

DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SOAC CONSIDERATION

Disadvantaged Community Water Study for the Tulare Lake Basin
Improve Local TMF Capacity

1 Improve Local TMF Capacity

1.1 Priority Issues

Lack of Technical, Managerial, and Financial (TMF) Capacity by Water and Wastewater Providers – Lack of adequately trained technical, legal, financial, and managerial professionals, as well as inadequate training and ongoing education and assistance for existing water and wastewater providers; lack of institutional capacity; lack of knowledge of available training, assistance, and educational support to support local employment in these sectors.

1.2 Potential Solutions

Potential solutions to resolve the priority issue described above include:

1. Enhance internal awareness to build TMF capacity
2. Provide more assistance and training
3. Encourage sharing of resources to build TMF capacity

Several recommendations to facilitate and encourage these potential solutions are described below.

1.3 Recommended Actions

1.3.1 Enhance Internal Awareness

Private Well or Septic Owner:

- A. Ensure that the specifics regarding existing infrastructure are known. The location, size, condition, and depth of facilities (private well or septic system) should be known by the property owner and recorded by the county.

Local Service Provider:

- B. Ensure that the specifics regarding existing infrastructure are known. The location, size, condition, and capacity of facilities should be known and recorded for the community services management personnel.
- C. Conduct an audit of fiscal resources annually and determine the necessary levels of reserves for replacement and maintenance of all infrastructure. Determine an appropriate time frame and funding plan to achieve the necessary levels of reserves.

1.3.2 Provide Assistance and Training

Local Service Provider:

- A. Attend training programs, and encourage other staff and board members to attend training programs.

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- Operator training – Encourage participation in existing local entities such as California Water Environment Association (CWEA) and California Rural Water Association (CRWA).
- Board and leadership training – CDPH in coordination with Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) will be providing targeted board training for several communities in the Study Area; there is potential for this program to be expanded and continued to other communities.

County:

- B. Establish a resource clearinghouse (potentially at the County level) – individuals could go to this clearinghouse to get answers as to where to go/ how to begin to start resolving their questions and issues. Create a single “point of entry” for communities and/or private well owners needing assistance.
- C. Consider providing regular Special District Board training opportunities, including ethics training and “office hours” for basic legal assistance through County Counsel for common basic questions on common laws for local public agencies.

State Agencies:

- D. Fund and develop an education campaign throughout the Tulare Lake Basin region to educate board members, operators, and residents on the water issues that are faced by communities in the area, and continue the efforts initiated through this Study to inform communities about potential options to overcome some of the challenges that water and wastewater systems face.
- E. Ensure that systems hire contract operators until system operators are properly certified if the staff operator does not currently meet the appropriate certification level.
- F. Improve operator certification process by providing more frequent testing, and offering tests in more locations.
- G. Conduct grant application workshops or training. This may be similar to the California Financing Coordinating Committee (CFCC) Funding Fairs, but provided on a more local level to encourage participation.
- H. Address cash flow problems for small systems (streamline process for reimbursement).
- I. Provide resources to update the Decision Trees developed through this Study in the future, to accommodate any changes in the funding or implementation process, and to make them more accessible and useful tools. It is recommended that these Decision Trees be developed into a web-based format for maximum usability.

Other:

- J. Develop operator training programs at local community colleges to address the lack of licensed water and wastewater operators.

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- Training programs have been attempted at local community colleges, however, they have trouble filling seats and so these programs have not been sustainable. May need some outreach efforts to encourage students to pursue this career path, but local job opportunities and compensation would need to support that.

1.3.3 Encourage Sharing of Resources to Build TMF Capacity

Local Service Provider:

- A. Attend Integrated Regional Water Management Planning group meetings and consider becoming an “Interested Party” or “Member” of an IRWMP group.
- B. Set up a structure (MOU, JPA, contract, etc.) to share operators and/or resources and information among neighboring communities.

State Agencies:

- C. Consider funding incentives to form a JPA to provide a specified service(s), similar to consolidation incentive, after an analysis has examined how the JPA and full consolidation can reduce costs and/or improve TMF capacity. This may provide a similar benefit, as in a regional WWTF, while allowing communities to maintain a level of autonomy.

Other:

- D. Establish an organization (County, non-profit organization, association, task force, or other) whose primary focus is to help build capacity within DACs (TMF, training, information, education, guidance, etc.) to support development and funding of sustainable and affordable shared solutions. This organization could be initiated at the State level, county, or by multiple local providers banding together to form such an organization. Specific responsibilities could include:
 - Provide outreach, communication, and capacity development with local disadvantaged communities in unincorporated areas (including those served by public water systems and districts, as well as State Smalls and private wells).
 - Facilitate communications to support development of informal arrangements between and among communities.
 - Help provide formal representation for DACs to allow them to be integrated into local and regional planning processes (IRWMPs).
 - Provide direct management and operations of DAC water systems.
 - Support project and grant management activities such as submission of reimbursements.
 - Work with state and federal agencies, cities, and counties, as well as local partners, stakeholders, and non-governmental organizations, including environmental justice and “self-help” groups, investigate ways to provide assistance to private well owners or State Smalls that have lost their water supply due to the drought or contamination issues.

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Disadvantaged Community Water Study for the Tulare Lake Basin
Improve O&M Funding

2 Improve O&M Funding

2.1 Priority Issues

Lack of Funding to Offset Increasingly Expensive Operations and Maintenance Costs in Large Part due to Lack of Economies of Scale – Small systems serving primarily low-income households and remote locations cannot keep rates affordable and still generate enough revenue to run the system safely over the long term; Lack of funding resources to operate and maintain water or wastewater systems at affordable levels and lack of funding for planning and replacement of infrastructure as it ages.

A Changing Regulatory Environment – Changing water quality and water treatment standards, including more stringent requirements as well as new and emerging contaminants.

2.2 Potential Solutions

Potential solutions to resolve the priority issues described above include:

1. Reducing Costs
 - a. Looking for cheaper physical and technological alternatives
 - b. Looking for different ways to structure services to spread costs
 - c. Reducing water usage
 - d. Reducing regulatory burden
2. Increasing Revenue
 - a. Direct subsidy during transition time period
 - b. Rate restructuring
 - c. Increasing customer base through consolidations
3. Providing assistance, training, and information to help achieve these other strategies

Several recommendations to facilitate and encourage these potential solutions are described below.

2.3 Recommended Actions

2.3.1 Reducing Costs

Local Service Provider:

- A. Project alternatives should be analyzed to minimize ongoing costs. If O&M costs cannot be supported, other alternatives should be pursued.

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- B. Alternatives such as sharing common resources or forming joint governmental agencies to share costs should be evaluated to determine if O&M costs could be reduced through shared resources.

State Agencies:

- C. Regulatory changes that impact the affordability of water/wastewater service, but do not change the quality should be evaluated with the perspective of the service providers and consumers in mind.
- D. Provide increased funding for capital improvements for water related projects when it would allow for reduced O&M costs over the long term. For example, construction of dual water systems for DACs with poor distribution systems or high non-potable water demand.
- E. Promote the use of energy efficient equipment upgrades, such as energy-efficient or solar powered pumps.

2.3.2 Increasing Revenues

Local Service Provider:

- A. Modify water and sewer rates annually to achieve the necessary financial resources for annual operations and reserves.
 - o Develop a rate study to determine appropriate reserves and rate increases, and follow Prop 218 requirements
- B. One rate structure (which may include different categories, such as residential, commercial, and industrial) should be employed, with no exceptions to that structure.
- C. Seek funding to install or replace water meters. The replacement meters should be capable of being read remotely (if the system size supports it).
- D. Establish appropriate connection fees for any new connections.

State Agencies:

- E. Consider a transitional funding program to assist with O&M costs on a temporary basis (define a duration for “temporary”).
 - o Consider requiring/providing TMF training and improvements as a condition of this O&M funding

2.3.3 Providing Assistance, Training, and Information

Local Service Provider:

- A. Develop an O&M plan that includes the types of ongoing O&M costs needed, O&M servicing and parts replacement schedule, and amount needed for O&M fund reserve to help the community plan ahead to address covering O&M adequately. This will also help identify any potential for cost savings through reduced O&M costs and explain any need for regular rate increases.

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County:

- B. Consider providing trainings and assistance on developing rate studies and establishing rate policies, including guidance on conducting a Prop 218 process.

State Agencies:

- C. Provide technical assistance in establishing new user rates and billing systems.
- D. If a community cannot demonstrate that it can afford O&M for a proposed project, they are not eligible to receive most available funding.
 - Consider ways to assist communities overcoming this hurdle (e.g. what can the community do to improve its revenues and/or reduce costs? Consider providing funding assistance to assess TMF improvements that can be implemented to improve the financial health.)
 - Encourage consideration of other alternatives to achieve safe drinking water that may be more affordable (e.g. consolidation)

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Improve Water Supply Quality and Reliability

3 Improve Water Supply Quality and Reliability

3.1 Priority Issues

Poor Water Quality – Existing contamination of drinking water source (acute and chronic contaminants), increasing groundwater pollution, new and emerging contaminants, problems with secondary contaminants, and health impacts.

Inadequate Supply Reliability – Systems with only a single source of supply, reliant on a contaminated backup source, insufficient storage capacity lack of fire flow capacity.

Inadequate Existing Infrastructure – Infrastructure that is aging, poorly constructed, or of insufficient capacity to meet current or future community needs.

Insufficient Quantity of Water – Insufficient supply or lack of reliable water supply, including surface and groundwater, including groundwater storage capacity, surface water storage and supply.

3.2 Potential Solutions

Potential solutions to resolve the priority issues described above include:

1. Prevent Worsening of Problems
 - a. Avoid permitting new systems or water or wastewater users without first securing adequate water supply, water quality, infrastructure, and TMF capacity.
 - b. Improve groundwater management to protect and improve groundwater quality and quantity.
2. Facilitate development and adoption of new technologies and innovative systems.
3. Promote adoption of shared solutions that reduce community vulnerability.

Several recommendations to facilitate and encourage these potential solutions are described below.

3.3 Recommended Actions

3.3.1 Prevent Worsening of Problems

Several recommendations to help prevent or minimize worsening of the problems that currently exist are described herein. Additional recommendations are provided under Recommendation 6 - Improve Land Use Planning to Minimize Creation of New Water/Wastewater Issues.

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Disadvantaged Community Water Study for the Tulare Lake Basin
Improve Water Supply Quality and Reliability

Local Service Provider:

- A. Do not allow new connections if the service capacity is not confirmed. Developing appropriate connection fees, as recommended above, is necessary to provide a means to ensure that capacity can be made available for new connections.

County:

- B. [See recommendations below under Recommendation 6 – *Improve Land Use Planning to Minimize Creation of New Water/Wastewater Issues*]

State Agencies:

- C. Improve Groundwater Management Planning to address both declining water levels and increased water quality contaminant levels, as well as ways the two trends exacerbate each other.
- D. Reconsider and/or clarify the interpretation of a well site control zone with a 50-foot radius, as referred to in Title 22, Chapter 16, Article, Section 64560 of the California Regulations Related to Drinking Water. The current interpretation in Tulare County is that there must be a 50-foot radius onsite around a well. This interpretation would require communities to purchase properties that are significantly larger than necessary. This interpretation would also eliminate existing lots within the community from consideration for use as well sites. Guidance should clarify how well sites may be able to meet the requirement to have a 50-foot control zone for source water protection, even if the well site itself is smaller.
- E. Consider ways to encourage or provide funding to sewer communities that rely on individual septic systems that are failing and on inadequately sized lots.

3.3.2 Facilitate Development of New Technologies

State Agencies:

- A. EPA and CDPH could support fledgling water treatment technologies (i.e. titanium based nanofibers for arsenic removal, carbon nanotubes for nitrate removal, membrane biofilm reactor (MBfR) for wastewater treatment, anaerobic migrating blanket reactors (AMBR) for wastewater treatment) through a verification program. Approved technologies should be kept in an available online database that would include complete information on source and finished water quality, for standard treatment units, and costs for each technology.
- B. Establish a clear and efficient process, including providing some funding, to pilot and approve emerging technologies that reduce O&M costs for DACs and small systems in an expeditious manner.
- C. Allow fire flow to be provided by dual system in rural communities.

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Improve Water Supply Quality and Reliability

3.3.3 Encourage Shared Solutions to Reduce Vulnerability

Legislature:

- A. Provide new legislation and funding opportunities to encourage and promote the development of regional cooperation, partnerships, and consolidation of services. This may begin with establishment of clear requirements for any new system within a municipality or within ½ mile radius of an existing entity providing water or sewer service to attempt to obtain service from an existing provider. For existing public water systems that are struggling to meet compliance or have a history of non-compliance, regulatory agencies should promote or enforce action towards consolidation for any system that violates a final order.
- B. Consider providing tax incentives to organizations that assume responsibility for failing water systems. This could be done at the State or local (county) level.

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Disadvantaged Community Water Study for the Tulare Lake Basin
Improve Funding for DACs

4 Improve Funding for DACs

4.1 Priority Issues

Inadequate or Unaffordable Funding or Funding Constraints to Make Improvements – Lack of affordable or accessible funding for system improvements; inadequate funding to make successful grant applications to get infrastructure improvements (i.e. lack of funding for grant writers, preliminary engineering, etc.); funding is not always getting to the communities that need it most.

4.2 Potential Solutions

Potential solutions to resolve the priority issue described above include:

1. Improve scoring criteria and guidelines to better address DAC needs, get to the communities that need it most, and create long-term affordable and sustainable solutions for DACs.
2. Target outreach and technical assistance to enable communities to access funding sources and implement solutions quickly.

Several recommendations to facilitate and encourage these potential solutions are described below.

4.3 Recommended Actions

4.3.1 Improve Scoring Criteria and Guidelines

State Agencies:

- A. Consider changes on Category E (insufficient source water capacity or delivery capability) project rankings, to make it easier to get funding for that category of projects.
- B. Continue the Pre-Planning and Legal Entity Formation Assistance Program.
- C. Continue the Consolidation Incentive Program, however, modify the system so that large systems do not obtain benefits that are significantly out of proportion to the benefits provided by consolidation.
- D. Consider ways to close the gap – communities cannot apply for funding until they have a significant water quality or supply issue. Once initial funding is awarded, it can take several years to fully implement a solution through various phases and funding steps.
- E. Consider creating a category of highly vulnerable systems serving DACs that rank higher.
- F. Require private systems to conform to all requirements of public systems in order to receive public funding assistance.

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Improve Funding for DACs

- G. Provide block grants to counties to help expedite the funding process.
- H. Create more funding sources to address needs of communities with private wells and state smalls (fewer than 15 connections) – funding needs may include appropriate testing of individual wells, facilitation of community meetings to understand the problem and evaluate alternatives, etc.
 - o Consider benefits of allowing for public access to ensure people are informed of water quality and to strengthen water management activities. If confidentiality is needed, consider ways Geotracker GAMA has incorporated data to be publicly accessible while still protecting confidentiality for public access (1/2 mile buffer on maps, etc.)
- I. Provide increased funding for capital improvements for water related projects when it would allow for reduced O&M costs over the long term. For example, construction of dual water systems for DACs with poor distribution systems or high non-potable water demand.
- J. Simplify the process of applying for funding so DACs can complete the application process with minimal assistance from outside entities.

4.3.2 Target Outreach and Technical Assistance

IRWMP Level:

- A. IRWM groups should organize pre-application and grant application workshops or one-on-one training opportunities for DACs.
- B. IRWM groups should prepare and distribute outreach and education materials directly with DACs as funding from DWR is made available.
- C. DAC water needs must be represented within IRWMs and other planning efforts.

County:

- D. [See recommendations above for County technical assistance programs to *Improve Local TMF Capacity* and *Improve O&M Funding*]

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Improve DAC Awareness and Participation

5 Improve DAC Awareness and Participation

5.1 Priority Issues

Lack of Informed, Empowered, or Engaged Residents – Residents lack good information, or do not feel that they have the power or ability to change their situation, or are not engaged in decision-making processes that impact local water or wastewater service, including inadequate or confusing information about water quality and what is safe drinking water, lack of information to residents on grant opportunities available to the community, knowledge about health impacts.

5.2 Potential Solutions

Potential solutions to resolve the priority issue described above include:

1. Provide community outreach and engagement as part of project development
 - a. Include community outreach and engagement in project budgets and annual budget of water systems
 - b. Implement appropriate and effective practices when conducting outreach and engagement (e.g., provide translation and use in-person, phone, and mail for outreach, not just email)
 - c. Conduct analysis that facilitates community engagement in project development.

Several recommendations to facilitate and encourage these potential solutions are described below.

5.3 Recommended Actions

5.3.1 Provide Community Outreach and Engagement

Local Service Provider:

- A. Provide the community as much information as possible and opportunity to provide input early on in the process. Communication is critical for community acceptance. Community acceptance will help implementation of the solutions and overcoming barriers.
- B. Local water providers should include funding and/or staff time as part of annual and project budgets to conduct community outreach, education, consultation with community residents/users (through community meetings) in order to address barriers and lack of information and to evaluate and implement recommendations identified by the users.

IRWMP Level:

- C. Attempt to use mail, phone or in-person outreach to DACs as much as possible; email should be utilized, but is not sufficient on its own.

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- D. Consider utilizing local non-government organizations (NGOs) or community-based organizations (CBOs) to aid in outreach and updating contact information of local DACs.

State Agencies:

- E. Work to address the barriers and limitations for DACs within the IRWM program. Clarify the relative benefits and drawbacks for participation in IRWMPs for DACs. Clearly define State policies regarding funding of improvements through the IRWMPs, particularly as they relate to DACs. Provide for a mechanism for DACs to join or become interested parties in IRWMPs, and determine what options communities outside of IRWMP boundaries have to become interested parties (i.e., Stratford).
- F. Include community engagement in project budgets and standard approved scopes of work for project development at both the planning and construction phase. Ensure that feasibility studies funded by public funds evaluate alternatives (including costs to end users and an evaluation of pros and cons) and provide the information to the community at a public meeting for feedback as part of the planning process to select final alternatives for implementation.

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Improve Land Use Planning to Minimize Creation of New Water/Wastewater Issues

6 Improve Land Use Planning to Minimize Creation of New Water/Wastewater Issues

6.1 Priority Issues

Lack of Vision and Integrated Planning to Develop Solutions – Lack of shared visions of sustainable solutions for DAC water and wastewater needs within community planning documents, water planning documents, individual water and wastewater provider plans, county general plans, and Integrated Regional Water Management Plans, lack of regional coordination and planning with larger entities in planning efforts.

Many of the priority issues identified by the SOAC and discussed above are perpetuated by allowing new development in areas where there is not a sustainable system with adequate water supply reliability and quality. While water and wastewater related issues are being resolved in some communities, similar issues are being created in new areas.

6.2 Potential Solutions

Potential solutions to resolve the priority issue described above include:

1. Restricting permits for development (including any new domestic wells or septic systems) to both:
 - a. Require showing that adequate supply, quality, and TMF capacity will be available for long-term water and wastewater service before a permit is issued.
 - b. Require any new development near an existing system to connect and help bring the existing system into compliance, rather than create new systems.
2. Planning and zoning should be appropriately targeted and updated to ensure water and wastewater systems have the capacity needed to serve projected development.

Several recommendations to facilitate and encourage these potential solutions are described below.

6.3 Recommended Actions

6.3.1 Restricting Permits for Development

County:

- A. County planning departments should require any new development near an existing system to connect to the existing system and help bring the existing system into compliance, rather than permit the creation of a new system.

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- B. Require and actively support investment in bringing existing systems into compliance and developing long-term sustainable and affordable solutions before and as part of permitting growth in communities where the existing water system cannot accommodate growth due to inadequate drinking or wastewater infrastructure.
- C. In cases where there is a moratorium on connecting to a PWS, the county should not issue permit to drill a private well on a property within the district boundary. Permitting of a private well outside of the district boundary should be allowed only if the new well meets water quality standards. Counties should not permit a new well that does not meet standards, unless it is demonstrated that a treatment system will be installed. Existing State and Federal requirements dictate compliance with the water quality standards.
- D. Do not give building permits that require new private wells where water quality is known to be poor.

6.3.2 Planning and Zoning

County:

- A. All Counties shall identify areas where new growth will be directed based on the existence of a public water and sewer governance and infrastructure.
- B. Although comprehensive updates to UWMPs are required roughly every five (5) years, agencies amending their general plans to allow additional population growth or expand their geographic area should be required to simultaneously prepare a companion update of the UWMP to reflect the implications of the proposed new growth or territorial expansion with companion updates to their Municipal Service Review (MSR) through LAFCo.
- C. If an agency has adopted Development Impact Fees and an update to its General Plan and/or UWMP indicates the necessity of additional backbone infrastructure to accommodate future growth, that agency should similarly be required to either simultaneously update the fee structure to reflect costs associated with infrastructure necessary to support such new development, or should require, as a condition of approving new development, that the proponent form an assessment district or similar entity which will have the authority to collect fees from residents to reimburse the cost of installing said infrastructure.
- D. All County General Plans are currently required to describe their relationship to other plans and policies applicable within that County (§65359 of the California Government Code). County General Plans shall not be amended unless the Urban Water Management Plans, Agricultural Water Management Plans, and/or Municipal Service Reviews are also concurrently amended to support or verify that there is sufficient long-term water supply and delivery capacity to support the proposed General Plan changes.
- E. Do not zone for residential development where there is not safe and reliable water, except in situations where there are plans to provide safe and reliable drinking

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Improve Land Use Planning to Minimize Creation of New Water/Wastewater Issues

water, and additional growth may create more economies of scale and bring a greater rate payer base that will allow for a solution to be funded.

Legislature:

F. The water quality from private wells shall be analyzed and any contaminants exceeding water quality standards should be disclosed upon sale of a property.

Federal Agencies:

G. Clarify conflicting policies. For example, the requirement for counties to allow farm labor housing is inconsistent with the requirement to provide safe drinking water (in areas where water quality is poor). There is no requirement to issue a permit if doing so causes a violation of water quality standards. However, these conflicting policies put counties in a difficult position.

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Develop and Maintain Information on DAC Water and Wastewater Needs

7 Develop & Maintain Information on DAC Water/Wastewater Needs

7.1 Priority Issues

Lack of Information on DACs – Lack of information about water rates and usage, lack of information about water quality in areas that have no public water provider (i.e., private wells), barriers to accessing information on water quality (i.e., confidentiality requirements), lack of information about wastewater treatment in areas without wastewater system providers, etc. Lack of data on water and wastewater infrastructure compatible with GIS and online so it can be accessed by the general public.

7.2 Potential Solutions

Potential solutions to resolve the priority issue described above include:

1. Improve Data Collection (including collection of new data and ongoing updates of key data)
2. Improve Data Management and Accessibility

Several recommendations to facilitate and encourage these potential solutions are described below.

7.3 Recommended Actions

7.3.1 Improve Data Collection

County:

- A. Tulare County will continue to update and maintain the database that was developed through this Study. Local data stewards from each of the other three counties (Fresno, Kern, and Kings) should be established to assist in the quality control of the data collected for each respective county. The uses of this database could be many, but the primary purpose would be to track improvements to the water supply quality and reliability in the Study Area.
- B. Tulare County should track progress with respect to the priority issues identified in this Study. The current condition should be clearly identified. Monitor and measure the success of this Study through implementation of recommendations, relative condition of drinking water supplies, and condition of wastewater service.
- C. Improve data collection, reporting, and management for private wells and state small systems and private domestic wells so that the water supply issues faced by these state smalls and private wells can be better documented, understood, and progress tracked.
 - o Consider ordinances that require water testing results to be reported to the county and disclosed upon sale of property.

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Develop and Maintain Information on DAC Water and Wastewater Needs

- i. Allow for use of existing water quality characterizations by public water systems (CCRs).
- ii. Report private domestic well and state small testing to local County and have local counties report into centralized database.
- iii. Use groundwater characterizations by water management agencies and/or State/regional board to identify constituents of concern that should be tested for.

State Agencies:

- D. Establish uniform water quality monitoring requirements for State Smalls based on identified constituents of concern in the area. Provide funding mechanisms for counties to develop fees for implementation of these requirements.

Legislature:

- E. Require water testing results to be reported to the county and disclosed upon sale of property.
- F. Allow for sue of existing water quality characterizations by public water systems (CCRs).
- G. Report private domestic well and State Small testing to local county and have local counties report into a centralized database.
- H. Use groundwater characterizations by water management agencies and/or State/Regional Board to identify constituents of concern that should be tested for.

7.3.2 Improve Data Management and Accessibility

County:

- A. Improve the County Environmental Health Department responsibilities, fee authorities, and requirements to permit and monitor on-site systems. (There was a frequent observation that records for on-site systems were non-existent – ie. Plainview, Rodriquez Labor Camp).
- B. Develop consistent requirements between local counties for water quality testing and reporting requirements for State Smalls and private wells; coordinate and improve data collection and management.

State Agencies:

- C. Develop a centralized reporting and data management system so that water supply related data can be shared and coordinated among agencies. For example, well logs retained by DWR can be correlated with water quality information retained by CDPH.

State Department of Real Estate:

- D. Disclosure of water quality data – Require disclosure of water quality on sale of property. In areas where there is a PWS, this may be in the form of recent Consumer Confidence Reports. For properties with private wells, this would be laboratory reports for samples collected from the private well.