

JUL 20 2023



**California Special
Districts Association**
Districts Stronger Together

2023 CSDA annual conference & exhibitor showcase

The Leadership Conference
for Special Districts

📅 August 28 – 31, 2023 | 📍 Monterey, California

The CSDA Annual Conference & Exhibitor Showcase is the one conference that hits all the right notes for special district leaders! Cultivate new connections this August in Monterey.

Join 800-plus special district professionals and industry experts for a three-day, must-attend education and networking event.

- Develop new partnerships.
- Discover new products and services to make your district more efficient.
- Expand your horizons with inspiring and motivating keynote sessions.
- Learn about the latest in special district technology, management playbooks, and legal trends.
- Explore new ideas and best practices. Walk away with practical strategies, new connections, and innovative ideas to move your district forward.

We're getting the band back together in Monterey!

CSDA's 2023 Annual Conference & Exhibitor Showcase is back in Monterey! Attendees can enjoy meandering down Cannery Row and Monterey Old Fisherman's Wharf to indulge in a piping hot bread bowl full of clam chowder, visit the acclaimed Monterey Bay Aquarium to see a spirited sea otter up-close, or book a boat tour, whale watching cruise, or fishing trip to set sail on the open waters of Monterey Bay. In your free time, enjoy the combination of natural beauty and cultural richness of Monterey!



Monterey Marriott | Monterey, CA



Portola Hotel & Spa | Monterey, CA

CSDA room reservations in the CSDA room block at the Marriott and Portola Hotel & Spa are available starting at the rate of \$229 plus tax. The room reservation cut-off is August 5, 2023; however, space is limited and may sell out before this date. Information regarding hotel reservations and link to book in the CSDA room block will be emailed to the registrant within 24 hours of registration.

One night's non-refundable room and tax will be charged at the time a reservation is made for rooms reserved at the Portola, and charged on August 5, 2023, for rooms reserved at the Marriott.

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The Proposition 218 Election passes with 64.3% of votes in favor of increasing local investment in water infrastructure, groundwater sustainability, and protecting water rights

The Fresno Irrigation District (FID) received landowner approval through a Proposition 218 election to increase local investment in water infrastructure and services. The successful results were announced following the FID Board Meeting on June 8th, which included a public hearing. Voting concluded at the end of the public hearing and an independent election company, MK elections, commenced with counting the votes at that time.

“The result of the election shows our landowners place high value on continuing the legacy of this area,” stated FID General Manager Bill Stretch. **“We are excited about what the local investment means for the future. A secure water supply, improved infrastructure, and working towards sustainable groundwater – these are the priorities we can tackle on behalf of our landowners.”**

Of ballots received, 64.3% of votes were in favor of investing more dollars in projects and services to address immediate needs and plan for future ones. Up to \$11.8 million through 2028 will be invested in legal and water rights defense, \$28.6 million in surface water infrastructure, and \$26.9 million in groundwater recharge.

FID is funded primarily through its land-based assessments collected via Fresno County tax rolls. Approved through this election, the FID Board set the 2024 assessment rate at \$89.00 per acre for Water Service classified parcels. While there are different rates depending on how water is received from FID to the parcel, a majority of parcels fall under the Water Service classification. Landowners can learn more about the classifications and associated rates by reading the Prop 218 FAQs at www.fresnoirrigation.com/prop218.

“We know we are accountable to our landowners,” said Stretch. **“Ultimately these assessment dollars are their investment, and we are responsible to steward them for their benefit. Whether it’s building groundwater recharge basins to sustain our groundwater or keeping Kings River water here instead of allowing it to be exported to Kern County, we plan to do just that.”**

Election success follows several months of public outreach and engagement through grower meetings, educational mailers, email newsletters, and social media posts to spread the word and involve landowners in the process. Although the election is over, the engagement will continue - FID plans to regularly report on how assessment dollars are being invested in its Annual Report and through its other communications channels.

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Biola Community Services District

Report Date: June 26, 2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater from wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): Wells #3 on Shaw Ave. and Well #4 on F St. Biola, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Performed October 2012

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Third Thursday at Biola Community Center

For More Information, Contact: Randy Johnson, (209) 484-5003

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Biola Community Services District a 4925 N 7th Ave, Biola, CA 93606, (559) 843-2657 para asistirlo en español.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Term	Definition
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	[Enter No.] 0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/25/2022	10	ND	0	15	0.2	[Enter No.]	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/25/2022	10	0.06	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2/16/2022	43	40-46	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2/16/2022	61.5	52-71	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (mg/L)	Monthly	0.87	0-1.6	4.0		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) (ppb)	2/16/2022	0.010	0.010	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
1,2-Dichlorobenzene-d4(ppb)	2/16/2022	1.97	1.91-2.03	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Arsenic (ppb)	2/16/2022	2.35	2-2.7	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	2/16/2022	57	49-65	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2/16/2022	4.85	4.7-5	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2/16/2022	0.14	0.14-0.14	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	2/16/2022	0.485	0.474-0.497	50	2	Discharge from chemical factories
Nickel (ppb)	2/16/2022	2.7	2.7	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2/16/2022	3.15	3-3.3	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	4/11/2018	1.01	1.01	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Turbidity (NTU)	2/16/2022	0.13	0.13	TT	N/A	Soil runoff

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
1,3-Dimethyl-2-nitrobenzene (ppb)	2/16/2022	4.88	4.86-4.9	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

Perchlorate	09106/17 09/06/17	ND 2.44	0-5 0-5	4.0 10	N/A 10	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Chloride (ppm)	2/16/2022	26.5	26-27	-	500 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (EC) at 25 °C (uS/cm)	2/16/2022	315	310-320	-	1,600 µS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Threshold Odor Number (TON)	2/16/2022	1	1-1	-	3 Units	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2/16/2022	235	230-240	-	1,000 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2/16/2022	0.01	0.0089-0.013	-	5.0 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
4-Bromofluorobenzene (ppb)	2/16/2022	1.935	1.93-1.94		
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO ₃ (ppm)	2/16/2022	140	140-140		
Calcium (ppm)	2/16/2022	14.5	12-17		
Magnesium (ppm)	2/16/2022	5.9	5-6.8		
Perylene-d12 (ppb)	2/16/2022	5.25	5.2-5.3		
pH	2/16/2022	7.75	7.7-7.8		
Sulfate as SO ₄ (ppm)	2/16/2022	5.4	5-5.8		
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2/16/2022	115	110-120		
Triphenyl phosphate (ppb)	2/16/2022	5.14	4.86-5.42		

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who

have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [Enter Water System’s Name] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Revised Total Coliform Monitoring Violation	Routine sample was missed	July 2022	Samples were pulled and analyzed.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT**For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water****Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT****Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption****Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements**

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we were required to conduct [Insert Number of Level 1 Assessments] Level 1 assessment(s). [Insert Number of Level 1 Assessments] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

During the past year [Insert Number of Level 2 Assessment] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [Insert Number of Level 2 Assessments] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

If the water system failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).

During the past we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.

[For Violation of the Total Coliform Bacteria TT Requirement, Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 2 assessment requirement that is due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(2)].

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

If a water system failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

We failed to conduct the required assessment.

We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment.

If a water system detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, include one or more the following statements to describe any noncompliance, as applicable:

We had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample.

We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.

[If a water system detects *E. coli* and has not violated the *E. coli* MCL, the water system may include a statement that explains that although they have detected *E. coli*, they are not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.]