



101 Lucas Valley Road, Suite 300
San Rafael, CA 94903
Tel.: 415-472-1734
Fax: 415-499-7715
www.LGVSD.org

MANAGEMENT TEAM
General Manager, Mike Prinz
Plant Operations, Mel Liebmann
Collections/Safety/Maintenance, Greg Pease
Engineering, Michael P. Cortez
Administrative Services, Dale McDonald

DISTRICT BOARD
Megan Clark
Rabi Elias
Craig K. Murray
Judy Schriebman
Crystal J. Yezman

The Mission of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District is to protect public health and the environment by providing effective wastewater collection, treatment, and recycling services.

BOARD MEETING AGENDA

August 19, 2021

On March 12, 2020, Governor Newsom issued Executive Order N-25-20, which enhances State and Local Governments' ability to respond to COVID-19 Pandemic based on Guidance for Gatherings issued by the California Department of Public Health. The Executive Order specifically allows local legislative bodies to hold meetings via teleconference and to make meetings accessible electronically, in order to protect public health. In light of this, August 19, 2021 meeting of the LGVSD Board will be held via Zoom electronic meeting. There will be NO physical location of the meeting. Due to the current circumstances, there may be limited opportunity to provide verbal comments during the meeting. Persons who wish to address the Board for public comment or on an item on the agenda are encouraged to submit comments in writing to the General Manager (mprinz@lgvsd.org) by 5:00 pm on Wednesday, August 18, 2021. In addition, Persons wishing to address the Board verbally must contact the General Manager, by email (mprinz@lgvsd.org) and provide their Name; Address; Tel. No.; and the Item they wish to address by the same date and time deadline for submission of written comments, as indicated above. Please keep in mind that any public comments must be limited to 3 minutes due to time constraints. Any written comments will be distributed to the LGVSD Board before the meeting.*

**Prior to the meeting, participants should download the Zoom app at:*

<https://zoom.us/download> A link to simplified instructions for use of the Zoom app is:

<https://blog.zoom.us/wordpress/2018/07/03/video-communications-best-practice-guide/>

REMOTE CONFERENCING ONLY

Join Zoom Meeting online at: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/86810058550>

OR

By teleconference at: +16699009128 Meeting ID: 868 1005 8550

**MATERIALS RELATED TO ITEMS ON THIS AGENDA ARE AVAILABLE FOR
PUBLIC INSPECTION ON THE DISTRICT WEBSITE WWW.LGVSD.ORG**

NOTE: Final board action may be taken on any matter appearing on agenda

Estimated Time

OPEN SESSION:

3:30 PM

1. PUBLIC COMMENT

This portion of the meeting is reserved for persons desiring to address the Board on matters not on the agenda and within the jurisdiction of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District. Presentations are generally limited to three minutes. All matters requiring a response will be referred to staff for reply in writing and/or placed on a future meeting agenda. Please contact the General Manager before the meeting.

3:35 PM

2. CONSENT CALENDAR:

These items are considered routine and will be enacted, approved or adopted by one motion unless a request for removal for discussion or explanation is received from the staff or the Board.

- A. Approve the Board Minutes for July 19 and July 30, 2021
- B. Approve the Warrant List for August 19, 2021
- C. Approve Board Compensation for July 2021
- D. Approve Amendment to Agreement Custom Tractor Service Biosolids Surface Injection and Reclamation Pastureland Operations and Maintenance
- E. Approve Resolution 2021-2224 Confirming Report on Sewer Service Charges

Possible expenditure of funds: Yes, Items B and C.

Staff recommendation: Adopt Consent Calendar – Items A through E.

3:45 PM

3. INFORMATION ITEMS:

STAFF/CONSULTANT REPORTS:

- 1. Marin Sanitary Service Annual Update
- 2. General Manager Report – Verbal

4:30 PM

4. REVISED LABORATORY ANALYST CLASSIFICATION

Board to receive report from Koff & Associates on TNI Laboratory Standards and approve the job classification description for the Laboratory Analyst position.

4:45 PM

5. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN LAS GALLINAS VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT AND OPERATING ENGINEERS LOCAL 3 (OE3)

Board to approve the Memorandum of Understanding for the period of July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2023 between Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District and Operating Engineers Local 3.

5:00 PM

6. RESOLUTION 2021-2125 ADOPTING THE PAY SCHEDULE FOR REPRESENTED EMPLOYEES EFFECTIVE THE FIRST PAY PERIOD THAT ENCOMPASSES JULY 1, 2021

Board to review and approve Resolution 2021-2225 Adopting the Pay Schedule for Represented Employees effective the first pay period that encompasses July 1, 2021.

5:20 PM

7. STRATEGIC PLAN WORKSHOP PLANNING

Board and staff to discuss planning a Strategic Plan Workshop.

5:40 PM

8. AQUA CONTRACT AMENDMENT 8

Board to review and approve Contract Amendment 8 with Agua Engineering.

- 5:50 PM 9. SECONDARY TREATMENT PLANT UPGRADE AND RECYCLED WATER EXPANSION PROJECT – 2% CONTINGENCY INCREASE.**
Board to discuss the Secondary Treatment Plant Upgrade and Recycled Water Expansion Project 2% contingency increase.
- 6:05 PM 10. SUMMER/FALL 2021 NEWSLETTER**
Board to approve the Summer/Fall 2021 Newsletter.
- 6:20 PM 11. PUBLIC COMMENT**
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- 6:25 PM 12. BOARD MEMBER REPORTS:**
1. CLARK
 - a. NBWA Board Committee, NBWA Conference Committee, 2021 Employee Climate Survey Ad Hoc Committee, 2021 Operations Control Center Ad Hoc Committee, Other Reports
 2. ELIAS
 - a. NBWRA, Ad Hoc Engineering Committee re: STPURWE, 2021 GM Evaluation Ad Hoc Committee, 2021 Operations Control Center Ad Hoc Committee, Other Reports
 3. MURRAY
 - a. Marin LAFCO, CASA Energy Committee, 2021 GM Evaluation Ad Hoc Committee, 2021 Legal Services Ad Hoc Committee, 2021 Employee Climate Survey Ad Hoc Committee, Marin Special Districts Association, Other Reports
 4. SCHRIEBMAN
 - a. Gallinas Watershed Council/Miller Creek Watershed Council, JPA Local Task Force NBWA Tech Advisory Committee, Other Reports
 5. YEZMAN
 - a. Flood Zone 7, CSRMA, Ad Hoc Engineering Committee re: STPURWE Engineering Subcommittee, 2021 Legal Services Ad Hoc Committee, Other Reports
- 6:35 PM 13. BOARD REQUESTS:**
- A. Board Meeting Attendance Requests – Verbal
 - B. Board Agenda Item Requests – Verbal
 - C. Pending Board Agenda Item Requests
 - i. INFORMATION - Pump Station Vegetation and Safety Report
 - ii. ACTION - Relocation Assistance Act Policy for Real Estate Acquisitions
- 6:40 PM 14. VARIOUS INDUSTRY RELATED ARTICLES**
- 6:45 PM 15. ADJOURNMENT**

FUTURE BOARD MEETING DATES: SEPTEMBER 2, SEPTEMBER 16 AND OCTOBER 7, 2021

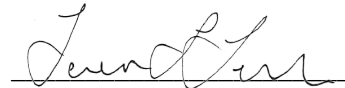
AGENDA APPROVED:

Crystal J. Yezman, Board President

Patrick Richardson, Legal Counsel

CERTIFICATION: I, Teresa Lerch, District Secretary of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District, hereby declare under penalty of perjury that on or before August 16, 2021 3:30 p.m., I posted the Agenda for the Board Meeting of said Board to be held August 19, 2021 at the District Office, located at 101 Lucas Valley Road, Suite 300, San Rafael, CA.

DATED: August 12, 2021



Teresa L. Lerch
District Secretary

The Board of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District meets regularly on the first and third Thursday of each month. The District may also schedule additional special meetings for the purpose of completing unfinished business and/or study session. Regular meetings are held at the District Office, 101 Lucas Valley Road, Suite 300, San Rafael, CA.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the District at (415) 472-1734 at least 24 hours prior to the meeting. Notification prior to the meeting will enable the District to make reasonable accommodation to help ensure accessibility to this meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 1

8/19/2021

PUBLIC COMMENT

This portion of the meeting is reserved for persons desiring to address the Board on matters not on the agenda and within the jurisdiction of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District. Presentations are generally limited to three minutes. All matters requiring a response will be referred to staff for reply in writing and/or placed on a future meeting agenda. Please contact the General Manager before the meeting.

Agenda Item 2A
Date August 19, 2021

MEETING MINUTES OF JULY 19, 2021

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STAFF OF THE LAS GALLINAS VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT MET IN OPEN SESSION BY ZOOM CONFERENCE ON JULY 19, 2021 AT 1:02 PM AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE, 101 LUCAS VALLEY ROAD, SUITE 300, SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA.

- BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:** M. Clark, R. Elias, C. Murray, J. Schriebman and C. Yezman
- BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT:** None
- STAFF PRESENT:** Mike Prinz, General Manager; Teresa Lerch, Board Secretary; Dale McDonald, District Treasurer,
- OTHERS PRESENT:** Patrick Richardson, District Counsel; Gregory Ramirez, IEDA
- ANNOUNCEMENT:** President Yezman that the agenda had been posted as evidenced by the certification on file in accordance with the law
- 1. PUBLIC COMMENT:** None

2. CLOSED SESSION:

ACTION:

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LAS GALLINAS VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT ADJOURNED TO CLOSED SESSION ON JULY 19, 2021 , AT 1:03 PM, BY ZOOM CONFERENCE AND AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE, 101 LUCAS VALLEY ROAD, SUITE 300, CONFERENCE ROOM, SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA.

Lerch left the meeting at 1:03 pm.

CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR – Agency designated representative : Gregory Ramirez, IEDA; Employee organization: IUOE Local 3: pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.6

Yezman left the meeting at 2:03 PM.

ADJOURNMENT:

ACTION:

The Board of Directors of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District reconvened the Regular Session on July 19, 2021 at 2:39 pm.

REPORT ON CLOSED SESSION: Vice President Clark reported that there were no reportable actions in Closed Session.

3. ADJOURNMENT:

ACTION:

Board approved (M/S Schriebman/Murray 4-0-1-0) the adjournment of the meeting at 2:41PM.

AYES: Clark, Elias, Murray and Schriebman.
NOES: None.
ABSENT: Yezman
ABSTAIN: None.

The next Board Meeting is scheduled for July 30, 2021 10:00 am at the District Office.

ATTEST:

Teresa Lerch, Board Secretary

APPROVED:

Megan Clark, Board Vice-President

SEAL

MEETING MINUTES OF JULY 30, 2021

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STAFF OF THE LAS GALLINAS VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT MET IN OPEN SESSION BY ZOOM CONFERENCE ON JULY 30, 2021 AT 10:04 AM BY ZOOM AND AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE, 101 LUCAS VALLEY ROAD, SUITE 300, SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA.

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT: M. Clark (arrived at 10:06 am) , R. Elias, C. Murray, J Schriebman and C. Yezman

BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT: None

STAFF PRESENT: Teresa Lerch, District Secretary

OTHERS PRESENT: David Byers, District Counsel

ANNOUNCEMENT: President Yezman that the agenda had been posted as evidenced by the certification on file in accordance with the law

1. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** None

2. **CLOSED SESSION:**

ACTION:

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LAS GALLINAS VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT ADJOURNED TO CLOSED SESSION ON JULY 30, 2021 , AT 10:05 AM BY ZOOM CONFERENCE AND AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE, 101 LUCAS VALLEY ROAD, SUITE 300, CONFERENCE ROOM, SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA.

Lerch left the meeting at 10:05 am.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION GENERAL MANAGER: pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.

ADJOURNMENT:

ACTION:

The Board of Directors of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District reconvened the Regular Session on July 30, 2021 at 11:10 am.

REPORT ON CLOSED SESSION: President Yezman reported that there were no reportable actions in Closed Session.

3. **ADJOURNMENT:**

ACTION:

Board approved (M/S Schriebman/Clark 5-0-0-0) the adjournment of the meeting at 11:10 am

AYES: Clark, Elias, Murray, Schriebman and Yezman.

NOES: None.

ABSENT: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

The next Board Meeting is scheduled for August 5, 2021 3:30 PM at the District Office.

ATTEST:

Teresa Lerch, District Secretary

APPROVED:

Megan Clark, Board Vice-President

SEAL

Las Gallinas Valley Sanitation District
Warrant List 8/19/2021 DRAFT

Agenda Item

2 B

Date August 19, 2021

	Date	Num	Vendor	Original Amount	Addition and Adjustment	Total Amount	Description for items
1	8/19/2021	EFT1	ADP Payroll	111,120.90		111,120.90	8/13/21 Payroll & Processing Charges
2	8/19/2021	ACH	A & P Moving Inc.	84.70		84.70	Records Retention- July
3	8/19/2021	N/A	Able Tire & Brake	607.00		607.00	Power King Dynamic Mud Cat
4	8/19/2021	N/A	All Star Rents	1,901.60		1,901.60	Compact Excavator, Tamper Upright, Diesel for Excavator
5	8/19/2021	N/A	Aramark Uniform Service	185.24		185.24	Uniform Service Week of 8/2
6	8/19/2021	N/A	Bartel Associates	2,144.00		2,144.00	Progress on OPEB Validation
7	8/19/2021	N/A	Bar Area Air Quality Management District	629.00		629.00	Annual Permit fees
8	8/19/2021	ACH	Brown and Caldwell	3,242.84		3,242.84	STPURWE -Engineering Services - July
9	8/19/2021	ACH	Brown and Caldwell	7,233.18		7,233.18	Biogas Utilization Feasibility Study - July
10	8/19/2021	N/A	BullsEye Telecom	102.57		102.57	Monthly Charge for Addl Trunks on Phone System- July
11	8/19/2021	ACH	Byers Law Office	9,812.50		9,812.50	Legal Services- July
12	8/19/2021	N/A	California Water Environment Assoc.	106.00		106.00	Employee Certification Renewal
13	8/19/2021	EFT	CalPERS 475 Plan	6,178.00		6,178.00	EE's Deferred Comp Plan
14	8/19/2021	EFT	CalPERS Required Contribution	520.75		520.75	Pre-Fund GASB Payment -August
15	8/19/2021	EFT	CalPERS Retirement	20,525.48		20,525.48	EE & ER Payment to Retirement- Paydate 07/30/2021
16	8/19/2021	ACH	Central Marin Sanitation Agency	12,644.12		12,644.12	Annual Countywide Education Program, Inspection for FOG Program
17	8/19/2021	N/A	Cintas Corporation	125.34		125.34	Safewasher Service & Filter Replacement - July
18	8/19/2021	ACH	Contractor Compliance & Monitoring	5,467.21		5,467.21	Labor Compliance for July
19	8/19/2021	ACH	Custom Tractor Service	45,826.00		45,826.00	Biosolids Removal, Surface Injection Costs 2nd Half of Work
20	8/19/2021	ACH	Data Instincts	3,390.00		3,390.00	Provide Public Information & Awareness to LGVSD - July
21	8/19/2021	N/A	Dave Lehman Trucking	1,590.00		1,590.00	Materials Hauling/Delivery
22	8/19/2021	ACH	Diego Truck Repair	1,588.90		1,588.90	Service on Freightliner
23	8/19/2021	EFT	Direct Dental	1,052.60		1,052.60	August Dental Payment & EE Payments
24	8/19/2021	EFT	Discovery Benefits	529.24		529.24	FSA Employee Payment
25	8/19/2021	ACH	Du-All Safety	5,308.00		5,308.00	Safety and Training for LGVSD- July
26	8/19/2021	ACH	Elias, Rabi	200.00		200.00	Health Reimbursement -August
27	8/19/2021	ACH	EOA	17,583.03		17,583.03	Technical Assistance with Regulatory Permits - June
28	8/19/2021	N/A	Federal Express	166.12		166.12	Lab Supplies Shipped
29	8/19/2021	ACH	FutureSense	12,600.00		12,600.00	Climate Assessment for 2021- 1st Payment up Front Per Contract

**Las Gallinas Valley Sanitation District
Warrant List 8/19/2021 DRAFT**

	Date	Num	Vendor	Original Amount	Addition and Adjustment	Total Amount	Description for items
30	8/19/2021	ACH	Gardeners Guild	1,123.00		1,123.00	Ground Maintenance - July
31	8/19/2021	ACH	Gopher-it Trenchless	10,000.00		10,000.00	Sewer Lateral Replacement Program - 395 Johnstone Drive
32	8/19/2021	ACH	Hanford ARC	6,927.50		6,927.50	LMC Revegetation Maintenance Services
33	8/19/2021	N/A	Hazen and Sawyer	13,425.00		13,425.00	Engineering Support Services, Disgester Room MCC #1 Upgrade
34	8/19/2021	N/A	Jackson's Hardware	279.69		279.69	Misc. Supplies
35	8/19/2021	ACH	Kennedy/Jenks	85,687.00		85,687.00	STPURWE - Construction Management & Inspection Service Classification & Compensation Study - CMMS Tech. & Civil Eng. Tech.
36	8/19/2021	ACH	Koff & Associates	1,600.00		1,600.00	
37	8/19/2021	N/A	Lodi Truck & Equipment	1,630.94		1,630.94	F550 Harness- Repair Labor
38	8/19/2021	N/A	Marin County Tax Collector	9,468.99		9,468.99	LAFCO Charges for 2021/22
39	8/19/2021	ACH	Marin Independent Journal	1,314.18		1,314.18	Public Notices - Sewer & Budget-May, UPCCAA Ad- July, Solar PV Inverter Replacement - July
40	8/19/2021	ACH	Murray, Craig	125.00		125.00	Health Reimbursement -August
41	8/19/2021	ACH	MWA Architects	7,535.00		7,535.00	Admin Building Evaluation - MWA Design Cost - July
42	8/19/2021	N/A	Nerviani's Backflow Testing	785.00		785.00	Annual Backflow Device Testing
43	8/19/2021	N/A	North Bay Petroleum	2,181.78		2,181.78	Diesel & Unleaded Fuel Labor Compliance- LMC
44	8/19/2021	N/A	North Valley Labor Compliance Services	584.40		584.40	Revegetation Maintenance Services
45	8/19/2021	N/A	Operating Engineers	517.82		517.82	Union Dues- Paydate 8/13/21
46	8/19/2021	N/A	Pacific Gas & Electric	6,226.31		6,226.31	Electricity at Pump Stations
47	8/19/2021	N/A	Piazza Construction	18,839.72		18,839.72	On-Call Construction Contract Projects- Los Ranchitos Manhole Repair
48	8/19/2021	N/A	Rafael Lumber	827.53		827.53	Table Saw, ATB Combo
49	8/19/2021	N/A	Rathlin Properties	8,829.00		8,829.00	Rent at 101 Lucas Valley - Sept
50	8/19/2021	N/A	Reintech	183.15		183.15	Remote Access & Control for Pivot Units
51	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Augusto	168.56		168.56	Retiree Health - Sept
52	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Burgess	184.03		184.03	Retiree Health - Sept
53	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Cummins	181.48		181.48	Retiree Health - Sept
54	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Cutri	480.12		480.12	Retiree Health - Sept
55	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Emanuel	238.25		238.25	Retiree Health - Sept
56	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Gately	206.97		206.97	Retiree Health - Sept
57	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Guion	206.97		206.97	Retiree Health - Sept
58	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Johnson	692.45		692.45	Retiree Health - Sept

**Las Gallinas Valley Sanitation District
Warrant List 8/19/2021 DRAFT**

	Date	Num	Vendor	Original Amount	Addition and Adjustment	Total Amount	Description for items
59	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Kermoian	181.48		181.48	Retiree Health - Sept
60	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Mandler	181.48		181.48	Retiree Health - Sept
61	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree McGuire	616.50		616.50	Retiree Health - Sept
62	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Memmott	181.48		181.48	Retiree Health - Sept
63	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Petrie	168.56		168.56	Retiree Health - Sept
64	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Pettey	180.74		180.74	Retiree Health - Sept
65	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Reetz	505.96		505.96	Retiree Health - Sept
66	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Reilly	181.48		181.48	Retiree Health - Sept
67	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Vine	181.48		181.48	Retiree Health - Sept
68	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Wettstein	655.00		655.00	Retiree Health - Sept
69	8/19/2021	ACH	Retiree Williams	655.00		655.00	Retiree Health - Sept
70	8/19/2021	N/A	Roux Associates	1,666.74		1,666.74	Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation Work Plan
71	8/19/2021	ACH	Schriebman, July	200.00		200.00	Health Reimbursement -August
72	8/19/2021	ACH	TCI Business Capital	6,372.00		6,372.00	Additional Temp. Operator for Vacancies Week of 7/19 & 7/26
73	8/19/2021	N/A	Towne Communications (Synectic)	176.60		176.60	Quarterly Charge - Phone Warranty Agreement
74	8/19/2021	N/A	United Site Services	496.83		496.83	Porta Potty Services
75	8/19/2021	ACH	Univar	3,633.71		3,633.71	Sodium Hypochlorite
76	8/19/2021	EFT	US Bank	688,900.00		688,900.00	Debt Service Payment Due 9/24/2021
77	8/19/2021	N/A	USA Blue Book	285.56		285.56	Tyvek Coveralls
78	8/19/2021	N/A	USA North 811	1,318.38		1,318.38	Annual Ca State Fees for Regulatory Costs
79	8/19/2021	N/A	Verizon Wireless	1,609.41		1,609.41	Monthly Cell Phones - July
80	8/19/2021	EFT	Vision Service Plan	455.49		455.49	EE's Monthly Vision Payment - August
81	8/19/2021	N/A	Water Components & Buliding Supplies	1,361.96		1,361.96	Pipe, Bolts, Gaskets, Manhole Sewer Lid, Couplings, Plug
82	8/19/2021	EFT	WEX Health	50.00		50.00	FAS Administration Fees
83	8/19/2021	N/A	WRA, Inc.	5,837.62		5,837.62	Miller Creek 5- year Monitoring and Reporting Service
84	8/19/2021	ACH	Yezman, Crystal	200.00		200.00	Health Reimbursement -August

**Las Gallinas Valley Sanitation District
Warrant List 8/19/2021 DRAFT**

	Date	Num	Vendor	Original Amount	Addition and Adjustment	Total Amount	Description for items
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Do not change any formulas below this line.

TOTAL \$ 1,169,167.62 \$ - \$ 1,169,167.62

EFT1	EFT1 = Payroll (Amount Required)	111,120.90	111,120.90		Approval:
EFT2	EFT2 = Bank of Marin loan payments	0.00	0.00		
PC	Petty Cash Checking	0.00	0.00		Finance
>1	Checks (Operating Account)	0.00	0.00		
N/A	Checks - Not issued	84,089.30	84,089.30		GM
EFT	EFT = Vendor initiated "pulls" from LGVSD	718,211.56	718,211.56		
ACH	ACH = LGVSD initiated "push" to Vendor	255,745.86	255,745.86		Board
	Total	\$ 1,169,167.62	\$ 1,169,167.62		

Difference: \$ _____

STPURWE Costs 88,929.84

Agenda Item 2 c
Date August 19, 2021

Directors' Meeting Attendance Recap

<u>Name</u>	<u>Total Meetings</u>
Megan Clark	6
Rabi Elias	6
Craig Murray	6
Judy Schriebman	6
Crystal Yezman	6
Total	<u><u>30</u></u>

Meeting Date: 8/19/2021
Paydate: 8/27/2021



101 Lucas Valley Road, Suite 300, San Rafael, CA 94903

Office: 415.472.1734 Fax: 415.499.7715

BOARD MEMBER ATTENDANCE FORM

Director's Name: MEGAN CLARK Month: July 2021

Board Members shall be compensated for up to the legal limit of six (6) meetings per month and one (1) per day. Board members are limited to four (4) conferences or seminars per year. For multi-day conferences, compensation shall be at a maximum of one (1) meeting per day.

REGULAR and SPECIAL MEETINGS		CHARGING DISTRICT	
Date	Description of meeting	Yes	No
7/1	Reg	X	
7/8	Special	X	
7/13	Special	X	
7/15	Reg	X	
TOTAL		4	

OTHER MEETINGS		CHARGING DISTRICT	
Date	Description of meeting	Yes	No
7/19	Special	X	
7/30	Special	X	
TOTAL		2	

Total Meetings for which I am Requesting Payment:
Max of six (6) per Health & Safety Code §4733 6

I hereby certify that the meetings as set forth above are true and correct and are for the purpose of conducting official business for the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District.

Megan Clark
 Director Signature

[Signature]
 Administrative Services Manager Approved

[Signature]
 Board Secretary Received

8-6-21
 Date

8/9/21
 Date

8/9/21
 Date



300 Smith Ranch Road, San Rafael, CA 94903

Office: 415.472.1734 Fax: 415.499.7715

BOARD MEMBER ATTENDANCE FORM

Director's Name: Rabi Elias Month: July 2021

Board Members shall be compensated for up to the legal limit of six (6) meeting per month and one (1) per day. Board members are limited to four (4) conferences or seminars per year. For multi-day conferences, compensation shall be at a maximum of one (1) meeting per day.

REGULAR and SPECIAL MEETINGS		CHARGING DISTRICT	
Date	Description of meeting	Yes	No
7/1/21	Regular Mtg	✓	
7/13/21	Board special Mtg	✓	
7/30/21	Board special Mtg		✓
TOTAL		2	

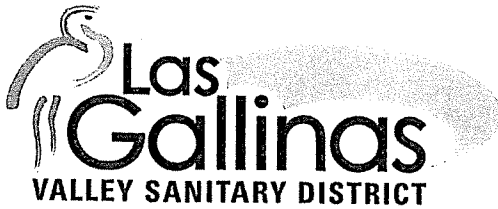
OTHER MEETINGS		CHARGING DISTRICT	
Date	Description of meeting	Yes	No
7/7/21	special	✓	
7/8/21	close session	✓	
7/12/21	Engineering comm.	✓	
7/19/21	Labor negotiations	✓	
TOTAL		4	

TOTAL MEETINGS CHARGED (Max of six per Health & Safety Code #4733):	6
--	---

I hereby certify that the meetings as set forth above are true and correct and are for the purpose of conducting official business for the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District.

R. Elias
Signature
[Signature] 8/9/21
Approved By/ Date

7/26/21
Date
Pay Date



101 Lucas Valley Road, Suite 300, San Rafael, CA 94903
 Office: 415.472.1734 Fax: 415.499.7715

BOARD MEMBER ATTENDANCE FORM

Director's Name: MURRAY, Craig K. Month: July 2021

Board Members shall be compensated for up to the legal limit of six (6) meeting per month and one (1) per day. Board members are limited to four (4) conferences or seminars per year. For multi-day conferences, compensation shall be at a maximum of one (1) meeting per day.

REGULAR and SPECIAL MEETINGS		CHARGING DISTRICT	
Date	Description of meeting	Yes	No
7/1/21	Board Meeting	X	
7/7/21	Special Board Meeting	X	
7/8/21	Special Board Meeting	X	
7/13/21	Special Board Meeting	X	
7/15/21	Board Meeting	X	
7/19/21	Board Meeting	X	
7/30/21	Special Board Meeting	X	
TOTAL		7/7	

OTHER MEETINGS		CHARGING DISTRICT	
Date	Description of meeting	Yes	No
7/1/21	Plant Project Site Walk with GM		X
7/2,6,11,18,25/21	Merrydale Road/Las Gallinas Creek Headwater Litter Removal c/o City of San Rafael:7/2: 0.5 hours; 7/6: 0.5 hours; 7/11 2.0 hours; 7/18 0.5 hours; 7/25 2.0 hours;		XXXXX
7/13/21	Marin County Special District Association (MCSDA) Meeting		X
7/19 /21	350 Merrydale Road Townhome Development, San Rafael City Council, substantial release of LMI Owner Occupied Housing Requirement.		X
7/21/21	LGVSD Board Member General Manager Coordination Meeting		X
7/22/21	CASA Air Quality, Climate Change & Energy (ACE) Workgroup Meeting	X	X



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BOARD MEMBER ATTENDANCE FORM

7/26/21	Environmental and Energy Study Institute (EESI), House and Senate Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (REEE) Caucuses, Virtual Congressional Clean Energy Expo. Washington DC		X
7/30/21	District Holiday Luncheon (Delayed due to COVID-19)		X
TOTAL		0/12	

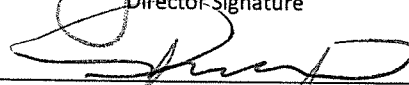
Total Meetings for which I am Requesting Payment:
Max of six (6) per Health & Safety Code §4733

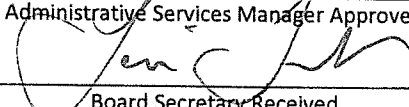
approved for six (6) by
7/19

I hereby certify that the meetings as set forth above are true and correct and are for the purpose of conducting official business for the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District.


 Craig K. Murray

 Director Signature


 Administrative Services Manager Approved


 Board Secretary Received

July 26, 2021

 Date

8/9/21

 Date

7/26/21

 Date



101 Lucas Valley Road, Suite 300, San Rafael, CA 94903

Office: 415.472.1734 Fax: 415.499.7715

BOARD MEMBER ATTENDANCE FORM

Director's Name: Judy Schriebman Month: July 2021

Board Members shall be compensated for up to the legal limit of six (6) meetings per month and one (1) per day. Board members are limited to four (4) conferences or seminars per year. For multi-day conferences, compensation shall be at a maximum of one (1) meeting per day.

REGULAR and SPECIAL MEETINGS		CHARGING DISTRICT	
Date	Description of meeting	Yes	No
7/1	Regular Mtg	X	
7/7	Special Mtg	X	
7/8	Closed Session Mtg	X	
7/13	Closed Session Mtg	X	
7/15	Regular Mtg	X	
7/19	Closed Session Mtg	X	
TOTAL		6:6	

OTHER MEETINGS		CHARGING DISTRICT	
Date	Description of meeting	Yes	No
TOTAL			

Total Meetings for which I am Requesting Payment: Max of six (6) per Health & Safety Code §4733	
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I hereby certify that the meetings as set forth above are true and correct and are for the purpose of conducting official business for the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District.

Judy Schriebman

7/21/2021

Director Signature

Date

[Signature]
Administrative Services Manager Approved

Date

[Signature]
Board Secretary Received

Date



101 Lucas Valley Road, Suite 300, San Rafael, CA 94903

Office: 415.472.1734 Fax: 415.499.7715

BOARD MEMBER ATTENDANCE FORM

Director's Name: Crystal Yezman Month: July 2021

Board Members shall be compensated for up to the legal limit of six (6) meetings per month and one (1) per day. Board members are limited to four (4) conferences or seminars per year. For multi-day conferences, compensation shall be at a maximum of one (1) meeting per day.

REGULAR and SPECIAL MEETINGS		CHARGING DISTRICT	
Date	Description of meeting	Yes	No
07/01/2021	Regular Board Mtg	X	
07/08/2021	Special Board Mtg	X	
07/13/2021	Special Board Mtg	X	
07/15/2021	Regular Board Mtg	X	
07/19/2021	Special Board Mtg	X	
07/30/2021	Special Board Mtg		X
TOTAL		5	

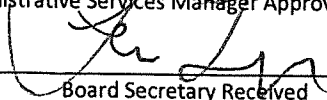
OTHER MEETINGS		CHARGING DISTRICT	
Date	Description of meeting	Yes	No
07/12/2021	Engineering Subcommittee	X	
TOTAL		1	

Total Meetings for which I am Requesting Payment: Max of six (6) per Health & Safety Code §4733	6
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I hereby certify that the meetings as set forth above are true and correct and are for the purpose of conducting official business for the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District.



 Director Signature


 Administrative Services Manager Approved


 Board Secretary Received

 08/05/2021
 Date

 8/9/21
 Date

 8/5/21
 Date



Item Number 21

Agenda Summary Report

To: Mike Prinz, General Manager **MDP**
 From: Mel Liebmann, Plant Manager mliebmann@lgvsd.org 415-526-1526
 Mtg. Date: August 19, 2021
 Re: Amendment to Agreement for Services - Biosolids Surface Injection and Reclamation Pastureland Operations and Maintenance Services During the Year 2021 Custom Tractor Service FY 2020-21
 Item Type: Consent Action Information Other
 Standard Contract: Yes No (See attached) Not Applicable

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Board to approve a contract amendment to the Biosolids Surface Injection and Reclamation Pastureland Operations and Maintenance Services During the Year 2021 with Custom Tractor Service (CTS) that will have the District receive 30% of gross profit from the sale of hay crops grown on District lands by CTS during the 2021 season.

BACKGROUND

The District has an existing contract with CTS to operate and maintain the pasture irrigation equipment in the District's reclamation lands. The primary purpose of the original agreement is to assist staff in maintaining appropriate effluent storage pond levels during the discharge prohibition period of the NPDES permit, June 1 through October 31 by operating and maintaining the irrigation equipment and land.

The District allows for the beneficial use of the pasturelands by CTS to grow a hay crop that is sold at market rate. District staff and Neal Carstensen, owner of CTS, negotiated an agreement for CTS to provide 30% of the gross profit from those sales which will be verified with sales receipt(s).

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

The Board awarded a contract to Custom Tractor Service for Biosolids Surface Injection and Reclamation Pastureland Operations and Maintenance Services During the Year 2021 at the May 6, 2021 Meeting.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW:

NA

FISCAL IMPACT:

An unknown amount realized at sale of hay crop will be deducted from invoices for services provided to the District.

**AMENDMENT No. 1 TO
AGREEMENT FOR SERVICES
BIOSOLIDS SURFACE INJECTION AND RECLAMATION PASTURELAND
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES DURING THE YEAR 2021
(JOB NO. 2333-500 and 2334-500)
DATED JUNE 4, 2021**

THIS AMENDMENT made this _____ day of _____ 2021 by and between the **LAS GALLINAS VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT** (hereinafter referred to as “District”), and **NEAL CARSTENSEN DBA: CUSTOM TRACTOR SERVICE**, whose address is, 484 Ely Road, Petaluma, CA, 94954 (hereinafter referred to as “Service Provider”).

WHEREAS, the original Agreement between both parties dated June 4, 2021 is amended and supplemented as follows; and

NOW THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties do hereby agree as follows:

1. **Paragraph “5. Payment by District: Time and Manner of Payment” shall be amended to add the following:**

a. **Hay Crop Profit Sharing.**

1) The Service Provider is permitted to use the District’s pastureland and a portion of the stored treatment plant effluent water to produce a hay crop to sell for profit in the 2021 season. 2) The Service Provider agrees to share 30% of the total gross income from the total crop production with the District. The Service Provider shall provide all sales receipts to the District as proof of the total sales. 3) The 30% hay crop proceeds shall be applied to reduce the total amount (\$193,837) that is owed to the Service Provider from the original agreement.

2. **Successors And Assigns.** This Amendment shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors and permitted assigns of the parties hereto.

3. **Entire Agreement.** Except as expressly modified by this Amendment, the Agreement shall be and remain in full force and effect in accordance with its terms and shall constitute the legal, valid, binding and enforceable obligations to the parties. This Amendment and the Agreement (including any written amendments thereto), collectively, are the complete agreement of the parties and supersede any prior agreements or representations, whether oral or written, with respect thereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Amendment to be duly executed by their authorized representatives.



Agenda Summary Report

To: Mike Prinz, General Manager *MP*

From: Dale McDonald, Administrative Services Manager (TL 8/3/21) *DM*
 (415) 526-1519 dmcDonald@lgvSD.org

Meeting Date: August 19, 2021

Re: Resolution 2021-2224 Confirming the Report on Sewer Service Charges for the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District for the Fiscal Year 2021-22.

Item Type: Consent X Action _____ Information _____ Other _____.

Standard Contract: Yes _____ No _____ (See attached) Not Applicable X.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the board adopt Resolution 2021-2224 confirming the report on Sewer Service Charges for Fiscal Year 2021-22.

BACKGROUND

As part of the regular process to place the Sewer Service Charges on the Tax Roll the District is required to take various formal actions by Resolution.

On April 20, 2021, the Board adopted Resolution No. 2021-2211 fixed the time and place for public hearings on the Sewer Service Charge Rates for the Fiscal Years 2021-22 and 2022-23.

On June 17, 2021, the Board approved Resolution No. 2021-2219 directing the preparation and filling of a written report to be used to collect the Sewer Service Charges on the Tax Roll.

Staff has prepared a written report containing a description of each parcel of real property receiving services and facilities from the District and the amount of service charge for each parcel for the Fiscal Year 2021-22. The full written report dated August 4, 2021 is on file at the District office.

On August 9, 2021, the District finalized the Special Assessment process by submitting transmittal to the County of Marin authorizing the County Department of Finance to place the Sewer Service Charge assessment on the tax roll for Fiscal Year 2021-22. A total of 9,687 parcels included in the report are to be charged. The total assessment to be charged is \$14,569,953.00.

Adoption of this resolution completes the formal process to place the Sewer Service Charges on the property tax roll for Fiscal Year 2021-22 by notifying the public of action taken.

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

N/A

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

N/A

FISCAL IMPACT

None

RESOLUTION No. 2021-2224

**A RESOLUTION CONFIRMING THE REPORT ON SEWER SERVICE CHARGES
FOR THE LAS GALLINAS VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2021-22**

LAS GALLINAS VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT

RESOLVED, by the Sanitary Board of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District, Marin County, California that:

WHEREAS, this Board did on June 17, 2021, pursuant to Health & Safety Code §5473, adopt its Resolution No 2021-2219, A Resolution Providing for the Collection of Sewer Service Charges on the Tax Roll, and did direct the preparation and filing of a written report containing a description of each parcel of real property receiving services and facilities from the District and the amount of service charge for each parcel for the fiscal year 2021-22.

WHEREAS, said Board did on April 20, 2021 adopt its Resolution No. 2021-2211, A Resolution Fixing Time and Place for Public Hearing on Sewer Service Charge Rates for the Fiscal Year 2021-22 and 2022-23 and Providing for Notice thereof where said Board did appoint the time and place of hearing protests to said report and directed notice;

WHEREAS, notice was given of the time therein stated in the manner provided by law as appears by the affidavit of publication on file in the office of the Secretary of said District;

WHEREAS, said matter came on regularly for hearing at the time fixed; and

WHEREAS, all written protests and other written communications were publicly read at said meeting and all persons desiring to be heard were fully heard; and

WHEREAS, said written report was prepared and was filed with the Treasurer of said District on or before August 10, 2021.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED as follows:

1. That objections to and protests, as required by Health and Safety Code §5473.2, against said report were not made by the owners of a majority of the separate parcels or property described in the report against which charges for the services and facilities provided by the District were fixed.

2. That said report be, and it is hereby adopted in full without revision, change, reduction or modification of any charge specified therein, and that said charges shall be collected on the tax roll of the County of Marin in the manner provided by law.

3. That the Treasurer of this District has filed with the County Auditor of Marin County, on or before August 10, 2021, a copy of said report, upon which shall be endorsed over his signature a statement that the report had been fully adopted by the Sanitary Board of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District.

4. The County Auditor of Marin County shall, upon receipt of said report, enter the amounts of the charges against the respective lots or parcels as they appear on the current assessment roll for the fiscal year 2021-22.

5. The County Auditor of Marin County shall, in addition to the annual sewer service charge, collect the County's collection fee of \$2 per parcel from each of the lots or parcels that appear on the current assessment roll for the fiscal year 2021-22.

* * * * *

I hereby certify that the forgoing is a full, true and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly passed and adopted by the Sanitary Board of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District, Marin County, California, at a meeting thereof held on August 19, 2021, by the following vote of the members thereof:

AYES, and in the favor thereof, Members:

NOES, Members:

ABSENT, Members:

ABSTAIN, Members:

ATTEST:

Teresa L. Lerch, District Secretary
Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District

APPROVED:

(SEAL)

Crystal J. Yezman, Board President
Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District



Agenda Summary Report

To: Mike Prinz, General Manager *MDP*
From: Dale McDonald, Administrative Services Manager (TL 7/30/21)
 (415) 526-1519 dmcDonald@lgvsd.org
Meeting Date: August 19, 2021
Re: Marin Sanitary Service Annual Report Update
Item Type: Consent _____ Action _____ Information X Other _____
Standard Contract: Yes _____ No X (See attached) Not Applicable _____

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Informational only.

BACKGROUND

Justin Wilcock from Marin Sanitary Service will give the Board a brief 2020 Annual Report update. The District provides solid waste management services to the residents of the unincorporated areas within the District's boundaries. The current Franchisee is Marin Sanitary Service.

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

N/A

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

N/A

FISCAL IMPACT

N/A

8/19/2021

General Manager Report

- Separate Item to be distributed at Board Meeting
- Separate Item to be distributed prior to Board Meeting
- Verbal Report
- Presentation



Agenda Summary Report

To: Mike Prinz, General Manager *MSP*
 From: Dale McDonald, Administrative Services Manager *DM*
 (415) 526-1519 dmcDonald@lgvsd.org
 Meeting Date: August 19, 2021
 Re: Revised Laboratory Analyst classification
 Item Type: Consent Action Information Other
 Standard Contract: Yes No (See attached) Not Applicable

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Board to approve the classification description for the current Laboratory Analyst position.

BACKGROUND

In September 2020, Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District (LGVSD) contracted with Koff & Associates to conduct a classification and total compensation study for all of LGVSD's classifications with the exception of the General Manager position. On March 3, 2021, Koff & Associates presented their Classification Study Final Report to the Board. The Board asked for clarification and the item was continued to March 10, 2021 at which time all classifications in the report were approved with the exception of the Environmental Services Manager (ESM) and Laboratory Analyst classifications. Clarification on the implementation of NELAC Institute (TNI) Standards was requested and the Board tabled approval of these two classifications.

Koff & Associates was engaged to research what other agencies are doing to implement TNI standards and to answer whether the new standards require separate individuals to perform the roles of manager, QA/QC, and lab technician. In addition, Koff & Associates was asked to ensure that the class descriptions reflect current programs and responsibilities as they related to the new laboratory standards. It has been confirmed that the ESM and Lab Analyst III positions can perform dual TNI roles, either position can implement the QA/QC program in addition to their manager and/or lab technician roles. The Laboratory Analyst classification has been updated to reflect the results of the Koff & Associates TNI Laboratory Standards report findings.

Approving the Laboratory Analyst classification description will replace the current Laboratory Technician classification currently used for laboratory Trainee, I, II, and III classes.

The Environmental Services Manager classification description is being finalized with input from the Plant Manager and Environmental Services Director and will be brought back to the Board for consideration in September.

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

On March 10, 2021, the Board approved job title changes and classification descriptions as presented in the Koff & Associates Classification Study Report dated February 23, 2021, except for the Environmental Services Manager and Laboratory Analyst classification descriptions which were tabled.



ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

N/A

FISCAL IMPACT

None. The Lab Analyst position is currently filled. No new position created by this action.

Attachments:

1. Koff & Associates TNI Laboratory Standards dated July 21, 2021
2. Laboratory Analyst – redline version – July 2021



To: Dale McDonald, Administrative Services Manager, Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District
From: Alyssa Thompson, Senior Project Manager, Koff & Associates a Gallagher Company
Date: July 21, 2021
Re: TNI Laboratory Standards

In June 2021, Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District (“District”) contracted with Koff & Associates (K&A) to conduct a study for the District’s laboratory classifications as related to the District’s implementation of the new laboratory standards adopted by Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). All findings are presented in this memorandum.

The study was precipitated by:

- The concern of the Board of Directors, management, and the employee groups that employees should be recognized for the level and scope of work performed and that allows LGVSD to recruit and retain a high-quality staff; and
- To ensure that class descriptions reflect current programs and responsibilities as they relate to the new laboratory standards.

Study Goals

The goals and objectives of the study were to:

- Research and gather information on other agencies’ plans and timelines related to the implementation of TNI standards, as well as how other agencies are assigning roles and responsibilities as described in the TNI standards:
 1. Technical Manager is responsible for:
 - Monitoring standards of performance in quality control and quality assurance; and
 - Monitoring the validity of the analyses performed and data generated in the laboratory to assure reliable data.

The Technical Manager should be a member of the staff of an environmental laboratory who exercises actual day-to-day supervision of laboratory operations for the appropriate fields of accreditation and reporting of results; and be experienced in the fields of accreditation for which the laboratory is seeking accreditation.

2. Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) is responsible for:
 - Serving as the focal point for QA/QC and be responsible for the oversight and/or review of quality control data;

- Evaluating data objectively and performing assessments without outside influence;
- Arranging for or conduct internal audits;
- Maintaining quality manual;
- Notifying laboratory management of deficiencies in the quality system; and
- Monitoring corrective actions.

The QA/QC Manager should function independent from laboratory operations for which they have quality assurance oversight; have documented training and/or experience in QA/QC procedures and the laboratory's quality system; and have a general knowledge of the analytical methods for which data review is performed.

In smaller laboratories, the Technical Manager and QA/QC Manager can be the same position.

3. Testing and Analysis position is responsible for sample collection, testing and analysis, and interpretation of analysis.
- Review the District's Environmental Services Manager and Laboratory Analyst classification descriptions and update any items related to TNI standards as needed.

Findings

K&A reached out to seven comparator agencies to collect information regarding each agency's transition plans and timeline and specific plans to fill the laboratory roles required by the TNI standards. In addition, K&A spoke with the District's environmental permitting consultant, Ray Goebel, Vice President – Operations of Environmental and Public Health Engineering Inc. The findings are presented below.

Agency	Plan, Timeline, and Role Assignment
<p>Central Marin Sanitation Agency (CMSA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMSA plans to fully adopt and implement the new standards in 2022, with the following milestones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development and Implementation of a TNI compliant Quality Assurance Manual (Completed in 2020); ○ Development and Implementation of Standard Operating Procedures (Completed in 2020); ○ Documentation Control and Implementation (currently under development, 50% complete and anticipated completion in 2021); ○ Policy Development and Adoption (under development, adoption scheduled for 2022); ○ TNI Preassessment scheduled and assessor assigned for September 2021; and ○ ELAP Assessment – scheduled for April 2022. • CMSA will assign roles as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Treatment Plant Manager/Regulatory Compliance Manager will perform the Technical Manager duties; ○ Laboratory Analyst II will perform QA/QC duties; and ○ Laboratory Analyst I will collect and analyze the laboratory data.
<p>Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSRSD plans to full adopt the new standards by June 2022. They provided the following milestones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development and Implementation of a TNI compliant Quality Assurance Manual (in progress, scheduled completion in 2021); ○ Development and Implementation of Standard Operating Procedures; and Documentation Control and Adoption (not started, but scheduled completion in 2021); and ○ Compliance gaps assessment planned early 2022. • DSRSD will assign roles as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Laboratory Manager will perform Technical Manager duties; ○ Lead Chemist will perform QA/QC duties; and ○ Chemists and Laboratory Technicians will collect and analyze the laboratory data. ○ Note: DSRSD had the largest number of positions supporting the laboratory and environmental compliance function of the agencies surveyed.

Agency	Plan, Timeline, and Role Assignment
Sewerage Agency of Southern Marin (SASM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SASM does not have a transition timeline at this time, as the agency is still in early planning stages. However, SASM is participating in the “TNI Mentor Initiative” program through the NELAC Institute, which pairs transitioning laboratories with other agencies that have adopted and implemented the TNI standards. The mentoring agencies provide “insider” information and advice on planning and implementation of the TNI standards. Information on the TNI mentoring initiative can be found at: https://nelac-institute.org/content/mentor.php?ap3=1_1 • SASM has a two-employee laboratory team. SASM plans on assigning roles as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Laboratory Director will perform the Technical Manager duties; and ○ Laboratory Analyst will collect and analyze the laboratory data. • SASM plans to outsource the QA/QC function to a third-party consultant, which has not been selected yet. SASM has not started the RFP process, and this will be incorporated as a milestone into their transition plan.
Silicon Valley Clean Water Joint Powers Authority (SVCW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SVCW explained that the transition and implementation deadlines will vary dependent on the expiration date of the current permits. As per their Laboratory Director, agencies must fully adopt the new standards two years after the expiration of the current permit. SVCW’s permit expires in December 2021, and the agency must fully implement the TNI standards by December 2023. SCVW is in the preliminary stages of creating a plan and timeline. • SVCW will assign roles as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Laboratory Director will perform the Technical Manager duties; ○ Senior Laboratory Analyst will perform QA/QC duties; and ○ Various analysts will collect and analyze the laboratory data. • Note: During the discussion with SVCW, the Laboratory Director stated that the new criteria are designed for a single person to be able to handle all three separate roles. This differs from the information previously regarding the roles. The District will need to confirm whether this is accurate by reviewing the new accreditation standards.

Agency	Plan, Timeline, and Role Assignment
Vallejo Flood and Wastewater District (VFWD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VFWD will need to implement and adopt the new standards by January 2024, and they highlighted the following milestones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development and Implementation of a TNI compliant Quality Assurance Manual (planned completion in 2021); ○ Development and Implementation of Standard Operating Procedures (Planned for 2022); ○ Documentation Control and Adoption (planned for 2023); ○ Compliance gap assessment (planned for June 2023); and ○ Address non-compliance findings from the assessment (planned completion in the latter half of 2023). • VFWD will assign roles as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmental Services Director will perform Technical Manager duties; ○ Environmental Services Superintendent will perform QA/QC duties; and ○ Laboratory Technicians will collect and analyze the laboratory data.
Oro Loma Sanitary District	The agency stated that they are “opting out” of the new standards and did not respond to our attempts to gather additional information.
West County Wastewater District	The agency did not respond to the request for information.

Mr. Goebel provides consulting services to the District on permitting requirements including monitoring, data management, and compliance reporting for permits such as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and regional permits related to recycled water and reclamation areas. He has also provided consultation and review of ELAP certification package from a quality assurance perspective. Per Mr. Goebel’s review of TNI standards, he provided the following input:

- For smaller laboratories, the Technical Manager and QA/QC role can be the same person;
- There is the potential for agencies to contract out compliance analytical work and would not have be certified by ELAP if in-house staff were primarily responsible for collecting and analyzing samples for plant operations process purposes and not for compliance reporting purposes.

Class Description Revisions

K&A reviewed the class descriptions for the Environmental Services Manager and the Laboratory Analyst. These classifications were drafted in 2018 and revised in the 2020 District-wide

classification study. The new draft descriptions already include duty statements which capture the general roles and responsibilities required in the TNI standards. However, K&A made changes to elaborate on the QA/QC duties expected to be performed; and to further highlight that these duties, if assigned to a Laboratory Analyst, would be performed at the III-level of the classification series. In addition, to provide the District flexibility in assigned roles, K&A added the responsibility for QA/QC to the Environmental Services Manager classification description as this position could potentially serve in both the Technical Manager and QA/QC Manager roles.

The correlation between duties and responsibilities of the District’s classifications and the TNI roles are as follows:

TNI Role	District Classification	Applicable Duty Statements
Technical Manager	Environmental Services Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumes managerial responsibility for all environmental services, regulatory compliance and laboratory programs; serves as the District’s Laboratory Director, as defined under regulations for Certified Environmental Laboratories. • Develops, manages and implements comprehensive environmental services and regulatory compliance programs, including laboratory, NPDES and BAAQMD permit compliance, pollution, industrial discharger permitting, quality assurance, recycled water, biosolids, hazardous materials and waste management programs to ensure compliance with local, regional, state and federal regulations. • Oversees and/or implements TNI standards related to quality control and quality assurance programs including overseeing and/or reviewing quality control data, maintaining quality assurance manuals and documenting standard operating procedures, notifying laboratory management of deficiencies in the quality system, monitoring corrective actions and coordinating audits; participates in ensuring laboratory practices and procedures are in accordance with acceptable occupational and environmental safety standards.

TNI Role	District Classification	Applicable Duty Statements
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represents the District in managing regulatory permits and issues related to wastewater discharges, recycled water, air quality and other applicable environmental issues before local, regional, state and federal policy making bodies, regulatory agencies, other clean water agencies and local businesses and community groups.
QA/QC	Laboratory Analyst III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements TNI standards related to quality control and quality assurance programs including overseeing and/or reviewing quality control data, maintaining quality assurance manuals and documenting standard operating procedures, notifying laboratory management of deficiencies in the quality system, monitoring corrective actions and coordinating audits; participates in ensuring laboratory practices and procedures are in accordance with acceptable occupational and environmental safety standards. • Follows established quality assurance/quality control program to ensure the methods, techniques, and equipment used to analyze samples produce accurate, reliable results; participates in ELAP audits.
Collect and analyze the laboratory data	Laboratory Analyst I/II/III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performs a variety of laboratory chemical, physical and biological analyses to ensure compliance with process control and optimization parameters, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) accreditation, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and related federal, state and local regulatory requirements. • Collects wastewater, sludge, recycled water, receiving water and blending samples from a variety of sources including

TNI Role	District Classification	Applicable Duty Statements
		<p>the collection system, wastewater treatment plant, recycled water plant, streams, ponds and composite samplers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performs calculations; analyzes and interprets results; identifies inconsistencies to determine potential causes; recommends corrective action or confers with supervisor to find solutions.

Summary of Findings

The data collected from the other agencies provides the District with examples of the plans and timelines for implementing TNI standards. In addition, the data also reports which classifications at the other agencies will fulfill the roles required by TNI standards. Based on K&A’s review and revision of the District’s Laboratory Analyst and Environmental Services Manager classification descriptions, the responsibilities of each role are generally reflected in the descriptions and fall in line with how other agencies are assigning the work within their respective classification structure.

Finally, it should be noted that the District is positioned well to implement and ensure compliance with TNI standards in that the District is participating in the “TNI Mentor Initiative” program through the NELAC Institute. As mentioned previously, the program pairs transitioning laboratories with other agencies that have adopted and implemented the TNI standards; and mentoring agencies provide “insider” information and advice on planning and implementation of the TNI standards. This should serve as a good resource for the District to gain further clarity and confirmation on planning, timeline, and roles and responsibilities required by TNI standards.

LABORATORY ANALYST

DEFINITION

Under immediate or general supervision of the Environmental Services Manager, performs a variety of sampling and analyses of wastewater, recycled water, surface water, sludge and industrial waste streams; implements and executes the District's pollution prevention and pretreatment and public education programs; ensures that all federal, state, and local regulatory requirements are met; and performs related work as required.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED AND EXERCISED

Receives direct (Laboratory Analyst Trainee and Laboratory Analyst I) and general (Laboratory Analyst II and III) supervision from the Environmental Services Manager. Exercises no direct supervision of staff.

CLASS CHARACTERISTICS

Laboratory Analyst Trainee: This is the trainee-level classification in the laboratory analyst series. Initially under immediate supervision, incumbents learn and perform routine work in laboratory analysis and environmental compliance. Incumbents learn to perform tasks according to District practices and procedures, as well as state and federal regulations. Since this class is often used as a training class, incumbents may have only limited or no directly related work experience.

Laboratory Analyst I: This is the first working classification in the laboratory series. Positions at this level usually perform most of the laboratory analysis and environmental compliance duties required of the positions at the II-level but are not expected to function at the same skill level and usually exercise less independent discretion and judgment in matters related to work procedures and methods. Work is usually supervised while in progress and fits an established structure or pattern. Exceptions or changes in procedures are explained in detail as they arise. Since this class is often used as a training class, incumbents may have only limited or no directly related work experience.

Laboratory Analyst II: This is the experienced-level classification in the laboratory analyst series. Incumbents are responsible for performing the full range of field and laboratory tests, analyses on wastewater, recycled water, surface water, sludge, and industrial waste streams and assisting in the implementation of environmental compliance and public education programs. As experience is gained, assignments become more varied and complex; and close supervision and frequent review of work lessen as an incumbent demonstrates skill to perform the work independently. Incumbents receive instruction or assistance as new or unusual situations arise, and have working knowledge of District practices, procedures, and policies. Employees are

responsible for the successful performance of their own work and able to prioritize and determine methods of work performance within general guidelines.

Laboratory Analyst III: This is the full journey-level classification in the laboratory analyst series. Incumbents perform the full range of laboratory and environmental compliance duties required to ensure maintenance of the District's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) accreditation, implementation of ~~NELAC Institute (TNI)~~ standards, and ensure compliance with federal, state and local regulatory permits and requirements. The position performs the most complex laboratory analysis and implements and ~~executes the District's pollution prevention and pretreatment and~~ implements public education programs. Positions at this level work independently, exercise judgment and initiative and receive occasional instruction or assistance as new or unusual situations arise. This class is distinguished from the Environmental Services Manager in that the latter is a management classification responsible for oversight of all environmental and regulatory compliance and laboratory programs.

Positions at the I-, II- and III-levels are normally filled by advancement from the Trainee, I- and II-levels, respectively; progression in the class series is dependent on (i) satisfactory work performance; (ii) the incumbent meeting the minimum qualifications for the classification, including licenses and certification requirements; (iii) management affirmation that the position is performing the full range of duties assigned to the classification and (iv) management approval for progression.

EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL FUNCTIONS (Illustrative Only)

The following functions are typical for this classification. Incumbents may not perform all of the listed functions and/or may be required to perform additional or different functions from those set forth below to address business needs and changing business practices.

Positions at the Laboratory Analyst Trainee, Laboratory Analyst Grade I and Laboratory Analyst Grade II may perform some of these duties in a learning capacity.

- Performs a variety of laboratory chemical, physical and biological analyses to ensure compliance with process control and optimization parameters, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) accreditation, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and related federal, state and local regulatory requirements.
- ~~Implements NELAC Institute (TNI) standards related to quality control and quality assurance programs including maintenance of quality assurance manuals and documenting standard operating procedures; participates in ensuring laboratory practices and procedures are in accordance with acceptable occupational and environmental safety standards.~~
- Collects wastewater, sludge, recycled water, receiving water and blending samples from a variety of sources including the collection system, wastewater treatment plant, recycled water plant, streams, ponds and composite samplers.
- Performs calculations; analyzes and interprets results; identifies inconsistencies to determine potential causes; recommends corrective action or confers with supervisor to find solutions.
- Prepares and standardizes chemical reagents, glassware and laboratory supplies.

- Sets up, calibrates, operates and performs routine preventative maintenance on a variety of complex laboratory equipment and instruments.
- Monitors and maintains inventory of laboratory supplies and chemicals; tracks and properly disposes of expired chemicals; notifies supervisor of needed supplies.
- Follows established quality assurance/quality control program to ensure the methods, techniques, and equipment used to analyze samples produce accurate, reliable results; participates in ELAP audits.
- ~~➤ Administers the District's pretreatment and pollution prevention program in compliance with federal, state and local regulations including identification of pollution sources, inspecting businesses, field sampling and maintaining required documentation.~~
- ~~➤ Meets and corresponds with industrial and commercial waste disposers to explain federal, state and local regulations and policies; resolves problems and establishes cooperative working relationships with business owners.~~
- Administers the public education program including scheduling, attending and representing the District at community events.
- Maintains a diverse range of documentation including, but not limited to, written records of lab results and activities, quality assurance records, chain of command records and equipment maintenance logs; prepares technical reports and updates reference materials.
- Compiles, maintains and enters data into Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS); ensures data and records are current and complete; assists in or prepares monitoring and related compliance reports
- Responsible for general lab hygiene by maintaining the laboratory equipment, supplies and facilities in a clean and orderly condition.
- Observes safe work methods and makes appropriate use of related safety equipment as required.
- Performs related duties as assigned.

In addition, the Laboratory Analyst III:

- Implements TNI standards related to quality control and quality assurance programs including overseeing and/or reviewing quality control data, maintaining quality assurance manuals and documenting standard operating procedures, notifying laboratory management of deficiencies in the quality system, monitoring corrective actions and coordinating audits; participates in ensuring laboratory practices and procedures are in accordance with acceptable occupational and environmental safety standards.

QUALIFICATIONS

Incumbents at the Trainee, Grade I, and Grade II of the class series would not be expected to have the same level of knowledge and abilities as incumbents at Grade III and perform work in a learning capacity.

Knowledge of:

- Applicable federal, state and local laws, regulatory codes, ordinances, and procedures relevant to wastewater treatment, NPDES permits, reclaimed water, industrial pretreatment and pollution prevention.
- General chemical, biological, bacteriological and physical laboratory testing methods and procedures, including qualitative and quantitative analyses.
- Sample collection techniques, statistical analysis and quality assurance/quality control.
- Operational characteristics and use of modern laboratory equipment and maintenance/calibration requirements of same.
- Laboratory safety principles and practices.
- Principles of wastewater treatment processes and pretreatment/pollution prevention and source control programs.
- Principles and procedures of record keeping and preparing reports.
- Occupational hazards and safety principles, practices and procedures, including handling and storage of hazardous chemicals and confined space entry.
- Modern office practices, methods and computer equipment and applications.
- English usage, grammar, spelling, vocabulary and punctuation.
- Techniques for effectively representing the District in contacts with government agencies, community groups and various business, professional, regulatory and legislative organizations.
- Techniques for providing a high level of customer service by effectively dealing with the public, vendors, contractors, and District staff.

Ability to:

- Interpret, apply, explain and ensure compliance with applicable federal, state and local policies, procedures, laws, and regulations.
- Collect samples and perform a diverse range of standard physical, chemical, biological and bacteriological analysis.
- Evaluate the outcome of laboratory results in order to detect inconsistencies and errors and recommend solutions.
- Operate, calibrate and maintain analytical instruments and equipment.
- Implement and execute pretreatment and pollution prevention and public education programs.
- Prepare clear and concise reports, correspondence, procedures, and other written materials.
- Establish and maintain a variety of manual and computerized files and record keeping systems.
- Make sound, independent decisions within established policy and procedural guidelines.
- Organize own work, set priorities and meet critical time deadlines.
- Operate modern office equipment, including computer equipment and software programs.
- Use English effectively to communicate in person, over the telephone and in writing.
- Use tact, initiative, prudence and independent judgment within general policy and procedural guidelines.
- Understand, and adhere to established District standards, policies and procedures.
- Establish, maintain and foster positive and effective working relationships with those contacted in the course of work.

Education and Experience

Any combination of training and experience that would provide the required knowledge, skills, and abilities is qualifying. A typical way to obtain the required qualifications would be:

Laboratory Analyst Trainee: Equivalent to the completion of the twelfth (12th) grade supplemented by college-level coursework in chemistry, biology, or a closely related field. No prior experience is required.

Laboratory Analyst Grade I: Equivalent to an Associate degree from an accredited college in chemistry, biology, or a closely related field and one (1) year of experience performing testing analyses duties within a water or wastewater treatment plant laboratory or related experience in an environmental laboratory or the water quality field or one (1) year of experience equivalent to the Laboratory Analyst Trainee at the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District.

Laboratory Analyst Grade II: Equivalent to an Associate degree from an accredited college in chemistry, biology, or a closely related field and two (2) years of experience equivalent to the Laboratory Analyst Grade I at the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District.

Laboratory Analyst Grade III: Equivalent to an Associate degree from an accredited college in chemistry, biology, or a closely related field and two (2) years of experience equivalent to the Laboratory Analyst Grade II at the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District.

Licenses and Certifications:

Laboratory Analyst

- Possession of a valid California Driver's License by time of appointment and satisfactory driving record consistent with requirements established by the District.

Laboratory Analyst Grade I

- Possess and maintain a valid Grade I Laboratory Analyst certificate issued by California Water Environment Association (CWEA).

Laboratory Analyst Grade II

- Possess and maintain a valid Grade II Laboratory Analyst certificate issued by CWEA.

Laboratory Analyst Grade III

- Possess and maintain a valid Grade III Laboratory Analyst certificate issued by CWEA.

PHYSICAL DEMANDS

Must possess mobility to work in a standard wastewater treatment plant and laboratory setting, use specialized test equipment and instrumentation and standard office equipment, including a computer, to inspect District sites, including traversing uneven terrain, climbing ladders, stairs, and other access points, to operate a motor vehicle, and to visit various District facilities and meeting sites; vision to detect shades of color, read printed materials, and a computer screen; and hearing and speech to communicate in person, before groups, and over the telephone. Finger dexterity is needed to access, enter, and retrieve data using a computer keyboard or calculator and to operate standard office and laboratory equipment. Positions in this classification occasionally bend, stoop, kneel, reach, push, and pull drawers open and closed to retrieve and file information. Employees must possess the ability to lift, carry, push, and pull materials and objects weighing up to 30 pounds, with the use of proper equipment and assistance from other staff.

ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

Employees work in a laboratory setting and in the field and may be exposed to pollen, dust, loud noise levels, cold and hot temperatures, inclement weather conditions, road hazards, vibration, confining workspaces, chemicals, mechanical, and/or electrical hazards, and hazardous physical substances and fumes.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Per California Government Code, Title 1, Division 4, Chapter 8, Section 3100, "all public employees are hereby declared to be disaster service workers subject to such disaster service activities as may be assigned to them by their superiors or by law."

Must be available for regular and emergency standby, weekend assignments, shift assignments, and to be called back and work emergency overtime as needed.



Agenda Summary Report

To: Mike Prinz, General Manager *MP*
From: Dale McDonald, Administrative Services Manager *DM*
 (415) 526-1519 dmcDonald@lqvsd.org
Meeting Date: August 19, 2021
Re: Memorandum of Understanding Between Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District and Operating Engineers Local 3 (OES3)
Item Type: Consent _____ Action X Information _____ Other _____
Standard Contract: Yes _____ No _____ (See attached) Not Applicable X .

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Board to adopt the Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) between Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District and Operating Engineers Local 3 and authorize the Board President to execute the MOU as presented.

BACKGROUND

A Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) between International Union of Operating Engineers Local No. 3 (“OE3”) and the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District (“District”) was set to expire on June 30, 2021. The District and OE3 wished to meet and confer to develop a new successor agreement. The current MOU remains in force until a successor agreement is reached.

On January 14, 2021, Gregory Ramirez of IEDA was appointed as the District's Agency Designated Representative. Bargaining sessions between the District and OE3 began on February 3, 2021. After months of negotiation, a Total Tentative Agreement (“TTA”) between OE3 and the District was agreed upon by the bargaining parties. The OE3 membership held a vote on July 13, 2021 ratifying the TTA. The Board met in closed session on July 19, 2021 and gave direction to the District’s representative. On July 20, 2021, the union consented to changes to the TTA.

The Maintenance Supervisor and Electrical Instrumentation Technician are new represented classifications and are included in the MOU. Salary ranges for these positions were negotiated based on the Koff & Associates Classification Study.

Details of the TTA were incorporated into a written successor MOU covering the term July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2023, a copy of which is attached.



PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

The Board met in conference with the District’s Labor Negotiator on March 29, 2021, May 10, 2021, June 10, 2021, and July 19, 2021. On August 11, 2021 the Board voted to adopt the TTA and close the bargaining session.

Budget for the position of the Maintenance Supervisor and Electrical Instrumentation Technician were approved by the Board during the 2020-21 budget process. On March 10, 2021, the Board approved the title and classification descriptions for these two positions as developed by Koff & Associates as part of their Classification Study Final Report dated February 23, 2021.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

N/A

FISCAL IMPACT

The adopted budget for fiscal year 2021-22 includes \$4,518,950 for salary expenses. When the budget was developed management included 10% in additional funding for potential market rate equity adjustments as part of the MOU negotiations. The budget includes funding for the Maintenance Supervisor and Electrical Instrumentation Technician positions. The cost to implement the Total Tentative Agreement and adopt the MOU with OE3 falls within budget.

<u>Total MOU 2-Year Term</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>
	<u>Addtl' Cost</u>	<u>Addtl' Cost</u>
	<u>Union OE3</u>	<u>Union OE3</u>
Equity Adj. plus annual wage increases	\$ 206,316	\$ 211,990
Emergency Response Stipend \$300 for Ops	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
Immediate Step increase upon Cert.	\$ 13,873	\$ 14,566
Additional 3% longevity after 10 years	\$ 6,061	\$ 6,364
Multi Dual Triple Cert - convert to Stipend	\$ (10,046)	\$ (10,549)
Add Veteran's Day Holiday	\$ 8,336	\$ 8,752
Vacation buy-back of up to 80 hrs., min. 40 in t	\$ 10,419	\$ 10,940
Cash-In-Lieu of Health \$250 ⁽²⁾	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
Increase dental coverage to \$2,500	\$ 1,743	\$ 1,795
Increase boot reimbursement to \$300	\$ 357	\$ 357
	<u>\$ 270,058</u>	<u>\$ 277,217</u>

Attachments:

Exhibit A – Memorandum of Understanding – Redline version (*internal use only*)

Exhibit B – Memorandum of Understanding – LGVSD and OE3 July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2023.


8/19/2021

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN LAS
GALLINAS VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT AND OPERATING
ENGINEERS OE3**

- Separate Item to be distributed at Board Meeting
- Separate Item to be distributed prior to Board Meeting
- Verbal Report
- Presentation



Agenda Summary Report

To: Mike Prinz, General Manager
From: Dale McDonald, Administrative Services Manager 
 (415) 526-1519 dmcDonald@lgvsd.org
Meeting Date: August 19, 2021
Re: Resolution Approving Pay Scales for Represented Classifications Effective July 1, 2021, Pursuant to the California code of Regulation, Subchapter 1, Employees' Retirement System Regulations Section 570.5.
Item Type: Consent Action Information Other
Standard Contract: Yes No (See attached) Not Applicable

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff requests that the Board approve the attached salary schedule and associated Resolution 2021-2225.

BACKGROUND

As a result of a two-year successor Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) agreement between Operating Engineers Local 3 and the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District the represented salary schedule for employee classifications was modified effective July 1, 2021. The MOU provides for an equity pay adjustment and pay increase of 2.5% as of July 1, 2021. The attached salary schedule for the fiscal year 2021-22 includes this increase across all represented classifications.

Dual/Triple Certification and Longevity pay has been removed from the salary schedule and employees are now being compensated per terms in the MOU.

Maintenance Supervisor and Electrical Instrumentation Technician positions are included in the salary schedule.

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

The MOU was approved by the Board immediately prior to consideration of this agenda item. The salary schedule for the previous fiscal year 2020-2021 was approved on June 18, 2020.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

N/A

FISCAL IMPACT

The fiscal year 2021-22 budget provides for the pay increases negotiated in the MOU.

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-2225

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PAY SCALES EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021
PURSUANT TO THE CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, SUBCHAPTER 1,
EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM REGULATIONS SECTION 570.5**

LAS GALLINAS VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District has contracted with CalPERS to provide certain retirement benefits to its employees; and

WHEREAS, the governance of retirement benefits provided to public employees in the state of California is governed by California Government Code Title 2, Division 5, Part 3 Public Employees' Retirement System; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System has promulgated regulations to implement requirements of the governing law; and

WHEREAS, the California Code of Regulations, Subchapter 1, Employees' Retirement System Regulations section 570.5 (2 CCR § 570.5) states that

“(a) For purposes of determining the amount of “compensation earnable” pursuant to Government Code Sections 20630, 20636, and 20636.1, payrate shall be limited to the amount listed on a pay schedule that meets all of the following requirements:

- (1) Has been duly approved and adopted by the employer's governing body in accordance with requirements of applicable public meeting laws;
- (2) Identifies the position title for every employee position;
- (3) Shows the payrate for each identified position, which may be stated as a single amount or as multiple amounts within a range;
- (4) Indicates the time base, including, but not limited to, whether the time base is hourly, daily, bi-weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, or annually;
- (5) Is posted at the office of the employer or immediately accessible and available for public review from the employer during normal business hours or posted on the employer's internet website;
- (6) Indicates an effective date and date of any revisions;
- (7) Is retained by the employer and available for public inspection for not less than five years; and
- (8) Does not reference another document in lieu of disclosing the payrate”.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District does hereby adopt the Pay Scales Effective July 1, 2021, which is attached as Exhibit A and is included by reference, in accordance with the requirements of the California Code of Regulations, Subchapter 1, Employees' Retirement System Regulations section 570.5 (2 CCR § 570.5).

* * * * *

I hereby certify that the forgoing is a full, true and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly passed and adopted by the Sanitary Board of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District, Marin County, California, at a regular meeting thereof held on August 19, 2021, by the following vote of the members thereof:

- AYES, and in favor thereof, Members:
- NOES, Members:
- ABSENT, Members:
- ABSTAIN, Members:

Teresa L. Lerch, District Secretary
Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District

APPROVED:

(seal)

Crystal J. Yezman Board President



Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District Salary Schedule as of July 1, 2021

EXHIBIT A

(includes 2.5% wage adjustment effective July 1, 2021)

Represented Classifications	Monthly Salary				
	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
Administrative Assistant	5,895	6,190	6,499	6,824	7,165
District Secretary	7,734	8,121	8,527	8,954	9,401
Collection System Operator ⁽¹⁾	5,611	5,891	6,186	6,495	6,820
Collection System Operator I ⁽¹⁾	5,895	6,190	6,499	6,824	7,165
Collection System Operator II	6,193	6,503	6,828	7,169	7,528
Collection System Operator III	6,669	7,003	7,353	7,721	8,107
Collection System Operator Lead	7,182	7,541	7,918	8,314	8,730
Plant Operator-in-Training ⁽¹⁾	6,193	6,503	6,828	7,169	7,528
Plant Operator I ⁽¹⁾	6,507	6,832	7,174	7,532	7,909
Plant Operator II	7,182	7,541	7,918	8,314	8,730
Plant Operator III	7,928	8,324	8,740	9,177	9,636
Plant Operator Lead	8,537	8,964	9,412	9,883	10,377
Plant Operations Supervisor	10,402	10,922	11,468	12,042	12,644
Laboratory Analyst-in-Training ⁽¹⁾	6,836	7,178	7,537	7,914	8,309
Laboratory Analyst I ⁽¹⁾	7,182	7,541	7,918	8,314	8,730
Laboratory Analyst II	7,928	8,324	8,740	9,177	9,636
Laboratory Analyst III	9,194	9,654	10,136	10,643	11,175
Environmental Services Director	9,901	10,396	10,916	11,461	12,034
Skilled Maintenance Worker I ⁽¹⁾	6,193	6,503	6,828	7,169	7,528
Skilled Maintenance Worker II	7,182	7,541	7,918	8,314	8,730
Electrical Instrumentation Technician	7,734	8,121	8,527	8,954	9,401
Maintenance Supervisor	10,402	10,922	11,468	12,042	12,644
Assistant Engineer	8,970	9,418	9,889	10,383	10,903
Associate Engineer	10,929	11,475	12,049	12,651	13,284

Notes:

Longevity Pay equal to 5% of salary is given beginning on the 7th year of employment with the District. ⁽¹⁾

Additional Longevity Pay equal to 3% of salary is given beginning on the 11th year of employment. ⁽¹⁾

(1) Employees in entry level classifications are not eligible for longevity pay.

Resolution No. 2021-2225
Adopted _____

Agenda Summary Report

To: Mike Prinz, General Manager *MDP*
From: Dale McDonald, Administrative Services Manager *DM*
(415) 526-1519 dmcDonald@lgvSD.org
Meeting Date: August 19, 2021
Re: Strategic Plan Workshop Planning
Item Type: Consent _____ Action X Information _____ Other _____
Standard Contract: Yes _____ No _____ (See attached) Not Applicable X .

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Board to give direction to staff on type of planning workshop and to set a date for a retreat. Staff recommends a combined retreat to clarify Board and General Manager roles as well as finalize the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan.

BACKGROUND

The Board established new strategic initiatives in 2019 and subsequently approved tactical goals as part of the 2020 and 2021 budget process. Strategic initiatives are intended to be overarching objectives which are incrementally attained through pursuit of the associated tactical goals. By their very nature, tactical goals are shorter lived than strategic initiatives and, therefore, are intended to be defined annually during the 5-year planning period.

Having an annual Strategic Plan Workshop is deemed the most practical forum for the Board and staff to discuss the current Strategic Plan and its tactical goals.

Staff is asking the Board if it wants to combine the upcoming Board retreat and Strategic Plan Workshop into one full day event.

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

The Board conducted Strategic Planning Workshops on May 21, June 27, and August 28, 2019, held budget workshops on April 17, and April 27, 2020. The Board also discussed 2020 and 2021 tactical goals when it conducted General Manager performance evaluations in May and December, 2020. On April 1, 2021, the Board received the draft 2020-2025 Strategic Plan and provided input to staff.

On June 3, 2021, the Board and staff reviewed the updated 2020-2025 Strategic Plan Draft and the Board requested this item be brought back in a Strategic Plan Workshop for further refinement.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

N/A

FISCAL IMPACT

Minimal costs related to holding the retreat off-site.



Agenda Summary Report

To: Mike Prinz, General Manager *MP*
 From: Michael P. Cortez, PE, District Engineer *mpc*
 (415) 526-1518; mcortez@lqvsd.org
 Meeting Date: August 5, 2021
 Re: AQUA Contract Amendment 8
 Item Type: Consent _____ Action X Information _____ Other _____
 Standard Contract: Yes X No _____ (See attached) Not Applicable _____

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

1. District Board to authorize Contract Amendment 8 with AQUA Engineering in the amount of \$25,240.
2. District Board to authorize a budget reallocation of the same amount from the current FY 2021/22 CIP budget.

BACKGROUND

The original design of the Secondary Treatment Plant and Recycled Water Expansion (STPURWE) project did not envision a canopy for the Thickened Waste Activated Sludge facility because the equipment is rated for outdoor use. However, staff has determined that it is necessary to provide a weather-proof enclosure to operate the facility all year round and keep the polymer delivery system dry. In response to District staff request, AQUA Engineering submitted a proposal in the amount of \$25,240 for the design of an awning structure for the facility. Staff reviewed the proposal and determined the fee proposal reasonable.

The adjusted total contract price for the design contract with AQUA Engineering including this contract amendment is \$3,611,993.

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

The Board awarded a contract for the design of the STPURWE project to AQUA Engineering on February 26, 2015. The Board has authorized a total of seven contract amendments to date as shown in the table below.

	Cost
Original Contract - <i>Secondary Treatment Upgrade</i>	\$2,061,610
Amendment 1 - <i>Recycled Water Facility Upgrade</i>	\$375,000
Amendment 2 - <i>Additional design services for sludge lagoon pump station, road realignment, photovoltaic covered parking, digester foaming control, odor control, bioassay room, and add force main realignment in CEQA.</i>	\$161,000
Amendment 3 - <i>Additional design services for UV, grit trap improvements/headworks modifications, new flare, storm drain pump station relocation, and storage facility.</i>	\$182,000



Amendment 4 - <i>Adjustments or Modifications in Scope of Work; Cost Associated with Rejecting, Redesigning, and Rebidding Efforts</i>	\$402,017
Amendment 5 - <i>CEQA Plus, Property Survey, MMWD Alternate Analysis, PG&E Easements, Additional Geotech Work</i>	\$42,326
Amendment 6 – <i>Minor redesign items, additional site visits, and revised conformed drawings.</i>	\$324,050
Amendment 7 – <i>Relocation of Secondary Clarifier #1</i>	\$38,750
Amendment 8 – <i>TWAS Awning Design</i>	\$25,240
Total:	\$3,611,993

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

N/A

FISCAL IMPACT

Time-and-expense basis, value of services not to exceed \$25,240. This requires a budget reallocation of the same amount from the BERS Skid Canopy budget for FY 2021/22. The remaining budget of \$104,760 after transferring funds for this amendment and STPURWE contingency increase will be adjusted accordingly in the future.



July 30, 2021

Mike Cortez, P.E.
Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District
300 Smith Ranch Road
San Rafael, CA 94903

Re: Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District – Additional Engineering Services for the Las Gallinas Secondary Treatment and Recycled Water Plant Upgrade Project – TWAS Structure Design

Dear Mr. Cortez:

AQUA Engineering (AQUA) thanks you for the opportunity to work with the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District (District) on this project. The District identified additional items to be added to the scope of this project. AQUA has identified those items with a brief description and presents them in this letter along with the estimated cost to add these items to the scope of the project. The items are as follows:

Item Description	Associated Fee
1. <u>TWAS Structure & Construction Designs</u> – Complete structural design and provide design construction drawings and technical specifications as applicable for the construction of a structure to cover and protect the WAS thickening equipment. This task and fee include direct pass-through costs of the structural engineer sub-consultant.	\$22,920.00
2. <u>Submittal & Construction Services</u> – Review contractor submittals, answer RFI's, and provide support to the Construction Management team during installation of the structure.	\$2,320.00
<u>TOTAL CHANGE</u>	\$25,240.00

A breakdown of the anticipated hours as well as a copy of the subconsultants fees is attached as Exhibit A.

Any additional services requested in excess of those listed above will be performed at the rates and fees shown in the attached Exhibit B. If this proposal meets with your approval, please sign below and return one copy to our office. We will invoice you at the beginning of each month for services performed during the previous month. Payment is due thirty days from the date of invoice.

If additional information is required please contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eric Sahlm", written in a cursive style.

Eric Sahlm, Project Engineer

AQUA Engineering

Accepted by:

(Print Name)

Authorized Signature

Date

Attest: (If Required)

(Print Name)

Authorized Signature

Date

EXHIBIT A

TWAS Structure Design				
	Task	Hours	Rate	Total
1	Design & Construction Drawings			
	Principal	8	\$ 160.00	\$ 1,280.00
	Engineer III	32	\$ 140.00	\$ 4,480.00
	Engineer I	16	\$ 110.00	\$ 1,760.00
	Designer/CAD	80	\$ 95.00	\$ 7,600.00
	Subconsultant - Structural (No Markup)	1	\$ 7,800.00	\$ 7,800.00
	Subtotal			\$ 22,920.00
2	Submittal Review/Construction Oversite			
	Principal	4	\$ 160.00	\$ 640.00
	Engineer III	12	\$ 140.00	\$ 1,680.00
	Subtotal			\$ 2,320.00
	Total Hours	153		
	Total Cost			\$ 25,240.00



TANG STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, INC.

7950 Cherry Ave, Suite 114, Fontana, CA 92336

Phone: (909) 429-0450 Fax: (909) 429-0460 Email: che@tang-se.com

Date: June 4, 2021

To: Eric Sahn, PE Project Engineer
Aqua Engineering
533 West 2600 South, Suite 275
Bountiful, UT 84000
Phone: (801)-299-1327

Reference: Las Gallinas Sanitary District
Sludge Equipment Canopy
Marin County, California

STRUCTURAL SERVICE PROPOSAL:

Project Description:

We are pleased to submit you our structural engineering service for the referenced project above. Our proposal will provide a structural engineering design with plans and calculations for metal canopy over Sludge Thickening Equipment. All structural designs, structural plans, details and calculations will be completed in accordance with the 2019 California Building Codes and City Amendments. The complete services are to be provided by Tang Structural Engineers Inc. With respect to the project will be the following:

Design Development:

- Coordination with design team by email and phone
- Preliminary structural system design with beam sizes, footings, and roof and siding for review and discussion with Aqua Engineering regarding the basic structural system to identify conflicts, limitations, and alternative approaches to structural systems.
- Design team coordination between Aqua Engineering, geotechnical engineer and other consultants to confirm the integration of awning system and resolve conflicts during the design development and construction document phases.

Construction Documentation: Comprehensive set of structural drawings and specifications including calculations:

- Vertical Design: Design of vertical load-carrying members. This will include specific items such as major beams, columns, and pad footings. Standard or non-specific items such as headers, continuous footings, and wall framing will also be addressed.
- Lateral Design: Design of lateral load-carrying members. This item will include the design of shear panel, steel frames and/or other structural elements to resist wind and seismic forces as required by California building codes.
- Calculations: Vertical and lateral load calculations. Calculations will be prepared for all specifically designed items.
- Plans: Framing and foundation plans. These plans will show member sizes spacing, and geometry. Structural details will be keyed to these plans.
- Details: Structural detailing as required to convey member connectivity and as required to tie/anchor to concrete foundation.
- Material Specifications: Specify the material strength, grade, type, etc. on structural plan.



TANG STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, INC.

7950 Cherry Ave, Suite 114, Fontana, CA 92336
Phone: (909) 429-0450 Fax: (909) 429-0460 Email: che@tang-se.com

- Plan Check Response: Responding to reviewing comments by the District

The fees for structural engineering service are:

Design Development	\$ 1,900
Construction Document (structural plan and calculation)	\$ 5,900
Plan check response	Included

The fee for structural engineer service is \$7,800 (Seven thousand eight hundred dollars).

Work Excluded:

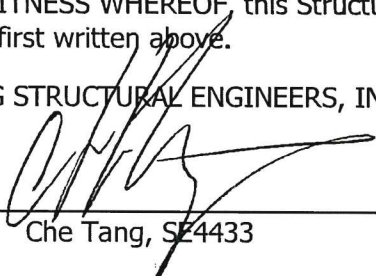
Site inspection, structural observation, and construction administration services are not part of this agreement. If additional scope of work is required, it will be by a separated contract or an agreement.

Due Diligence:

Tang Structural Engineers, Inc., will perform the services in accordance with the standards of care and diligence normally practiced by engineering firms in performing services similar in nature.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this Structural Services Agreement is made and entered into on the date first written above.

TANG STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, INC.

By  _____
Che Tang, SE4433

Date: 6/4/2021

Print Name: _____

Date: _____

Sign by: _____

EXHIBIT B

Position	Hourly Rate
Principal Engineer	\$160
Senior Engineer (Engineer III)	\$140
Project Engineer (Engineer I)	\$110
Designer	\$95
Project Assistant	\$60
Construction Manager	\$100



Agenda Summary Report

To: Mike Prinz, General Manager *MP Prinz*
From: Michael P. Cortez, PE, District Engineer
 (415) 526-1518; mcortez@lgvsd.org
Meeting Date: August 19, 2021
Re: Secondary Treatment Plant Upgrade and Recycled Water Expansion Project -
 2% Contingency Increase
Item Type: Consent _____ Action X Information _____ Other _____
Standard Contract: Yes _____ No _____ (See attached) Not Applicable X

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

1. Board to approve an additional 2% construction contingency in the amount of \$1,000,000 for the Secondary Treatment Plant Upgrade and Recycled Water Expansion (STPURWE) Project.
2. District Board to authorize a budget reallocation of the same amount from the current FY 2021/22 CIP budget.

BACKGROUND

As of July 2021, the District has expended 72% (\$4,873,073) of the current 14% construction contingency of \$6,800,000 for the STPURWE project. Based on the estimated cost of outstanding potential change orders of \$1,566,058 and the current trend of approved contract change orders, Staff anticipates that the remaining balance of \$360,869 of the original 14% contingency may be exhausted by end of 3rd quarter 2021. An additional 2% construction contingency in the amount of \$1,000,000 is warranted.

Staff brought this matter to the attention of the Engineering Subcommittee on July 12, 2021.

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

1. Award of contract to Myers & Sons Construction, LLC for construction of STPURWE project on November 15, 2018.
2. Approval of a 5% construction contingency on November 15, 2018.
3. Approval of a 6.5% construction contingency increase on February 20, 2020.
4. Approval of a 2.5% construction contingency increase on August 20, 2020.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

N/A

FISCAL IMPACT

The funding source for this contingency increase is a budget reallocation of the same amount from the current FY 2021/22 CIP budget for the following projects:

1. Integrated Wastewater Master Plan (IWMP) Placeholders: \$650,000
2. BERS Skid Canopy: \$20,000



3. Remaining UV Credit from STPURWE Project:	<u>\$330,000</u>
Total:	\$1,000,000

The IWMP Placeholders is reserved for projects in the treatment plant, collection system, and reclamation area that are yet to be identified by Kennedy Jenks by end of 2021 as part of IWMP Phase 2 master planning study. Staff will reevaluate the overall CIP budget at that time based on project prioritization by Kennedy Jenks and reallocate funds as necessary.

In addition, the BERS Skid Canopy was intended to allow efficient operation of the system by staff in the winter while protecting the equipment all year round. The remaining budget of \$104,760 after transferring funds for Aqua Contract Amendment 8 and this contingency increase will be adjusted accordingly in the future.

Agenda Summary Report

To: Mike Prinz, General Manager *MP*
From: Dale McDonald, Administrative Services Manager *DM*
(415) 526-1519 dmcDonald@lgvSD.org
Meeting Date: August 19, 2021
Re: Summer/Fall 2021 Newsletter
Item Type: Consent _____ Action X Information _____ Other _____
Standard Contract: Yes _____ No _____ (See attached) Not Applicable X .

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Board approve the publication of the Summer/Fall 2021 Newsletter.

BACKGROUND

The District produces a newsletter approximately every 6 months in order to update customers regarding subjects of interest about the District. Each newsletter typically has one main topic and three to four smaller articles. The target audience of the newsletter are the residents and businesses within the boundaries of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District. The method of delivery will be by US postal service with a digital copy of the newsletter posted on our website.

Staff is planning to mail the newsletter towards the end August 2021 or early September.

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

On March 5, 2021, the Board discussed potential newsletter topics and gave staff direction to develop the newsletter with the following topics:

- Department Spotlight – Administration and Engineering
- Secondary Treatment Plant Upgrade and Recycled Water Expansion Project Phase 1
- Reclamation Area: Public use during the summer
- Careers in wastewater
- Graphic on activated sludge

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

N/A

FISCAL IMPACT

The newsletter is budgeted in the 2021-22 Budget.

THE HERON

Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District

Summer/Fall 2021

**Major
Construction
Milestone**

Completion of Phase 1: Recycled Water Expansion

Secondary Treatment Plant Upgrade/Recycled Water Expansion Project Progress Continues

Earlier this year, the District reached a significant milestone in the multi-year, \$64 million Secondary Treatment Plant Upgrade and Recycled Water Expansion Project. In mid-March, the District announced that the Recycled Water Expansion component of Phase 1 has been completed.

The expansion of the plant's recycled water facility effectively quadruples its maximum production capacity to over 5 million gallons of water per day. With this portion complete, recycled water delivery from the expanded facility is now being provided to the North Marin Water District and the Marin Municipal Water District, who then sell it for use in landscape irrigation,

car washes, cooling towers, commercial laundries, and toilet flushing.

The expanded production of recycled water is particularly important with California entering a drought of historic proportions. As of June, 94% of the state is reported to be in a "severe" (or worse) drought condition, while 73% of the state is in the even-worse "extreme" drought category—which includes Marin County. Every gallon of recycled water produced means a gallon of fresh drinking water is preserved for other critical uses. The District is proud to be an important part of helping conserve the supply of fresh drinking water.

Continued on page 4...



New Secondary Clarifier #1 under construction

Trails, Ponds, Wildlife, and Views

The Reclamation Area is for All to Enjoy

The District's Reclamation Area has always been a favorite destination, especially in summer. During the height of the pandemic, people were cautious about encountering others in the Area, and the usual number of visitors was much lower. Now, with the pandemic significantly diminished and many of the restrictions of the past 16 months lifted, summer has brought people back to this wonderful recreational area (there will still be some periodic limited access due to facility construction—see box below).

Continued on page 2...



Construction May Affect Reclamation Area Access

Ongoing construction at the District's facilities will require periodic temporary closure of the Smith Ranch Road access to the Reclamation Area parking lot and trails. This may affect your ability to visit the Reclamation Area. When they occur, such closures are typically on weekdays from 4 AM to 5 PM. Be sure to check the District website at lgvsd.org for information prior to visiting, and comply with any on-site signage regarding parking or access.



"Trails, Ponds, Wildlife" continued from page 1

Careers in Wastewater Management

Over the years, environmental regulations associated with wastewater treatment have increased, and the need for skilled wastewater treatment plant operators has grown. Even during the pandemic there was no slow-down at wastewater plants across the country. Continued operation and treatment of wastewater is absolutely critical to public health. The essential role wastewater professionals play continues non-stop regardless of the emergencies around us, whether a pandemic, fires, power outages, or other disasters.

Right now, there's an industry-wide demand for skilled treatment plant operators. The District recently hired one operator and employs a total of six. Plant operators perform a variety of operational, mechanical and electrical tasks to ensure a wastewater treatment plant and associated facilities are being operated and maintained at their peak performance levels.

Throughout the industry, these are well-paid jobs, many of which require various levels of certification. Training is available through trade schools, local colleges, and universities. There are opportunities for advancement, personal growth, job satisfaction, and most positions typically include very good benefits. As populations grow more water- and wastewater-treatment services will be needed for the communities they serve, including increasing production of recycled water. New treatment plants, along with expansion of existing plants, are anticipated to continue to create jobs for operators, management, and environmental experts. It's a career opportunity worth exploring!

The 383-acre Reclamation Area is comprised of a freshwater pond with three islands providing nesting sites for various bird species, two storage ponds (containing highly-treated recycled wastewater), and 3.5 miles of easy, even-ground trails for walkers and bicyclists. Nature lovers, birders, photographers, artists, and families come here to enjoy the fresh air and sunshine, wildflowers, a variety of wildlife, migrating and resident birds, and beautiful views of San Pablo Bay, Mt. Tamalpais, and bay wetlands.

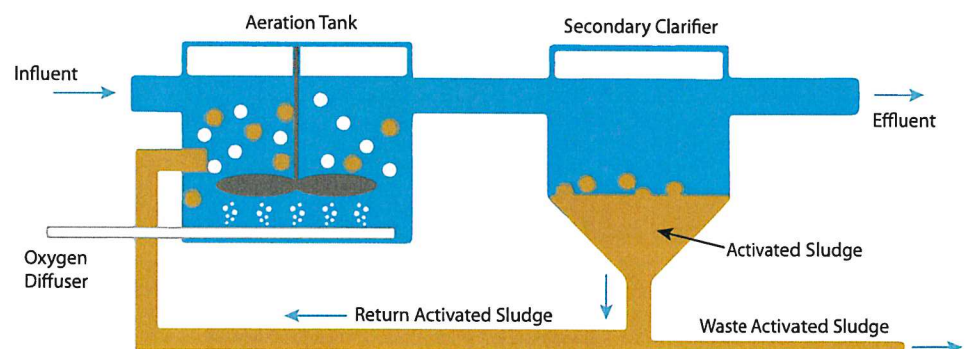


The Audubon Society has cataloged over 200 species of birds within the area, and many visitors are thrilled to see raptors, blue herons, egrets, pelicans, and

even the endangered clapper rail. Others have reported observing elusive river otters, and of course reptiles, amphibians, and small mammals abound throughout this riparian area.

The 3.5-mile trail here is a designated segment of the San Francisco Bay Trail, a planned recreational corridor that, when complete, will encircle San Francisco and San Pablo Bays with a continuous 500-mile network of bicycling and hiking trails. To date, approximately 338 miles—about 70 percent of the total length—have been completed. To see how our trail relates to the San Francisco Bay Trail system, please visit the Bay Trail website at www.baytrail.org.

The Reclamation Area is a local treasure that we can all enjoy, and it's everyone's responsibility to help protect the area's sensitive environment. Please observe the simple rules posted on-site, and help protect animals in the Reclamation Area by not feeding wildlife.

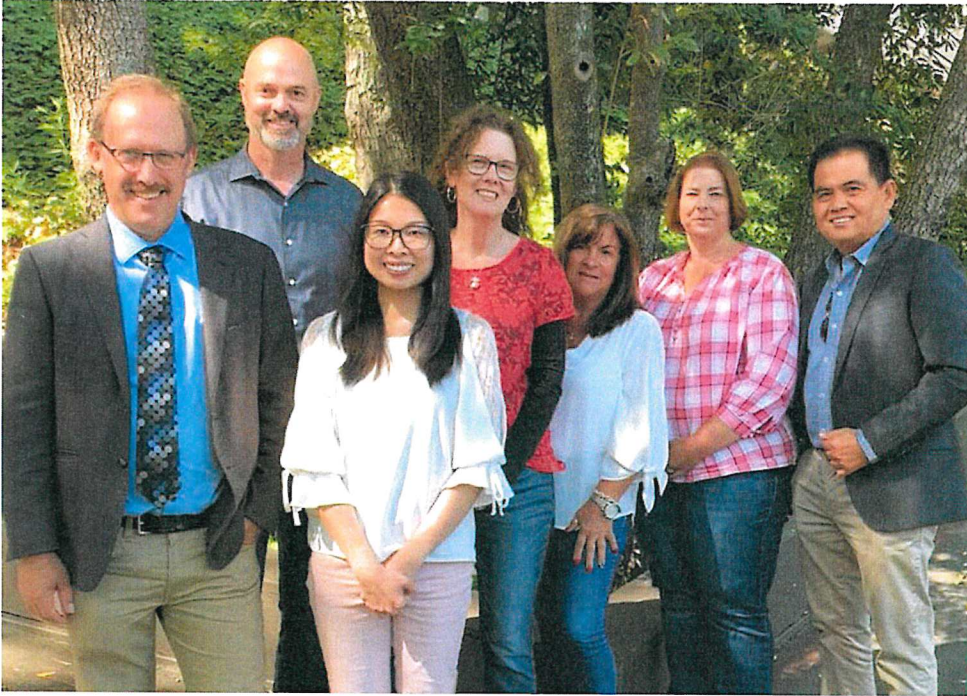


How Activated Sludge is Used in Wastewater Treatment

Activated sludge is utilized in a biological process to help break down and remove organic materials that are present in wastewater. It refers to the particles produced in wastewater by the growth of microorganisms in aeration tanks (where oxygen is supplied to promote respiration of those microorganisms). These particles contain many living organisms (mostly bacteria) that consume organic matter as their "food" — an important step in cleaning the wastewater. The District is presently in the process of shifting to an activated sludge system, to replace older, outdated technology.

Department Spotlights:

Administration and Engineering



Pictured above from left to right: Mike Prinz, General Manager; Dale McDonald, Administrative Services Manager; Irene Huang, Associate Engineer; Teresa Lerch, District Secretary; Pam Amatori, Administrative Assistant; Amy Schultz, Administrative Financial Specialist; Michael Cortez, District Engineer

Administration Department

At the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District, the Administration Department is responsible for managing the organizational and governmental functions of the District. There are five positions which comprise Administration: General Manager, Administrative Services Manager, District Secretary, Administrative Financial Specialist, and Administrative Assistant.

The General Manager reports directly to the District's Board of Directors and has a wide range of responsibilities encompassing all aspects of how the District operates and functions, in a highly-regulated and publicly-transparent environment. Some of these duties range from general oversight of personnel, operations, and capital improvements, strategic planning, and implementing the policies of the Board, to working with local and state agencies and regulators, and reporting to the Board of Directors with proposed budgets and recommendations.

The Administrative Services Manager is responsible for the District's human resources, budgeting and accounting, risk management, information technology, public communications, and other administrative functions.

In addition to providing administrative/office support to District management and staff, the administration team supports the other operational departments, namely the plant and collection system operations. The District secretary is the official recordkeeper of the District and serves as the Board Secretary, handling all aspects of coordinating Board meetings, preparing meeting agendas and minutes, processing District documents, and arranging Board elections. The Administrative Financial Specialist assists in planning, coordinating, and implementing accounting, finance, administrative, and human resources projects. The

Administrative Assistant provides office support including preparing and processing forms, applications, correspondence and reports, and is the initial point of contact for the public and contractors that visit the District office.

"The Administrative and Engineering Departments have large roles in ensuring the present and future of the District are healthy, vital, and sustainable."

Engineering Department

The District's Engineering Department may have just two staff members—but it plays another essential role in ensuring that the District's design, project management, and other engineering functions are carried out. The District Engineer and the Associate Engineer perform a wide variety of civil engineering work related to the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of the District's wastewater treatment plant, collection system, recycled water plant, and related facilities. This includes managing construction and capital improvements projects, preparing and reviewing designs and bid documents, and ensuring project conformance with approved plans and specifications. The District Engineer also has overall responsibility for all engineering functions, and ensures compliance with engineering principles and practices, District standards, and federal, state, and local regulatory requirements.

By carrying out their essential tasks, the Administration and Engineering departments have large roles in ensuring the present and future of the District are healthy, vital, and sustainable, and that the District's mission is continually fulfilled.

101 Lucas Valley Road, Suite 300, San Rafael, CA 94903
Phone (415) 472-1734 • Fax (415) 499-7715
www.lgvsd.org

Board of Directors

Megan Clark
Rabi Elias
Craig K. Murray
Judy Schriebman
Crystal Yezman


Board Meetings are

held at 3:30 PM on
the first and third
Thursday of each month,
presently via Zoom
teleconference

ECRWSS – Postal Customer

District Administration

Mike Prinz, General Manager

 Printed on recycled paper using soy-based inks.



Get the Mobile App for Waste/Recycling Collection

Marin Sanitary Service has launched a new calendar tool and upgraded mobile app. Stay informed about garbage/recyclables collection programs! Visit marinsanitaryservice.com/where-does-it-go-joe:

- Sign up for waste collection reminders
- Download your collection schedule to your calendar (and/or print it)
- Receive notifications about any service disruptions

You can also easily find out if a specific material can be reused, recycled, composted, or disposed.

"Major Construction Milestone" continued from page 1

Other Phase 1 work included:

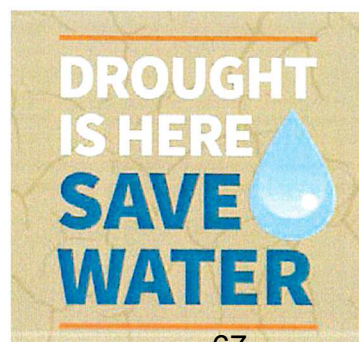
- Rerouting of a force main pipeline
- Construction of aeration basins to expand secondary treatment capacity for flows up to 18 million gallons per day
- Construction of a new primary effluent pump station
- Upgrades to the electrical systems at the plant and addition of a new standby generator
- Underground realignment of existing PG&E overhead power and installation of a new utility transformer

Phase 2 includes:

- Realignment of a portion of the treatment plant's perimeter road above sea level rise elevation
- Construction of two new secondary clarifiers
- Upgrading of the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system
- Modifications to the existing disinfection system
- Other related work such as grading, fencing, pipelines, landscaping, and paving

Moving forward, several key components of Phase 2 (of the three phases) are well underway. This includes many major elements that will ensure an enhanced, reliable, efficient wastewater treatment facility, to serve the community today and in the future.

The District's Secondary Treatment Plant Upgrade and Recycled Water Expansion Project, the largest capital improvement project in the District's history, got underway in early 2019 and is anticipated to continue through 2022.



Do Your Part to Save Water

Minimal rainfall has left reservoirs throughout Marin County at historically-low levels. The Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District urges you to visit the websites below to find water conservation tips and drought information:

marinwater.org/conservemwd.com/save-water

8/19/2021

PUBLIC COMMENT

This portion of the meeting is reserved for persons desiring to address the Board on matters not on the agenda and within the jurisdiction of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District. Presentations are generally limited to three minutes. All matters requiring a response will be referred to staff for reply in writing and/or placed on a future meeting agenda. Please contact the General Manager before the meeting.

8/19/2021

BOARD MEMBER REPORTS

CLARK

NBWA Board Committee, NBWA Conference Committee, 2021 Operations Control Center Ad Hoc Committee, 2021 Employee Climate Survey Ad Hoc Committee, Other Reports

ELIAS

NBWRA , Ad Hoc Engineering Sub-Committee re: STPURWE, 2021 GM Evaluation Ad Hoc Subcommittee, 2021 Operations Control Center Ad Hoc Committee, Other Reports

MURRAY

Marin LAFCO, CASA Energy Committee, 2021 GM Evaluation Ad Hoc Subcommittee, 2021 Legal Services Ad Hoc Committee, 2021 Employee Climate Survey Ad Hoc Committee, Marin Special Districts Association, Other Reports

SCHRIEBMAN

Gallinas Watershed Council/Miller Creek Watershed Council, JPA Local Task Force, NBWA Tech Advisory Committee, Other Reports

YEZMAN

Flood Zone 7, CSRMA, Ad Hoc Engineering Sub-Committee re: STPURWE, 2021 Legal Services Ad Hoc Committee, Other Reports



**BOARD MEMBER
MEETING ATTENDANCE REQUEST**

Date: _____ **Name:** _____

I would like to attend the _____ **Meeting**
of _____

To be held on the _____ **day of** _____ **from** _____ **a.m. / p.m. to**
_____ **day of** _____ **from** _____ **a.m. / p.m.**

Location of meeting: _____

Actual meeting date(s): _____

Meeting Type: (In person/Webinar/Conference) _____

Purpose of Meeting: _____

Meeting relevance to District: _____

Request assistance from Board Secretary to register for Conference: YES NO

Frequency of Meeting: _____

Estimated Costs of Travel (if applicable): _____

Date submitted to Board Secretary: _____

Board approval obtained on Date: _____

Please submit this form to the Board Secretary no later than 1 week prior to the Board Meeting.

8/19/2021

BOARD AGENDA ITEM REQUESTS

Agenda Item 13B

- Separate Item to be distributed at Board Meeting
- Separate Item to be distributed prior to Board Meeting
- Verbal Report
- Presentation

Agenda Item 14
Date August 19, 2021



South Coast Air Quality Management District

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

Office of the Executive Officer

Wayne Nastri
909.396.2100, fax 909.396.3340

August 3, 2021

Alianza Coachella Valley
California Communities Against Toxics
California Environmental Justice Alliance
California Kids IAC
CEERT
Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice
Center on Race, Poverty and the Environment
Central California Asthma Collaborative
Central California Environmental Justice Network
Coalition for a Safe Environment
Community Dreams
Earthjustice
East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice
Environmental Health Coalition
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
LAANE
Leadership Counsel for Accountability and Justice
Little Manila Rising
Long Beach alliance for Children with Asthma
Natural Resources Defense Council
Peoples Collective for Environmental Justice
Sierra Club California
Union of Concerned Scientist
White Central Valley Air Quality Coalition
350 Silicon Valley

To Partners in Environmental Justice and Environmental Health:

Thank you for your letters received on June 28th and 29th. Both letters provided essentially the same message regarding your disappointment that we are not limiting our efforts to achieve clean air to strictly zero-emission (ZE) pathways. As a public health agency charged with protecting our residents from harmful air quality, we are dismayed to find ourselves at odds with organizations that also

advocate for clean air, and are further troubled that you falsely accuse us of representing oil and gas interests. Even more disturbing is that the position you espouse – investment *solely* in ZE technology – will necessarily delay attaining federal air quality standards, prolonging community exposure to unhealthy levels of smog, particulate matter, and toxic diesel exhaust. Given that several of the signatories of one letter overlapped with the other, we are writing to respond to both letters here.

First, let me be clear that the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) is a global leader in advocating for and adopting ZE technology. We know we need to transition the transportation and freight sectors to ZE technologies at large scale in order to clean the air in the long term. To that end, since 2008 South Coast AQMD has invested \$37M for total project costs of \$316M in multiple ZE demonstration and pilot projects. Largely due to our work to push and advance technology, we are now on the cusp of a future where widespread deployment of ZE technology is a reality. But we also know that reality simply isn't here yet - at least not for heavy-duty Class 8 trucks. Manufacturers make promises, the vehicles can be ordered, but cannot be delivered and put into service on anything other than a small-scale pilot basis. And even if they were ready to be manufactured at large scale today, there are substantial challenges regarding whether the duty cycles for ZE Class 8 vehicles can meet business needs, and whether a service network is available for businesses that acquire these vehicles. In addition, the cost of ZE technologies is substantially higher than non-ZE technologies, and while eventually we expect the total cost of ownership to be lower for ZE trucks, affordability remains a significant barrier to large-scale adoption. Finally, even if all these barriers were addressed, the charging/fueling infrastructure (plugs and hydrogen dispensing stations), the electrical distribution system (neighborhood transformers, substations, etc.) and the power/fuel supply to support widespread deployment will take many years to develop.¹

As the agency responsible for clean air in the greater Los Angeles area we have a statutory obligation to take all reasonable and feasible steps to reduce emissions. We face a rapidly approaching hard legal deadline in 2023 to meet the 1997 ozone standard, and 2031 for the 2008 ozone standard. The only way to get there is a massive push for cleaner heavy-duty trucks – the largest source of smog-forming emissions in our region - as soon as possible. While the amount of emission reductions needed to attain clean air standards is daunting, it would be irresponsible for our agency to effectively throw up our hands and not explore all options for reducing emissions now.² Near-zero emission (NZE) technology has been commercially demonstrated and is available today, has sufficient fueling infrastructure that is largely funded by the private sector, and is at least 90% cleaner than new diesel trucks on NOx and 100% cleaner on cancer-causing diesel particulate matter. When fueled by renewable natural gas, these

¹ The real-world experience from light-duty vehicles is illustrative. For decades California has led the nation in policies supporting light-duty ZEVs. However, ZEVs still make up only about 9% of new sales, and about 2% of the entire light-duty fleet. In comparison, medium/heavy-duty vehicles are many years behind in their development cycle, and their existing fleet of ZEVs is much less than 1%. Ignoring the remaining 99% of vehicles while we await ZEV development for trucks is untenable.

² We note that climate advocates rightfully push for California to take all feasible actions to address carbon emissions despite the marginal impacts these steps would likely have in slowing global climate change. Similarly, we owe it to our breathing public to do everything within our power to clean the air as soon as possible even if we have a long way to go.

vehicles can also provide substantial greenhouse gas emission reductions.³ Further, these vehicles are far more cost-effective than ZE trucks, allowing limited incentive funds to stretch further. Given these benefits, it is disturbing that you advocate for investments *only* in technologies that are not yet ready for prime time, a position that would leave our residents no option but to continue to suffer the ill effects from diesel exhaust for years to come.

Your assertion that any investment in NZE technology is a tradeoff with investment in ZE frankly presents a false dichotomy. Today we need both – a pathway to get emission reductions now as well as plans for a ZE future. Investment in all forms of cleaner technologies does not impede progress in the development of ZE technologies. With the thousands of trucks that need to be replaced with cleaner options to meet both air quality standards and climate goals, there is plenty of space for both NZE and ZE technologies. For example, as of June the Clean Truck Program (CTP) statistics at the San Pedro Bay ports has 19,395 registered trucks of which 152 are NZE and 22 are ZE. That leaves 19,000 diesel trucks that are still in play. Even CARB’s most aggressive action to date – Project 800 – would result in only 800 orders for trucks in 2021. Even if these 800 trucks were delivered in a timely manner – something we unfortunately have not observed in the current market – 800 trucks is a drop in the bucket of the thousands of trucks that need to be turned over.

There is also the looming unintended consequence of CARB’s Truck and Bus rule that mandates pre-2010 model year trucks be turned over to model year 2014+ trucks by 2023. With ZE trucks unavailable on a widespread scale, as a practical matter these trucks will either be replaced by newer diesel trucks or NZE trucks. And without additional intervention, truck owners will choose to comply with the cheapest possible option – a model year 2014 truck that is only marginally cleaner than the truck it replaced.⁴ From our perspective, it is far better to make sure as many of these trucks are turned over to the cleanest possible technology, which today is a NZE truck.

To build on the above point, the choice in trucks today is not between ZE and NZE trucks, but between NZE trucks and diesel. To the argument that investing in NZE trucks merely perpetuates another generation of fossil-fuel powered vehicles, if the choice is between NZE trucks and more cancer-causing diesel trucks, we choose NZE trucks. Given the average lifetimes of heavy-duty trucks in the fleet, the NZE trucks will be at the end of their useful lives by the time availability and cost of ZE trucks make them more feasible options. At that point the total cost of ownership of ZE trucks will make them far more attractive options than NZE trucks.

We recognize that there is tremendous desire in our impacted communities for ZE solutions today and hear that concern loudly and clearly. Nobody wants ZE trucks more than we do, but as outlined above and further detailed below, that is simply not possible in the near term beyond a pilot scale. This is not just our word; multiple recent technological assessments, including ones by the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, and even the reports from the Luskin Center for Innovation and the ICCT that you reference

³ Renewable natural gas or biomethane has a low carbon intensity under California’s LCFS and can be used to establish a carbon credit provided it meets the requirements of the Cap and Trade Regulations. See Cal. Code Regs. § 95821.1.1.

⁴ Your letter indicates that you believe MY 2014+ diesel vehicles meet the 0.02g/bhp NOx standard. That is not the case, and these vehicles are not substantially cleaner for NOx than the older vehicles.

in your letter concur with this position.⁵ Unfortunately, that information is repeatedly glossed over and community groups have been misled into believing overly rosy projections by truck manufacturers as fact.

For the above reasons, investments in NZE trucks are needed today, and will continue to be needed for the next several years. This is neither blind advocacy for oil and gas interests as you have inferred, nor a “zealous push for NZE,” but instead a fact-based position that is informed by science, frank conversations with ZE truck manufacturers, and the very real market conditions and performance issues we have observed through our years of leadership in this space. We fully acknowledge that the path in the future is ZE technology and will continue our leadership in funding demonstration projects and implementing incentives for ZE trucks and infrastructure – such as:

- Zero Emission Cargo Transport Project
- GGRF Zero Emission Drayage Truck Project
- DTNA Heavy Duty Battery Electric Truck and Infrastructure Project
- DTNA Commercial Zero Emission Truck Project
- Zero Emission Freight Facilities Project – Volvo LIGHTS
- Zero Emission Drayage Truck and Infrastructure Pilot Project

We further anticipate there will be a time where we pivot from our current approach and stop providing incentives for NZE trucks. But that time is unfortunately not here now, nor do we expect that it will be here in the next few years.

We provide more detail below setting the record straight on the misleading “false narratives and false solutions” you detail in your letter.

Setting the Record Straight

In addition to clearly outlining our position on NZE and ZE technologies, we feel it is important that we correct a number of errors and misstatements in your letters. These range from those that may be attributed to a difference in policy priorities, to others that are more far more egregious in nature.

The upcoming deadlines to meet federal air quality standards are legally-binding and cannot be ignored

As we have stated repeatedly, we are squarely focused on reducing emissions to meet federal ozone standards by 2023 and 2031. These are the deadlines for extreme ozone nonattainment areas under the Clean Air Act for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour standards respectively. While it is true that the South Coast region has experienced ozone nonattainment for decades, the Clean Air Act outlines a pathway and a hard stop by which regions must meet federal standards. That hard stop is upon our region now; as an extreme ozone nonattainment area there is no higher ozone classification that we can bump into as we

⁵ See San Pedro Bay Ports Clean Air Action Plan, *2018 Feasibility Assessment for Drayage Trucks* (Mar 2019; updated May 2020), <https://kentico.portoflosangeles.org/getmedia/0c341695-2dec-430a-b2d9-f828d4b2df1a/final-drayage-truck-feasibility-assessment-w-addendum> (last accessed July 28, 2021).

have in the past when we failed to meet other deadlines. Failure to meet these deadlines could trigger economic sanctions including the withholding of federal highway funds.

Your position appears to be that because the amount of emission reductions needed to meet the standards is so large, we should give up and ignore those deadlines to focus instead on longer-term state climate goals. First, we take issue that actions taken today to reduce emissions undercut any progress toward climate goals – they can and must go hand-in-hand. Moreover, natural gas-fueled NZE vehicles often provide a greenhouse gas credit as about 75% of the natural gas available for transportation is renewable and continues to increase.⁶ Second, we are obligated to take all feasible steps to reduce emissions now to attain federal air quality standards, even if it will be nearly impossible to meet those standards.⁷ To suggest that we turn our backs on our central mandate and obligation to deliver clean air to the public as soon as possible is a tone-deaf approach that prioritizes climate goals in the future over public health today. Finally, we remind you that the emission reduction goals established by the state legislature and targets in Governor Newsom’s Executive Order are discretionary and subject to change at any time. While these goals are important and laudable, they lack any legal consequence if they are not met, and do not supersede or obviate our obligation to meet legally enforceable deadlines to attain national air quality standards.

ZE Heavy Duty Trucks are not available today for widespread deployment

There are multiple reasons why, despite manufacturer promises to the contrary, as a practical matter ZE heavy-duty trucks are not available today. First, while there appear to be multiple heavy-duty ZE truck models available for order, getting these vehicles delivered in a timely manner is an entirely different matter. Second, there are ongoing concerns regarding whether ZE trucks can meet needed duty-cycles. Third, there is currently a dearth of charging infrastructure and concerns regarding sufficient power supply needed to support widespread electrification.

You allege that there are dozens of available ZE truck models available today, including 29 heavy-duty models, and that the number of ZE truck models is expected to grow rapidly in the next several years. We don’t question that there are a limited number of Class 7 and 8 ZE truck models available for purchase or that new products are being announced every year. However, having models available for order and purchase does not translate to having ZE trucks on the road and in use today. That is a point underscored by the ICCT report that you cite in support of your statistics on ZE model availability. In that report, the authors were clear that their tally of ZE model availability “includes vehicle models that are in various stages of the pre-production phase – that is, *before the model is available for customer purchase.*”¹⁸ Indeed, reviewing the list of ZE models in that report reveals that for Class 7-8 tractor-trailers only one ZE model is classified by the ICCT as production-ready, and only 2 Class 7-8 rigid trucks are similarly classified. The 2019 Luskin report that you also cite supporting the readiness of ZE technology states that “NZE natural gas trucks have the highest technological readiness with a TRL 8, which indicates that the platform has reached a final or near-final stage and has exhibited technical

⁶ See CARB LCFS data, <https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/fuels/lcfs/lrtqsummaries.htm> (last accessed July 28, 2021).

⁷ CA Health and Safety Code 40913, 40914, 40920.5, Clean Air Act Section 172(a)(2).

⁸ ICCT, *Race to Zero*, (Oct 2020) at 8 (emphasis added), <https://theicct.org/publications/canada-race-to-zero-oct2020> (last accessed July 28, 2021).

viability through testing and demonstration. ZE battery electric trucks are quickly catching up and are currently at a TRL 6-7, a demonstration and initial systems conditioning stage.”⁹ While the ICCT study’s authors point out that including models that are still in the pre-production phase is a simplification, this is in fact a critically important point regarding *actual* heavy duty ZE truck availability. Dismissing this point misleads our front-line communities into believing that ZE trucks are here today and that funding is the only barrier to their deployment.

We further note that in citing statistics regarding the availability of ZE trucks you are conflating the availability of the smaller ZE truck models (Class 6 and below) and buses with the Class 7-8 trucks. The trucks that are the largest source of smog-forming NOx in our region are the Class 7-8 trucks; they are the ones that need to be addressed for ozone and PM. As described above, almost all ZE models of this class of truck are in pre-production, and even those such as the model by BYD that you reference currently have a spotty track-record. On the other hand there are far more models of ZE medium-duty trucks both available and proven that are starting to be deployed in fleets. And – as you correctly point out – the total cost of ownership of these medium-duty ZE vehicles can be lower than that of conventional trucks, making them even more of an attractive option. But again, we are not yet at that point with the heavy-duty trucks, and it is disingenuous to suggest that because medium duty ZE trucks are available today the same holds true of the heavy-duty trucks.

There are also real concerns regarding whether ZE heavy-duty trucks would be able to meet the duty-cycles required of current diesel vehicles. This includes the distance traveled – which is limited by battery capacity – and the time needed in service – which is hampered by long charging times. In your letter you assert that the real issue is that the freight industry can and must change how they use heavy-duty trucks to meet these duty-cycle limitations. However, as with your claims on the availability of ZE truck models, the very report you cite as support for that claim (the 2019 Luskin report) indicates the contrary. First, we note that we are very familiar with that report as our Chief Technology Officer, Dr. Matt Miyasato, was one of the lead reviewers of the report. Second, in acknowledging the long distances that drayage trucks travel the report recognizes that “ZE trucks have yet to be proven in large-scale drayage operations, but the technology is advancing rapidly.”¹⁰ The report further notes that “[w]hile driving a battery electric truck is similar to driving a diesel truck, fueling with electricity is a paradigm shift. Challenges include charging times that require trucks to remain stationary for extended periods.”¹¹ Finally, even if the technology and duty-cycle issues were resolved, neither the fueling structure nor the electrons are available to support widespread heavy-duty ZE truck deployment. Charging infrastructure has proven difficult to implement in our pilot projects with power capacities just over 100 kW. Installing the thousands of chargers with future 500kW and 1MW capabilities to shorten charge times have serious infrastructure challenges that impacts not only local distribution but also main utility line distribution and generation. We have spent over \$37 million to address the significant

⁹ As the citation for the “Luskin report” is blank, we surmise that you meant the report by CJ. Di Filippo, C. Callahan, N. Golestani; *Zero-Emission Drayage Trucks – Challenges and Opportunities for the San Pedro Ports*. (Oct 2019), <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Zero-Emission-Drayage-Trucks.pdf> (last accessed July 28, 2021). See p. 12 for the relevant quote.

¹⁰ Id. at 2.

¹¹ Id.

barriers that must be overcome to advance HD charging infrastructure. Unfortunately, it will be many years and tens of billions of dollars before this network is sufficient, utility infrastructure improvements made, and the installation process streamlined. As an example of the work needed, the California Energy Commission has forecast that approximately 141,000 50 kW chargers and 16,000 350 kW chargers would be needed statewide to support 180,000 electric medium and heavy-duty vehicles by 2030 (consistent with CARB's draft Mobile Source Strategy).¹² This is beyond the 31,000 50+ kW chargers (and the more than 1.2 million level 1 and 2 chargers) needed to support 8 million light duty ZE vehicles in 2030. As a comparison, there are only about 21,000 50+ kW chargers across the entire nation today.¹³

The inference that NZE trucks pose greater risks than diesel trucks is absurd and unsupported by science

You strongly suggest that NZE trucks threaten public health because 1) they are only "incrementally cleaner", 2) natural gas is a toxic fuel, and 3) NZE trucks produce more ultrafine particles. You further infer that NZE trucks may be more toxic than diesel trucks because of their ultrafine emissions. Neither of these statements is supported by science and belie a zealous belief that any technology associated with natural gas is inherently polluting over a more fact-based and objective view.

First, NZE trucks are not "incrementally cleaner" as you suggest. They emit 90% less NOx and 100% less cancer-causing DPM, a fact also acknowledged by the very literature you cite.¹⁴ That represents a massive potential reduction in emissions and a substantial health-benefit that you appear to dismiss.

Second, it is unclear what you mean by your characterization of natural gas as a toxic fuel. Natural gas is a fossil fuel, but it burns relatively cleanly compared to most fuels. This is especially true in comparison to diesel, whose combustion by-products have been recognized as a carcinogenic air toxic in California for over 20 years, and are known to contribute the bulk of the air toxic risk in our region.¹⁵ The health benefits of reducing DPM are both easily monetized and have been well-established for decades. It is puzzling that groups such as NRDC and UCS who rang early alarm bells on the toxicity of diesel particulate matter and estimated that every dollar spent on diesel emission reduction would yield \$9-16 in monetized health benefits over 15 years ago are now claiming that such benefits are amorphous, defy quantification, and are less toxic than the combustion of natural gas.

Finally, you claim that NZE vehicles may be more harmful than diesel vehicles due to increased emissions of ultrafine particles. We fully acknowledge that ultrafine particles are an important and emerging threat. In fact, over 15 years ago we convened one of the earliest conferences to cover the

¹² CEC AB 2127 Report, <https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/getdocument.aspx?tn=238853> (last accessed July 28, 2021).

¹³ https://afdc.energy.gov/stations/#/analyze?fuel=ELEC&ev_levels=dc_fast&ev_levels=3 (last accessed July 28, 2021).

¹⁴ Id. at 13.

¹⁵ See OEHHA, *Health Effects of Diesel Exhaust* (May 2001), <https://oehha.ca.gov/air/health-effects-diesel-exhaust> (last accessed July 28, 2021); South Coast Air Quality Management District, *MATES V Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study* (Draft, 2021) <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/air-quality-studies/health-studies/mates-v> (last accessed July 28, 2021).

science, technology and policy issues associated with ultrafines¹⁶ and have characterized levels of ultrafines in our MATES IV and recent draft MATES V studies.¹⁷ While the science continues to evolve, it is clear that 1) ultrafine particle pose health risks, and 2) the extent of these health risks are currently uncertain and likely vary with particulate composition.

We also know that *all* combustion sources produce ultrafine particles. Whether certain engine types produce more or less ultrafine particles is not well settled in the current science, and we agree this is an issue that should be tracked. However, given that particle composition very likely plays a key role in the toxicity of these particles, it is fair to say that ultrafine particles saturated with highly toxic cancer-causing PAH's and other by-products of diesel combustion are likely far more harmful than those that are not the result of diesel fuel.

The papers you cite in support of the ultrafine particle threat posed by NZE natural gas-fueled trucks are non-peer reviewed reports that don't shed much light on this subject. The report by Transport & Environment merely points out the risks posed by ultrafine particles and that in comparing zero emission vehicles and natural gas-fueled vehicles, the natural gas vehicles will pose additional health risks from ultrafine emissions. The one line suggesting that in narrow cases natural gas-fueled vehicles emit more ultrafines than diesel vehicles refers to a study evaluating the relative contribution of passenger vehicles meeting Euro VI emission standards and is not comparable to heavy-duty trucks.¹⁸ The CENEX report, while reporting that the number of particles emitted by certain heavy-duty natural gas vehicles were higher than diesel vehicles only evaluated a limited number of natural gas-fueled engine types, did not evaluate the engines currently used in the U.S. (which meet far lower NOx standards and so are likely not comparable to the Euro VI engines), and compared the natural gas engines to diesel engines equipped with particle filters that would greatly reduce both particle mass and count. Indeed, the report's authors carefully caveat these results citing the limitations of this work and call for more research in this area.¹⁹ This is a thin reed upon which to base a blanket claim that NZE heavy-duty vehicles emit more ultrafine particles than their diesel counterparts.

In summary, we are very disappointed by your continued campaign against the funding of NZE natural gas-fueled trucks as part of the solution needed to clean the air. It is a campaign that will necessarily prolong the use of diesel trucks and sacrifices short-term emission reductions and health benefits for climate goals decades in the future. It is a campaign that falsely pits NZE and ZE technologies against each other when an all-of-the-above approach is needed to eliminate diesel. It is a campaign that misleads the public into believing ZE heavy-duty technologies are ready to go today and that the only barrier is political will. Most disturbingly, it is a campaign that plays loose with fundamental facts and science. It is our sincere hope that we can move beyond this rhetoric and work together on policies

¹⁶ See South Coast Air Quality Management District, *Ultrafine Particles Conference* (May 2006). <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/technology/cfpag/ultrafine-particles-conference> (last accessed July 28, 2021).

¹⁷ See MATES V Chapter 5, *Ultrafine Particles and Black Carbon Measurements*.

¹⁸ See Transport & Environment, *Compressed Natural Gas Vehicles are not a Clean Solution for Transport* (June 2020), [2020_06 TE CNG particle report.pdf](https://www.transportenvironment.org/publications/2020-06-te-cng-particle-report) (transportenvironment.org) (last accessed July 28, 2021) at 9.

¹⁹ See CENEX, *An Innovate [sic] UK Research Project to Assess the Viability of Gas Vehicles* (Mar 2019) at 31-33.

Environmental Justice and Environmental Health Partners

August 3, 2021

Page 9

informed by the best available science to achieve our mutual goals of cleaning the air and protecting public health.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Wayne Natri", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Wayne Natri
Executive Officer

cc: South Coast AQMD Governing Board

Teresa Lerch

From: Mark Millan <millan@datainstincts.com>
Sent: Monday, August 2, 2021 11:41 AM
To: Undisclosed Recipients
Subject: Grippled by Drought, Marin Considers Desalination, Water Pipeline Over the Richmond Bridge - KQED 8/2/21

Grippled by Drought, Marin Considers Desalination, Water Pipeline Over the Richmond Bridge

Ezra David Romero, KQED 8/2/21

Link: <https://www.kqed.org/science/1976066/grippled-by-drought-marin-considers-desalination-water-pipeline-over-the-richmond-bridge>

As the drought deepens across the West, coastal cities are considering whether or not to filter ocean water as a solution to their water woes. In the Bay Area, Marin Water is mulling plans to draw its drinking water from the San Francisco Bay.

Reservoir levels in Marin County are at historic lows this year, and water leaders are calling for a 40% reduction. So far the county has reached a 23% reduction, says Cynthia Koehler, president of the agency's board of directors.

"We need to do more," she said. "We're expecting another relatively low rainfall year. So, we're preparing not just for right now, but really for 2022."

The harrowing prospect of another dry winter has the district toying, once again, with the idea of desalination, a process — removing salt and minerals from the sea for clean drinking water — that is simple in principle, maddeningly complicated in practice.

Here's how it works: Salty water is pumped in from the ocean, filtered, chemically treated and then forced with high pressure through hole-lined pipes, which are tightly bound by a special polymer membrane — basically a microscopic strainer. Salt, bacteria and viruses can't get through the membrane. Fresh water escapes, brine remains in the tubes.

Marin Water looked at desalination twice in three decades. It shelved a desalination project in 2010 after water use declined, following a couple of dry years. One reason the agency ditched the idea? Cost concerns, which — at the time — could have been as much as \$173 million.

"The cost was disproportionately high," Koehler said, who joined the district 15 years ago "It's not a light switch, you can't turn it on or off, you've got to run it all the time. And so it would have been our most expensive source of supply."

A shoreline project the district is now considering would cost in the ballpark of \$37 million, and could clean enough water to fulfill about a third of the county's drinking water needs. The agency could lease some facilities, keeping the costs down.

Agency staff are considering a floating facility on a barge, too.

They say the boat is likely more expensive and does "not appear feasible for a number of reasons" Koehler said.

The terrestrial plant, while cheaper than the floating barge and "technically feasible" still has "fairly high costs associated with it," she noted.

A third option — not desalination, a pipeline over the bridge from Richmond to San Rafael to pump water from the East Bay — is likely to win out, Koehler said.

The agency could buy water from farmers in the Central Valley and elsewhere. Koehler said it is still somewhat up in the air about where the water would come from, but staff is meeting with neighbor agencies like the East Bay Municipal Utility District and others much further away in Amador, Placer and Yuba counties.

But if the drought worsens other areas of the state could be more in need and the water may go to them instead. If the 6-mile pipeline is successful it could provide for all essential homes, businesses, and other indoor water use, and it would cost between \$66 million and \$88 million — which is more expensive than the desalination option, but would cover a large percentage of the county's water needs.

“The preliminary information is that there would be water on the market in California, if we were able to get that infrastructure in place,” she said.

But these options are not quick fixes to the current water shortage and wouldn't be ready until at least June 2022.

A decision could come by the end of the year, but Koehler says the best current option is water conservation.

“We want a community that is beautiful and that has landscaping, but native landscaping, low-water landscaping, Earthscape, all of these are options that don't require that level of investment,” she said.

Marin isn't the only Bay Area community considering desalination. The city of Antioch is [building a plant to clean brackish water from the Stanislaus River](#). It's supposed to be completed in 2023. When the \$100 million project is finished it will allow water to be used from the river year-round instead of purchasing costly water from other agencies.

Environmental factors essentially forced the city's hand, says [Peter Fiske](#), director for the National Alliance for Water Innovation at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

“Because of climate change and the drought the salinity of that river is getting worse and worse,” he said “They got to the point where they were like, ‘Oh, my God, I guess we're going to have to desalinate.’”

Desalination doesn't make sense for every city, because of the high cost and harm it can cause to marine ecosystems. Fiske says other options should be adopted first, like cleaning wastewater.

“Across the Bay Area, we generate a lot of wastewater,” he said. “We are essentially throwing it back into the bay and much of that wastewater could be reprocessed and reused.”

[Adrian Covert](#), senior vice president of public policy at the Bay Area Council, a business and industry group, recently [evaluated desalination regionally](#) and found that recycling water could have a large impact.

“Every year, the Bay Area pumps about 500,000 acre feet of highly treated wastewater into the bay,” he said. “It's more than enough to meet the Bay Area's water demand through 2040. And because wastewater is cleaner than ocean water, treating it to potable standards is also about 20% cheaper than desalinating water.”

Agencies like Santa Clara Valley Water, which provides water to [2 million people in the San Jose area](#), are planning on doubling recycling water efforts. But that still only equals about 10% of their water supply.

[Gregory Pierce](#) agrees that recycling water or fixing infrastructure is a faster solution than constructing a desalination plant. In a [2019 study](#), he examined the impact desalination could have on low-income or marginalized communities as the co-director of the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation.

Pierce says people need “an even higher ethic of water conservation” because saving water is about preserving life for all Californians, not just the wealthy, with sprawling green lawns.

“In California, I think desalination can be part of the answer. But it's not the best answer right now or in the near term,” he said.

Pierce says desalination can hurt the environment and water agencies often push the high cost onto ratepayers. Desalination doesn't encourage people to use less water and could lead to agencies delaying upgrades to aging, leaky water systems.

As a concept, desalination sounds good, he says, but it's not usually delivered equitably. If water is truly a human right, it should be affordable to everyone.

Andrea León-Grossmann, director of climate action for the ocean conservation group Azul, advocates against desalination because the high costs are shouldered by ratepayers.

“Proponents claim it will be a few dollars a month,” she said. “For them, it might be a few dollars a month, but for someone who's struggling to put food on the table that is a struggle.”

She says there are better options for dealing with water shortages, like recycling water and fixing leaky pipes that waste water.

“If we were to plug all those pipes and invest in maintaining our infrastructure that could provide a lot more water than building desalination plants,” she said.

Desalination isn't just expensive, it's hard on ocean life, says Daniel Ellis, a senior scientist with the state water board.

“You're not just killing the phytoplankton, you're also killing the food source for the broader food web,” he said. “The second part of the environmental impact is you take in ocean water, you take out the freshwater and you're left with a lot of salt.”

Ellis says the brine byproduct can be twice as salty, and when it's pumped back into the ocean, can be toxic for some aquatic life.

Even though desalination is theoretically becoming more popular — there are, at least, 11 active seawater desalination plants statewide — he says there are only a few new pending projects in the state, like those in Huntington Beach and Laguna Beach.

News Update



You received this email because your address has been entered into a distribution list of individuals who are interested in updates regarding water issues.

Teresa Lerch

From: Mark Millan <millan@datainstincts.com>
Sent: Monday, August 2, 2021 12:24 PM
To: Undisclosed Recipients
Subject: Marin Voice: Supervisor supports conservation, growth amid water shortage - MARIN IJ 8/01/21

Marin Voice: Supervisor supports conservation, growth amid water shortage

Supervisor Dennis Rodoni, Commentary in MARIN IJ 8/01/21

Link: <https://www.marinij.com/2021/08/01/marin-voice-supervisor-supports-conservation-growth-amid-water-shortage/>

Water supply is a complicated issue in California and throughout the West – even when there’s no drought.

This year’s drought reminds me of 1976-77, when all of us placed bricks in our toilets and made lifestyle changes to save water. Some say this year is the driest in Marin County in 150 years.

During my 20 years on the North Marin Water District board of directors, I learned that nothing is for certain and good planning is necessary to have an effective response to any emergency. Marin Municipal Water District and North Marin Water District, along with the Sonoma County Water Agency, have done just that with excellent water-reducing programs and rebates through the initiative known as the Sonoma Marin Water Saving Partnership.

They also planned for this drought by increasing our recycled water supply to offset potable through their work in the North Bay Water Reuse Authority. In the North Bay, we now produce up to 5,000 acre-feet per year, or 1,800 million gallons, of recycled water. One acre-foot of water per year is enough to serve two or three single-family homes. In Marin, 1,500 acre-feet of recycled water is produced, saving 500 million gallons of potable water. Millions of dollars have been invested in this water option and we can expand its uses.

Both conservation and recycled water increase the supply of water by reducing demand or providing an alternative. What we haven’t been able to do is identify additional supply for our potable water. Using financial resources on raising dams, developing wells or building a desalination plant are often considered when we have a drought, but lose support when the drought ends. And there are tremendous challenges, environmental risks, and hefty costs in undertaking those efforts.

I am a big fan of having as many solutions in the toolbox as possible, including anything that produces more water, but the reality is that we must live within our current supplies short of buying more rights to Russian River water, piping in water from the East Bay or desalination.

So how do we do that? Collectively, we waste a lot of water in our homes, mostly in our landscapes. We often fail to fix a leak, rarely check out irrigation systems for problems and overwater most of our plants. Taking advantage of rebates and conservation has cut our per-capita water use by 35% compared to the state’s 20% reduction target by 2020, and there is still more room to improve.

Secondly, all water districts need to switch to real-time monitoring of water usage. The technological capacity is available, and we must use it. Real-time meter monitoring and other solutions are readily available and already being used in some areas of Novato.

Recycled water and the purple piping used for recycled water need to be expanded and required in every new development. And landscaping should only be allowed if it is served by recycled water, with an exception for food production. This should include requirements to use recycled water in toilets in commercial and large residential developments.

Homeowners should consider installing a catchment tank to collect roof runoff. It takes just one good storm to fill a 2,500-gallon tank. That water should be used for vegetable gardens, washing patios or walkways, and in an emergency for potable water.

Part of being a sustainable community is continuing to provide well-paid jobs and housing to support those jobs. The drought should not stop us from building new housing for seniors, affordable housing for lower-wage workers and general workforce housing. Those developments should be designed to be water efficient with very little landscaping and other outdoor water usage. Right now, new developments in Marin are prohibited from using the potable water supply on landscaping or required to use recycled water if they do install landscaping.

The Marin and North Marin districts say that less than 1% of their water supply goes to new development. This is a small sacrifice for sustaining our local economy.

I think we can afford a small increase in water demand to save jobs, create housing and sustain Marin's economy. Don't you?

District 4 Supervisor Dennis Rodoni is president of the Marin County Board of Supervisors and previously served 20 years on the North Marin Water District Board of Directors.

News Update



707.836.0300

You received this email because your address has been entered into a distribution list of individuals who are interested in updates regarding recycled water.

Teresa Lerch

From: Mark Millan <millan@datainstincts.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 3, 2021 9:46 AM
To: Undisclosed Recipients
Subject: A drought like no other, NOAA scientist says - Capital Press 8/2/21

A drought like no other, NOAA scientist says

Don Jenkins, Capital Press 8/2/21

Link: https://www.capitalpress.com/ag_sectors/water/a-drought-like-no-other-noaa-scientist-says/article_d2f87664-f0bc-11eb-95ba-5b9b03481930.html

The West has been so dry and so hot for so long that its current drought has no modern precedent, according to a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration meteorologist.

For the first time in 122 years of record-keeping, drought covers almost the entire Western U.S. as measured by the Palmer Drought Severity Index, said Richard Heim, a drought historian and an author of the U.S. Drought Monitor.

"It's a very simple 'yes,' in terms of this drought being unprecedented," Heim said.

The Palmer index estimates relative soil moisture based on temperature and precipitation records. Unlike the Standard Precipitation Index, which measures water supply, the Palmer index also takes into account heat-driven demand for water.

In June, about 97% of the West — Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Washington — was in water-deficit territory, according to the Palmer index.

Utah was never drier, while Oregon and California were at their second driest on record. Idaho and Arizona were at their third driest ever, and Nevada was at its fourth driest.

Washington was at its 10th driest, while Montana and New Mexico, where recent monsoons have brought relief, were at their 17th driest.

Oregon and Washington state climatologists gave their qualified endorsement for calling this drought "unprecedented."

"I'd be slightly cautious about calling it 'unprecedented,' but that's probably a fair description," Oregon State Climatologist Larry O'Neill said. "It's borderline unprecedented, or at least among the worst."

The cumulative effects of the West's current drought, illustrated by low major reservoirs, gives credence to calling it unprecedented, Washington State Climatologist Nick Bond said.

"I don't have any real quarrel with using that term," he said.

The Drought Monitor, a partnership between NOAA and the USDA, has been mapping drought in the U.S. since 2000. The percentage of the West in "exceptional drought," the worst category, has never been higher. More than 95% of the nine Western states is in some stage of drought.

Heim said the combination of prolonged above-average temperatures and below-normal precipitation set this drought apart from two multiyear droughts that spanned the 1930s and 1950s.

The U.S. entered another extended dry episode in 1998, he said. The drought has eased periodically, but never really went away and reasserted itself beginning last spring, he said.

A 24-month period that ended June 30 was the driest such two-year period ever in the West, according to records dating back to 1895. The same time period was the sixth warmest.

Other two-year dry periods, such as 1976 and 1977, were not as hot, Heim said.

"I would define this (drought) as still part of a 20-plus-year drought," he said. "In the last year and a half, we have been on an intensifying trend."

The drought's depth, duration and cause varies by state, making comparisons between the current drought and past droughts imperfect.

In measuring drought, "there is no simple best way," Bond said. "There are different flavors of drought."

Washington's 1977 drought was much worse judged solely by the precipitation index. About 90% of Washington was in exceptional drought in June 1977, compared to less than 1% this June.

Idaho and Oregon also were in deeper droughts in June 1977 than this year, according to the precipitation index. California, however, is worse off this year.

Long dry spells lead to hydrological droughts, when streams and reservoirs are low and wells are dry.

Southern Oregon has fallen into a hydrological drought, and it will take a long time to recover, O'Neill said.

"Even if we get normal precipitation in the winter, we would expect to be in at least moderate hydrological drought next year," he said.

The federal Climate Prediction Center says that odds favor a La Nina forming next winter. The climate phenomenon generally means a good snowpack in Washington and a poor snowpack in Northern California.

In Oregon, La Nina often has less pronounced effects, O'Neill said. The dividing line between good and poor snowpacks in La Nina years falls about Roseburg, he said.

"I think the bottom line is we can't necessarily depend on La Nina for saving us from drought," he said.

Washington's 2015 drought started with a warm winter and low snowpack during an El Nino, which has the opposite effect from a La Nina.

The "snowpack drought" led to low stream flows. The drought this year was brought on by a dry spring. Melting snow continued to supply streams.

The 2015 drought was worse for Washington irrigators and a "better example of a climate-change drought," Bond said.

"It's going to be the kind of drought we're going to have because of climate change," he said.

News Update

Teresa Lerch

From: Mark Millan <millan@datainstincts.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 4, 2021 9:36 AM
To: Undisclosed Recipients
Subject: In an arid U.S. West, water agencies look to deliver purified wastewater directly to customers' faucets, despite "yuck factor" - ENSIA 8/3/21

In an arid U.S. West, water agencies look to deliver purified wastewater directly to customers' faucets, despite "yuck factor"

Western water experts are working to not only conserve water, but to also reuse as much wastewater as possible, including through direct potable reuse.

Sharon Udasin, ENSIA 8/3/21

Link: <https://ensia.com/features/in-an-arid-u-s-west-water-agencies-look-to-delive%E2%80%8Br%E2%80%8B-purified-wastewater-directly-to-customers-faucets%E2%80%8B-despite-yuck-factor/> 8/4/21

August 3, 2021 — *Editor's note: This story is part of a four-part series — "Hotter, Drier, Smarter: Managing Western Water in a Changing Climate" — about innovative approaches to water management in the U.S. West and Western tribal nations. The series is supported by [The Water Desk](#), an independent journalism initiative based at the University of Colorado Boulder's Center for Environmental Journalism. You can read the other stories in the series, along with more drinking water reporting, [here](#).*

For decades, water officials in San Diego, realizing the city was facing an ever-drier future, have worked to make the idea of what's known as "direct potable reuse," or DPR, more palatable to residents. In the 1990s, that turned into an uphill battle. The technology delivers purified wastewater to customers' faucets without an environmental buffer — such as a groundwater aquifer, river or other go-between — prior to distribution, so opponents labeled it "toilet-to-tap." The epithet stuck and torpedoed the Southern California city's water recycling plans.

But of course the water issues stuck around as well, leaving the city to continue looking for new sources of water, especially those that might be drought proof.

And San Diego is just one city among many in the country's most arid regions facing the ongoing threat of long-term drought. Western water agencies continue working to not only conserve water, but to also reuse as much wastewater as possible, including from the stable supply DPR promises. As San Diego discovered decades ago, making DPR a reality entails — along with regulatory and permitting changes — trying to overcome the "yuck factor." Today, despite its "toilet-to-tap" hurdle, San Diego is now intent on becoming the first city in California to convey treated effluent directly from factory to faucet.

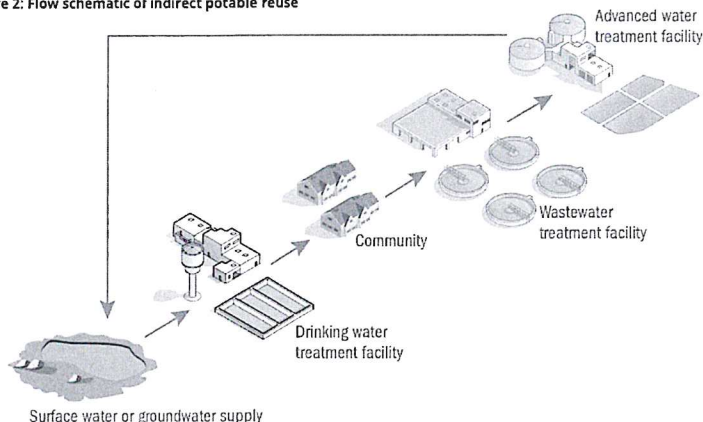
"We're ahead right now, and it looks like we'll be the first ones out of the gate," says John Stufflebean, assistant director of the San Diego Public Utilities Department and executive lead for [Pure Water San Diego](#), the name of the city's latest water reuse project.

Watering the West

While DPR has faced backlash, *indirect* potable reuse — injecting treated effluent into a buffer such as a groundwater aquifer prior to distribution — has been watering the West for decades.

For nearly a century, Phoenix, Arizona, has been a model for water reclamation — and today recycles nearly all of its wastewater for indirect reuse. In addition to contributing water that helps cool the inland Palo Verde Nuclear Power Plant, Phoenix today supplies indirect-treated effluent for agricultural and turf irrigation. But as the Colorado River supply — which still accounts for 40% of Phoenician water — becomes more and more uncertain, officials are looking for new ways to avert a thirsty future.

Figure 2: Flow schematic of indirect potable reuse



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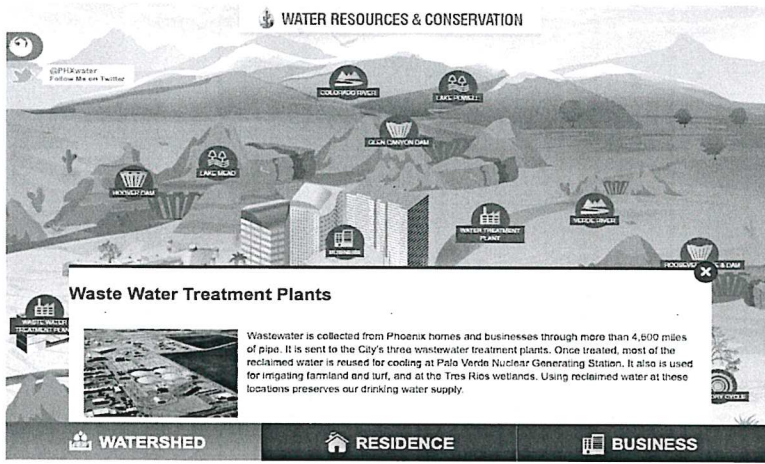
“We are actually on the cusp of beginning some significant infrastructure investment in the northern part of the city,” says Cynthia Campbell, water resources management advisor for the City of Phoenix.

DPR will be a critical component of that investment, with Phoenix Water, as the city’s Water Services Department is known, planning to revive a dormant wastewater treatment plant built in the late 1990s, according to Campbell. The restored plant would serve customers in the northern part of the city and should be operational within 5 years, she says. The project would involve blending treated effluent with Colorado River water or groundwater before distributing it to customers.

Although this process — known as raw water augmentation — would involve blending the recycled water with another source, it still qualifies as DPR because the mix would head directly into the drinking water treatment plant, from which water flows to customers, as opposed to the necessary additional step indirect potable reuse requires, where the wastewater goes into a groundwater basin or other environmental system before the water can be reclaimed.

Describing the plans as “trailblazing,” Campbell explains that Arizona has signaled its willingness to consider DPR permits on a case-by-case basis, for projects of various scales. This approach is different from that of California, which will first need to approve the relevant regulations on a statewide level before individual projects can move forward.

Campbell notes that no one in the U.S. has augmented water in the way Phoenix is planning to. “We’ll probably be the guinea pigs for everyone,” she says.



In addition to contributing water that helps cool the Palo Verde Nuclear Power Plant, Phoenix supplies indirect-treated effluent for agricultural and turf irrigation. Click the image for an interactive graphic about Phoenix’s water resources and conservation efforts from phoenix.gov.

Meanwhile, she does not foresee any public opposition to the project due to the longstanding Phoenician “culture of conservation.”

“They live in the Sonoran Desert,” she says. “They are under no illusions that there are unlimited sources of water here.”

Nonetheless, Campbell stressed that Phoenix Water wants to ensure that people are comfortable drinking their tap water, and she is therefore determined to show the public that water “that goes down the toilet is not in any way, shape or form what it is when it comes out of a modern, updated, sophisticated treatment system.”

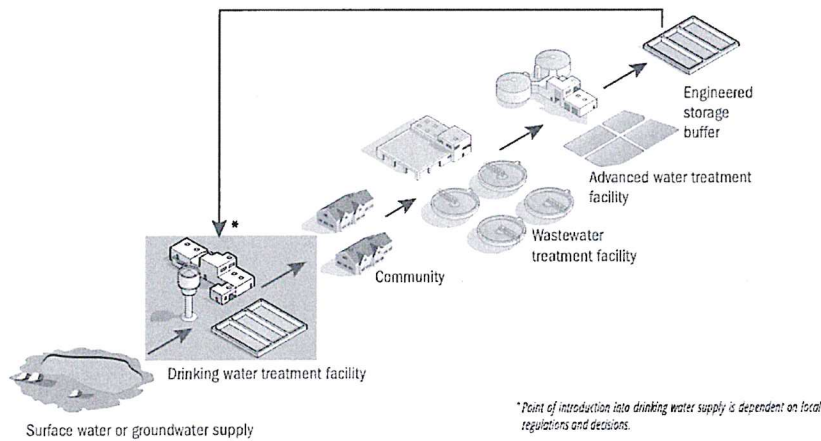
“The Ability to Filter Out Anything”

Campbell looks to Phoenix’s neighbors in nearby Scottsdale as leaders in demonstrating the safety of DPR. In a non-Covid yesteryear, curious Arizonans could venture to Scottsdale’s Advanced Water Treatment Plant to take a sip of treated water or attend the annual Canal Convergence arts festival to sample a beer — all originating from treated effluent.

“Using [the festival] to change public perception was really important and vital,” says David Walby, water reclamation services director for the City of Scottsdale.

Scottsdale was the first recipient of an Arizonan permit for DPR, and one of just a few nationwide. Although the water produced from the initiative doesn’t go into Scottsdale’s drinking water — instead the water will be available for taste testing at the Scottsdale Water Campus and will be provided to beverage companies for water-based beverages, according to the permit — it will be up to drinking water standards. The city acquired that permit after regulations changed in 2018, allowing people to consume highly treated effluent, Walby explains. Unlike Phoenix’s plan, Scottsdale’s DPR pilot doesn’t rely on raw water augmentation. Given the city’s 20-year history of using ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis and advanced oxidation for indirect potable reuse, Walby says that the transition to DPR “wasn’t a big leap” from a technological standpoint.

Figure 3: Flow schematic of direct potable reuse



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Campbell says the technology Scottsdale is using has “the ability to filter out anything,” adding that this “type of technology could turn out a quality far better than what we’re seeing in our raw water.”

Once the 2018 regulations were in place, Scottsdale and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality decided to launch a program to demonstrate the viability of DPR. Their facility serves a maximum of only 1,500 visitors per year and is limited to producing 21,600 gallons (82,000 liters) per day — on a campus where a conventional treatment facility processes 70 million gallons (265 million liters) of water daily, according to Walby. Meanwhile, the [Advanced Water Treatment Plant](#) has the capacity to treat up to 20 million gallons per day to quality levels that exceed bottled drinking water standards.

While Scottsdale itself doesn’t have a need for a full-scale DPR water supply, due to its abundant surface water supply from the [Central Arizona Project](#) and the [Salt River Project](#), Walby says the site could serve as a proof of concept for “outlying communities in northern Arizona solely dependent on groundwater,” or for utilities from other states.

“The financial component is always the elephant in the room.” –David Walby

Asked if implementing full-scale DPR would become practical any time soon, Walby says that cities must consider both their economic and water quality needs.

“Sometimes, those are on polar opposites,” he says. “From a financial standpoint, it’s not cheap. This stuff is really, really expensive.”

Walby says that while Scottsdale is able to maximize the equipment’s shelf life with careful maintenance, investing in such technology might be less practical for small northern Arizona communities. Suggesting that federal assistance could be one avenue toward solving this predicament, he cautions that using reclaimed water will never offset water demand — for every gallon of treated water he sends out, he only receives about 35% to 40% in return.

“The financial component is always the elephant in the room,” he says.

From “Toilet-to-Tap” to Pure Water

Unlike in Arizona, where permit approval for DPR occurs on a case-by-case basis, water agencies in Southern California are enthusiastically awaiting expected statewide regulations that will enable such projects across the board.

Jennifer West, managing director at the NGO WaterReuse California, explains that the California State Legislature passed Assembly Bill 574 in 2017, requiring the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt regulations for DPR by 2023. The recommendation to develop these regulations also appears in Governor Gavin Newsom’s portfolio of water resiliency efforts, she adds.

“I am very optimistic that it can happen in the timeframe of the legislation,” West says. “With climate change, it’s extremely important that agencies diversify their water supply.”

As San Diego attempts to do just that, the city has needed to take a more creative approach toward wastewater reclamation, due to its minimal groundwater supplies. Pure Water San Diego, the city’s major water reuse initiative, will be occurring in multiple steps — a first phase focused on the northern part of the city and involving the use of a reservoir for indirect potable reuse, followed by second and third phases involving DPR, once California’s regulations are active, according to Stufflebean.

Construction recently began on phase 1, in which wastewater will be discharged into a reservoir and only later head to a treatment facility — generating about 30 million gallons (114 million liters) of potable water daily by 2025, according to Stufflebean. This phase qualifies as indirect potable reuse, Stufflebean explains, because the large reservoir provides some dilution and the long retention time allows some natural disinfection to take place, but implementing the plans required a change in regulations that deemed reservoirs an environmental barrier.

Phases 2 and 3 of the project, which will qualify as DPR, will involve injecting much more effluent into a smaller reservoir — too small to be considered a big enough buffer for indirect potable reuse — located upstream from the treatment plant, Stufflebean says. Assuming California’s DPR regulations move forward as expected, he anticipates that the second and third phases will begin supplying water by 2035.

In a city that was once appalled by the idea of DPR water, Stufflebean says most residents seem to be on board two decades later. Stressing the importance of public education on the issue, he points out that San Diegans are now well aware that they are already drinking treated wastewater through indirect injections upstream.

“There are 400 dischargers into the Colorado River and the water from Northern California that is right now the supply of San Diego — including the city of Las Vegas and city of Sacramento.” Stufflebean says. “They discharge their water into our water supply. The Pure [project] water is way cleaner than the Colorado River water.”

Different Water for Different Uses

Another nearby agency working to integrate DPR into its portfolio is West Basin Municipal Water District, according to Barkev Meserlian, the agency’s executive manager of engineering and operations. West Basin provides water to 17 cities and unincorporated areas in Los Angeles County. After the region started experiencing drought in the late 1980s and early 1990s, West Basin set out to build a recycled water system, Meserlian says.

“There was a recognition around southern California that we need to do something to save every drop of potable water that was available,” he says.

But the project leaders recognized that different users required water treated to different standards. These discrepancies turned into an innovative recycling program that now offers five “designer waters,” as the program calls them, to meet diverse customer demands from one central location.

While all those distinct types of water come from indirect reuse projects, Meserlian describes West Basin as “a long proponent of pursuing DPR,” acknowledging that regulating the process will involve certain technical challenges such as defining what it would take to ensure that DPR passes safe drinking water regulations. He expresses optimism, however, that, with the passage of Assembly Bill 574 and Governor Newsom’s water resiliency portfolio, Californian officials will adopt plans soon, focusing on raw water augmentation.

“A Very Clever Project”

One such project, the city of Los Angeles’s US\$8 billion Operation NEXT, intends to recycle 100% of the water generated by the Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant — as much as 217 million gallons (821 million liters) per day — for beneficial reuse by 2035. The project directors are planning both indirect and direct reuse projects by replenishing the West Coast, Central and San Fernando groundwater basins with the purified water, as well as eventually injecting it directly into the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant, a plant that treats 60-70% of the city’s water supply.

“We’re going to tilt the city of Los Angeles on its side and have water flow about 1,200 feet [366 meters] up to the headwaters at that filtration plant,” says Richard Harasick, the senior assistant general manager of the Water System for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). From there, according to Harasick, because the treated effluent would be blended with raw water at the headwaters of the filtration plant, all residents would be receiving the same water — rather than some getting this water and others receiving surface water, as will occur in Phoenix.

Because of this, Campbell, from Phoenix Water, says she considers the Los Angeles plans to be “a very clever project.” She continues: “Everybody is effectively getting the same thing. ... Having that blending, for some, takes away the yuck factor.”

“When this is done, along with our complete local resource portfolio, I’d like to say that the words ‘drought’ and ‘Los Angeles’ will never be in the same sentence again.” —Richard Harasick

Operation Next will first and foremost be a water supply program, as the city of Los Angeles has determined that relying on imported water is no longer a sustainable strategy, according to Harasick. Although he says that Los Angeles has reduced consumption from 700,000 acre-feet (863 million cubic meters; one acre-foot is about 326,000 gallons) to 500,000 acre-feet (617 million cubic meters) annually in the past 30 years, while increasing its population by 1 million, Harasick stresses the importance of generating a local source in order to continue managing demand.

As far as public understanding in Los Angeles is concerned, Harasick says that the city has been laying the groundwork for 20 years and also credited nearby Orange County for providing a positive example. Orange County has been using reverse osmosis to treat wastewater since the 1970s and now manages a groundwater basin that supplies 70% of the water supply to its 2.5 million people, according to Mike Markus, Orange County Water District general manager.

Although Orange County doesn’t have any DPR projects, “they’ve really plowed the ground for public acceptance,” Harasick says, because the municipality was responsible for implementing indirect reuse in the region on such a massive scale — a step that likely had to occur before anyone would be OK with DPR. Harasick adds that Los Angeles will be purifying its water to the same standards as those of Orange County.

Expressing similar confidence that direct potable reuse “is on the horizon,” Markus agrees that Los Angeles and San Diego would be ideal candidates for such ventures. Orange County, on the other hand, does not have the same need, Markus notes, due to the capacity of its large groundwater basin — the coastal aquifer — to store treated wastewater from the Orange County Sanitation District.

“For those that don’t have a groundwater basin or a reservoir, direct potable [reuse] is a key to opening up that additional [water] recycling,” Markus says.

In the short term, Markus continues, the most realistic — and more palatable — form of direct potable reuse will be raw water augmentation, similar to Los Angeles’ plans.

“When this is done,” Harasick adds, “along with our complete local resource portfolio, I’d like to say that the words ‘drought’ and ‘Los Angeles’ will never be in the same sentence again” — a desire shared by water managers across the U.S. West, as they look for more ways to secure their water supplies against an uncertain future.

News Update



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Desalination option shelved; focus now on bridge pipeline

MARIN MUNICIPAL



Water district to study feasibility of span project

By Will Houston

whouston@marinij.com

The Marin Municipal Water District is shelving plans to rent two desalination plants to avoid the potential depletion of water supplies by next summer and will instead focus efforts on a pipeline across San Francisco Bay.

Aside from the desal project's estimated price of \$30 million to \$37 million, the two temporary plants the district found would only be able to generate a quarter of its daily water needs if reservoirs go dry, said Ben Horenstein, the district's general manager.

"It isn't too attractive if that's your only option," Horenstein said.

By comparison, the proposed 5- to 6-mile pipeline across the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge could carry the 10 million to 15 million gallons a day the district says would be needed for vital indoor water uses. The district is looking to buy Central Valley water that would travel for more than 100 miles through various canals, reservoirs, water facilities and possibly the Sacramento- San Joaquin Delta before reaching the East Bay and being pumped over the bridge to Marin.

The district estimates that the project and the water purchases could cost \$60 million to \$88 million, but the pipeline could be a permanent fixture available for future droughts. The district built a pipeline across the bridge in 1977 when drought threatened to exhaust the water supply within 120 days.

However, unlike desalination, a pipeline does not guarantee the district will receive any water. The district is negotiating with several suppliers in the Sacramento Valley to buy water allotments from sources such as agricultural producers who choose to fallow their fields.

"We're continuing to

talk with them and beginning to fashion what an agreement would look like in terms of ideally an option



Land is revealed as the water level continues to decrease at Soulajule Reservoir west of Novato in West Marin on Thursday.

PHOTO BY ALAN DEP — MARIN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL



Reclaimed non-potable water is used to irrigate the landscaping at Lagoon Park in San Rafael.

SHERRY LAVARS — MARIN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL

3

5

agreement where the decision to actually buy would be at some point in the future,” Horenstein said.

Whether the pipeline project is actually feasible and whether the district’s board decides to proceed with it is expected to be made more clear in the coming two months, Horenstein said.

“If for whatever reason there were significant issues in that effort, we certainly have the opportunity to pivot back to the desal facility,” Horenstein said.

The district and the 191,000 residents it serves in central and southern Marin face the prospect of running out of reservoir supplies as early as June if the upcoming winter is as dry as the last. The district’s seven reservoirs in the Mount Tamalpais watershed are just 40% full after two consecutive dry winters, including the second lowest rainfall on record for the winter of 2020-21.

The reservoirs make up 75% of the district’s water supply, with the other 25% coming from Sonoma Water imports. Those imports have already been reduced by 20% because of Sonoma Water’s own supply issues at Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma. Imports could be reduced even more in the coming months if Lake Sonoma levels drop low enough.

If the district chooses to reconsider desalination, its staff would need to work at a breakneck pace to acquire the necessary state and federal approvals as well as to have the facilities to operate it. Aside from that, the desalination option must be approved by voters. In 2010, district customers approved Measure S, which requires the utility to gain voter approval before it can construct a desalination plant.

Horenstein said the district has no plans to put a measure before the voters.

Should the district cross all of these hurdles, the two temporary desalination plants the district found available in the market are only estimated to produce up to 3.6 million gallons per day, which is about a quarter of what would be needed.

The water district had previously considered building a permanent desalination facility in San Francisco Bay and tested two small plants in the 1990s and early 2000s. A permanent plant could have provided as much as 60% of the current potable water demand. However, the idea was shelved in 2010 after water use by residents and businesses continued to decline.

mandate the district set in April. The most recent update shows ratepayers ramped up conservation to 28% this past week.

Ratepayers meeting the 40% conservation target is vital not only to stretch out existing supplies but also to buy some extra time for staff to get any needed emergency water supply projects in place, Sellier said. Assuming next winter is as dry as the last, the district’s estimation for when it could run out of reservoir supplies could be pushed from as soon as June to closer to September 2022 if ratepayers conserve by 40% or more.

“It’s got to be part of our DNA, regardless,” Sellier told the board.

Water supply forecasts also make it very likely that the conservation mandate will increase to 50% in December. A 50% conservation mandate is triggered when total reservoir storage levels dip below 30,000 acre-feet, or about 38%, as of Dec. 1. As of Friday, total reservoir storage was at 32,129 acre-feet, with forecasts projecting it will dip below 30,000 later this month or early next.

One other option raised by district board member Larry Bragman last week was using freight trains to haul Central Valley water to Marin instead of the pipeline.

“I know it sounds a little off the wall, but we possibly could get that going faster than we could construct a pipeline,” Bragman said at the board meeting. “It’s just something that I think should be considered or at least looked into.”

Sellier said freight could work in concept but would be very challenging in practice. A typical freight tank car holds around 30,000 gallons, meaning as many as 500 cars would be required each day to meet the district’s water demands.

“You’d have massive lines of rail cars,” Sellier said.

Other board members were skeptical, saying the costs could reach as much as \$4,000 per acre-foot of water to haul and would require clean tanks. Cynthia Koehler, the board president, advocated for focusing those dollars on conservation projects such as turf replacement and expanding recycled water systems.

“That’s really where I think I’d rather see us putting our resources as a district before we’re looking at that kind of thing,” Koehler said at the meeting.



If the upcoming winter is as dry as the last and no additional water supplies are available, including a cessation of Sonoma Water imports, Marin residents could expect draconian conservation mandates.

Under this scenario, all outdoor water use would be banned and residents would be asked to cut water use by about 70%, from an average of 129 gallons per day to as little as 37 gallons, Paul Sellier, the district operations manager, told the board last week.

“We want to be cognizant of the fact that while we’re hoping that this drought is short term, it could be quite long-term in nature and we have seen that certainly in the past,” Sellier said. “A nd so I think it’s a fair question about sustaining this level of conservation.”

So far, the district’s customers have failed to achieve the 40% conservation



A fisherman walks the shoreline of Soulajule Reservoir, well below its normal level for this time of year, west of Novato on Thursday.

PHOTO BY ALAN DEP — MARIN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL

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Wastewater project fuels lawsuit

SONOMA COUNTY

3

By Guy Kovner

The Press Democrat

An informal group of Graton residents has filed a lawsuit in Sonoma County Superior Court seeking to rescind approval of a contentious plan to treat about 17,000 gallons a day of wastewater from the neighboring west county hamlet of Occidental.

The five-member Graton Community Services District board's decision in May to build a wastewater trucking depot on a sliver of bare land along Green Valley Road west of Highway 116 broke state law by failing to fully address the project's environmental effects, the lawsuit claimed.

Filed in county Superior Court in June, the 29-page complaint made good on an attorney's pledge of a legal challenge made during the three-hour meeting on May 10 when the board voted 3-2 to approve the project over vigorous public opposition.

"We are just looking for the decision to be undone," said Daniela Pavone, a Rohnert Park attorney representing Graton resident Bruce Johnson and an informal association called Neighbors for a Clean Graton.

The district "can certainly try again," she said by producing an environmental report that corrects the alleged errors in a district consultant's report that found "no significant unavoidable impact" on air quality, noise, traffic and 18 other factors.

Another attorney, Kevin Block, pledged legal action in May, calling the project "an unmitigated disaster" for nearby residents.

"There isn't anything to comment on at this time," Jose Ortiz, the district's general manager, said in a text message after consulting with the agency's Oakland-based attorney Shaye Diveley.

Pavone said the lawyers held a settlement conference Wednesday to assess the prospects for an informal resolution of the case.

including two large restaurants, and charges more than \$2,600 a year per single-family dwelling, the highest rate in the county.

Since 2018, the district has been trucking raw effluent 18 miles through Graton to another county-operated plant at the airport, where there are no residents to object to odor, truck traffic or alleged loss of property value.

Graton is an independent district serving about 400 customers, mostly residences, with an underutilized treatment plant off Ross Road north of town. Ortiz says the district needs the revenue from treating Occidental's wastewater to avert a future increase in its \$1,574 annual fee, second highest in the county.

But the search for a trucking depot location has prompted protests and logistic problems that have so far eliminated five other sites.

Ortiz told directors in May the proposed location was "really the last available site."

Residents remain unmoved.

"It shouldn't be in anyone's neighborhood," said Jacob Harris, whose rental property adjoins the approved project site. "It's just insane. They have other options that are more appropriate."

The lawsuit alleged that Graton "failed to provide a fair hearing" prior to its approval of the trucking plan and adopted an environmental evaluation of it that "falls below ... minimum standards" set by state law.

It also noted that Graton's application for a state grant to replace 40-year-old sewer pipes included an acknowledgment that pipes in downtown Graton "are in dire condition and crumbling."

The effect additional wastewater "may have on the crumbling subsurface sewer pipes was not discussed" in Graton's assessment of the project, the lawsuit said.

Sonoma Water anticipates completion in November of a \$156,000 feasibility study that would calculate the cost of the pipeline — which Thompson estimated at \$3 million to \$5 million — as well as wastewater



(2)

(4)

Meanwhile, the county water agency, which manages Occidental’s wastewater system, is moving quickly on an assessment of a six-mile pipeline that would transport the wastewater to Graton.

treatment costs for Occidental and Graton with the line in place.

“The rates should come down quite a bit,” he said.

“We are just looking for the decision to be undone.”

Noting that the infrastructure bill includes \$55 billion for drinking water and wastewater projects, Thompson said the county hopes to have a “shovelready” project available in time to gain federal funding.

— *Daniela Pavone, Rohnert Park attorney*

Distributed by Tribune News Service

The proposed pipeline, which could be paid for through the \$1 trillion bipartisan infrastructure bill now before the U.S. Senate, would “solve a big problem for two communi-ties,” said Mike Thompson, Sonoma Water’s assistant general manager.

“It’s the right thing to do,” said Jacob Harris, a member of the Graton neighbors group. “Do it underground. That’s where it’s supposed to be.”

The contested project consists of a 70-foot-long and 20-foot-wide concrete pullout next to a county bus stop on Green Valley Road with control panels and pipes to receive wastewater from 4,200-gallon trucks bringing an average of 30 loads a week from Occidental on weekdays from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Occidental’s wastewater district — one of eight managed by Sonoma Water — serves about 100 customers,

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