have access to additional water supplies besides groundwater supplied by your wells (check the appropriate box below)?

☐

Yes

☐

No

7. My agency is requesting the following support type (check the appropriate box below):

☐	Funding Support ONLY (pumper to complete all planning, permitting, design and construction and only seeking reimbursements for monies spent)
☐	Turnkey System (WRD to perform design and construction and deliver a complete and operational treatment system to the pumper)

8. Indicate the quantity of proposed PFAS treatment systems that you are requesting for WRD funding.

	Quantity of PFAS Treatment Systems Requested for WRD funding
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9. Please complete the table below regarding your proposed PFAS treatment systems.

PFAS Treatment System No.	PFAS Treatment System Location/Address	PFAS Treatment Technology (GAC or IX)	Status of the Project (i.e. Planning, Design, Construction, etc.)	Well(s) that will be Treated by each PFAS Treatment System
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

10. If your agency is seeking Funding Support (not a Turnkey Project) what is your programmatic resource loaded schedule? This would be your schedule for project implementation, including when money is anticipated to be spent. If available, please attach your project schedule to this application.
11. Does your agency have any cost estimates or anticipated funding needs for your PFAS treatment system(s)? If so, please attach to this application. **NOTE: Applicable costs are limited to planning, permitting, design, construction, engineering services during construction, and construction management of the treatment system.*



**SOUTHEAST WATER COALITION
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
AGENDA REPORT**

Date: February 1, 2024
To: Southeast Water Coalition Board of Directors
From: Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon

Subject: LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATER PLAN UPDATE

Recommendation: Receive and file an update on the LA County Water Plan (CWP).

Background:

At the December 7, 2023 Board Meeting, there was a request for an update on the audit conducted by LA County, which is the LA County Water Plan (CWP). The Los Angeles County Water Plan was developed in response to the changing climate, emphasizing the increased frequency of droughts and intense rainfall. The plan is a collaborative effort involving over 200 agencies, aiming to manage the county's water resources sustainably and equitably. The CWP focuses on four key focal areas identified through a gaps analysis, offering shared desired outcomes, targets, strategies, and specific actions.

It is a living document, with the inaugural 2023 edition concentrating on water supply resilience. The CWP fills gaps in existing efforts, complementing rather than duplicating initiatives at different levels of governance, and it does not supersede adopted land use plans. Future iterations are anticipated to adapt to evolving water resource needs in Los Angeles County.

Attached is the Los Angeles County Water Plan Executive Summary and to access the entire report, please visit the following link: <https://lacountywaterplan.org/Plan#thePlanSection>.

Attachments:

1. Los Angeles County Water Plan Executive Summary.



LA COUNTY WATER PLAN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OUR ROUTE TO RESILIENCE, TOGETHER

Climate change is establishing a “new normal” of more frequent and intense droughts, as well as less frequent and more torrential rains. Recognizing a new climate reality and the need to be thoughtful stewards of future water supplies, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors envisioned the development of a countywide water plan focused on collaborative management of Los Angeles County’s water resources. Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works) developed this Los Angeles County Water Plan (CWP), together with water resources organizations, and an array of diverse stakeholders, to secure Los Angeles County’s water future and achieve our collective vision of equitable and sustainable water resources for everyone. The CWP builds upon the 2019 OurCounty Sustainability Plan, establishing the path to realizing our vision that is rooted in cross-sector collaboration and coalition building.

VISION

The CWP articulates a shared, inclusive, regional path forward to sustainably and equitably achieve safe, clean, and reliable water resources for Los Angeles County.

SHARED OPPORTUNITIES FOR WATER RESILIENCE

THE CWP FOCUSES ON ACHIEVING REGIONAL WATER RESILIENCE THROUGH COLLABORATIVE STRATEGIES. Over 200 agencies in Los Angeles County manage a complex network of water systems to meet the needs of our communities and environment. To achieve sustainability, resilience, and equity, cross-sector teamwork and a holistic approach to best leverage natural systems and infrastructure are essential. This plan is a living document. The targets, strategies, and actions are a starting point in this effort.

The CWP is not intended to address every water-related issue in Los Angeles County. Instead, it builds upon and complements the many existing local and regional water planning efforts by focusing on four key focal areas where new or additional regional collaboration can add value. These four key focal areas were established through a gaps analysis, which included a review of local and regional planning documents, along with initial stakeholder discussions encompassing a variety of perspectives. For each of the four key focal areas, the CWP describes shared desired outcomes, identified by Public Works through discussions with numerous groups and individuals. During our gaps analysis, Public Works evaluated disparities in water resilience throughout the County and specifically selected a focal area to address a pressing need. The CWP provides an approach for achieving these desired outcomes through collaboration and a platform for measuring progress.

CWP Four Key Focal Areas



REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

Improving regional water supply reliability by better leveraging our collective local and imported water resources and infrastructure.



GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AND QUALITY

Realizing our shared groundwater management opportunities by sharing expertise and resources to overcome challenges.



SMALL, AT-RISK SYSTEM RESILIENCE AND DRINKING WATER EQUITY

Ensuring a consistently high standard of water service for everyone in Los Angeles County by providing regional support for small systems, with focused attention to under-resourced communities.



WATERSHED SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT

Mitigating the impacts of wildfire on our water supplies through coordinated efforts between land and water managers.

REGIONAL STRATEGIES, REGIONAL BENEFITS

The CWP is organized around a framework of targets and strategies, which are supported by specific actions. Targets measure collective progress toward the shared desired outcomes for the key focal areas of the CWP. These targets are intended to help Los Angeles County achieve regional water resilience by 2045. See Chapter 2 for more on targets. Public Works will publish an interactive dashboard to track progress toward these targets. Strategies provide the overarching approaches to achieving the targets. Actions support the strategies and include specific steps to drive results, along with timing, responsible agencies, and potential participants.

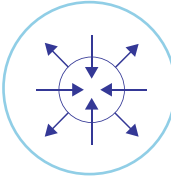
Strategies for a Resilient Water Future



STRATEGY 1
Achieving the most efficient water use possible countywide



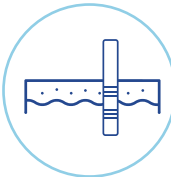
STRATEGY 2
Collaborating on consistent drought preparedness and response messaging



STRATEGY 3
Coupling local supply development with regional conveyance



STRATEGY 4
Managing salt and concentrate regionally



STRATEGY 5
Leveraging regional groundwater storage potential



STRATEGY 6
Collaborating on water quality needs and treatment technologies



STRATEGY 7
Enhancing cost-effectiveness of pumping and treating impaired groundwater



STRATEGY 8
Protecting coastal groundwater basins from seawater intrusion



STRATEGY 9
Facilitating regional groundwater recharge understanding and initiatives



STRATEGY 10
Facilitating natural infiltration of precipitation



STRATEGY 11
Providing regional support for small, at-risk water systems



STRATEGY 12
Mitigating wildfire effects on water supply and quality



STRATEGY 13
Managing invasive species in riparian areas



STRATEGY 14
Facilitating sediment management and debris removal from flood control facilities

VALUES GUIDING FUTURE ACTION

At the onset of CWP development, Public Works proactively reached out to a diverse group of stakeholders to understand what matters to them. We identified several broad, overarching values for the CWP through these conversations. Some of these values provided core tenets to our overall process for preparing the CWP. Others guided us in establishing targets, strategies, and actions. Other values, while not directly addressed through the actions in the CWP, will continue to inform how water resource management is approached to achieve sustainable and equitable outcomes. Each of these values will guide future iterations of the plan, as well as steps taken throughout CWP implementation.

These values are aligned with LA County's Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion (ARDI) Initiative, which aims to guide the County by offering training and capacity building; technical assistance and planning; policy analysis and development; data collection; analysis and reporting; community, tribal, and other stakeholder engagement; and equity-infused resourcing and programming to help reach its goals.

CWP VALUES

- Strive for equitable benefits and impacts of water resource management decisions
- Ensure inclusive, diverse, multigenerational, and sustained tribal and community engagement
- Use data to inform policies, priorities, and practices
- Encourage multi-benefit projects and green infrastructure
- Promote capacity building of a local, skilled workforce
- Incorporate tribal knowledge into water management
- Integrate the knowledge and experiences of local communities in water planning
- Ensure CWP is actionable and adaptable
- Address climate resiliency
- Establish clear communications (outline priorities, listen, incorporate feedback, maintain dialogue)
- Implement vegetated/nature-based solutions



The CWP outlines a path to achieve a resilient water future for all Los Angeles County residents. Everyone has a role in successfully realizing the CWP. By working across County departments and with other partners, actively engaging Tribes and other stakeholders, seeking funding to support CWP implementation, and tracking and reporting on progress, we are committed to facilitating the ongoing collaboration that is core to making the CWP successful.

CENTRAL THEMES FOR A PATH AHEAD

To lead the way on regional initiatives, the CWP was developed with resilience, equity, sustainability, and engagement as central themes. These themes will guide CWP implementation and its future iterations to create reliable water resources for all communities in Los Angeles County.

RESILIENCE

Water resilience refers to the capacity of communities and the environment to adapt to changes in the availability of water resources resulting from extreme and shifting weather patterns, as well as other stressors.

EQUITY

Water equity entails ensuring that all people and communities can depend on water management institutions and infrastructure to provide equal access to clean, safe, high-quality, and affordable water.

SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainable water management involves using water resources in a manner that fulfills current ecological, social, and economic needs without compromising the ability to meet those needs in the future.

ENGAGEMENT

Engagement means actively reaching out to and collaborating with a diverse and representative range of stakeholders to develop and implement water management policies and programs.

A FORWARD-LOOKING LIVING DOCUMENT

THE CWP IS A LIVING DOCUMENT. This inaugural 2023 Edition of the CWP marks the first iteration for this regional planning effort and focuses on water supply resilience. As a living document, future iterations of the CWP are intended to evolve and adapt to meet Los Angeles County’s changing water resources needs.

WHAT IS IT? The CWP is a forward-looking strategic plan that crafts a vision for the region’s water resources management. The CWP articulates strategies to align efforts both small and large in order to launch Los Angeles County on a successful path towards water supply resilience.

WHO IS IT FOR? Water knows no city or county boundaries. The CWP is a plan for the County region as a whole, not a single locality or governing body. The CWP was developed to serve – collaboratively with local agencies and stakeholders – the people and communities of Los Angeles County.

THE CWP FILLS CURRENT GAPS TO ENHANCE THE REGION’S WATER RESILIENCE. Recognizing that there are so many ambitious efforts already underway in Los Angeles County, the CWP takes a bird’s-eye view on what else can be done to optimize, leverage, and align programs and processes. While the CWP does not attempt to reinvent the wheel or address every water-related issue, it complements existing efforts and fills in the gaps for matters not currently being addressed at a regional level. The CWP does not address activities best managed at the Federal, State, or local levels, nor does it recommend specific projects subject to environmental analysis or duplicate other ongoing efforts. As a strategic plan, the CWP does not supersede land use plans that have been adopted by the Board of Supervisors.

LA COUNTY
WATER PLAN