



**AGENDA
COMMUNITY AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE MEETING
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY***

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 2022
9:00 A.M.**

**AGENCY HEADQUARTERS
BOARD ROOM
6075 KIMBALL AVENUE, BUILDING A
CHINO, CALIFORNIA 91708
VIEW THE MEETING LIVE ONLINE AT IEUA.ORG
TELEPHONE ACCESS: (415) 856-9169 / Conf Code: 358 623 957#**

PURSUANT TO AB361 AND RESOLUTION NO. 2022-5-6, ADOPTED BY THE IEUA BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON MAY 18, 2022, IEUA BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS WILL CONTINUE TO BE CONDUCTED THROUGH TELECONFERENCE. IN AN EFFORT TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COVID-19, THERE WILL BE NO PUBLIC LOCATION AVAILABLE FOR ATTENDING THE MEETING IN PERSON.

The public may participate and provide public comment during the meeting by dialing the number provided above. Comments may also be submitted by email to the Board Secretary/Office Manager Denise Garzaro at dgarzaro@ieua.org prior to the completion of the Public Comment section of the meeting. Comments will be distributed to the Board of Directors.

CALL TO ORDER

PUBLIC COMMENT

Members of the public may address the Board on any item that is within the jurisdiction of the Board; however, no action may be taken on any item not appearing on the agenda unless the action is otherwise authorized by Subdivision (b) of Section 54954.2 of the Government Code. Those persons wishing to address the Board on any matter, whether or not it appears on the agenda, are requested to email the Board Secretary/Office Manager no later than 24 hours prior to the scheduled meeting time or address the Board during the public comments section of the meeting. Comments will be limited to three minutes per speaker. Thank you.

ADDITIONS TO THE AGENDA

In accordance with Section 54954.2 of the Government Code (Brown Act), additions to the agenda require two-thirds vote of the legislative body, or, if less than two-thirds of the members are present, a unanimous vote of those members present, that there is a need to take immediate action and that the need for action came to the attention of the local agency subsequent to the agenda being posted.

1. ACTION ITEMS

A. MINUTES

Approve Minutes of the May 11, 2022 Community and Legislative Affairs Committee meeting.

2. INFORMATION ITEMS

**A. FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE REPORT AND MATRIX – INNOVATIVE
FEDERAL STRATEGIES (WRITTEN)**

**B. STATE LEGISLATIVE REPORT AND MATRIX – WEST COAST
ADVISORS (WRITTEN)**

C. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION (WRITTEN)

3. GENERAL MANAGER'S COMMENTS

4. COMMITTEE MEMBER COMMENTS

5. COMMITTEE MEMBER REQUESTED FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

ADJOURN

DECLARATION OF POSTING

I, Denise Garzaro, CMC, Board Secretary/Office Manager of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency*, a Municipal Water District, hereby certify that, per Government Code Section 54954.2, a copy of this agenda has been posted at the Agency's main office, 6075 Kimball Avenue, Building A, Chino, CA and on the Agency's website at www.ieua.org at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting date and time above.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the Board Secretary at (909) 993-1736 or dgarzaro@ieua.org, 48 hours prior to the scheduled meeting so that IEUA can make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility.

**ACTION
ITEM
1A**



**MINUTES
COMMUNITY AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE MEETING
INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY*
AGENCY HEADQUARTERS, CHINO, CA**

**WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 2022
9:00 A.M.**

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESENT

Steven J. Elie, Chair

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESENT via Video/Teleconference

Michael Camacho, Director

STAFF PRESENT

Shivaji Deshmukh, P.E., General Manager
Christiana Daisy, P.E., Deputy General Manager
Tony Arellano, Safety Officer
Jerry Burke, Director of Engineering & Construction Management
Denise Garzaro, Board Secretary/Office Manager
Randy Lee, Director of Operations & Maintenance
Daniel Solorzano, Network Administrator
Wilson To, Technology Specialist II

STAFF PRESENT via Video/Teleconference

Javier Chagoyen-Lazaro, Acting Assistant General Manager
Pietro Cambiaso, Acting Director of Planning & Resources
Andrea Carruthers, Communications Officer
Lisa Dye, Director of Human Resources
Warren Green, Manager of Contracts & Procurement
Don Hamlett, Director of Information Technology
Jennifer Hy-Luk, Administrative Assistant II
Nolan King, Network Administrator
Yvonne Lam, External Affairs Specialist II
Jesse Pompa, Manager of Grants
Sushmitha Reddy, Manager of Laboratories
Jeanina Romero, Executive Assistant
Teresa Velarde, Manager of Internal Audit

OTHERS PRESENT via Video/Teleconference

Beth Olhasso, West Coast Advisors
Drew Tatum, Innovative Federal Strategies
Letitia White, Innovative Federal Strategies

CALL TO ORDER

Committee Chair Steven J. Elie called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. He gave the public the

opportunity to comment and provided instructions for unmuting the conference line.

There were no public comments received or additions to the agenda.

1A. ACTION ITEM

The Committee:

- ◆ Approved Minutes of the April 13, 2022 Community and Legislative Affairs Committee meeting.

2A – 2C. INFORMATION ITEMS

The following information items were presented or received and filed by the Committee:

- ◆ Federal Legislative Report and Matrix – Innovative Federal Strategies
- ◆ State Legislative Report – West Coast Advisors
- ◆ Public Outreach and Communication

3. GENERAL MANAGER'S COMMENTS

General Manager Shivaji Deshmukh stated that Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) recently adopted an Emergency Water Conservation Program framework with two pathways to allocate water to its State Water Project (SWP)-dependent Member Agencies. The Agency is working closely with its customer agencies to allocate the water in their service areas to best ensure equity and that critical needs are met. As a SWP-dependent agency, it is important that we do our best to continue reducing our imported water usage to preserve these scarce supplies for this year and into next year if conditions persist. Unfortunately, there is not a universal solution in these situations, but together we can find the best solutions for our regional and local conditions. At next week's Board meeting, staff will recommend declaring a Water Shortage Emergency Condition, implementing the Agency's Water Shortage Contingency Plan at Level 3, and adopting an Emergency Water Conservation Program framework with the goal of achieving real water savings.

4. COMMITTEE MEMBER COMMENTS

Chair Elie emphasized the countless hours staff spent working with MWD and member agencies on behalf of the region. He stated his appreciation for staff, the General Manager and member agencies for their collaboration.

General Manager Deshmukh highlighted Communications Officer Andrea Carruthers and Senior Engineer Joshua Aguilar for their efforts in response to the drought.

5. COMMITTEE MEMBER REQUESTED FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

There were no Committee member requests for future agenda items.

ADJOURNMENT

With no further business, Committee Chair Elie adjourned the meeting at 9:38 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Denise Garzaro
Board Secretary/Office Manager

*A Municipal Water District

APPROVED: JUNE 8, 2022

DRAFT

INFORMATION
ITEM
2A

INNOVATIVE FEDERAL STRATEGIES, LLC

Comprehensive Government Relations

MEMORANDUM

To: IEUA Community and Legislative Affairs Committee

From: Letitia White, Jean Denton, and Drew Tatum

Date: May 26, 2022

Re: May Monthly Legislative Update

Top Democrats Speak Out after Draft Supreme Court Ruling Released

In early May, House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) and Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) offered harsh criticism after a purported draft majority opinion that would overturn *Roe v. Wade* was leaked by Politico.

The draft opinion was written by Justice Samuel Alito and declares the 1992 decision in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* has no constitutional grounding. The court is expected to release a final opinion on cases heard this term before the end of June when the court takes its traditional summer break.

Both Schumer and Pelosi said the draft ruling would “inflict the greatest restriction of rights in the past fifty years — not just on women but on all Americans.”

In a joint statement they said, “The Republican-appointed Justices’ reported votes to overturn *Roe v. Wade* would go down as an abomination, one of the worst and most damaging decisions in modern history.”

The leak is unprecedented as the Supreme Court hasn’t experienced leaks of Justices’ positions, much less draft opinions of the Court, prior to the public release of those documents.

It has also caused fierce debate and pushback from Democrats who are now calling to remove the legislative filibuster to pass legislation codifying *Roe vs. Wade*. However, they would need total unity from their caucus – which they don’t have.

Earlier this year, a vote in the Senate to codify abortion rights failed with a 46-48 vote. Senator Joe Manchin (D-WV) voted with Republicans.

Democrats are now using this ruling to energize their voting base as they head into midterm elections this November.

Senate Panel Advanced Water Projects Bill

The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee took an important step in advancing biennial legislation to authorize water resources projects.

After EPW Committee Chairman Tom Carper (D-DE) released draft text, the Committee met on May 4, 2022 to report the legislation to the full Senate. It advanced out of the EPW Committee unanimously.

The Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2022 would authorize much-needed investments in the projects and programs of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) across the country. For the first time since 2007, the bill authorizes new environmental infrastructure projects and modifies existing ones. It also directs the Corps to expedite the completion of several ongoing studies and projects that are critical to addressing coastal and inland flood risk mitigation, navigation, and ecosystem restoration.

“Our committee has shown, yet again, that we can come together across the aisle to help meet the pressing water infrastructure needs of the American people,” Senator Carper said. “This year’s reauthorization of the Water Resources Development Act would authorize the modification of existing and construction of new, critical Army Corps projects in Delaware and throughout the country — projects that will significantly improve quality of life, create good-paying jobs, and protect communities against the threats of climate change. I am proud of our committee’s bipartisan work in advancing this legislation and look forward to its consideration by the full Senate.”

In addition to key policy reforms, WRDA 2022 authorizes 36 new Corps feasibility studies and authorizes or modifies 21 projects for construction. The legislation also includes authorizations to study modifications to existing projects.

The legislation would facilitate the timely completion of much-needed improvements to the country’s inland waterways system by reducing the strain on the Inland Waterways Trust Fund. It also proposes to address harbor deepening and maintenance needs for commercially significant ports and authorizes new avenues for the provision of assistance to underserved community harbors that are critical to local and regional authorities.

The legislation also aims to improve inland and coastal resilience and restore ecosystems through investments in the protection and restoration of shorelines and riverbanks. The bill streamlines the implementation of shoreline protection and restoration projects to aid communities most vulnerable to coastal storms and enables communities to partner with the Corps to develop water resources projects that directly address risks of extreme weather.

The bill also authorizes the Corps to do significant work to mitigate the impact of repetitive drought conditions and conserve water supplies.

The House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee released their own version of the Water Resources Development Act in May, marking up the legislation on Wednesday, May 18. Similar to the Senate version of the legislation, the House advanced their version of the bill by voice vote.

The House's bill authorizes the construction of 16 pending Corps Chief's Reports received since the enactment of WRDA 2020 and 72 feasibility studies for water resources development projects, including those identified through the public review process established by section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014.

The Legislation directs the Corps to expedite the completion of 15 feasibility studies currently underway. It also authorizes critical water and wastewater infrastructure assistance for community driven projects carried out by the Corps throughout the nation.

Both the House and Senate are expected to consider their versions of the legislation during the coming months. Once both chambers have passed their respective bills, the legislation will be conferenced and a final conference report will be sent to both chambers for adoption. Congress has successfully enacted four consecutive WRDA bills on a biennial basis going back to 2014.

COVID Aid Funding Deal Needs to be Reworked after Funding Spent

Lawmakers will have to renegotiate a Covid-19 therapeutics and vaccine funding deal because billions of dollars designated as offsets have already been spent, key senators said.

Senators struck a bipartisan deal in April to spend \$10 billion on Covid resources, and to offset its cost by rescinding previously appropriated funds.

Now, some of the key authors of the initial deal, Sens. Mitt Romney (R-UT) and Roy Blunt (R-MO), said lawmakers will have to resume negotiations on the offsets when they eventually decide to take up a Covid bill. Between \$2 billion and \$4 billion of the \$10 billion in funds designated as offsets have already been spent.

Blunt added that the previous agreement to spend \$10 billion overall may also need to change. The needs have increased over nearly two months, he said.

White House officials have repeatedly asked for more than \$20 billion in Covid aid.

The development adds another challenge to the process of agreeing to a Covid bill, which has been delayed due to fights over offsets, immigration, international aid, and a general lack of motivation among lawmakers.

Romney said lawmakers will have to renegotiate the offsets, but that it won't happen until Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) looks to take up a bill. He said he thinks lawmakers will be able to find enough new offsets when they're motivated.

"We'll probably need to update the pay-fors, but so far Leader Schumer has not been willing to put the bill on the floor," Romney said. "Until he does, it's kind of moot."

DHS Secretary Faces Congressional Border Pushback

Department of Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas faced tough questions from House and Senate lawmakers this month about how his department is handling the crisis at the border. Secretary Mayorkas appeared Wednesday before two Senate Committees, following three House hearings during the prior week.

Lawmakers from both parties argued the Department of Homeland Security isn't prepared for an impending increase in migrant arrivals the agency expects when pandemic-related Title 42 border restrictions end.

"I remain concerned about the department's ability to get additional, much-needed resources to the border," said Sen. Maggie Hassan (D-NH), one of several Senate Democrats who've raised concerns about ending the public health authority.

Bipartisan concern over the planned termination derailed a vote last month on a Covid-19 aid package continued to complicate the Senate's effort to advance both Covid and Ukraine aid legislation. Title 42 has allowed border officials to immediately expel asylum-seekers and other migrants since 2020. The Biden administration has wanted to lift the policy this month, though court challenges may delay the timeline.

Sen. Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ), who co-sponsored a bill to keep Title 42 in place, argued DHS lacks capacity to handle an increase in migrant arrivals. The agency has modeled scenarios of up to 18,000 migrants arriving a day after the policy ends, up from about 7,000 a day at the southern border in March.

Mayorkas told lawmakers on the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee and the Appropriations Homeland Security Subcommittee that DHS has already surged personnel to the border and would try to move money within the agency to address growing needs at the southern border. Sen. Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV), the top Republican on the subcommittee, raised concerns about leaving other parts of DHS's mission under-funded.

Secretary Mayorkas said he would request supplemental funding from Congress if needed, a prospect that has already raised some skepticism in the House. He also repeatedly pressed lawmakers to pass legislation to improve the immigration system and relieve stress on the border.

Mayorkas tried to put to rest at least one border-related complaint, telling the appropriations panel the Department of Veterans Affairs would not divert resources to help with southern border management. Republicans seized on the prospect earlier in the month and introduced legislation to block the VA from spending money on border assistance.

Outrage over the border was partially overshadowed during the Senate hearings by DHS's latest politically volatile move: the creation of a disinformation board that Republicans have compared to an Orwellian "Ministry of Truth." Mayorkas tried to ease concerns by stressing that the initiative simply aims to establish standards and best practices for DHS's longstanding efforts to fight disinformation that threatens homeland security.

Note that the White House has been blocked from rescinding the Title 42 policy by a federal judge. On Friday, May 20, a federal judge out of Louisiana blocked the Biden administration from winding down the pandemic-related border restriction that allows for the immediate expulsion of asylum-seekers and other migrants.

The preliminary injunction, issued by the US District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, provides a more permanent stop to the administration's plans while the lawsuit led by a multi-state coalition of Republican attorneys general plays out.

Judge Robert R. Summerhays granted a temporary restraining order April 27 that prevented the Department of Homeland Security from phasing out Title 42 ahead of its planned end date.

The controversy surrounding Title 42 had been holding up COVID-relief legislation. Despite the court's ruling, Republicans are not expected to drop demands for a floor vote on a Title 42 related amendment as part of considering additional coronavirus relief.

EPA to Keep Obama-era Smog Standards

This month, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suggested it will keep an Obama-era rule on ground-level ozone pollution.

The draft assessment is the first step in officially keeping the standard in place. In June, the EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee will meet to make a decision. EPA Administrator Michael Regan must then sign off.

However, some environmentalists and anti-air pollution groups expressed concern as the rule affirms a final decision made by the Trump EPA in December 2020.

The 2015 standards established a maximum of 70 parts per billion for the ozone – the primary component of smog. Environmentalists have pushed to have this reduced to 60.

The Sierra Club's Senior Director of Energy Campaigns said, "Suggesting the EPA uphold the grossly outdated standards for smog pollution that have resulted in most Americans facing unhealthy summer air quality just as families and communities are hoping to spend more time outdoors, is not only wrong, it's dangerous. Climate change is making summertime smog pollution even worse, further burdening communities across the country – in particular Black and Brown communities – that have lived under the constant weight of dangerous pollutants driving respiratory illness and asthma rates. We urge the Biden Administration to apply a more sound scientific approach."

Five GOP Lawmakers Subpoenaed by January 6 Panel

The House Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th 2021 Attack on the Capitol issued subpoenas for five sitting Republican Members of Congress. Those subpoenaed include: Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-CA), Representative Scott Perry (R-PA), Representative

Innovative Federal Strategies LLC

Jim Jordan (R-OH), Representative Andy Biggs (R-AZ), and Representative Mo Brooks (R-AL).

This is the first time the Select Committee has sent subpoenas to their own colleagues in the House.

Representative Bennie Thompson (D-MS), the chairman of the panel, said that the committee decided to send them after the Republican members refused to speak voluntarily.

“The Select Committee has learned that several of our colleagues have information relevant to our investigation into the attack on January 6th and the events leading up to it,” Thompson said in a statement. “Before we hold our hearings next month, we wished to provide members the opportunity to discuss these matters with the committee voluntarily,” Thompson said of the upcoming June public hearings.

Thompson noted that the Committee had previously asked these members for their voluntary cooperation, but noted that they refused to comply with that request and said the committee was “forced to take this step to help ensure the committee uncovers facts concerning January 6th.”

The Committee stated that Leader McCarthy was in communication with the White House before and after the Capitol attack.

The panel went on to say that Representative McCarthy, “...claimed to have had a discussion with the President in the immediate aftermath of the attack during which President Trump admitted some culpability for the attack.”

This is likely a reference to an interview in which McCarthy said, “I say [President Trump] has responsibility. He told me personally that he does have some responsibility. I think a lot of people do.”

Prior, the panel has focused its subpoenas on non-lawmakers like members of the Trump administration. It is rare for Committees, outside the House Ethics Committee, to subpoena sitting Members of Congress.

Several of the lawmakers subpoenaed, including McCarthy have already indicated they will challenge them in court as other witnesses have done. If the lawmakers refuse to cooperate, the Committee could refer their non-compliance to the House Ethics Committee, which has an equal number of Republicans and Democrats. Given the makeup of the Ethics Committee, the Select Committee could also seek to have the House hold those Members in contempt, but it is unclear if the Department of Justice or Federal Courts would want to get involved in a Legislative Branch dispute.

Department of Interior Announces 46 Water Infrastructure Projects Will Be Funded

The Department of Interior announced they will be allocating funding to prove water infrastructure in 46 projects across 11 states.

The funding will be around \$240.4 million from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and will include projects such as canal lining repairs and upgrades and replacements to water pipelines. Of the projects there will be canal repair projects in Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Wyoming and pipeline repairs in Nebraska.

Interior Secretary Deb Haaland said in a statement, “President Biden’s Bipartisan Infrastructure Law is making a historic investment in drought resilience and water infrastructure. As western communities face growing challenges accessing water in the wake of record drought, these investments in our aging water infrastructure will safeguard community water supplies and revitalize water delivery systems.”

David Palumbo, the Bureau of Reclamation’s Acting Commissioner added, “The Bureau of Reclamation, in partnership with states and local water districts receiving municipal water and irrigation water from federally-owned projects, is responsible for much of the water infrastructure in the West. These water systems work because of this federal to non-federal partnership, and this funding will help to complete necessary extraordinary maintenance keeping projects viable and partnerships strong.”

President Biden Signs Bill into Law to Expedite Ukrainian Military Aid

On May 9, the President signed a bill to expedite the process for the U.S. to send military equipment to Ukraine amidst the ongoing Russian invasion.

The Ukraine Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act of 2022 passed Congress with bipartisan support. The bill was originally introduced by Senator John Cornyn (R-TX) and Senator Ben Cardin (D-MD) and allows the United States to lend or lease military equipment to Ukraine and other allies in Eastern Europe while making it easier to do so. The bill revives a World War II-era policy that was put in place to counter Nazi Germany.

After signing, President Biden stated, “Every day Ukrainians pay with their lives. The cost of the fight is not cheap but caving to aggression is even more costly. That’s why we’re staying in this.”

The bill’s passage was met with enthusiastic support from Ukrainian President Zelensky who tweeted, “Today’s signing of the law on Lend-Lease is a historic step. I am convinced that we will win together again. And we will defend democracy in Ukraine. And in Europe. Like 77 years ago.”

President Biden also announced he plans to send another \$150 million in military aid to Ukraine.

Congress also approved the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022, which President Biden signed into law on May 21, 2022. That legislation will provide Ukraine with an additional \$40 billion in security, economic, and humanitarian assistance.

House Passes Gasoline Price-Gouging Bill

The House passed, H.R.7688, the Democrats' bill aimed at combating "price gouging on gasoline" on May 19, 2022.

The bill passed 217-207, with 4 Democrats joining all Republicans in opposition. The legislation is unlikely to gain traction in the Senate where it would need support from ten Republicans to advance. Despite headwinds in the Senate, House Democrats view it as part of a major messaging push to blame the oil industry for skyrocketing prices.

Democrats claims of price gouging have been met with some skepticism from analysts, who continue to blame market forces for high gasoline prices. Still, Democrats point to record profits posted by major oil companies as evidence.

If this legislation were to become law, it would outlaw the selling of fuel at an "excessive" price during an energy emergency, though it does not detail any particular price threshold. This legislation would also empower the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to pursue legal action if instances of price gouging were discovered.

Gas prices hit new highs averaging \$4.59/gallon and market analysts repeatedly suggest they are being primarily driven by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, as well as pandemic recovery. Others have pointed to factors including refiners shifting toward other, more profitable fuels.

House, Senate Work on Formula Shortage Legislation

The House and Senate have been working on multiple pieces of legislation aimed to assist families dealing with a shortage of infant formula.

Recently, both the House and Senate passed H.R.7791, the Access to Baby Formula Act of 2022. This legislation authorizes the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to take actions to address emergencies, disasters, and supply chain disruptions that impact participants of the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).

The bill directs USDA to require each infant formula cost containment contract to include remedies in the event of an infant formula recall, including how an infant formula manufacturer would protect against disruption to WIC participants in the state. It also authorizes USDA to waive or modify any WIC qualified administrative requirement during emergencies, disasters, and supply chain disruptions.

The legislation passed the House on May 18 by a vote of 414-9 and by unanimous consent in the Senate on May 19. President Biden signed the legislation into law on May 21, 2022.

The House also passed H.R.7790, a supplemental appropriations bill to provide \$28 million in emergency funding that aims to give the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) the resources it needs to address the urgent infant formula shortage. This legislation may face opposition in the Senate, as Republicans have indicated the three-page bill will likely do little to directly assist in the middle of the crisis.

A group of Senate Democrats introduced a bill to protect families who rely on infant formula and other essential sources of nutrition (ESN) from future shortages.

The Protect Infants from Formula Shortages Act would also safeguard the availability of these products by requiring manufacturers to notify the FDA of potential supply disruptions, giving the agency time to prevent or mitigate potential shortages. The proposed bill would also direct formula manufacturers to develop risk management plans for the supply of their products and increase the FDA's inspection authority.

Senators Bob Casey (PA), Sherrod Brown (OH), Elizabeth Warren (MA), Tammy Duckworth (IL), and Kristen Gillibrand (NY) introduced the legislation.

In a statement, Casey said Congress has the “responsibility” to tackle this issue, adding they must do everything to ensure that parents have formulas on the shelves.

Recently, 32 Senate Democrats sent a letter to President Biden requesting he appoint a White House coordinator to address the ongoing issue. Senators Tammy Baldwin (WI) and John Hoeven (ND) also wrote to FDA Commissioner Dr. Robert Califf on Thursday pressing his agency to provide information about its actions leading up to the shortage and what steps they are taking to prevent another one.

The White House has also taken steps independently to address the formula shortage, including by invoking the Defense Production Act for the materials used to manufacture and supply formula. The administration has also worked with foreign countries to acquire formula and has used government resources to airlift supplies to the United States.

However, the head of the FDA recently told Senators the nation's infant formula shortage likely won't be fully resolved until late July.

Speaker Pelosi Believes Congress Could Pass COMPETES Act Before July 4

House Speaker Pelosi told reporters that Congress could pass the “transformational” America COMPETES Act before July 4, saying they hope to celebrate its passage before the holiday. Negotiators on the conference committee from the House and Senate are actively working to negotiate a compromise that can pass both chambers.

The America COMPETES Act of 2022 would approve billions of dollars for programs to accelerate U.S. manufacturing of critical supplies and goods such as semiconductor chips, strengthening the U.S. in sectors dominated largely by China. The bill is also intended to address the supply chain disruptions still plaguing the nation, which has increased inflation.

The bill is more than 2,000 pages long and will authorize a wide array of services, investments and programs intended to increase American-made goods and address supply chain woes that shook the economy during the pandemic. Specifically, the bill will create a \$52 billion fund via the Chips for America Act to invest in U.S. produced semiconductor chips; authorize \$45 billion

to bolster American supply chains; and create new programs and research centers to help advance scientific research into cutting edge technologies.

Supply chain disruptions — including a massive semiconductor chip shortage — caused by the pandemic are one reason for inflation reaching a 40-year high in April. High inflation and economic concerns are the largest concern for American voters ahead of the midterm elections, according to polls.

The America COMPETES Act first passed the House in February before the Senate used the bill to pass their own version of the legislation that had already passed the chamber in 2021.

21 Democratic AG's File Motion to Intervene in California Emissions Lawsuit

Democratic attorneys general from 20 states and the District of Columbia filed a motion on May 19 to intervene in a lawsuit from Republican attorneys general against the EPA over California's vehicle emissions standards.

The Democrats, led by California Attorney General Rob Bonta, filed the motion in defense of the state's standards which are stricter than federal standards.

The Trump administration had revoked a 2013 waiver in 2019 that allowed California to impose more stringent standards than the federal government, but EPA Administrator Michael Regan reversed the revocation in March after announcing in 2021 the EPA would review the decision.

"California's standards are some of the best tools we have to reduce emissions, fight climate change, and protect public health. But unfortunately, there are some who continue to ignore these benefits, choosing inexplicably to defend outdated, pollution-generating vehicles even as technologies enabling emissions reductions and cost savings continue to advance," Bonta said in a statement.

Bonta filed the motion in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit. He was joined by the attorney general for Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington, as well as the District of Columbia and the cities of New York and Los Angeles.

17 Republican attorneys general, led by Ohio's Dave Yost, also announced a lawsuit against the EPA over the restoration of the waiver, claiming that allowing the state to set its own standards under the Clean Air Act violated the doctrine equal sovereignty.

President Biden to Visit Uvalde on Sunday in Wake of School Shooting

President Biden will travel to Uvalde, Texas to meet with community members and families in the aftermath of a school shooting that left 21 people dead, including 19 children.

Biden will be accompanied by first lady Jill Biden, the White House said. The two will “grieve with the community that lost twenty-one lives in the horrific elementary school shooting.” Both the president and first lady had previously indicated they would travel to Uvalde to mourn the shooting.

In the days since the shooting at Robb Elementary School, the president has expressed outrage over inaction on gun laws by Congress and frustration over the cycle of gun violence in the country. The Uvalde massacre came less than two weeks after a gunman killed 10 people inside a grocery store in Buffalo, N.Y.

The Texas massacre marked the deadliest school shooting since a 2012 attack on Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Conn., which left 26 people dead, including 20 children.

Much of the scrutiny in Uvalde is centering on the actions of law enforcement on the scene. Authorities originally said an officer engaged the shooter as he approached the school, but on Thursday police clarified nobody confronted the gunman before he entered the building.

Biden Signs Policing Order

President Biden issued an executive order to revise use-of-force policies for federal law enforcement on May 25’s two-year anniversary of the death of George Floyd at the hands of Minneapolis police.

The order restricts no-knock warrants and ban chokeholds by federal law enforcement agencies. It will also offer guidance on responding to mental health crises and create a central database for officer misconduct records.

Floyd’s death, and the deaths of several other people of color at the hands of law enforcement, sparked nationwide protests against racial injustice and police brutality. House Democrats passed a sweeping law-enforcement revamp named after Floyd in March 2021, but bipartisan negotiations in the Senate collapsed in September.

Biden’s executive order, which White House officials have been working on for months, includes several elements of the lawmakers’ efforts.

Bill Number	Sponsors	Title and/or Summary	Summary/Status	Latest Action
Not Yet Introduced	Various	FY23 Appropriations Bills	The House and Senate Appropriations Committee Deadlines have all passed as of the end of May for lawmakers to submit programmatic, language, and Community Project Funding / Congressionally Directed Spending Requests.	<p>The House Appropriations Committee is scheduled to markup all twelve of its FY23 Appropriations bills during the month of June. Subcommittee markups will be held during the weeks of June 12 and June 20. Full Committee markups will be held the week of June 20 and 27.</p> <p>The Senate Appropriations Committee has not yet scheduled markups, though the Professional Staff expect markups to begin in late July.</p>
H.R.5376	President Joe Biden / Congressional Democrats	Build Back Better Act	The Build Back Better Act proposes spending nearly \$2 trillion over a 10-year period, with certain programs expiring after only a year or two to keep the total cost of the bill down.	<p>Congressional Democrats hope to use the budget reconciliation process to pass elements of the administration's American Families Plan.</p> <p>Efforts to pass the legislation in 2021 were unsuccessful even after the House passed a modified version of the legislation.</p> <p>Senator Joe Manchin came out in opposition to the legislation in late-2021, though he has recently expressed a willingness to pass a scaled-back version of the legislation that is paid for through tax increases. He has indicated that the scope of the legislation would need to be limited to do a few things permanently rather than create several new programs for a short period of time.</p> <p>There is no current timeline or legislative language for a package that may be considered in the Senate.</p>

S. 29 / H.R. 2008	Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) / Rep. Angie Craig (D-MN)	Local Water Protection Act	A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to nonpoint source management, and for other purposes.	<p>The Senate legislation was introduced on January 22, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.</p> <p>The legislation in the House was introduced on March 18, 2021 and passed the House under suspension of the rules on June 15.</p>
H.R 1563	Rep. Mike Garcia (R-CA)	To extend the authorities under the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 providing operational flexibility, drought relief, and other benefits to the State of California	The legislation would extend the authorities under the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 providing operational flexibility, drought relief, and other benefits to the State of California. The legislation would extend 4007 authorities through January 1, 2028.	Introduced on March 3, 2021 and was referred to the House Committees on Natural Resources and Science, Space, and Technology.
S.984 / H.R.2238	Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR) / Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA)	Break Free from Plastic Pollutions Act	The comprehensive legislation would require corporations to take responsibility for pollution, incentivize corporations to make reusable products and items that can be recycled, create a nationwide beverage container refund program, and other items to promote recycling and other investments in U.S. domestic recycling.	Introduced on March 25, 2021 and referred to the House Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, Transportation, and Foreign Affairs.
H.R 866	Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)	FISH Act	This bill gives the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) the sole authority to protect endangered or threatened species that are anadromous species (species of fish that spawn in fresh or estuarine waters and that migrate to ocean waters) or catadromous species (species of fish that spawn in ocean waters and migrate to fresh waters). Currently, the FWS shares this authority with the National Marine Fisheries Service.	Introduced on February 5, 2021 and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R.1881	Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA)	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to permitting terms, and for other purposes.	The legislation would extend permit terms for publicly owned water infrastructure projects under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) from 5 years to a maximum of 10 years.	Introduced on March 12, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.
H.R. 1015	Rep. Grace Napolitano (D-CA)	Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act	This bill makes permanent, and otherwise revises, the Bureau of Reclamation's grant program for the funding of water recycling and reuse projects. Specifically, the bill removes priority under the program for projects in areas that, in the preceding four-year period, have been (1) identified as experiencing severe, extreme, or exceptional drought; or (2) designated as a disaster area by a state. Additionally, the bill increases through FY2025 the authorization of appropriations for the program and otherwise revises provisions related to program funding.	Introduced on February 11, 2021 and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.
S.4231	Sens. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Mark Kelly (D-AZ), and Krysten Sinema (D-AZ)	Support To Rehydrate the Environment, Agriculture, and Municipalities Act or "STREAM" Act	This legislation would authorize additional funding for water infrastructure; expedites recycling, desalination and non-federal storage projects with less than \$250 million in federal funding by allowing Interior to approve projects; eliminates the WIIN Act requirement that the Appropriations Committee must not only appropriate storage, recycling, and desal funding but approve funding awards for specific projects; and expedites future federal storage projects where Reclamation notifies Congress of completed feasibility studies each year to set up an orderly process to authorize projects.	Sens. Feinstein, Kelly, and Sinema introduced the legislation on May 17, 2022. The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water & Power held a hearing on the legislation on Wednesday, May 25.

H.R. 737	Rep. David Valadao (R-CA)	RENEW WIIN Act	Extends the authorities under the WIIN Act of 2016 providing operational flexibility, drought relief, and other benefits to the State of California.	Introduced on February 2, 2021 and referred the House Committee on Natural Resources. 10 members of the CA delegation have cosponsored the legislation.
H.R. 2515	Rep. Garret Graves (R-LA)	Building U.S. Infrastructure through Limited Delays and Efficient Reviews (BUILDER) Act	The legislation modernizes the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and aims to make infrastructure project reviews more efficient, reduce project costs, and spur economic recovery.	Introduced on April 14, 2021 and was referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. The legislation's 46 cosponsors are all Republican, including members of GOP leadership.
H.R. 939	Rep. Doug LaMalfa (R-CA)	Combustion Avoidance along Rural Roads (CARR) Act	The bill exempts wildfire mitigation activities conducted within 300 feet of a road from all laws governing environmental review of proposed agency actions or protection of endangered or threatened species.	Introduced on February 8, 2021 and was referred to the House Committees on Natural Resources and Agriculture.
H.R.3267	Rep. Brendan Boyle (D-PA)	Protect Drinking Water from PFAS Act	The bill amends the Safe Drinking Water Act to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to publish a maximum contaminant level goal and promulgate a national primary drinking water regulation for total per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	The legislation was introduced on May 17, 2021 and referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.
H.R.3293	Rep. Lisa Blunt Rochester (D-DE)	Low-Income Water Customer Assistance Programs Act	The legislation would amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish programs to assist low-income households in maintaining access to drinking water and wastewater services.	The legislation was introduced on May 18, 2021 and referred to the relevant committees. The legislation has passed out of the House Energy and Commerce Committee by a vote of 32-24 and now moves on to consideration on the House floor.

S. 953	Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR)	Water for Conservation and Farming Act	The legislation would create a Reclamation fund of \$300M to support water recycling projects, water-use efficiency projects and dam safety projects; the WaterSMART program to increase water supply reliability by funding infrastructure and conservation projects; establishes a grant program for any Reclamation States, Tribes, nonprofit conservation organizations, irrigation or water districts, and regional and local authorities to complete habitat restoration projects that improve watershed health and mitigate climate change; among other actions.	Introduced on March 24, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.
H.R. 3286	Rep. Raul Ruiz (D-CA)	Emergency Order Assurance, Safety, and Inspection of water Systems (Emergency OASIS Act)	The legislation would require the EPA to establish regulations to flush a drinking water system if contaminants were present in the system for longer than six months, or if water stood motionless in the system for longer than six months.	Introduced on May 17, 2021 and referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.
H.R. 3622 / S. 1907	Rep. Chris Pappas (D-NH) / Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY)	Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act	The legislation would require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to develop effluent limitations guidelines and standards and water quality criteria for PFAS under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, to provide Federal grants to publicly owned treatment works to implement such guidelines and standards	Introduced in the House on May 28, 2021, and in the Senate on May 27, 2021. The legislation in the House is bipartisan.

S. 2168 / S.2567	Sen. Mike Braun (R-IN) / Sen. Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV)	Define WOTUS Act / Navigable Waters Protection Act of 2021	The legislation would amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify the definition of navigable waters, and to make the definition of the "waters of the United States" permanent.	These bills were introduced in June and July of 2021 in response to the EPA's announcement earlier in June of its intent to rewrite the Navigable Waters Protection rule.
H.R. 3814 / S. 717	Rep. Liz Cheney (R-WY) / Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT)	Undoing NEPA's Substantial Harm by Advancing Concepts that Kickstart the Liberation of the Economy Act (UNSHACKLE Act)	The legislation combines the following five stand-alone NEPA reform bills on agency process, state expansion, legal changes, and data reporting into one comprehensive text. - NEPA Agency Process Accountability Act - NEPA Accountability and Enforcement Act - NEPA State Assignment Expansion Act - NEPA Legal Reform Act - NEPA Data Transparency Act	The Senate legislation was introduced on March 11, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. The House legislation was introduced on June 11, 2021 and referred to the House Committees on Natural Resources; Judiciary; Transportation and Infrastructure; and Energy and Commerce.
H.R. 4647 / S. 2430	Rep. Jared Huffman (D- CA) / Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)	Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act	The legislation would amend federal tax law so that homeowners wouldn't pay income tax on rebates from water utilities for water conservation and water runoff management improvements	The House legislation was introduced on July 22, 2021 and referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. The legislation in the Senate was introduced on July 22, 2021 and referred to the Senate Committee on Finance.
S.2454	Sen. Alex Padilla (D-CA)	Water Reuse and Resiliency Act	The legislation would authorize \$1 billion over five years for the EPA's Pilot Program for Alternative Water Source Projects grants program. This is an increase from the \$125 million over five years authorized for the program in the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act passed by the Senate in April.	The legislation was introduced on July 22, 2021 and referred to the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 1352	Rep. Brenda Lawrence (D-MI)	Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability Act of 2021	The bill would create a trust fund to support drinking water and clean water infrastructure. Additionally, the bill provides \$34.85 billion a year to drinking water and wastewater improvements; creates a water trust fund; creates up to nearly 1 million jobs across the economy and protect American workers; prioritizes disadvantaged communities with grants and additional support; expands funding for technical assistance to small, rural, and indigenous communities; funds projects to address water contamination from PFAS; requires US EPA to study water affordability, shutoffs, discrimination, and civil rights violations by water providers; upgrades household wells and septic systems; helps homeowners replace lead service lines; and provides more than \$1 billion a year to update water infrastructure in public schools.	<p>The legislation was introduced on February 25, 2021 and was referred to the relevant committees.</p> <p>The legislation has 86 cosponsors, including 14 members of the California delegation.</p>
H.R.4915	Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)	Water Supply Permitting Coordination Act	The legislation would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to coordinate Federal and State permitting processes related to the construction of new surface water storage projects on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture and to designate the Bureau of Reclamation as the lead agency for permit processing.	The legislation was introduced on August 3, 2021 and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.
H.R. 4976	Rep. Elissa Slotkin (D-MI)	Ensuring PFAS Cleanup Meets or Exceeds Stringent Standards Act	The legislation directs the Secretary of Defense to ensure that removal and remedial actions relating to PFAS contamination result in levels meeting or exceeding certain standards.	The legislation was introduced in the House on August 6, 2021 and was referred to the House Committees on Armed Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Energy and Commerce.

S.2372 / H.R.2773	Sen. Heinrich, Martin (D-NM) / Representative Debbie Dingell (D-MI)	Recovering America's Wildlife Act of 2021	<p>The legislation would fund conservation efforts for more than 12,000 species of wildlife and plants in need of assistance by providing \$1.3 billion in dedicated annual funding for proactive, on-the-ground efforts across the country, ensure wildlife recovery efforts will be guided by the Congressionally-mandated State Wildlife Action Plans, which identify specific strategies to restore the populations of species of greatest conservation need, accelerate the recovery of 1,600 U.S. species already listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act, and include improvements to ensure funds are appropriately targeted to the areas of greatest need and facilitate additional investments in protecting at-risk plant species.</p> <p>In the Senate, RAWA also directs fees and penalties assessed for environmental violations to help fund RAWA, using fee and penalty amounts that aren't already targeted for existing environmental funds.</p>	<p>The legislation was introduced on July 15, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. It was reported favorably out of Committee on April 27 and placed on the Senate calendar.</p> <p>The House bill was introduced on April 22. The House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife held a hearing on the legislation on July 29, 2021. On January 19, the legislation passed out of the House Natural Resources Committee by a vote of 29-15 and now moves on to consideration on the House floor.</p>
H.R.4602 / S.3956	Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA) / Rep. Lisa McClain (R-MI) and Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR) / Sen. Susan Collins (R-ME)	WIPPES Act	The legislation would direct the Federal Trade Commission to issue regulations requiring certain products to have "Do Not Flush" labeling	<p>The legislation was introduced on July 21, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.</p> <p>Rep. Lowenthal introduced the stand-alone bill after introducing a similar amendment to the House's infrastructure bill.</p> <p>The Senate bill was introduced on March 30, 2022.</p>

H.R.6591	Rep. Lisa McClain (R-MI) / Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA)	PIPES Act	The legislation would require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to publish a rule that establishes standards for the flushability of disposable nonwoven wipes.	The legislation was introduced on February 3, 2022 and was referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.
S. 2806 / H.R. 3534	Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) / Rep. Jimmy Panetta (D-CA)	Wildfire Emergency Act of 2021	Amongst other things, the legislation authorizes \$250 million over 5 years for up to 20 Forest Service projects of 100,000 acres or greater; Establish a new \$100 million grant program to assist critical facilities like hospitals and police stations become more energy efficient and better adapted to function during power shutoffs; Establishes one or more Prescribed Fire Centers to coordinate research and training of foresters and forest managers in the western United States in the latest methods and innovations in prescribed fire (controlled burns) practices.	<p>The Senate legislation was introduced on September 22, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.</p> <p>The House bill was introduced on May 25, 2021 and was referred to the Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry.</p>
S. 3011 / H.R. 5735	Sen. John Cornyn (R-TX) / Rep. Dusty Johnson (R-SD)	State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Fiscal Recovery, Infrastructure, and Disaster Relief Flexibility Act	The legislation provides additional flexibility for States, Tribes, and units of local government to spend their allocations of the COVID Relief Funds on certain infrastructure projects, including water, wastewater, and broadband infrastructure projects. The bill also allows these funds to be used to provide emergency relief from natural disasters. There is a cap—the greater of \$10 million or 30% of the funds—on how much of the COVID money can be spent on these new purposes.	<p>The legislation was introduced on October 19, 2021 and passed the Senate by unanimous consent that day.</p> <p>Senator Alex Padilla (D-CA) is an original cosponsor of the legislation.</p> <p>The act was introduced in the House on October 26 and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Reform.</p>

H.R. 6461 / S. 3531	Rep. Scott Peters (D-CA) / Sen. Chris Coons (D-DE)	National Climate Adaptation and Resilience Strategy Act	<p>The legislation creates a Chief Resilience Officer, among other positions, that will assist the President to streamline the federal response to climate hazards that threaten human health, safety, and critical infrastructure.</p> <p>The act also calls for a Climate Adaptation and Resilience Strategy that outlines the federal government's response to climate hazards such as sea level rise, drought, biodiversity loss, and coastal bank erosion.</p>	<p>The legislation was introduced in the House on January 20, 2022 and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.</p> <p>The legislation was introduced in the Senate on January 20, 2022, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs.</p>
H.R. 6396	Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-OR)	Climate RESILIENCE Act	<p>The act amends FEMA's disaster definition to include extreme temperature events, like heat waves and freezes; changes FEMA's definitions and cost share eligibility requirements for disadvantaged communities and underserved communities; includes a focus on resiliency planning and investments; provides both financial and non-financial technical assistance for hazard mitigation planning, as well as for grant applications for small impoverished and disadvantaged communities; and expands Pre-Disaster Mitigation Assistance funding to address FEMA's oversubscription issues.</p>	<p>The legislation was introduced in the House on January 13, 2022 and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.</p> <p>The legislation has 32 cosponsors, including 8 members of the California delegation.</p>

H.R.6492	Rep. Pramila Jayapal (D-WA)	Climate Resilience Workforce Act	<p>The bill establishes a climate resilience workforce in communities most affected by the climate crisis. It also funds the development of regional, state, local, and community-based climate resilience action plans.</p> <p>The legislation creates an Office of Climate Resilience within the White House, starts new workforce development programs, and removes barriers to employment in climate resilience jobs based on immigration status and prior involvement with the criminal justice system.</p>	<p>The legislation was introduced in the House on January 25, 2022 and referred to the Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry.</p> <p>The legislation has 38 cosponsors, including 9 members of the California delegation.</p>
H.R. 6989	Rep. Ted Lieu (D-CA)	Housing for All Act of 2022	<p>This legislation would address critical affordable housing shortages in California and across the country by investing in hotel and motel conversions to permanent supportive housing with supportive services; investing in the Eviction Protection Grant Program; investing in mobile crisis intervention teams to help those with medical or psychological needs avoid the criminal justice system; investing in libraries that support people experiencing homelessness; investing in programs that offer a safe place to park overnight and facilitate access to rehousing services and essential services; and investing in inclusive, transit-oriented development and infill development</p>	<p>The legislation was introduced in the House on March 8, 2022 and referred to the Subcommittee on Highways and Transit.</p> <p>The legislation has 14 cosponsors, including 12 members of the California delegation.</p>
S. 623	Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL)	Sunshine Protection Act of 2021	<p>This bill makes daylight saving time the new, permanent standard time, effective November 5, 2023.</p>	<p>The legislation passed the Senate on March 15, 2022 and sent to the House.</p>

S. 4081	Sen. Tammy Baldwin (D-WI)	Healthy H2O Act	The bill provides grants for water testing and treatment technology directly to individuals, non-profits and local governments in rural communities. Grants, provided by the USDA, would allow the purchase and installation of point-of-use or point-of-entry water quality improvement systems that remove or significantly reduce contaminants from drinking water.	The legislation was introduced in the Senate on April 26, 2022 and referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.
H.R. 7696 / S. 4161	Rep. Chris Pappas (D-NH) / Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY)	Clean Water Standards for PFAS 2.0 Act of 2022	The bill would further regulate PFAS by setting deadlines for the EPA to develop water quality criteria and limits on industrial PFAS discharges into water and to water treatment plants. The bill would also authorize \$200 million per year in grants to assist Publicly Owned Treatment Works with program implementation, which would be appropriated through Fiscal Years 2022-2026.	<p>The legislation was introduced in the House on May 10, 2022 and referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.</p> <p>The legislation was introduced in the Senate on May 9, 2022 and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.</p>
S.1179 / H.R.2552	Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)	Canal Conveyance Capacity Restoration Act	This bill authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to provide financial assistance for various projects in California to mitigate the sinking or settling of the ground (i.e., subsidence mitigation), specifically for projects related to the Friant-Kern Canal, the Delta-Mendota Canal, and certain parts of the San Luis Canal/California Aqueduct.	<p>This legislation was introduced on April 15, 2021 in the Senate. The House Companion bill was introduced the same day.</p> <p>The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water & Power held a hearing on the legislation on Wednesday, May 25.</p> <p>The House Natural Resources Committee has not yet considered the legislation.</p>

INFORMATION
ITEM
2B



May 27, 2022

To: Inland Empire Utilities Agency

From: Michael Boccadoro
Beth Olhasso

RE: May Report

Overview:

With June just days away, and record temperatures for May in the books, water managers and regulators are taking steps and outlining possible next steps to combat the drought. Lake Oroville is at just 55 percent capacity and San Luis Reservoir is at 46 percent capacity. With the snowpack down to 10 percent of normal, there isn't hope for additional snowmelt to replenish supplies.

The State Water Resources Control Board recently passed regulations implementing the Governor's Executive Order on drought. The regulations focus on prohibiting the use of potable water to irrigate non-functional turf. The Governor has recently said that if he doesn't see any significant increase in voluntary conservation, he will consider more drastic actions later in the summer.

In other State Board action, a recent workshop was held to discuss the impacts the water-use efficiency standards may impact local wastewater management. Staff spent significant time presenting the approach they are using to assess indoor water use trends throughout the state. The data they presented suggests that for the first part of 2022, the statewide average indoor GPCD is under 40 GPCD.

The California Air Resources Board is getting closer to finalizing their Advanced Clean Fleets rule. The current proposal would require half of the vehicles government agencies purchase to be zero-emission starting in 2024.

The Governor released his May Revision budget, adding more funding for drought relief—bringing his total 2022-23 proposal to just about \$2 billion. In contrast, the Senate Democratic proposal is requesting \$7.5 billion for drought relief. The Legislature, leadership and the Governor will now work to iron out differences and come up with a compromise to vote on ahead of the June 15 deadline.

The Legislature has been working on the two thousand bills that were introduced for the second year of this two-year session. The deadline for bills to pass out of their house of origin was May 27. With more water-related bills this year legislative water discussions have been robust and extensive. ACWA's legislation to provide for a tax exemption for turf removal rebates has moved to the Senate. CASA's bill to require products containing PFAS to register their products on a publicly accessible database struggled with significant opposition from manufactures but was able to pass out of the Assembly with just enough votes. MWD's legislation to allow for alternative project delivery methods for several of their projects recently also moved out of the Assembly, while similar legislation (SB 991, Newman) to allow for alternative project delivery for projects over \$5 million also easily passed out of the Senate. Policy committees will again start to work feverishly ahead of the July summer recess.

Inland Empire Utilities Agency

Status Report – May 2022

Water Supply Conditions

Summer is rolling into California and with it, any hope of measurable precipitation vanishes until the fall. Once at 103 percent of normal, the Sierra snowpack it is down to just 10 percent of normal. Lake Oroville is sitting at 69 percent of historical average and 55 percent capacity. San Luis Reservoir, the main south-of-Delta storage facility for the State Water Project, is at just 63 percent of average for this time of the year and 46 percent capacity.

SWRCB Approves Emergency Conservation Regulation

In response to the Governor's March Executive Order on drought, the SWRCB has approved their proposal to implement the order. The highlights include:

- Requires urban water suppliers to implement, at a minimum, all demand reduction actions identified in Level 2 of their locally adopted Water Shortage Contingency Plans.
- Requires urban water suppliers to submit a preliminary water supply and demand assessment to the Department of Water Resources by June 1, 2022.
- Prohibits irrigation of non-functional turf with potable water in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sector. The ban on irrigation would include non-residential grass areas that are considered ornamental and not otherwise used for recreation or other community purposes.

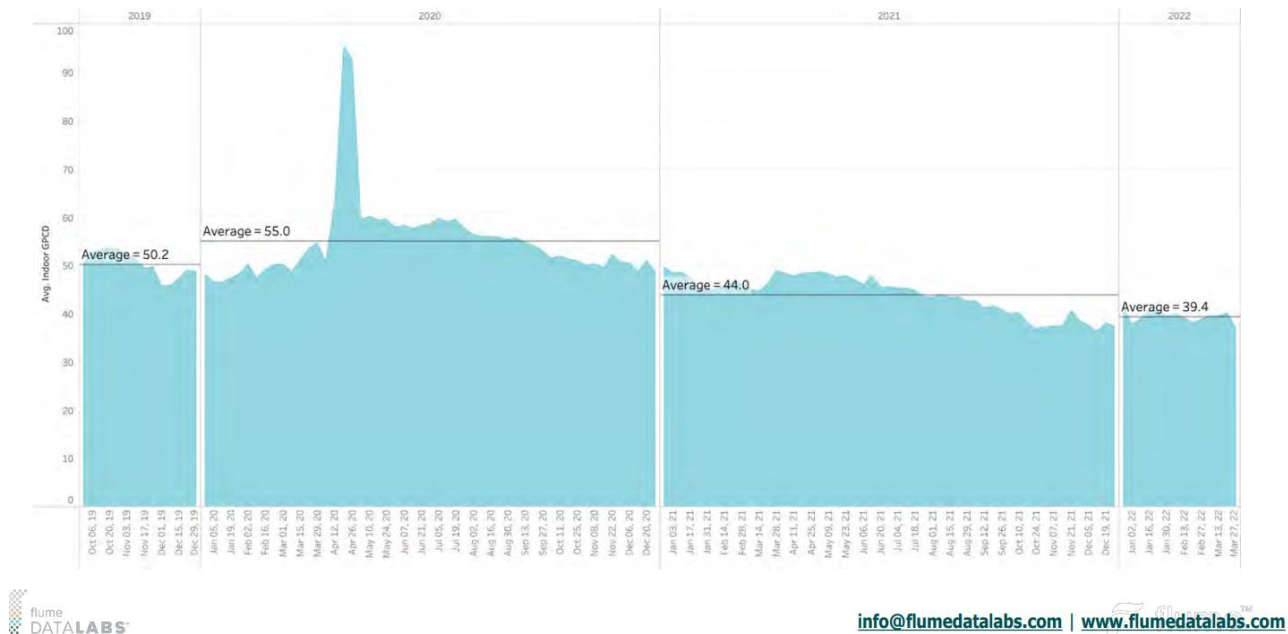
The regulation is expected to go into effect June 6.

Notably, when the Governor was meeting with water leaders recently, he warned that if voluntary conservation numbers don't soon improve, he is prepared to issue mandatory conservation orders "sometime this summer."

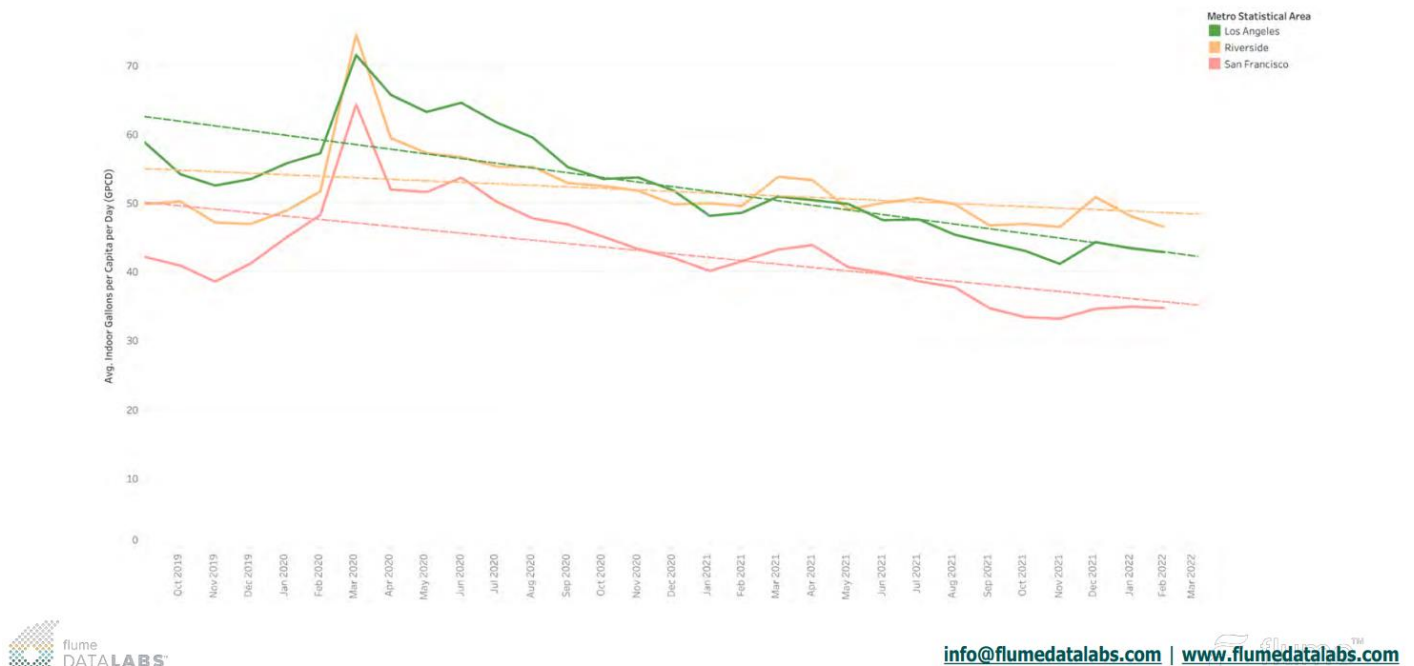
SWRCB Workshop on Efficiency Standards

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) recently held a workshop to discuss how water-use efficiency standards may impact local wastewater management. While the presentation wasn't terribly robust when talking about specific POTW impacts, they did spend significant time trying to quantify current indoor water use by analyzing flume sensor data throughout the state. It is important to understand what data regulators are looking at as they move to implement the urban water use objective. Throughout the presentation, it was clear that staff believe 35 GPCD is attainable. They did not recommend a 35 GPCD, but using the number as a scenario signals they believe more extreme indoor conservation is achievable in CA.

Indoor Water Use in California (all Flume Sensors)



Indoor Water Use in California (Selected MSA's)



Advanced Clean Fleets Proposal Released

The California Air Resources Board recently released a revised regulatory proposal and held a workshop on the state's Advanced Clean Fleets rule. The primary requirement under the proposed rules is for state and local government fleets to purchase half of vehicles they purchase starting in 2024 to be zero-emission and all additions to be ZEV starting in 2027. There are several exemptions including a "ZEV or NZEV Unavailability Exemption."

“May Revise” Released

As is custom, the Governor released his May Revision of his proposed 2022-23 state budget. The Revise reflects the financial status of the state after April 15 tax filings. The state is flush with cash with a \$96 billion surplus, but there are concerns for the next few years. The Legislative Analyst’s Office (LAO) has noted that the “May Revision sets up a fiscal cliff for 2023-23.” The LAO estimates that 2023-24 could have a \$25 billion deficit, resulting in a significant budget problem, which would require reductions to programs.

Included in the May Revise is an additional \$1.5 billion for drought response and resilience- bringing his 2022-23 total to about \$2 billion. In addition to the drought package, the Governor proposes \$500 million in FY 2025-26 for Prop 1 Water Storage Investment Program projects.

Drought Resilience and Response (Dollars in Millions)

Investment Category	Department	Program	2021 Package Total	Accelerated Drought Resilience Package		Total
				Governor’s Budget	May Revision	
Immediate Drought Support	Department of Water Resources	Small Water Suppliers Drought Relief & Urban Water Management Grants	\$484	\$120	\$180	\$784
		Water Transfers Pilot Project	\$0	\$0	\$20	\$20
	State Water Resources Control Board	Water Rights Modernization and Drought Resilience	\$0	\$0	\$44	\$44
	Department of Social Services	Drought Food Assistance	\$0	\$0	\$23	\$23
	Various	Data, Research, and Communications	\$127	\$0	\$116.8	\$244
		Drought Technical Assistance and Emergency Drought Response	\$57	\$25	\$161	\$243
		Drought Permitting, Compliance, Curtailments and Water Right Enforcement	\$43	\$0	\$8	\$51
Drinking Water, Water Supply and Reliability, Flood	State Water Resources Control Board	Drinking Water/Wastewater Infrastructure and State Revolving Fund	\$1,300	\$0	\$400	\$1,700
		PFA’s Support	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$100
		Water Recycling/Groundwater Cleanup	\$400	\$0	\$100	\$500
	Department of Water Resources	Salton Sea	\$220	\$0	\$0	\$220
		Water Conveyance	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$200
		Flood	\$638	\$0	\$0	\$638
		Aqueduct Solar Panel Pilot Study	\$20	\$0	\$30	\$50
	Natural Resources Agency	Watershed Climate Studies	\$25	\$0	\$0	\$25
		Clear Lake Rehabilitation	\$5.7	\$0	\$0	\$6
Conservation/ Agriculture	Department of Water Resources	SGMA Implementation	\$300	\$30	\$26	\$356
		Agriculture and Delta Drought Response Programs	\$8	\$0	\$60	\$68
	Department of Food and Agriculture	Relief for Small Farmers	\$0	\$5	\$20	\$25
		On-farm Water Use and Agriculture Technical Assistance	\$5	\$0	\$15	\$20
		State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program	\$100	\$20	\$40	\$160
	Department of Conservation	Multi-benefit Land Repurposing	\$50	\$40	\$0	\$90
	Various	Water Conservation Programs (Small and Urban), Turf Replacement, and State Water Conservation Projects	\$0	\$185	\$26	\$211
Habitat/ Nature-Based Solutions	Department of Fish and Wildlife/ Department of Water Resources	Fish and Wildlife Protection	\$0	\$75	\$100	\$175
		Improving Drought Resiliency on State-Owned Land and Migratory Bird Habitat	\$8	\$0	\$25	\$33
	Department of Water Resources	Studying Salmon and Tribal Co-Management Activities	\$0	\$0	\$7.3	\$7.3
		Climate Induced Hatchery Upgrades	\$33	\$0	\$17	\$50
	Department of Water Resources	Aquatic Habitat and Drought Resilience and Expediting Large Scale Habitat	\$0	\$0	\$130.6	\$130.6
	Various	Additional Nature-Based Solutions	\$1,033	\$0	\$0	\$1,033
Total			\$5,157	\$500	\$1,550	\$7,207

In addition to the May Revise, Senate Democrats also released their “Budget Blueprint” which proposed to invest significantly more funds in water and drought. Specifically, the Senate proposes \$7.5 billion in state and federal funds to build a climate resilient water system. Priorities include:

- \$2 billion to rebalance state water supply and water rights
 - \$1.5 billion for new CA Water Trust to acquire lands with senior water rights from willing sellers.
 - \$500 million to acquire and repurpose lands to implement SGMA
- \$1.5 billion for safe drinking water
- \$1.5 billion for improving watershed climate resilience regionally.
- \$1.5 billion for Drought Resilient Water Supply grants to assist with recycling, stormwater capture and groundwater cleanup.
- \$1 billion for flood management and dam safety

Both the Senate and Assembly Budget Sub Committees on Resources have discussed the drought proposal. No vote was taken yet as the two houses and the Governor move into a period of negotiation. The budget is required to be passed by June 15, however as in the past years, budget amendments will continue to be made during the legislative session.

Legislative Update

Legislators have been working feverishly to shepherd their bills through their house of origin. The deadline for bills to get out of their first house was May 27. Policy committees will now resume hearings the first week of June and work through the month before the July summer recess.

Updates on priority bills:

AB 2142 (Gabriel): This bill would provide an income tax exemption for rebates from a turf removal program. Sponsored by ACWA. The bill passed out of the Revenue and Taxation Committee and moved off the Assembly floor onto the Senate.

AB 1845 (Calderon): MWD sponsored bill to allow for alternative project delivery methods for specific MWD projects. The bill was heard in the Assembly Local Government Committee and Water, Parks and Wildlife Committees and passed out unanimously and passed off the Assembly floor 70-0

SB 991 (Newman): This bill is similar to MWD’s AB 1845 but it would allow for progressive design build to be used on any project over \$5 million. The bill is already over in the Assembly and will be heard in the Local Government Committee in June.

AB 2247 (Bloom): CASA sponsored bill would require products sold in CA that contain PFAS to register the product on a publicly accessible reporting platform. The bill was recently amended to remove some of the enforcement language, which should remove some of the opposition. The bill was heard in the Environmental Safety & Toxic Materials Committee where manufacturing community voiced their opposition. The bill passed out 7-2, with Republicans voting no. The bill passed out of the Assembly with *just* enough votes and will move onto the Senate.

AB 2787 (Quirk): An extension of the original microbeads bill, this legislation would ban the sale or distribution of products that contain intentionally added microplastics. The bill passed out of both Natural Resources and Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee. Dr. Quirk decided to hold the bill in the Assembly and it will not move this year.

AB 2811 (Bennett): Would require newly constructed large commercial buildings to be dual plumbed for recycled water and also require large commercial buildings to install onsite reuse systems. The bill could not overcome the concerns of the water and labor community and was not ever considered by the Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee.

SB 1157 (Hertzberg): This legislation is identical to AB 1434 (Friedman) from 2021. The bill would implement the indoor GPCD targets outlined in the DWR/SWRCB draft report to the Legislature for 47 GPCD by 2025 and 42 GPCD by 2030. The bill passed out of Natural Resources and Water Committee despite significant concerns from Senator Ben Hueso (D-San Diego). The bill was quickly moved to the floor of the Senate where it passed 28-9. Throughout the whole process, the author has committed to working with the opposition, so there is still a possibility that the amendments the water community is looking for will be amended into the bill. The amendments, if taken, would require DWR and the SWRCB to study the effects 2030 target would have on wastewater flows before instituting the 42 GPCD requirement.

IEUA BILLS— BILLS WITH POSITIONS- 2022 Session May 27, 2022

Bill Number	Author/Sponsor	Title and/or Summary	Summary	IEUA Position/ Bill Location	Positions Taken by Associations & Regional Agencies
AB 1845	Calderon MWD Sponsored	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: alternative project delivery methods	Would authorize the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to use the design-build procurement process for certain regional recycled water projects or other water infrastructure projects. The bill would define "design-build" to mean a project delivery process in which both the design and construction of a project are procured from a single entity. The bill would require the district, if using this procurement process, to follow certain procedures, including preparing and issuing a request for qualifications, preparing a request for proposals including the scope and needs of the project or contract, and awarding projects based on certain criteria for projects utilizing either lowest responsible bidder or best value selection criteria.	SUPPORT Passed out of Assembly In Senate	MWD, ACWA, WRCA in support
AB 2142	Gabriel	Income taxes: exclusion: turf replacement water conservation program	This bill would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and before January 1, 2027, under both of these laws, provide an exclusion from gross income for any amount received as a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive issued by a local water agency or supplier for participation in a turf replacement water conservation program.	SUPPORT Passed out of Assembly In Senate	ACWA, MWD in Support
AB 2247	Bloom CASA Sponsored	PFAS products: disclosure: publicly accessible reporting platform	This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to work with the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse to establish, on or before January 1, 2024, a publicly accessible reporting platform to collect information about PFAS and products or product components containing regulated PFAS, as defined, being sold, offered for sale, distributed, or offered for promotional purposes in, or imported into, the state. The bill would require, on or before March 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer, as defined, of PFAS or a product or a product component containing regulated PFAS that is sold, offered for sale, distributed, or offered for promotional purposes in, or imported into, the state to register the PFAS or the product or product component containing regulated PFAS, and specified other information, on the publicly accessible reporting platform.	SUPPORT Passed out of Assembly In Senate	CASA, WRCA, ACWA in support

AB 2449	Rubio Three Valleys	Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences	This bill would authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with those specified teleconferencing requirements if at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the local agency's jurisdiction. The bill would impose prescribed requirements for this exception relating to notice, agendas, the means and manner of access, and procedures for disruptions. The bill would require the legislative body to implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with federal law.	SUPPORT Passed out of Assembly In Senate	ACWA & MWD Support
AB 2787	Quirk	Microplastics in products	<i>The Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law prohibits a person from selling or offering for promotional purposes in the state any personal care products containing plastic microbeads that are used to exfoliate or cleanse in a rinse-off product, including, but not limited to, toothpaste. This bill would, on and after specified dates that vary based on the product, ban the sale, distribution in commerce, or offering for promotional purposes in the state of designated products, such as leave-in cosmetics products and waxes and polishes, if the products contain intentionally added microplastics, as defined. The bill would exclude from this ban products consisting, in whole or in part, of specified substances or mixtures containing microplastics. The bill would make a violator liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day for each violation.</i>	SUPPORT Held in Assembly--- NOT MOVING FORWARD IN 2022	CASA in support
AB 2811	Bennett Plumbers Union	California Building Standards Commission: recycled water: nonpotable water systems	Would require, commencing January 1, 2024, all newly constructed nonresidential buildings be constructed with dual plumbing to allow the use of recycled water for all applicable nonpotable water demands, as defined, if that building is located within an existing or planned recycled water service area, as specified.	Oppose Env. Safety & Toxic Materials Comm--- no hearing Bill not moving forward this year.	CASA & WRCA oppose unless amended. ACWA & CMUA Oppose
SB 222	Sen. Dodd	Water Affordability	Would establish the Water Affordability Assistance Fund in the State Treasury to help provide water affordability assistance, for		Opposed by ACWA

		Assistance Program	both drinking water and wastewater services, to low-income ratepayers and ratepayers experiencing economic hardship in California. The bill would make moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature to the state board to provide, as part of the Water Affordability Assistance Program established by the bill, direct water bill assistance, water bill credits, water crisis assistance, affordability assistance, and short-term assistance to public water systems to administer program components.	Two-Year Bill Assembly Floor	
SB 230	Portantino/ CMUA & MWD	State Water Resources Control Board: Constituents of Emerging Concern	Would require the State Water Resources Control Board to establish, maintain, and direct an ongoing, dedicated program called the Constituents of Emerging Concern Program to assess the state of information and recommend areas for further study on, among other things, the occurrence of constituents of emerging concern (CEC) in drinking water sources and treated drinking water. The bill would require the state board to convene, by an unspecified date, the Science Advisory Panel to review and provide recommendations to the state board on CEC for further action, among other duties. The bill would require the state board to provide an annual report to the Legislature on the ongoing work conducted by the panel.	SUPPORT Assembly waiting for committee assignment	Favor by ACWA
SB 991	Newman Water Collaborative Delivery Association (formerly the Water Design-Build Council)	Public contracts: progressive design-build: local agencies	Current law, until January 1, 2025, authorizes local agencies, as defined, to use the design-build procurement process for specified public works with prescribed cost thresholds. Current law requires specified information submitted by a design-build entity in the design-build procurement process to be certified under penalty of perjury. This bill, until January 1, 2033, authorizes local agencies, defined as any city, county, city and county, or special district authorized by law to provide for the production, storage, supply, treatment, or distribution of any water from any source, to use the progressive design-build process for public works projects in excess of \$5,000,000, similar to the progressive design-build process authorized for use by the Director of	SUPPORT Passed out of Senate Assembly Local Gov Comm.	WRCA Support

			General Services. The bill would require specified information to be verified under penalty of perjury.		
SB 1157	Hertzberg	Urban water use objectives: indoor residential water use	Current law requires the Department of Water Resources, in coordination with the State Water Resources Control Board, and including collaboration with and input from stakeholders, to conduct necessary studies and investigations and authorizes the department and the board to jointly recommend to the Legislature a standard for indoor residential water use. Current law, until January 1, 2025, establishes 55 gallons per capita daily as the standard for indoor residential water use. Existing law establishes, beginning January 1, 2025, the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use, and beginning January 1, 2030, establishes the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use. This bill would eliminate the option of using the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily and the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily, as applicable, or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use.	Passed out of Senate Assembly Water, Parks & Wildlife Committee	Oppose unless amended by WateReuse & ACWA, CASA & CMUA

INFORMATION
ITEM
2C

Date: June 15, 2022

To: The Honorable Board of Directors

ADD
From: Shivaji Deshmukh, General Manager

Committee: Community & Legislative Affairs

06/08/22

Executive Contact: Shivaji Deshmukh, General Manager

Subject: Public Outreach and Communication

Executive Summary:

- June 5, World Environment Day
- June 7, IERCA Celebration, 12645 6th Street, Rancho Cucamonga, 10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.
- June 8, World Oceans Day
- June 23, Intl. Women in Engineering Day
- June 30, World Social Media Day

Staff is working with MWD and customer agencies to enhance and implement drought messaging and collateral across the region. The Agency's campaign strategy and messaging have led to the development of "The Time is Now" brand for drought awareness. IEUA has partnered with customer agencies for feature campaign ads.

The Agency recognized May as Water Awareness Month through a social media giveaway. The public was encouraged to share their water-wise tips and techniques to qualify for different giveaways throughout the month. Social media messaging and emails were accepted for participation.

Staff's Recommendation:

This is an informational item for the Board of Directors to receive and file.

Budget Impact *Budgeted (Y/N): Y Amendment (Y/N): Y Amount for Requested Approval:*

Account/Project Name:

Fiscal Impact (explain if not budgeted):

Prior Board Action:

N/A

Environmental Determination:

Not Applicable

Business Goal:

IEUA is committed to providing a reliable and cost-effective water supply and promoting sustainable water use throughout the region.

IEUA is committed to enhancing and promoting environmental sustainability and the preservation of the region's heritage.

Attachments:

Attachment 1 - Background

Background

Subject: Public Outreach and Communication

June

- June 5, World Environment Day
- June 7, IERCA Celebration Event, 12645 6th Street, Rancho Cucamonga, 10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.
- June 8, World Oceans Day
- June 21, First Day of Summer
- June 23, Intl. Women in Engineering Day
- June 30, World Social Media Day

July

- July 20, IEUA Employee Appreciation Summer Picnic, HQA Grass Area, 11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Media and Outreach

- Staff continues to utilize the Pledge to Save Water QR code campaign. Once scanned, the QR code takes readers to the IEUA Take the Pledge webpage where they can learn more about the Agency, current drought conditions, water-wise tips, and participate by taking the pledge to save water.
- IEUA and its customer agencies launched a new drought tagline and campaign collateral, *The Time is Now*, which features real photos, facts, and people to encourage the public to know the facts, change their habits, and step up their efforts. The collateral still utilizes the #StepItUpIE message and follows the campaign plan framework that was developed by the Inland Empire Clean Water Partnership as well as adopts a serious tone to convey the severity of the State's current situation. A toolkit has been made available to all customer agencies for their use. Staff continues to meet with representatives from each of its customer agencies for further support regarding outreach and/or collaboration opportunities (i.e., partnership ads) for this campaign and makes regular updates to the toolkit based on feedback. New backgrounds with *The Time is Now* branding have been uploaded to the network and are available for use on Teams.
- The Agency recognized May as Water Awareness Month through a social media giveaway. The public was encouraged to share their water-wise tips and techniques to qualify for different prizes throughout the month. Members of the public without a social media account were also invited to participate by sending an email sharing their water-wise tips.
- Staff recognized International Compost Awareness Week throughout the first week of May. Information on IERCA's awards, milestones, and a partnered compost giveaway with the City of Chino were shared to IEUA's social media channels.

- The Agency recognized May as Internal Audit Awareness Month. Staff features of the IEUA Internal Audit team were shared on social media.
- Staff issued a joint press release on May 24 with the Chino Basin Water Conservation District highlighting the partnership grant from MWD for the Stormwater for Recharge Pilot Program.
- The Agency continues to publish content on LinkedIn and has gained 77 followers since April, with 467 page views in the last 30 days.
- May: 33 posts were published to the IEUA Facebook page, 35 tweets were sent on the @IEUAWater Twitter handle, 33 posts were published to IEUA's Instagram grid, and 19 posts were published to the IEUA LinkedIn page.
 - The top three Facebook posts, based on reach and engagement, in the month of May were:
 - 5/5 International Compost Awareness Week- IERCA Spotlight
 - 5/12 IEUA Board President Elie Elected to NWRI Board of Directors
 - 5/22 Intl. Day for Biological Diversity
 - The top three Twitter tweets, based on reach and engagement, in the month of May were:
 - 5/12 IEUA Board President Elie Elected to NWRI Board of Directors
 - 5/5 International Compost Awareness Week- IERCA Spotlight
 - 5/2 IEUA and Monte Vista Water District RP-5 Tour
 - The top three Instagram posts, based on reach and engagement, in the month of May were:
 - 5/9 The Time is Now
 - 5/5 International Compost Awareness Week- IERCA Spotlight
 - 5/2 IE Landscape Contest Promotion
 - The top three LinkedIn posts, based on impressions and reactions, in the month of May were:
 - 5/12 IEUA Board President Elie Elected to NWRI Board of Directors
 - 5/2 IEUA and Monte Vista Water District RP-5 Tour
 - 5/11 IEUA Change Management Workshop
- A "Water-Wise Education" ad ran on April 22 in the Inland Empire Magazine.
- A "Water-Wise Education" spadea ran on May 22 in the Daily Bulletin.
- A "Water-Wise Education" ad ran on May 2 in La Opinion.
- A partnership ad with the city of Chino, Chino Hills, and Monte Vista Water District as well as an advertorial ran in the Champion Newspaper's *Progress Edition* on May 28.
- An article featuring IEUA, written by IEUA Board President Steve Elie, was featured in the Champion Newspaper's *Progress Edition* on May 28.

For the month of May, there were 11,412 searches for a park in IEUA's service area on Yelp, where Chino Creek Wetlands and Educational Park was viewed 765 times.

Education and Outreach Updates

- Three high schools within IEUA's service area competed in MWD's Solar Cup 2022: Colony High School – Ontario, Chino Hills High School – Chino Hills and Upland High School – Upland. All teams were recognized during MWD's Virtual Awards Ceremony on May 12, with the three schools winning a total of 16 awards for the Inland Empire

region. Staff is working with team advisors, captains, and their respective cities to coordinate further recognition at upcoming Board and City Council meetings throughout the following month.

- Staff hosted the US Army Corps of Engineers on May 16. The day began with a welcome from General Manager Deshmukh and followed with a discussion on Engineering with Nature featuring San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District CEO/General Manager Heather Dyer and Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority General Manager Jeff Mosher. The event concluded with a tour of the Chino Creek Wetlands and Educational Park led by External Affairs staff.
- Chino Basin Water Conservation District (CBWCD) has completed the garden design and install and is collaborating on planting days for Our Loving Savior School in Chino Hills for the Garden in Every School® (GIES) program. Staff is working with Randall Pepper Elementary in Fontana and CBWCD to proceed with their garden install. Both gardens are scheduled to be completed by mid-June.

Agency-Wide Membership Updates

- Randy Lee, Director of Operations and Maintenance, attended the California Water Environment Association (CWEA) Awards Luncheon on April 14.
- Richard Lao, Senior Environmental Resources Planner, attended the Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works (SCAP) Air Quality Committee Meeting on April 19.
- Richard Lao, Senior Environmental Resources Planner, attended the California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA) Regulatory Workgroup Meeting on April 21.
- Randy Lee, Director of Operations, attended the Southern California Water Coalition Quarterly Luncheon (SCWC) on April 22.
- Richard Lao, Senior Environmental Resources Planner, attended the California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA) Air Quality, Climate Change, & Energy Workgroup Meeting on April 28.
- Randy Lee, Director of Operations, attended the Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works (SCAP) Board Strategic Planning Session on April 28.