

Environmental Justice Implications and Recommendations for Ag Order 4.0

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Community of San Jerardo

- 66 Houses
- One Child Care Center
- One Community Center
- 350 Residents



Water Contamination (1990-2001)

- Three drinking water wells were contaminated
- Five years of bottle water (15 gallons per household)
- Residents suffer health issues by showering
- 17,000 dollars monthly cost filtration system (County paid)
- Nine years without refinancing (50,000 dollars opportunity loss per year)



New source of water (2010)

- A new drinking water system was built (cost six million dollars)
- Monterey County owns the new water system
- 500 percent increase in water rates



Clean Water not Affordable

Currently
One Low Income Community Member

	Monthly Income & Expenses	Percent of Expenses & Net Available Income
<u>Income</u>		
Social Security	616	
Medicare	-124	
Medical Prescriptions	-29	
Net Monthly Income	463	463
 <u>Expenses</u>		
Rent (Rent subsidy provided)	96	21%
Membership Fee	40	9%
Electricity	27	6%
Gas Propane	16	3%
Water	85	18%
Telephone	57	12%
Total Monthly Expenses	321	69%
Income	463	
Expenses	-321	
Net Available Income	142	31%
		100%

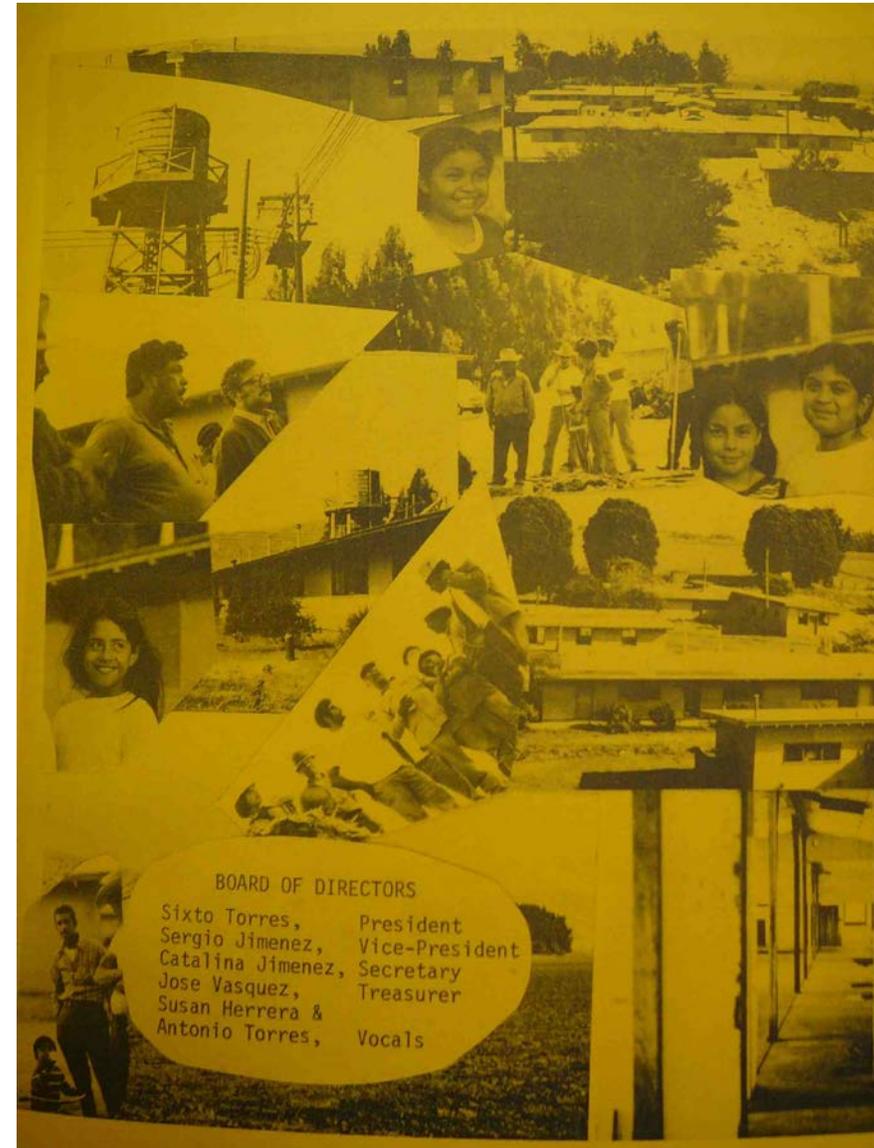
San Jerardo Community - Currently

- County is selling the drinking water system
- Request water system to be transfer to San Jerardo
- State requires \$550,000 on reserves to qualify for the TMF



Other Disadvantaged Communities

- San Jerardo water issues mirrors other communities
- Who is going to step up to fix this problem?
- Who is responsible to pay for this problem?
- Who is responsible to protect clean water wells?
- Need permanently clean drinking water solutions



Thank you



ENVIRONMENTAL LAW FOUNDATION

Legal Issues with the East San Joaquin WDR Order

Presentation to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board,
Central Coast Region

Nathaniel Kane, Environmental Law Foundation

September 21, 2018

ESJ Order

- Adopted February, 2018
- 3 lawsuits filed March 2018

ESJ Order

- Structure:
 - Members must meet receiving water limitations
 - Except in areas subject to a Management Plan
 - 10-year timeline to meet limitations where Management Plan applies
 - Management Plans overseen by Third Party Coalition
 - Members must implement certain MPs
 - Members must complete Farm Evaluations and Irrigation and Nitrogen Management Plans
 - Third Party Coalition collects information, anonymizes and aggregates it, and transmits data tables to Regional Board
 - Conducts monitoring

ESJ Order

- Collection of A/R and A-R Data
 - Presented to the board anonymously
 - Multi-year average
 - Non-binding township level targets
 - Township = 6 mile x 6 mile square
 - Third Party determines R coefficients
- Management Practice Evaluation Program
- Trend Monitoring/Groundwater Assessment Report
- Surface Water Quality Monitoring Expert Panel
- Drinking Water Well Testing & Notification

NPS Policy

- Key Elements 1-5:

1. Must achieve Water Quality Objectives
2. Must describe MPs and process for verification. MP implementation is never a substitute for achieving WQOs.
3. Where immediate compliance is not possible, specific time schedules are permissible with quantifiable milestones
4. Must have sufficient feedback mechanisms so that the RWQCB, dischargers, and the public can determine whether the program is achieving its stated purpose(s). Monitoring programs must be reproducible, provide permanent record, and available to the public.
5. Must make clear in advance potential consequences for failure

No Evidence-Based, Enforceable Connection Between Grower Conduct and Groundwater Contamination

- Necessary to Comply with Key Elements 1 and 2 of NPS Policy
- Required follow up for “outliers”
 - “outlier” is left undefined
- A/R standards are not enforceable

No Enforceable, Objective Standards

- Necessary to comply with Key Elements 1, 2, 3 of NPS Policy

Transparency

- Necessary for compliance with Key Element 4 of NPS Policy
 - “An NPS control implementation program shall include **sufficient feedback mechanisms** so that the RWQCB, dischargers, and the public can determine whether the program is achieving its stated purpose(s), or whether additional or different MPs or other actions are required.”
 - “[A]ll monitoring programs should be **reproducible**, provide a permanent/documented record and be **available to the public.**” (*Id.*)
- Public Records Act
- Water Code section 13269(a)(2)
 - “Monitoring results shall be made available to the public.”

Transparency

- California Constitution, art. I, § 3(b)(1): “The people have the **right of access to information** concerning the conduct of the **people’s business....**”
- Water is the “people’s business.”
 - California Constitution, art. X, § 5: “The use of all water now appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated, for sale, rental, or distribution, is hereby declared to be a **public use, and subject to the regulation and control of the State....**”
 - Water Code § 102: “All water within the State is the **property of the people** of the State....”
 - Water Code § 104: “[T]he **people of the State have a paramount interest in the use of all the water of the State** and that the State shall determine what water of the State, surface and underground, can be converted to public use or controlled for public protection.”

Transparency

- “[T]he record indicates the monitoring requirements of the Order are **inadequate** to detect groundwater degradation, much less prevent it.” (*Asociacion de Gente Unida por el Agua v. Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Bd.* (2012) 210 Cal.App.4th 1255)
 - Monitoring must be able to link discharges to changes in water quality

Transparency

- “Two pillars of the Water Quality Act are to protect the quality of community water supplies and to promote public access....**The public is entitled to know whether the Regional Board is doing enough to enforce the law and protect the public’s water supplies.**”
- “There is **no justification for such obfuscation....**”
 - *Zamora v. Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board* (Oct. 28, 2016) (San Luis Obispo Sup. Ct. No. 15CV-0247, at p. 2-3.)
- Nitrogen applied data is not trade secret.
 - *Rava Ranches v. California Water Quality Board, Central Coast Region* (Nov. 17, 2016); *Triangle Farms v. California Regional Water Quality Board, Central Coast Region* (Dec. 29, 2016) (Mont. Sup. Ct Nos. 16CV000255 and 16CV000257.)

Transparency

- Central Coast Board Human Right to Water Policy
 - Resolution R3-2017-0004
 - “... **minimize impediments to data access**, and work with the State Water Board and other appropriate agencies **to maximize the availability and accessibility of data** and information regarding drinking water quality to support the development of solutions and inform all stakeholders, including communities that lack adequate, affordable, or safe drinking water.”

Transparency

- Questions that we need to know the answers to:
 1. Are MPs effective in improving water quality?
 2. Where are MPs being implemented? Where are MPs not being implemented but should be?
 3. What fields belong to the largest growers? And are the largest growers applying nitrogen at acceptable rates and implementing MPs?
 4. Should a field be part of a higher or lower tier?
 5. Are there geographic patterns to MP implementation or nitrogen application? Do those patterns correlate to water quality changes?
 6. Are my neighbors implementing MPs and reducing nitrogen application?
 7. Are growers exhibiting strategic behavior?
 8. Are there questions we don't know to ask yet?

Cannot see magnitude or detail of MP implementation

- How far from edge?
- What is "limited?"

Cannot see whether discharger should be in SQMP

No location ID: cannot tell if neighboring farm is implementing MPs

TABLE 1
Sample Field-Level Management Practice Data Reported to the Regional Board by Anonymous Member ID*
(Second Staff-Proposed Draft Order)

D	Data from INMP Summary Report						Data from Farm Evaluation			Data from MPIR			
Anonymous Member ID	Crop	Outlier Notification? (Annual)	INMP Certification Method (Annual)	Irrigation Method	Irrigation Practices (Annual)	Nitrogen Management Practices (Annual)	Pest Management Practices (Every Five Years)	Sediment and Erosion Management Practices (Every Five Years)	Irrigation wells? Abandoned wells? (Every Five Years)	In a SQMP area? (Annual)	Practices implemented to comply with SQMP	In a GQMP area?	Practices implemented to comply with GQMP
243721	Tomato ₁	Yes	CCA	Drip	Measured soil moisture	Evaluated crop nitrogen need; used fertigation	Followed label restrictions	Used off season cover crop	Yes, No	No	NA	No	NA
243721	Tomato ₂	No	CCA	Drip	Weather-based measured soil moisture	Used tissue/petiole testing	Used drift control agents	Stabilized creek and stream banks	Yes, Yes	No	NA	No	NA
243721	Corn	No	Self	Furrow	Tailwater return	Used split fertilizer applications	none	No irrigation drainage	Yes, Yes	No	NA	No	NA
341962	Almond	No	NRCS	Drip	Weather-based scheduleing	Used split fertilizer applications	Used buffer zones	Field is lower than surrounding terrain	Yes, No	Yes	Limited edge of field spraying	Yes	Used split fertilizer application
810619	Corn	No	CCA	Furrow	Tailwater return	Tested irrigation water nitrogen concentration	Used vegetated drain ditches	Flow dissipaters, stablited creed and stream banks	No, No	Yes	integrated pest management	No	NA
810619	Alfalfa	Yes	Self	Border flood	Laser-leveled fields	none	Applied no pesticides	Used in-furrow dams	No, Yes	Yes	integrated pest management	No	NA
781936	Almond ₁	No	CCA	Sprinkler	Measured soil moisture	Tested soil for residual nitrogen	Mapped sensitive areas	irrigated with drip or micro irrigation syst.	Yes, No	No	NA	Yes	Compost added to soil
781936	Almond ₂	No	CCA	Flood	Irrigation based on crop water need	Tested soil for residual nitrogen	Used end-of-row sprayer shutoff	Planted cover corps or native vegetation	Yes, Yes	No	NA	Yes	Compost added to soil

How many split applications? What proportions?

Cannot see where MPs should have been used but weren't (i.e. were other parcels next to streams?)

No Acreage

*The data in this table is for illustrative purposes only and does not represent actual data collected.

No location info, cannot tell whether runoff is an issue or whether neighbor is implementing MPs

No acreage, so impossible to tell

- magnitude of loading
- which Member IDs are associated with large or small operators

TABLE 2

**Sample Field-Level Nitrogen Data Reported to the Regional Board by Anonymous Member ID*
(Second Staff-Proposed Order)**

Anonymous Member ID	Crop for each field	N Applied via Fertilizer (lbs/ac)	N Applied via Organics/ Compost (lbs/ac)	N Applied via Irrigation (lbs/ac)	Total Nitrogen Applied (lbs/ac)	Nitrogen Removed (lbs/ac)	A/R	A-R (lbs/ac)	3 yr A/R
243721	Tomato ₁	180	10	6	196	148	1.3	48	1.3
243721	Tomato ₂	150	0	45	195	60	3.3	135	3.7
243721	Corn, silage	230	0	17	247	210	1.2	37	1.4
341962	Almond	180	5	22	207	140	1.5	67	1.3
810619	Corn, grain	200	0	5	205	120	1.7	85	1.6
810619	Alfalfa	0	0	35	35	510	0.1	-475	0.1
781936	Almond ₁	250	0	0	250	130	1.9	120	2.1
781936	Almond ₂	135	10	31	176	54	3.3	122	3.6

*The data in this table is for illustrative purposes only and does not represent actual data collected.

TABLE 3

Sample Field-Level Nitrogen Data Reported to the Regional Board by Anonymous APN ID*

No acreage, so can't prioritize large fields

Anonymous APN ID	Groundwater Sub-basin (Per DWR Bulletin 118)	Crop for each field	N Applied			Total Nitrogen Applied (lbs/ac)	Nitrogen Removed (lbs/ac)	A/R	A-R	
			N Applied via Fertilizer (lbs/ac)	N Applied via Organics/Compost (lbs/ac)	N Applied via Irrigation (lbs/ac)				(lbs/ac)	3 yr A/R
AQRTM	5-22.02	Tomato ₁	180	10	6	196	148	1.3	48	1.3
AQRTM	5-22.02	Tomato ₂	150	0	45	195	60	3.3	135	3.7
AQRTM	5-22.02	Corn, silage	230	0	17	247	210	1.2	37	1.4
GJZQN	5-22.04	Almond	180	5	22	207	140	1.5	67	1.3
MNOPR	5-22.04	Almond	180	5	22	207	160	1.3	47	1.2
CFRMO	5-22.03	Corn, grain	110	0	5	115	92	1.3	23	1.6
QZIFE	5-22.02	Corn, grain	110	0	5	115	92	1.3	23	1.6
QZIFE	5-22.02	Alfalfa	135	10	31	176	54	3.3	122	3.6
ROTBM	5-22.06	Almond	250	0	0	250	130	1.9	120	2.1
LGTVI	5-22.04	Almond	135	10	31	176	54	3.3	122	3.6

*The data in this table is for illustrative purposes only and does not represent actual data collected. If multiple crop types are grown in the same field over the course of a year or over several years, variations on field nomenclature and crop reporting will be necessary. For example, the field could be identified as the same field in an extra column and an extra row could be added for each crop.

Unclear how to deal with multiple rotations per year on same field

Can't tell, even anonymously, which Members are in any given township.

- Cannot tell if members are spatially grouped or scattered.

TABLE 4
Sample Township-Level Nitrogen Data Reported to the Regional Board*
(Second Staff-Proposed Order)

Township Range (TR)	Crop	Total Acreage (ac)	N Applied via Fertilizer (total lbs)	N Applied via Organics/Compost (total lbs)	N Applied via Irrigation (total lbs)	Total Nitrogen Applied (total lbs)	Nitrogen Removed (total lbs)	A/R	A-R (total lbs)
02S07E	Almonds	88	20000	60	2390	22450	22400	1.0	50
02S07E	Corn, silage	54	12420	0	650	13070	11340	1.2	1730
02S07E	Walnuts	35	5250	0	500	5750	3575	1.6	2175
05S14E	Almonds	115	20700	0	3540	24240	16100	1.5	8140
05S14E	Corn, grain	600	66000	250	0	66250	55200	1.2	11050
05S14E	Grapes	112	2800	75	200	3075	3140	1.0	-65
05S14E	Oats	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
05S14E	Pistachios	1293	155160	0	3550	158710	108612	1.5	50098
05S14E	Wheat	1040	156000	200	900	157100	104000	1.5	53100
06S09E	Almonds	38	5700	0	705	6405	2052	3.1	4353
06S09E	Corn, grain	2144	235840	0	9858	245698	197248	1.2	48450
07S11E	Almonds	4696	657440	2000	3250	662690	422640	1.6	240050
07S11E	Tomatoes	891	160380	0	9928	170308	131868	1.3	38440
07S11E	Walnuts	105	15750	45	0	15795	8400	1.9	7395
08S13E	Barley	400	57000	200	400	57600	32000	1.8	25600
10S15E	Almonds	9328	2000000	800	14048	2014848	1679040	1.2	335808
10S15E	Corn, grain	387	42570	250	0	42820	35604	1.2	7216
10S15E	Tomatoes	91	12000	30	500	12530	17900	0.7	-5370
10S15E	Walnuts	80	11500	0	50	11550	9600	1.2	1950
11S17E	Almonds	9817	1511000	0	820	1511820	1079870	1.4	431950
11S17E	Corn, silage	54	12420	0	650	13070	11340	1.2	1730
11S17E	Walnuts	760	140000	300	6000	146300	66500	2.2	79800
13S17E	Almonds	1724	410000	0	3760	413760	258600	1.6	155160
13S17E	Tomatoes	186	19500	10	0	19510	1467	13.3	18043
13S17E	Walnuts	189	30000	200	1550	31750	6250	5.1	25500

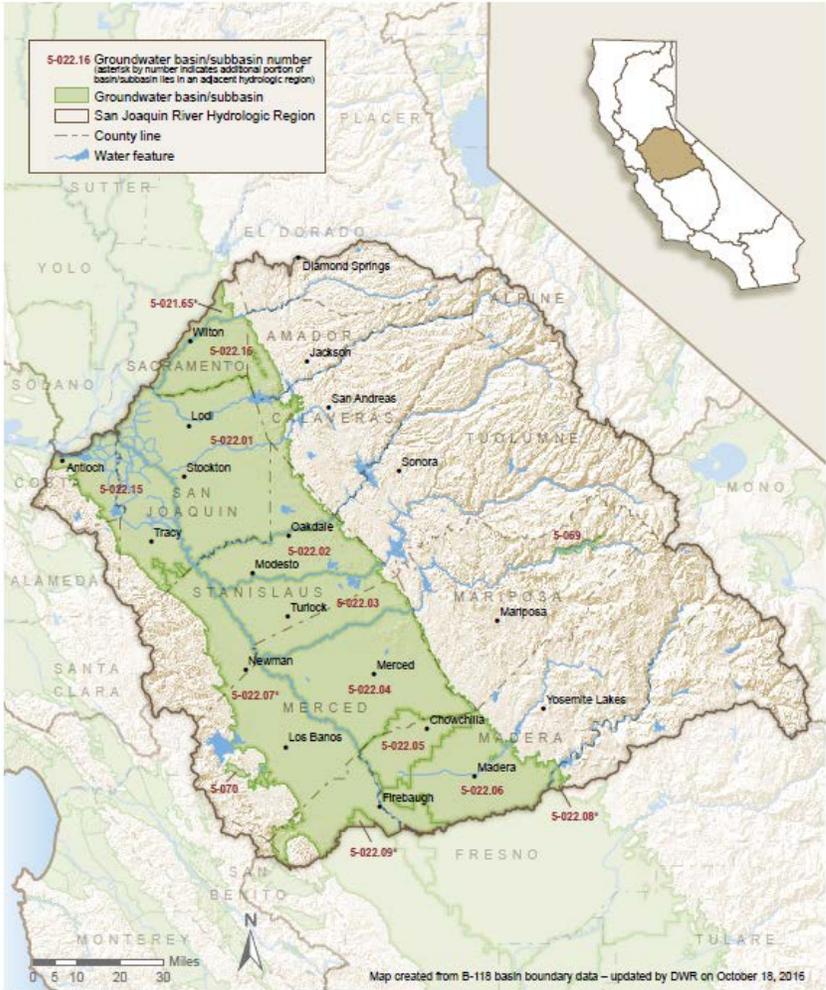
*The data in this table is for illustrative purposes only and does not represent actual data collected.

Cannot link high applications to specific members

No MP information: cannot correlate application trends with MPs

Transparency

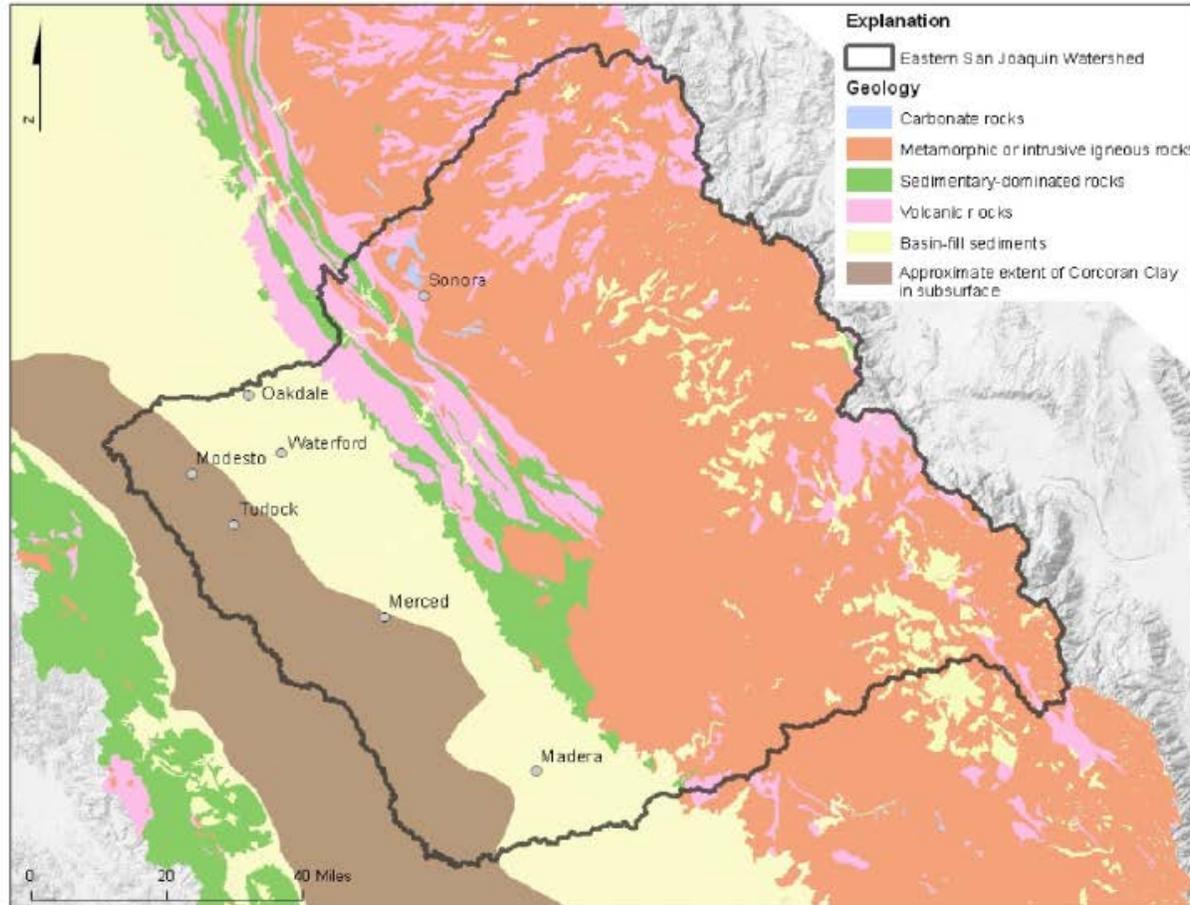
FIGURE B-8 Groundwater Basins and Subbasins within the San Joaquin River Hydrologic Region



Source: Bulletin 118, Interim Update 2016, p. 41.

Transparency

Figure 1. Generalized Geology of the Eastern San Joaquin River Watershed – adapted from Thiros (2010)



Source: Information Sheet, p. 6.

Recordkeeping

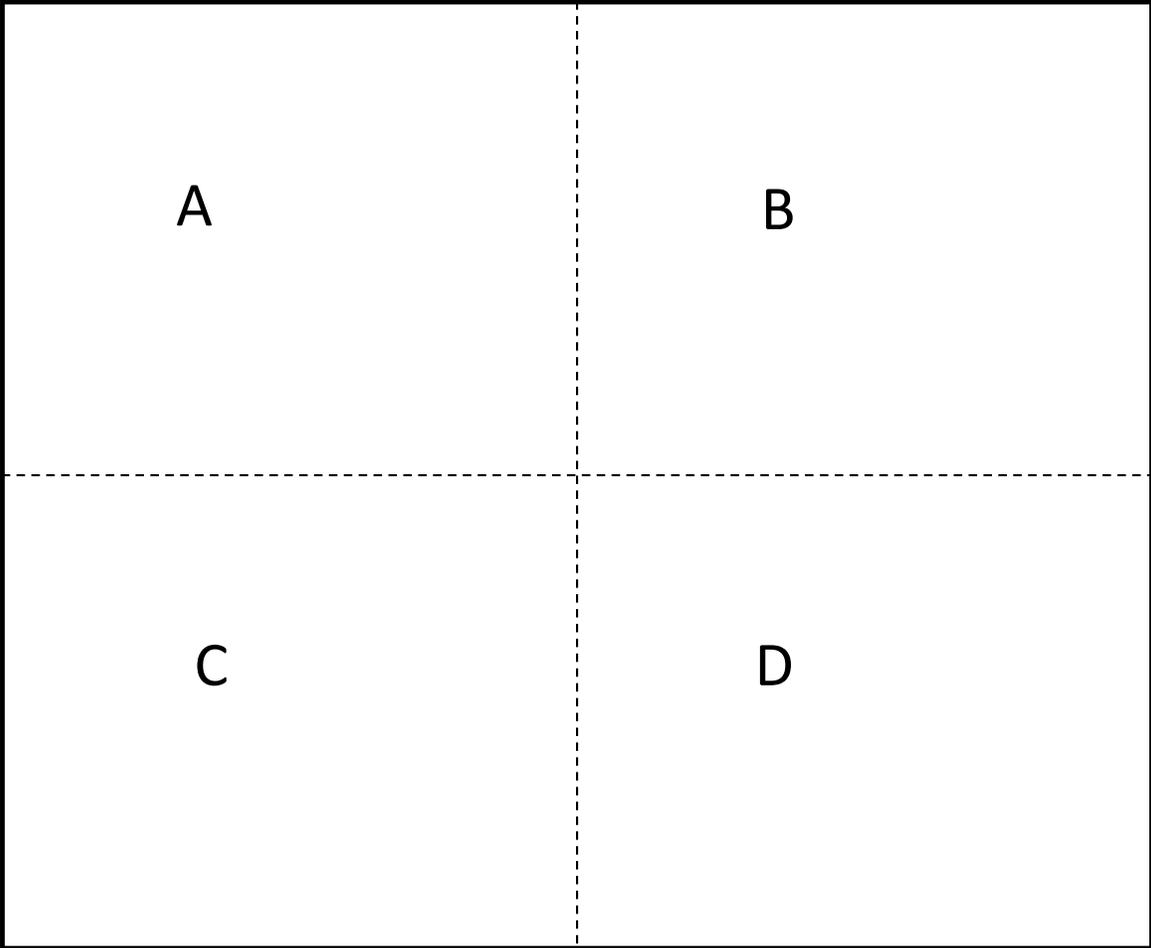
- Allowed destruction of records after 10 years
- Despite 10-year planning horizon
- Violated Key Element 4 of Nonpoint Source Policy

Good Design

- Gaming incentives
 - Tiering
 - Township-level targets
- Averaging
 - Relies on assumptions about groundwater movement that are not supported

Township Targets

Township Target:
1000 lbs.



Township Targets: Incentive to Overapply

Township Target:
1000 lbs.

Township Value:
1,250 lbs.

Result: **Fail**

Exceedance per
grower:
62.5 lbs.

Actual
responsibility:
Grower D – 250
lbs.

A 250	B 250
C 250	D 500

Township Targets: Disincentive to Underapply

Township Target:
1000 lbs.

Township Value:
1,100 lbs.

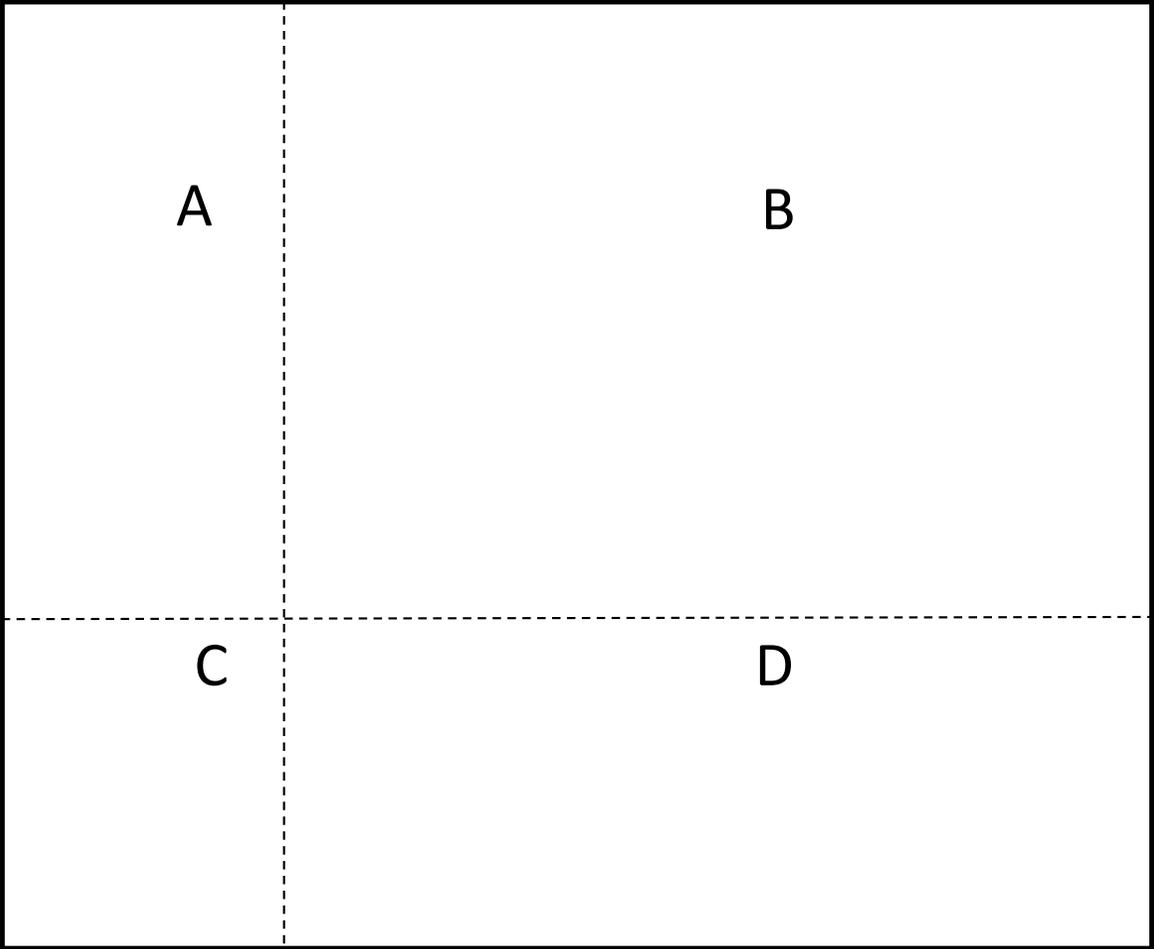
Result: **Fail**

Exceedance per
grower:
25 lbs.

A 100	B 250
C 250	D 500

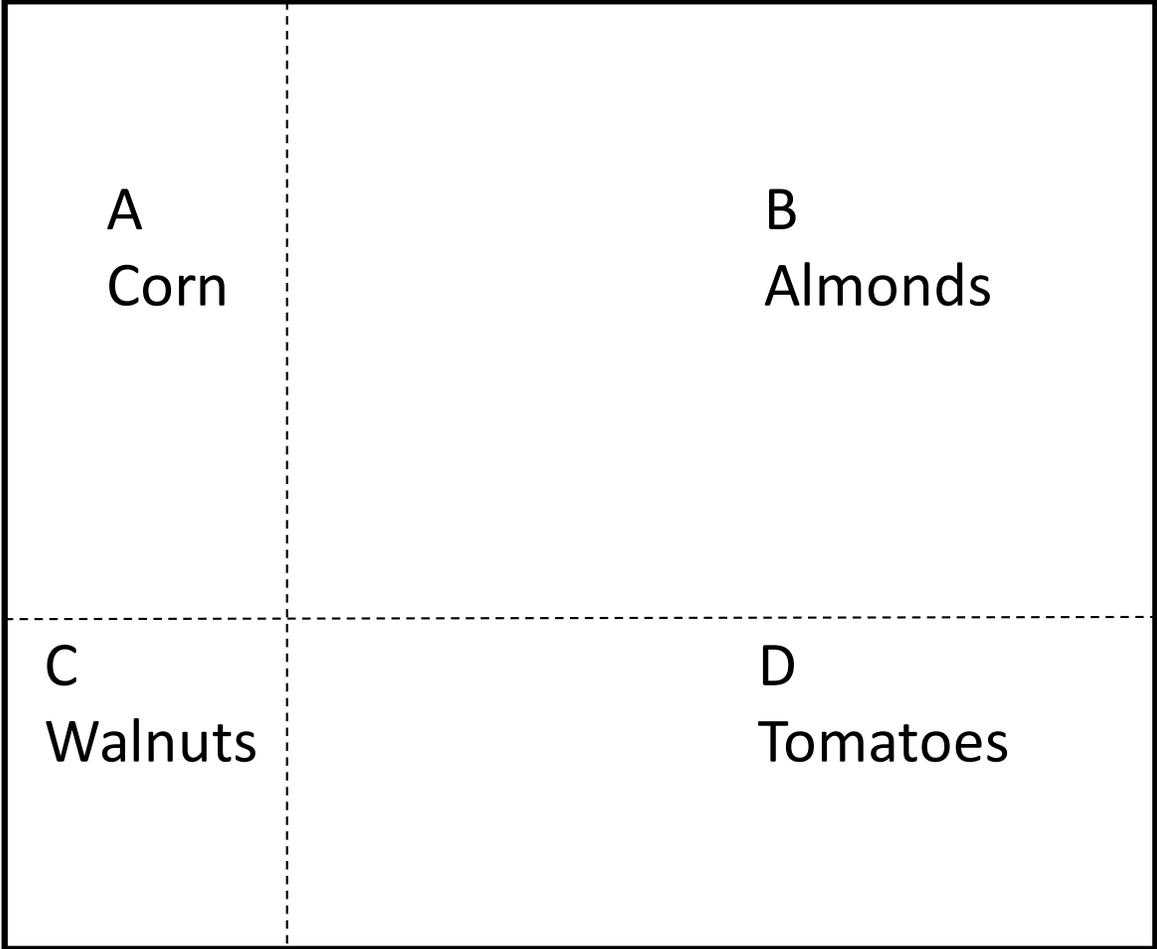
Township Targets

Township Target:
1000 lbs.



Township Targets

Township Target: 1000 lbs.



Township Targets

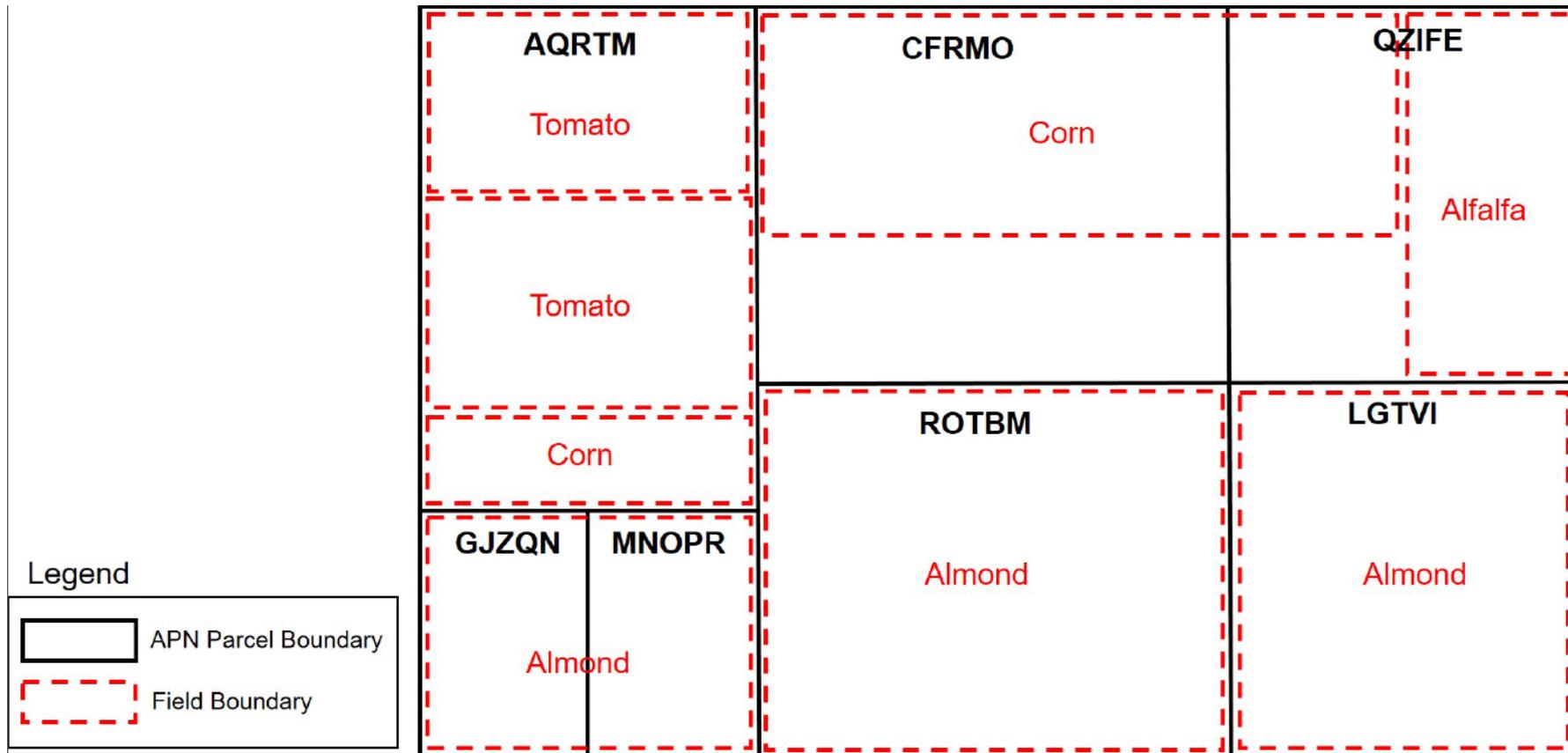


Figure 2. Illustration of Anonymous APN ID, corresponding to Table 3

Antidegradation

- Findings
- Analysis
- BPTC

Thank You



California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.

MARISOL FAGUILAR
CEI DIRECTOR

SEPTEMBER 21, 2018

Who is Primarily Affected?

Disadvantaged communities

Low-income residents

Agricultural communities
and workers



While we work on prevention...

Domestic Well Testing

Requiring testing without delay

Frequency of testing

Timing of testing

Testing for more than just nitrates

Reminders of testing and notice requirements

Notices

Requiring notice of exceedance

Accessible notices

- Language
- Non-technical language
- Low-literacy

⚠ DRINKING WATER WARNING! ⚠

High levels of nitrates found in your drinking water well make it unsafe for drinking and food preparation



**DO NOT DRINK TAP WATER
USE BOTTLED WATER ONLY!**

For more information:
www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/irigated_lands/

- **HIGHEST RISKS OF BECOMING SERIOUSLY ILL:**
 - **INFANTS.** *Infants below the age of six months may quickly become seriously ill as high nitrate levels can interfere with the blood's ability to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. If symptoms occur, seek medical attention immediately.*
(Formula or other edible products for infants should be prepared with water low in nitrates until further notice.)
 - **PREGNANT WOMEN.** *High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of blood in pregnant women.*
- **DO NOT BOIL THE WELL WATER.** Boiling water may increase nitrate levels.
- If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.
- Drinking water may be treated to remove nitrate through reverse osmosis treatment.

Notification has been provided to all users *(check box and fill out information below)*

Coalition Name _____	Coalition Member ID# _____
Member / Landowner Name _____	Assessor's Parcel Number _____
Member / Landowner Signature _____	Date Signed _____



Replacement Water

Barriers

- Distance
- Access to transportation
- Cost of travel
- Cost of water
- Ability to obtain safe water...



Central Coast Regional Water Board – ILRP



COMMUNITY WATER CENTER
EL CENTRO COMUNITARIO POR EL AGUA



COMMUNITY WATER CENTER
EL CENTRO COMUNITARIO POR EL AGUA

Advancing community-driven
water solutions through organizing,
education, and advocacy



How can the regional board use discharge permit requirements to ensure current and future affordable, safe, and clean water for drinking water?



Groundwater Contamination Impacts to Environmental Justice Communities

- Public water systems have to raise rates to cover treatment or alternative water sources
 - If cannot raise rates, continue to serve contaminated water, leaving residents to pay water bill and buy bottled water
- State small water systems and private well communities may not know their water is contaminated
 - Threats to public health including:
 - Mental stress
 - Physical impacts
 - Increased medical costs
 - Treatment may be beyond financial means for residents to cover

How can the ILRP promote safe and affordable drinking water?

- Prevent contamination in the first place

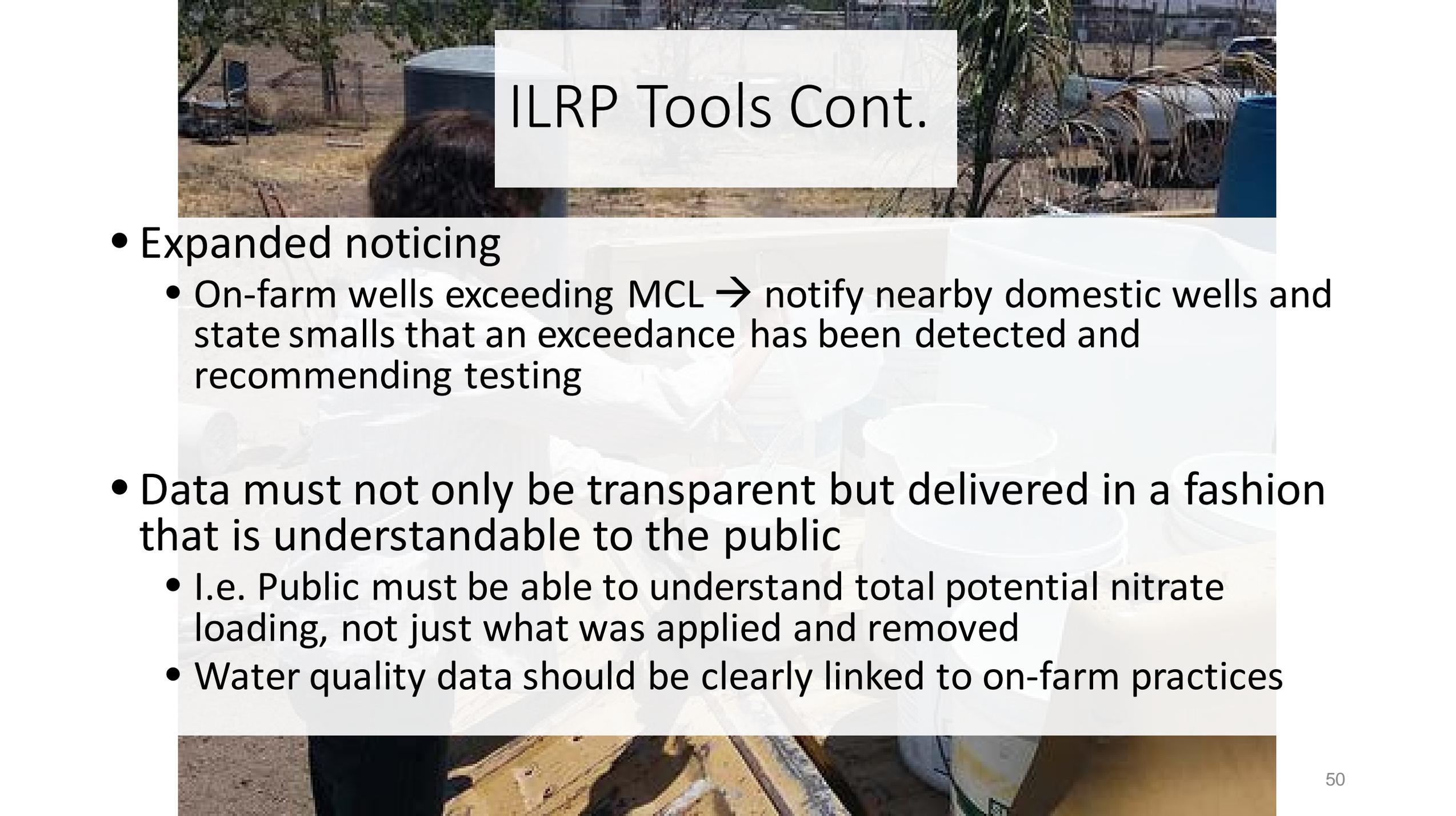
- RWB does not have authority over water systems and private wells directly



ILRP Tools

- Groundwater protection targets
 - How much nitrogen can be applied to the land and not impact groundwater quality
 - Move to enforceable targets as quickly as possible
 - Encourages implementation of best practices
- Balance
 - Balance = discharges meet water quality objectives





ILRP Tools Cont.

- Expanded noticing
 - On-farm wells exceeding MCL → notify nearby domestic wells and state smalls that an exceedance has been detected and recommending testing
- Data must not only be transparent but delivered in a fashion that is understandable to the public
 - I.e. Public must be able to understand total potential nitrate loading, not just what was applied and removed
 - Water quality data should be clearly linked to on-farm practices

Community Water Center: Because clean water is a right, not a privilege.

Join the movement and
find out more online!



CommunityWaterCenter.org

[Deborah.Ores@
CommunityWaterCenter.org](mailto:Deborah.Ores@CommunityWaterCenter.org)



Cost of Mitigating Agricultural Damage to Drinking Water & Addressing Root Causes

May Nguyen, J.D.
Central Coast Program Director
September 21, 2018



The Environmental Justice Coalition for Water

Water Justice for All

Disadvantaged communities, private well users, unincorporated communities





Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Water Code Division 7 and Related Sections
(As amended, including Statutes 2017)



JANUARY 2018

CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

THE HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER

§ 106. It is hereby declared to be the established policy of this State that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water and that the next highest use is for irrigation.

(Enacted by Stats. 1943, Ch. 368.)

§ 106.3. (a) It is hereby declared to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes.

(b) All relevant state agencies, including the department, the state board, and the State Department of Public Health, shall consider this state policy when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, and grant criteria when those policies, regulations, and criteria are pertinent to the uses of water described in this section.

(c) This section does not expand any obligation of the state to provide water or to require the expenditure of additional resources to develop water infrastructure beyond the obligations that may exist pursuant to subdivision (b).

(d) This section shall not apply to water supplies for new development.

(e) The implementation of this section shall not infringe on the rights or responsibilities of any public water system.

(Added by Stats. 2012, Ch. 524, Sec. 1. Effective January 1, 2013.)

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-0010

ADOPTING THE HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER AS A CORE VALUE AND DIRECTING ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN WATER BOARD PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

The State Water Board:

...

2. Will continue to **consider**, and encourages the Regional Water Boards to continue considering, **the human right to water in all activities** that could affect existing or potential sources of drinking water (MUN), including, but not limited to, revising or establishing water quality control plans, policies, and grant criteria, permitting, site remediation, **monitoring, and** water right administration.

CENTRAL COAST REGIONAL WATER BOARD

HRTW RESOLUTION NO. R3-2017-0004

Adopting the Human Right to Water as a Core Value and Directing Its Implementation in Central Coast Water Board Programs and Activities

- 5. “collect the data needed to identify and track communities” w/o access to safe drinking water
- 6. “prioritize regulatory programs and activities to prevent and/or address discharges that could threaten human health by causing or contributing to ... contamination of drinking water sources”
- 7. “regulate discharges to minimize loading to attain the highest water quality” within reason
- 8. “consider affordability and avoid transfer of costs to communities affected by drinking water contamination”
- 10. “consider existing law ... relevant to assessing water safety,” etc.

Source: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/hr2w/docs/r3_hr2w_res.pdf

SAFE, CLEAN, AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, ADEQUATE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE

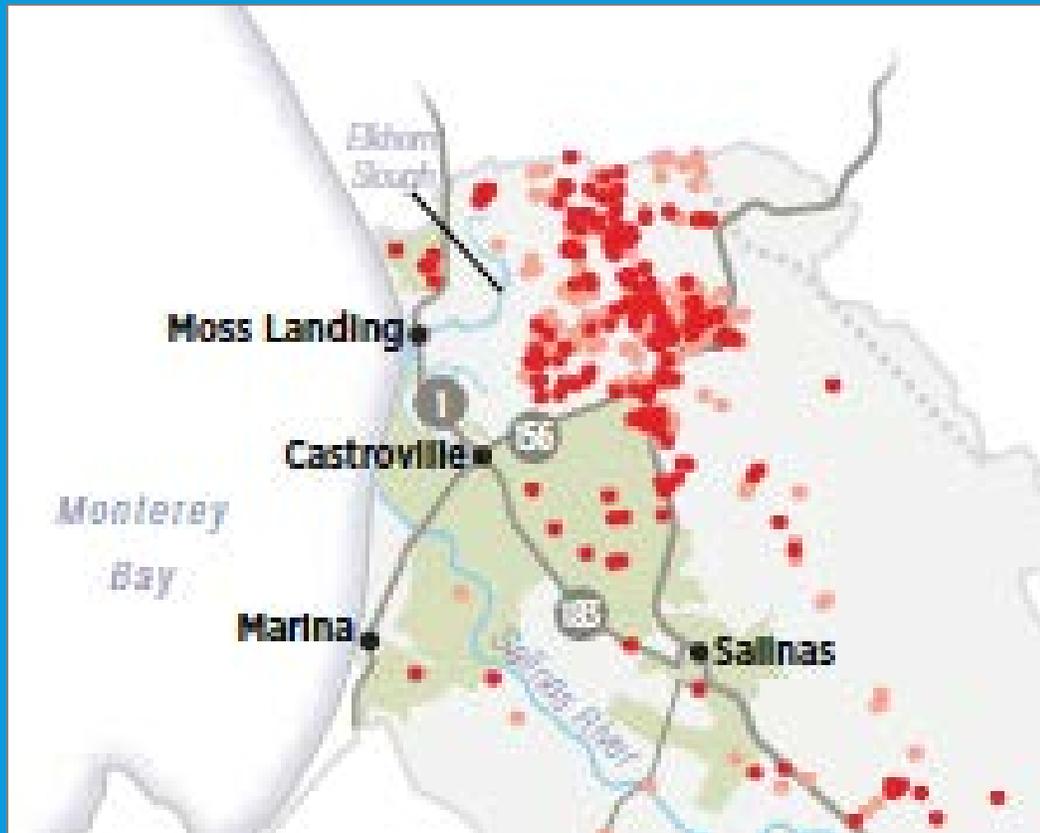
When Agriculture contaminates wells, California is forced to mitigate

- This drives up **cost** (replacement)
- Requires piping in water (i.e. less accessible)

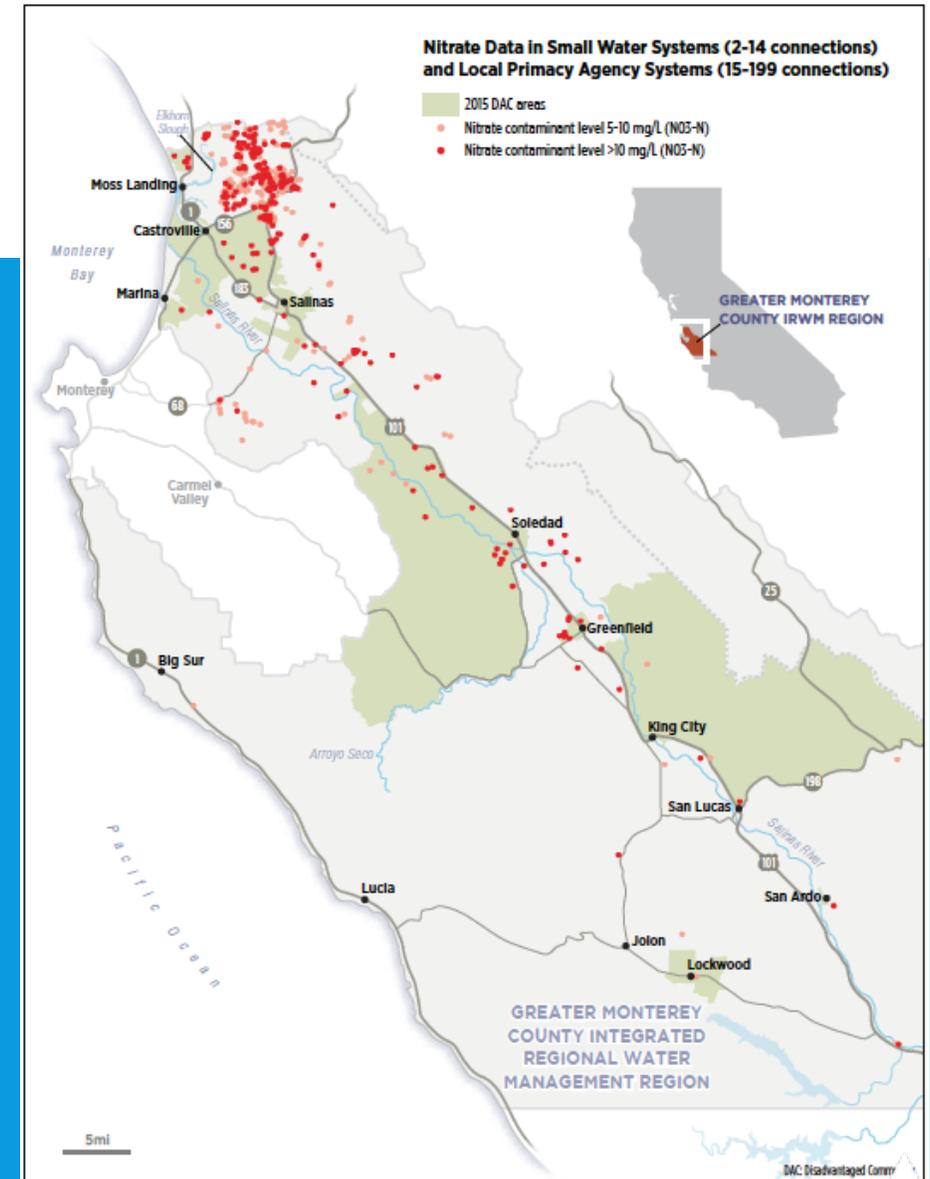
Activities Over The Past Decade (Central Coast)

- Advocacy: Budget (SV DAC Pilot Project funding); Central Coast Ag Orders, admin. appeals, litigation; State Revolving Fund to fund private laterals; Salinas Valley GSA, etc.
- Technical Assistance: Greater Monterey County IRWM Disadvantaged Community Needs Assessment and Outreach ('11-'12); Santa Cruz IRWM Disadvantaged Community Needs Assessment and Pilot Plan ('13-'14); Salinas Valley Disadvantaged Community Drinking Water and Wastewater Pilot Planning Project ('14-'17); Community Engineering Corps, national pilot in Salinas Valley ('15-present); Interim Emergency Drinking Water Projects (Bottled Water) ('15-'19); Proposition 1 Technical Assistance ('17-'20); Central Coast Proposition 1 IRWM Disadvantaged Community Involvement Program ('18-'20), including identification, needs assessment, technical assistance for project readiness, etc.; CDBG construction funding for private laterals ('18-'19); USDA technical assistance program ('18-'19); DW testing ('15-'18)
- Organizing: Rose Foundation ('14-'15, '16-'17); Climate Relief Fund ('15-'17)

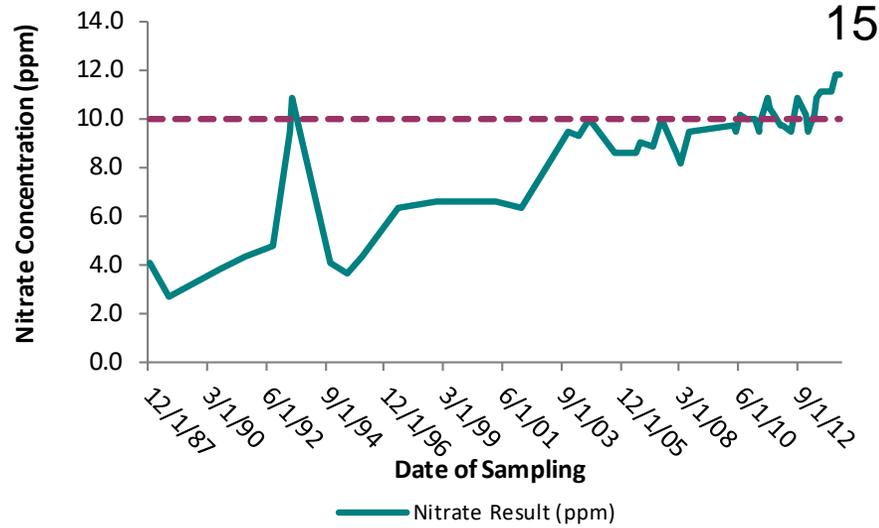
Identified Water and Wastewater Problems



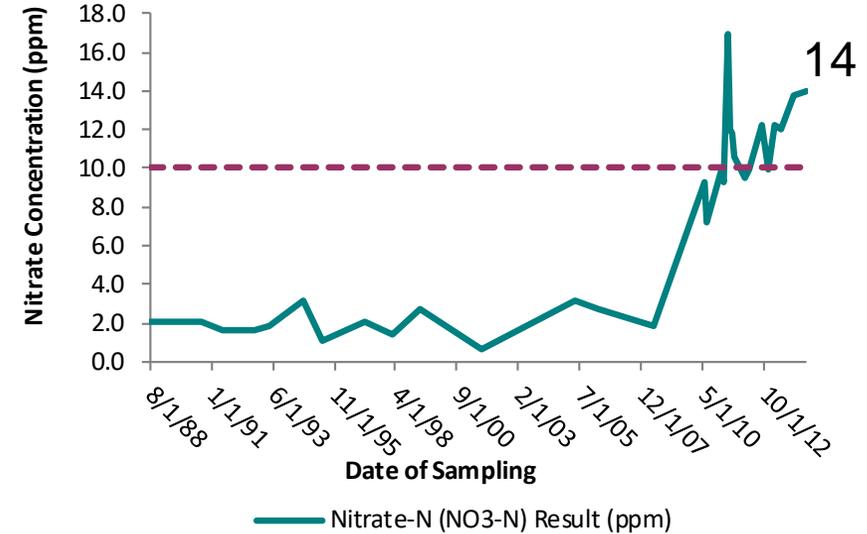
Integrated Drinking Water and Wastewater Plan for Disadvantaged Communities in the Salinas Valley and Greater Monterey County IRWM Region



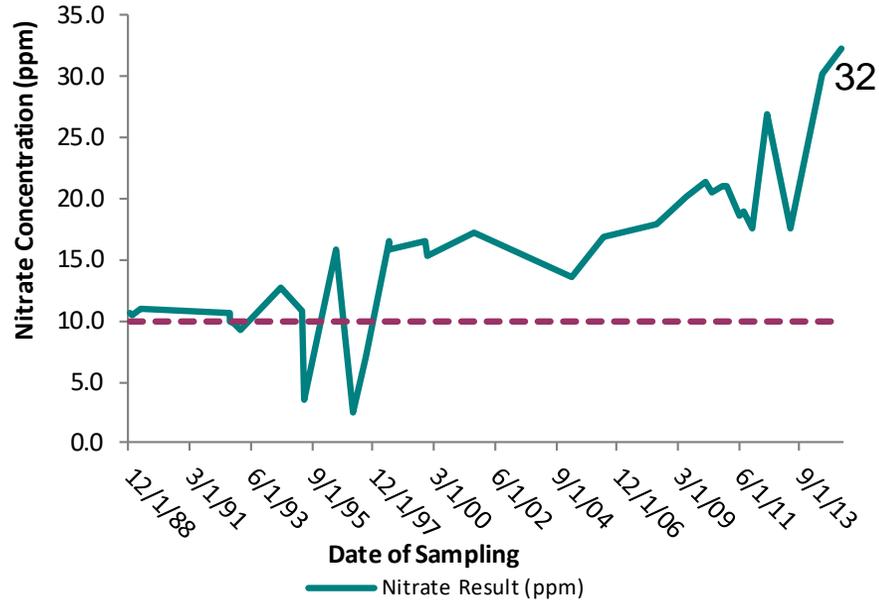
2. Middlefield Road #04 Water System
 Monterey County, California, 1987-2014



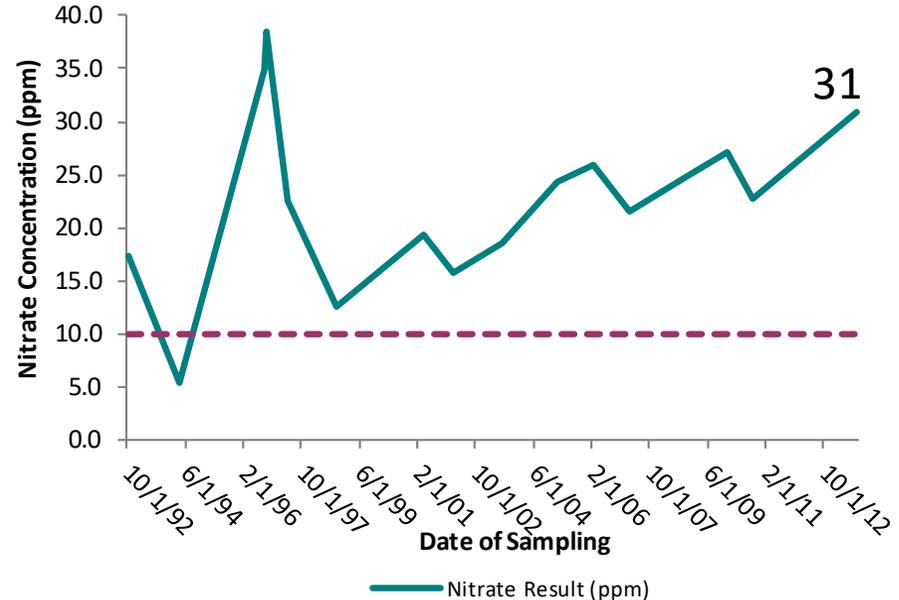
3. Schoch Rd. El Camino Real #34 Water System
 Monterey County, California, 1988-2014



4. Walnut Ave #02 Water System
 Monterey County, California, 1988-2015



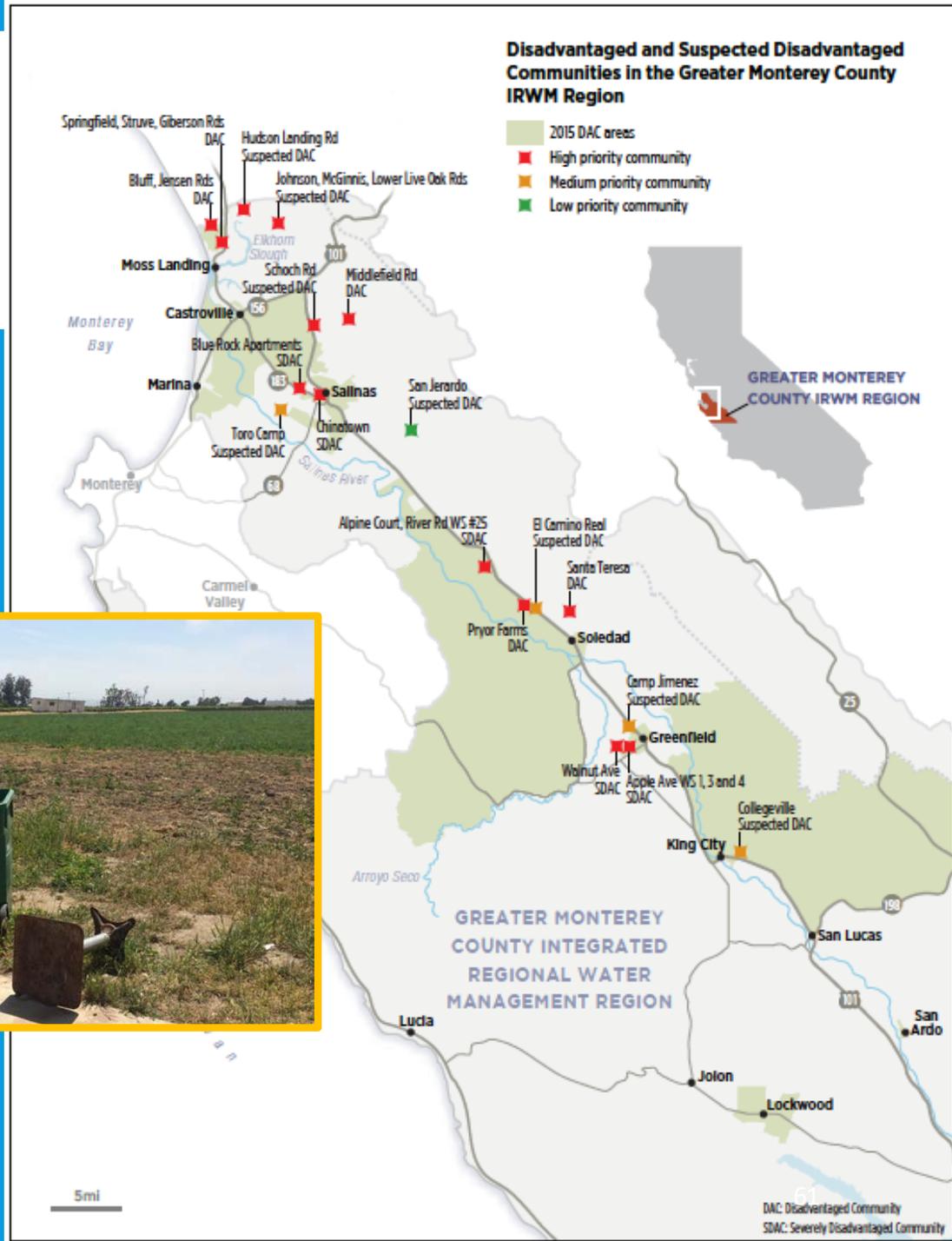
6. Hudson Landing #03 Water System
 Monterey County, California, 1992-2013



Drinking Water and Wastewater Priority Communities

Result of Prioritization

- 13 HIGH priority communities
- 5 MEDIUM priority communities
- 2 LOWER priority communities



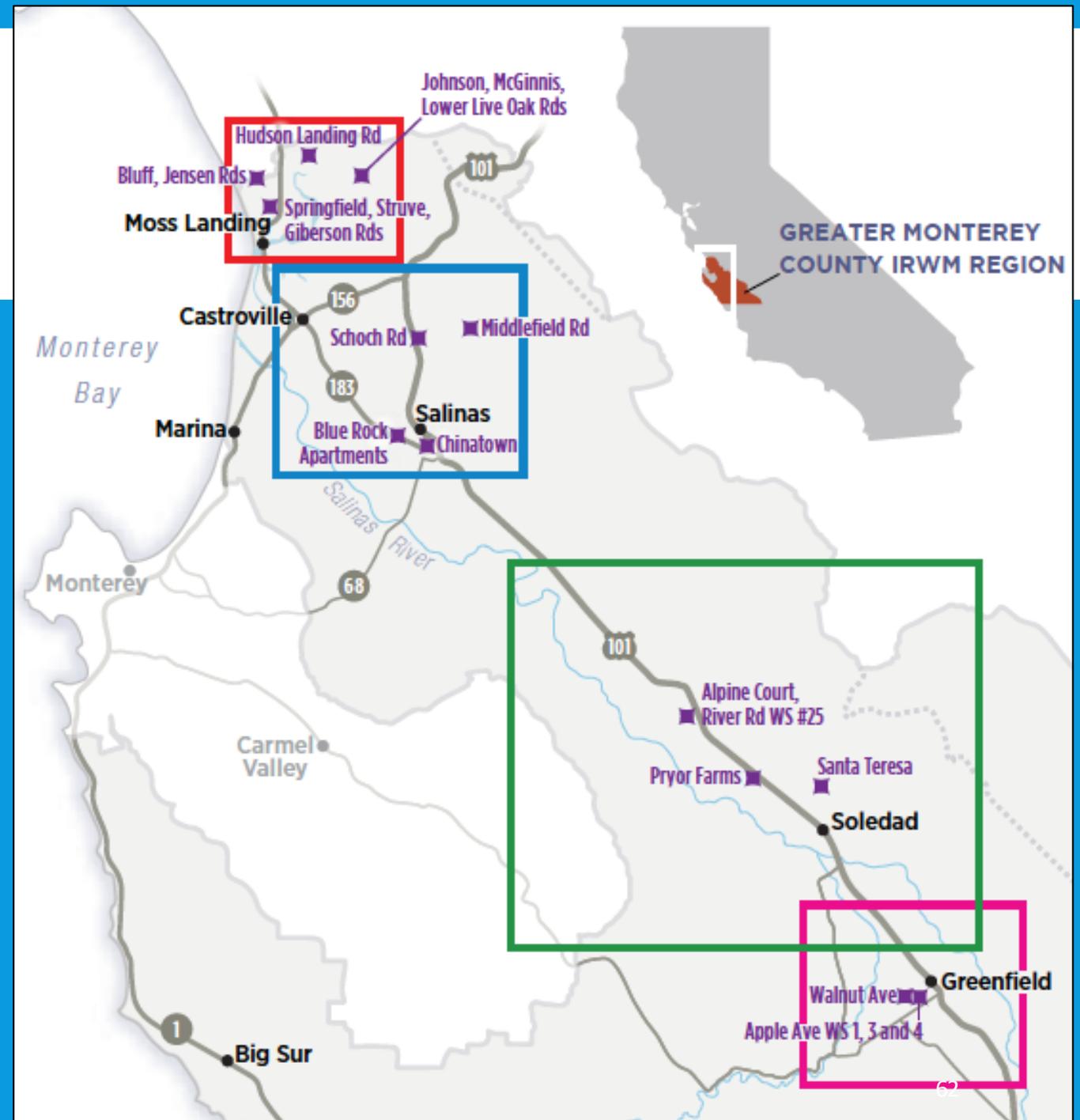
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Current support for long-term solutions

Currently working with high and medium priority communities towards long-term solutions.

- Costly
- Ag Order must address root cause

Integrated Drinking Water and Wastewater Plan for Disadvantaged Communities in the Salinas Valley and Greater Monterey County IRWM Region



Bottled Water Program – temporary & inadequate

- EJCW interim bottled water projects (North Monterey County)
 - State Water Board
 - Central Coast Regional Water Board
- Salinas Valley Replacement Water Settlement and Program
 - Insurmountable barriers to entry
 - Language access
 - Lack of trust/relationship
 - Overly-burdensome, intrusive, complex application and waiver
 - Claimed credit for EJCW's work, paid for by public agencies
- Bottled water useful as interim solution, while working towards long-term solution!

Community Involvement Program

BARRIERS

Language Access

Remoteness

Digital Divide

Working Poor



ROOT CAUSES

The only thing standing between the people's drinking water and pollution is a strong ag order.

THANK YOU

Environmental Justice
Implications and Recommendations for
Ag Order 4.0

1. Prevent contamination
2. Address the current contamination and the effect it has on communities and residents
3. Collect enough data and be transparent with that data