Introduced by Senator Rubio

January 17, 2013

An act to amend Sections 116275, 116475, and 116590 of, and to add Section 116276 to, the Health and Safety Code, relating to drinking water.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 117, as introduced, Rubio. Drinking water: State Water Resources Control Board.

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, provides for the operation of public water systems, and imposes on the State Department of Public Health various responsibilities and duties. Existing law requires the department to conduct research, studies, and demonstration projects relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, to adopt regulations to implement the California Safe Drinking Water Act, and to enforce provisions of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

This bill would transfer the various duties and responsibilities imposed on the department by the California Safe Drinking Water Act to the State Water Resources Control Board and make conforming changes.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code
- 2 is amended to read:
- 3 116275. As used in this chapter:

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(a) "Contaminant" means any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

- (b) "Department" means the State Department of Public Health.
- (c) "Primary drinking water standards" means:
- (1) Maximum levels of contaminants that, in the judgment of the-department state board, may have an adverse effect on the health of persons.
- (2) Specific treatment techniques adopted by the department state board in lieu of maximum contaminant levels pursuant to subdivision (j) of Section 116365.
- (3) The monitoring and reporting requirements as specified in regulations adopted by the department state board that pertain to maximum contaminant levels.
- (d) "Secondary drinking water standards" means standards that specify maximum contaminant levels that, in the judgment of the department state board, are necessary to protect the public welfare. Secondary drinking water standards may apply to any contaminant in drinking water that may adversely affect the odor or appearance of the water and may cause a substantial number of persons served by the public water system to discontinue its use, or that may otherwise adversely affect the public welfare. Regulations establishing secondary drinking water standards may vary according to geographic and other circumstances and may apply to any contaminant in drinking water that adversely affects the taste, odor, or appearance of the water when the standards are necessary to ensure a supply of pure, wholesome, and potable water.
- (e) "Human consumption" means the use of water for drinking, bathing or showering, hand washing, oral hygiene, or cooking, including, but not limited to, preparing food and washing dishes.
- (f) "Maximum contaminant level" means the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water.
- (g) "Person" means an individual, corporation, company, association, partnership, limited liability company, municipality, public utility, or other public body or institution.
- (h) "Public water system" means a system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. A public water system includes the following:

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(1) Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of the system that are used primarily in connection with the system.

- (2) Any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under the control of the operator that are used primarily in connection with the system.
- (3) Any water system that treats water on behalf of one or more public water systems for the purpose of rendering it safe for human consumption.
- (i) "Community water system" means a public water system that serves at least 15 service connections used by yearlong residents or regularly serves at least 25 yearlong residents of the area served by the system.
- (j) "Noncommunity water system" means a public water system that is not a community water system.
- (k) "Nontransient noncommunity water system" means a public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year.
- (*l*) "Local health officer" means a local health officer appointed pursuant to Section 101000 or a local comprehensive health agency designated by the board of supervisors pursuant to Section 101275 to carry out the drinking water program.
- (m) "Significant rise in the bacterial count of water" means a rise in the bacterial count of water that the department state board determines, by regulation, represents an immediate danger to the health of water users.
- (n) "State small water system" means a system for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption that serves at least five, but not more than 14, service connections and does not regularly serve drinking water to more than an average of 25 individuals daily for more than 60 days out of the year.
- (o) "Transient noncommunity water system" means a noncommunity water system that does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year.
- (p) "User" means a person using water for domestic purposes. User does not include a person processing, selling, or serving water or operating a public water system.
- (q) "Waterworks standards" means regulations adopted by the department state board that take cognizance of the latest available

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39 40 "Standards of Minimum Requirements for Safe Practice in the Production and Delivery of Water for Domestic Use" adopted by the California section of the American Water Works Association.

- (r) "Local primacy agency" means a local health officer that has applied for and received primacy delegation from the department state board pursuant to Section 116330.
- (s) "Service connection" means the point of connection between the customer's piping or constructed conveyance, and the water system's meter, service pipe, or constructed conveyance. A connection to a system that delivers water by a constructed conveyance other than a pipe shall not be considered a connection in determining if the system is a public water system if any of the following apply:
- (1) The water is used exclusively for purposes other than residential uses, consisting of drinking, bathing, and cooking or other similar uses.
- (2) The department state board determines that alternative water to achieve the equivalent level of public health protection provided by the applicable primary drinking water regulation is provided for residential or similar uses for drinking and cooking.
- (3) The department state board determines that the water provided for residential or similar uses for drinking, cooking, and bathing is centrally treated or treated at the point of entry by the provider, a passthrough entity, or the user to achieve the equivalent level of protection provided by the applicable primary drinking water regulations.
- (t) "Resident" means a person who physically occupies, whether by ownership, rental, lease, or other means, the same dwelling for at least 60 days of the year.
- (u) "Water treatment operator" means a person who has met the requirements for a specific water treatment operator grade pursuant to Section 106875.
- (v) "Water treatment operator-in-training" means a person who has applied for and passed the written examination given by the department but does not yet meet the experience requirements for a specific water treatment operator grade pursuant to Section 106875
- (w) "Water distribution operator" means a person who has met the requirements for a specific water distribution operator grade pursuant to Section 106875.

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(x) "Water treatment plant" means a group or assemblage of structures, equipment, and processes that treats, blends, or conditions the water supply of a public water system for the purpose of meeting primary drinking water standards.

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- (y) "Water distribution system" means any combination of pipes, tanks, pumps, and other physical features that deliver water from the source or water treatment plant to the consumer.
- (z) "Public health goal" means a goal established by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 116365.
- (aa) "Small community water system" means a community water system that serves no more than 3,300 service connections or a yearlong population of no more than 10,000 persons.
- (ab) "Disadvantaged community" means the entire service area of a community water system, or a community therein, in which the median household income is less than 80 percent of the statewide average.
- (ac) "State board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.
- SEC. 2. Section 116276 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:
- 116276. (a) The state board succeeds to and is vested with all of the authority, duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the department pursuant to this chapter.
- (b) Any regulations adopted before January 1, 2014, by the department relating to carrying out the duties and responsibilities transferred pursuant to subdivision (a), that are in effect on January 1, 2014, shall remain in effect on and after January 1, 2014, and are enforceable until readopted, amended, or repealed by the state board.
- SEC. 3. Section 116475 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
 - 116475. (a) The Emergency Clean Water Grant Fund is hereby established in the General Fund and, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, is continuously appropriated to the department state board, without regard to fiscal years, to provide financial assistance to public water systems and to fund emergency actions by the department state board to ensure that safe drinking water supplies are available to all Californians who are served by public water systems.

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(b) The department state board may expend funds in the Emergency Clean Water Grant Fund for the purposes specified in subdivision (a), including, but not limited to, payment for all of the following actions:

- (1) The provision of alternative water supplies and bottled water.
 - (2) Improvements of the existing water supply system.
 - (3) Hookups with adjacent water systems.
- Design, purchase, installation, and operation and maintenance of water treatment technologies.
- (c) The department state board shall develop and revise guidelines for the allocation and administration of moneys in the Emergency Clean Water Grant Fund. These guidelines shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following:
- (1) A definition of what constitutes an emergency requiring an alternative or improved water supply.
 - (2) Priorities and procedures for allocating funds.
 - (3) Repayment provisions, as appropriate.
- (4) Procedures for recovering funds from parties responsible for the contamination of public water supplies.

The guidelines are not subject to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

- SEC. 4. Section 116590 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 116590. (a) All funds received by the department state board pursuant to this chapter, including, but not limited to, all civil penalties collected by the department state board pursuant to Article 9 (commencing with Section 116650) and Article 11 (commencing with Section 116725), shall be deposited into the Safe Drinking Water Account that is hereby established. Funds in the Safe Drinking Water Account may not be expended for any purpose other than as set forth in this chapter. All moneys collected by the department state board pursuant to Sections 116565 to 116600, inclusive, shall be deposited into the Safe Drinking Water Account for use by the department state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purpose of providing funds necessary to administer this chapter.
- (b) The department's state board's hourly cost rate used to 40 determine the reimbursement for actual costs pursuant to Sections

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116565, 116577, and 116580 shall be based upon the department's state board's salaries, benefits, travel expense, operating, equipment, administrative support, and overhead costs.

- (c) Notwithstanding Section 6103 of the Government Code, each public water system operating under a permit issued pursuant to this chapter shall pay the fees set forth in this chapter. A public water system shall be permitted to collect a fee from its customers to recover the fees paid pursuant to this chapter.
- (d) The fees collected pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 116565 and subdivision (b) of Section 116570 shall be adjusted annually pursuant to Section 100425, and the adjusted fee amounts shall be rounded off to the nearest whole dollar.
- (e) Fees assessed pursuant to this chapter shall not exceed actual costs to either the department state board or the local primacy agency, as the case may be, related to the public water systems assessed the fees.
- (f) In no event shall the total amount of funds received pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 116565, and subdivision (a) of Section 116577 from public water systems serving 1,000 or more service connections exceed the following:
- (1) For the 2001–02 fiscal year, seven million dollars (\$7,000,000).
- (2) For the 2002–03 fiscal year and subsequent fiscal years, the total amount of funds shall not increase by more than 5 percent of the amount collected for the previous fiscal year.
- (g) The department state board shall develop a time accounting standard designed to do all of the following:
 - (1) Provide accurate time accounting.
- (2) Provide accurate invoicing based upon hourly rates comparable to private sector professional classifications and comparable rates charged by other states for comparable services. These rates shall be applied against the time spent by the actual individuals who perform the work.
- (3) Establish work standards that address work tasks, timing, completeness, limits on redirection of effort, and limits on the time spent in the aggregate for each activity.
- (4) Establish overhead charge-back limitations, including, but not limited to, charge-back limitations on charges relating to reimbursement of services provided to the department state board

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- by other departments and agencies of the state, that reasonably relate to the performance of the function.

 (5) Provide appropriate invoice controls.
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