



**California Special
Districts Association**
Districts Stronger Together

2022 SPECIAL DISTRICTS TOUR

DECEMBER 6, 2022



**CONFRONTING DROUGHT: WATER RECYCLING
INNOVATIONS, GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY,
AND THE DESTRUCTION OF ILLEGAL MARIJUANA**

SPECIAL DISTRICTS: COMMUNITY DRIVEN AND FUTURE FOCUSED

Special Districts are Addressing California's Biggest Statewide Problems—At The Local Level

California is the world's fifth largest economy and an integral part in the continued prosperity of the country as a whole. Today, and looking forward, the state is faced with many challenges, any one of which could be considered the biggest issues of our time. Climate change, wildfires, drought, homelessness, and mental health, all require thoughtful approaches built from the ground up, and they are all being tackled, every day, by the locally focused experts of California's special districts.

Special districts, sometimes referred to as special services districts, are locally-formed and independently administered units of local government, created to oversee everything from how people get their water and power to how they enjoy their parks and open spaces, and our state simply could not function without them.

Special Districts Are Truly the Backbone of California's Economy

California's Special Districts provide essential services that many cities and counties do not, such as fire protection, health and wellness programs, and core infrastructure, including transit, airports, ports and harbors as well as access to reliable water, wastewater, and electricity. Statewide, special districts serve nearly every one of California's 40 million residents and employ more than 120,000 front-line workers who manage this critical infrastructure. Across California more than 2,000 special districts serve the needs of every Californian at some level, and more than 60 percent of these special districts serve a disadvantaged community.

Special Districts Operate at the Nexus of Cutting-Edge Technology and Community Engagement

Special Districts are addressing the biggest statewide problems by taking what the experts learn at the local level and turning that knowledge into future-focused, long-term solutions. Scientists, firefighters, engineers, healthcare professionals, water operators, lab technicians, environmental analysts, and many other specialists provide special district services. Their expertise allows special districts to respond to a rapidly changing world and develop and implement technologies quickly when evolving needs require new, state-of-the-art tools of the trade.

Whether responding to drought conditions with more effective water conservation and groundwater sustainability technologies, mitigating wildfire, or addressing transportation needs with innovative strategies, or simply serving the physical, mental, and emotional health needs of diverse populations, special districts are developing world-class solutions to the everyday needs of the communities they serve.

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2022 SPECIAL DISTRICTS TOUR RESOURCES

What are Special Districts? Page 1

Community Driven and Future Focused Page 2

Rosamond Community Services District – Water Reclamation Plant..... Page 3

Metropolitan Water District/Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County – Pure Water Project..... Page 6

Phelan Pinon Hills Community Services District – Combating Illegal Marijuana Page 17



California Special Districts Association
Districts Stronger Together

WHAT ARE SPECIAL DISTRICTS?

There are just over 2,000 independent special districts in California

Special districts are local public agencies created by community residents to deliver specialized services essential to their health, safety, economy, and well-being.



Like cities and counties, special districts are public agencies; however, they **provide necessary services that many cities and counties do not.**

Districts are subject to sunshine laws and **governed by a board of directors directly accountable to their constituents.**

Special districts serve all kinds of communities from agricultural, rural, and disadvantaged—nearly 60 percent of California’s special districts serve disadvantaged communities—to incorporated cities and major metropolitan regions, **driving innovation and achieving efficiency through focused-service and economies of scale.**

Collectively, special districts serve as the backbone of California’s infrastructure and economy, **addressing California’s biggest statewide problems at the local level.**

HOW ARE SPECIAL DISTRICTS FUNDED?



SPECIAL DISTRICT SERVICES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND CAPITAL NEEDS ARE FUNDED THROUGH A VARIETY OF SOURCES.

- Revenue sources include fees for services, property taxes, special taxes, benefit assessments, impact fees, and grants.
- California law demands a strict process for voter approval of the taxes and fees that fund special districts.
- Due to strong local oversight and constitutional provisions, special districts often must find a way to do more with less than other government agencies.

WHY ARE SPECIAL DISTRICTS NECESSARY?



SPECIAL DISTRICTS ARE FORMED BY COMMUNITIES WHEN IT’S SOMETHING:

- The community needs
- The community wants done well
- The community wants done with local control

2K

Just over 2,000 independent special districts provide services and infrastructure that in some way benefits every one of California’s **40 million residents.**



Many districts **provide infrastructure services the U.S. Department of Homeland Security deems “critical”,** such as water, irrigation, wastewater and agriculture services.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS SEEK PARTNERSHIP WITH THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS TO:

- Ensure safe and reliable services for our communities.
- Build resiliency to prepare for and overcome adversity, such as wildfires or other natural disasters.
- Grow the economy and serve more Californians through investment in local and regional infrastructure.



California Special Districts Association
Districts Stronger Together

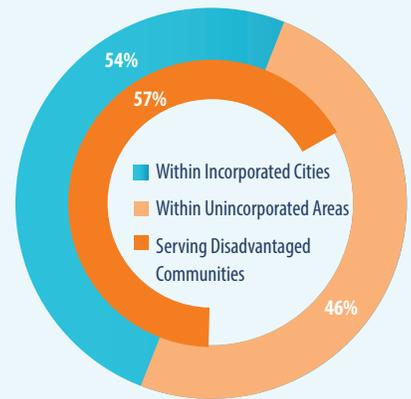
SPECIAL DISTRICTS: **COMMUNITY DRIVEN AND FUTURE FOCUSED**

Special Districts are Addressing California’s Biggest Statewide Problems—At The Local Level

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SPECIAL DISTRICTS SERVE VARIED COMMUNITIES



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Special Districts are addressing the biggest statewide problems by taking what the experts learn at the local level and turning that knowledge into future-focused, long-term solutions. Scientists, firefighters, engineers, healthcare professionals, water operators, lab technicians, environmental analysts, and many other specialists provide special district services. Their expertise allows special districts to respond to a rapidly changing world and develop and implement technologies quickly when evolving needs require new, state-of-the-art tools of the trade.

Whether responding to drought conditions with more effective water conservation and groundwater sustainability technologies, mitigating wildfire risk and recovery, addressing transportation needs with innovative strategies, or simply serving the physical, mental, and emotional health needs of diverse populations, special districts are developing world-class solutions to the everyday needs of the communities they serve.



DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
 Rosamond Community Services District
 3179 35th Street West
 Rosamond, CA 93560

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT RELATIONS CONTACT
 John Houghton
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Sherri Timm
 Director of Administration/Board Secretary
 stiommm@rosamondcsd.com

BOARD MEMBERS
 Rick Webb (President)
 Byron Glennan (Vice President)
 Ben Stewart (Director)
 Greg Wood (Director)
 Alfred Wallis (Director)

ROSAMOND COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Rosamond Water Reclamation Plant was designed to renovate the District’s failing fifty year old wastewater evaporation ponds and at the same time address a need to create the beneficial use of our water to assist in healing our recently adjudicated groundwater basin.

The project doubled the volume of wastewater the plant can process and treats the wastewater to a denitrified undisinfectated secondary effluent. The wastewater discharge requirements, treatment, and percolation were approved by the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board in July of 2019.

The Water Reclamation Plant for the Community of Rosamond will provide additional treatment capacity for a growing community. As important, a new source of water for the adjudicated Antelope Valley Water Basin will be created and allow the Community of Rosamond to receive “Water Production Credit” thus offsetting over \$10,000,000 in avoided cost to purchase additional water lost due to the adjudication. This “new” water that is generated received pumping credit from the Antelope Valley Water Master and will save rate payers the cost of buying the necessary water needed to make up for a portion of lost production rights.

The Rosamond Community Services District has implemented conservation efforts that, by 2014, had reduced water usage by 42%. In addition, the Rosamond Community Services District Water Reclamation Plant will be creating a new source of water whereby providing a positive impact to the over drafting of the Antelope Valley water basin.

DISTRICT OVERVIEW

In 1966, the citizens of Rosamond voted to create the Rosamond Community Services District for the purpose of providing water for domestic, irrigation, and fire flow use, as well as collection and treatment of waste and storm waters.

THE MISSION OF THE DISTRICT IS:

To enhance the quality of life in the community by providing the essential services of safe drinking water, treatment, and disposal of sewage in an environmentally effective and fiscally responsible manner.

THE VISION OF THE DISTRICT IS:

- We are using our denitrified water in a beneficially acceptable manner
- We have strategically crafted water acquisitions, additional sources and developed storage of additional water supplies to serve the community
- We continue to produce water and wastewater capacity for growth
- We have improved our public image through the utilization of public outreach via newsletters, social media and public meetings
- We have collaborated with staff to create a professional development plan for our employees
- We have established a fair and equitable rate process

DISTRICT SIZE

The Rosamond Community Services District covers an area of approximately 33 square miles and serves approximately 20,000 residents.

SERVICE PROVIDED

The Rosamond Community Services District delivers water, provides for wastewater collection and treatment, and, on behalf of Southern California Edison, bills for the cost and maintenance of the streetlights in the community. In addition, the district provides graffiti abatement services without a dedicated funding source to do so.

ANNUAL REVENUE AND FUNDING SOURCES

The Rosamond Community Services District operates on an approximately \$11,000,000 budget and receives all operations revenues from user fees, plus a very small portion, less than three percent, of ad valorem tax revenues.

COUNTY SERVED

Kern

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS SERVED

Assembly: Tom Lackey, 34th Assembly District

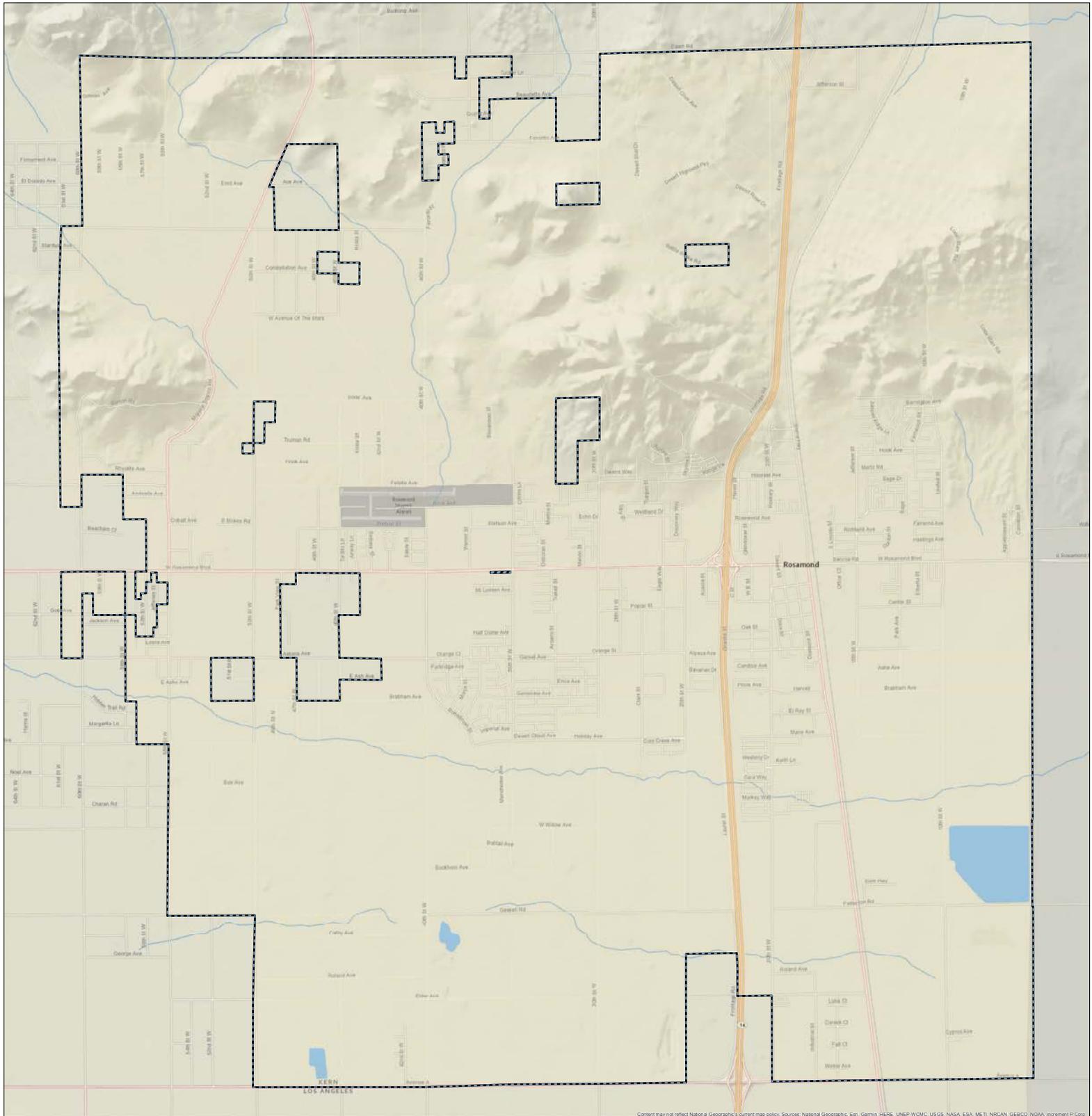
State Senate: Shannon Grove, 12th Senate District

Congressional: Kevin McCarthy, 20th Congressional District



Bringing Life to Rosamond

District Boundaries



Content may not reflect National Geographic's current map policy. Sources: National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp.





DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
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METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

PROJECT SUMMARY

Drought and climate impacts are accelerating at an unanticipated pace, exposing water supply vulnerabilities in communities throughout the state and demanding innovative and large-scale solutions to protect public health, the economy, and our ecosystems. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Pure Water Southern California program helps address these challenges. In partnership with the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, this program would create a new, sustainable water supply by purifying and reusing water that currently discharges to the ocean. Pure Water Southern California is starting with the operation of a 500,000 gallon-per-day demonstration plant. The facility features a state-of-the-art purification process to produce high quality water that can be used again. At full-scale, the program would provide 150 million gallons of purified water daily, enough for 1.5 million people. The program's innovative technology and scale help serve as catalyst for other recycling projects and supply exchanges to build water security across the Southwestern United States.

DISTRICT OVERVIEW

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California was born out of the need to provide a reliable water supply to a growing Southern California. Metropolitan has met that challenge in the face of extraordinary regional growth, historic droughts and, now, climate change. As the largest supplier of treated water in the country, Metropolitan delivers water to 26 member agencies that serve 19 million people across six counties.

Metropolitan was established in 1928 to build and operate the Colorado River Aqueduct to deliver much-needed water from the Colorado River across the desert to a growing Southland. The post-World War II boom prompted a huge expansion of the

service area as new cities sought additional water supplies. In 1960, Metropolitan worked with other public water agencies and the state to build the State Water Project, including the California Aqueduct to deliver water from Northern California.

The mission of Metropolitan is to provide its 5,200-square-mile service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way.

To supply Southern California with reliable and safe water, Metropolitan owns and operates an extensive range of facilities including the Colorado River Aqueduct, 15 hydroelectric plants, nine reservoirs, 830 miles of large-scale pipes, and five water treatment plants. Four of these treatment plants are among the largest plants in the nation. Metropolitan also helps its member agencies develop increased water conservation, recycling, storage and other local resource programs.

Metropolitan has brought regional value to Southern California for decades and has positioned the region to meet tomorrow's water challenges.

THE MISSION OF THE DISTRICT IS:

To provide its service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way.

DISTRICT SIZE

Metropolitan is governed by a 38-member board of directors representing the 26 member agencies consisting of 14 cities, 11 municipal water districts and one county water authority. The member agencies or their sub-agencies serve the residents and businesses of more than 300 cities and numerous unincorporated communities.

SERVICE PROVIDED

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is a state-established cooperative of 26 cities and water agencies serving nearly 19 million people in six counties. Metropolitan draws on supplies from the Colorado River through the Colorado River Aqueduct, which it owns and operates; from Northern California via its participation in the State Water Project; and from exchanges and transfer arrangements. Demands on Metropolitan also are managed through conservation and local resource programs. An increasing percentage of Southern California’s water supply comes from conservation, water recycling, and recovered groundwater.

ANNUAL REVENUE AND FUNDING SOURCES

Metropolitan’s principal revenue source consists of revenues received by the district from charges for water transactions and availability of water, including Metropolitan’s

water rates, readiness-to-serve charge and capacity charge (revenues from water transactions include sales, exchanges and wheeling). Other sources of revenue include property taxes, investment income and power sales.

COUNTIES SERVED

- Orange
- Los Angeles
- Riverside
- San Bernardino
- San Diego
- Ventura Counties

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS SERVED

- Assembly Districts 36, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 50, 51, 53, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80
- Senate Districts 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40
- Congressional Districts 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52



THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The mission of the
Metropolitan Water District
of Southern California
is to provide its service area with
adequate and reliable supplies of
high-quality water to meet present
and future needs in an
environmentally and economically
responsible way.

MAILING ADDRESS

Post Office Box 54153
Los Angeles, CA 90054-0153

www.mwdh2o.com
www.bewaterwise.com

METROPOLITAN'S MEMBER AGENCIES AND COMMUNITIES SERVED

Anaheim

Beverly Hills

Burbank

Calleguas Municipal Water District

Bell Canyon
Camarillo
Camarillo Estates
Camarillo Heights
Fairview
Lake Sherwood
Las Posas Valley
Moorpark
Naval Base Ventura County
Newbury Park
Oak Park
Oxnard
Port Hueneme
Santa Rosa Valley
Simi Valley
Somis
Thousand Oaks

Central Basin Municipal Water District

Artesia
Bell
Bellflower
Bell Gardens
Carson
Cerritos
Commerce
Compton
Cudahy
Downey
East Los Angeles
Florence-Graham
Hawaiian Gardens
Huntington Park
La Habra Heights
Lakewood
La Mirada
Los Nietos
Lynwood
Maywood
Montebello
Monterey Park
Norwalk
Paramount
Pico Rivera
Santa Fe Springs
Signal Hill
South Gate
South Whittier
Vernon
Walnut Park
West Whittier

Whittier
Willowbrook

Compton

Eastern Municipal Water District

French Valley
Good Hope
Hemet
Homeland
Juniper Flats
Lakeview
Mead Valley
Menifee
Moreno Valley
Murrieta
Murrieta Hot Springs
Nuevo
North Canyon Lake
Perris
Quail Valley
Romoland
San Jacinto
Sun City
Temecula
Valle Vista
Winchester

Foothill Municipal Water District

Altadena
La Cañada Flintridge
La Crescenta
Montrose

Fullerton

Glendale

Inland Empire Utilities Agency

Chino
Chino Hills
Fontana
Montclair
Ontario
Rancho Cucamonga
Upland

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District

Agoura
Agoura Hills
Calabasas
Chatsworth
Hidden Hills
Lake Manor
Malibu Lake
Monte Nido
Westlake Village
West Hills

Long Beach

Los Angeles

**Municipal Water District
of Orange County**

Aliso Viejo
Brea

Buena Park
Capistrano Beach
Corona Del Mar
Costa Mesa
Coto De Caza
Cypress
Dana Point
Fountain Valley
Garden Grove
Huntington Beach
Irvine
Laguna Beach
Laguna Hills
Laguna Niguel
Laguna Woods
La Habra
La Palma
Ladera Ranch
Lake Forest
Las Flores
Los Alamitos
Mission Viejo
Monarch Beach
Newport Beach
Orange
Placentia
Rancho Mission Viejo
Rancho Santa Margarita
Rossmoor
San Clemente
San Juan Capistrano
Seal Beach
Stanton
Tustin
Tustin Foothills
Villa Park
Westminster
Yorba Linda

Pasadena

San Diego County Water Authority

Alpine
Bonita
Bonsall
Camp Pendleton
Carlsbad
Chula Vista
Del Mar
El Cajon
Encinitas
Escondido
Fallbrook
Jamul
Lakeside
La Mesa
Lemon Grove
Leucadia
Mount Helix
National City

Oceanside
Pauma Valley
Poway
Rainbow
Ramona
Rancho San Diego
Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego
San Marcos
Santee
Solana Beach
Spring Valley
Valley Center
Vista

San Fernando

San Marino

Santa Ana

Santa Monica

Three Valleys Municipal Water District

Azusa
Charter Oak
Claremont
Covina
Covina Hills
Diamond Bar
Glendora
Industry
La Verne
Pomona
Rowland Heights
San Dimas
South San Jose Hills
Walnut
West Covina

Torrance

Upper San Gabriel Valley

Municipal Water District

Arcadia
Avocado Heights
Azusa
Baldwin Park
Bassett
Bradbury
Covina
Duarte
El Monte
Glendora
Hacienda Heights
Industry
Irwindale
La Puente
Monrovia
North Whittier
Rosemead
San Gabriel
South El Monte
South Pasadena
South San Gabriel

Spy Glass Hill
Temple City
Valinda
West Covina

West Basin Municipal Water District

Carson
Culver City
Del Aire
El Camino Village
El Segundo
Gardena
Hawthorne
Hermosa Beach
Inglewood
Ladera Heights
La Rambla
Lawndale
Lennox
Lomita
Malibu
Manhattan Beach
Marina Del Rey
Palos Verdes Estates
Rancho Dominguez
Rancho Palos Verdes
Redondo Beach
Rolling Hills
Rolling Hills Estates
Topanga Canyon
Torrance
View Park
West Athens
West Hollywood
Westmont
Windsor Hills
Wiseburn

**Western Municipal Water District
of Riverside County**

Canyon Lake
Corona
Eagle Valley
Eastvale
El Sobrante
Elsinore
Jurupa
Lake Elsinore
Lake Mathews
Lee Lake
March Air Reserve Base
Murrieta
Norco
Perris
Riverside
Rubidoux
Temecula
Temescal Canyon
Woodcrest

PUREWATER

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Program Benefits



A PIONEERING PROJECT

Supporting Local, Sustainable Resources & the Economy

The Pure Water Southern California Program is a partnership between The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts. The program would create a new water supply to help meet the region's needs by providing up to 150 million gallons of water daily or 168,000 acre-feet-year, enough for 1.5 million people. The water could replenish groundwater basins, be used by industries, and potentially be integrated into Metropolitan's existing drinking water treatment and delivery system.



THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



LOS ANGELES COUNTY
SANITATION DISTRICTS
Converting Waste Into Resources

Water Supply Benefits

A NEW SOURCE OF WATER FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



Provides a Drought-proof Supply of Water

The program would purify water used from homes, businesses and industries to create a new water supply for the region that is readily available, rain or shine.



Increases Water Resiliency

The program would diversify water supplies and ensure reliability, especially due to climate change. It also would prepare the region in case of an earthquake or other emergency that could disrupt these supplies.



Replenishes Groundwater Basins

Groundwater basins in the region provide 30% of Southern California's water supply and have seen levels drop to historic lows in recent years. The program would produce high-quality water to refill these basins.



Creates a Local Supply of Water

New water resources could save imported water supplies from the Colorado River and Sierra Nevada for other uses.

TO LEARN MORE
www.mwdh2o.com/purewater



A SUSTAINABLE WATER ENVIRONMENT

Environmental Benefits



Reuses the Largest Untapped Source of Wastewater in the Region

The program would recycle cleaned wastewater that currently flows to the ocean.



Enhances Water Quality

A state-of-the-art purification process would produce high quality water that is routinely monitored and tested.



Advances Water Reuse

The program involves cutting-edge research and development of forward-looking partnerships to increase recycled water use and water reliability throughout the southwest.

Economic Benefits

SUPPORTS OUR REGIONAL ECONOMY



Fuels Economic Growth

The program would stimulate billions of dollars in economic output during construction and operation, further invigorating Southern California's economy.



Cost-effective Production

The estimated cost to produce water under the program is similar or less than that of other local water supplies.



Generates Jobs

The program could provide nearly 50,000 jobs for the region in industries ranging from construction to retail.

CONSTRUCTION generates:

\$8.68 billion

\$3.46 billion

Approximately **\$402 million**

47,100 directly employed & industry-related

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE annually provides:

\$306.2 million

\$88 million

Approximately **\$25.9 million**

1,040 directly employed & industry-related

Total Economic Output

Labor Income

State & Local Taxes

Jobs

Data is from the August 2021 report, Metropolitan Water District: Regional Recycled Water Program - An Economic Impact Study prepared by the Institute for Applied Economics of the Los Angeles County Economic Development Corporation

TO LEARN MORE
www.mwdh2o.com/purewater



PUREWATER
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

BE INFORMED,
BE INVOLVED
www.mwdh2o.com



OUR WATER | OUR FUTURE

About Metropolitan

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is a state-established cooperative of 26 member agencies – cities and public water agencies – that serve 19 million people in six counties. Metropolitan imports water from the Colorado River and Northern California to supplement local supplies and helps its members develop increased water conservation, recycling, storage and other resource management programs.

About LACSD

The Sanitation Districts are a regional public agency that serves the wastewater and solid waste management needs of 5.6 million people in 78 cities and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. The agency protects public health and the environment and, in so doing, converts waste into resources like recycled water, green energy and recycled materials.



DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Joint Administration Office
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PRIMARY GOVERNMENT RELATIONS CONTACTS

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 (562) 908-4288 Ext. 1501

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS

PROJECT SUMMARY

As proposed, the Pure Water Southern California Program would purify cleaned wastewater and produce enough water for 1.5 million people. This program is a partnership between the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Pure Water is now in its environmental planning phase and could become one of the largest water recycling projects in the world.

DISTRICT OVERVIEW

The Sanitation Districts consist of 24 independent special districts serving about 5.5 million people in Los Angeles County. The first districts were created in 1923 to manage wastewater (sewage). The Sanitation Districts added solid waste management responsibilities in the 1950's and authority to assist with stormwater management in 2016. To maximize efficiency and reduce costs, the 24 districts work cooperatively under a Joint Administration Agreement with one administrative staff.

The Sanitation Districts protect public health and the environment through innovative and cost-effective wastewater and solid waste management and, in doing so, convert waste into resources such as recycled water, energy and recycled materials.

THE MISSION OF THE DISTRICT IS:

To protect public health and the environment through innovative and cost-effective wastewater and solid waste management and, in doing so, convert waste into resources such as recycled water, energy, and recycled materials.

Integrity -- We are committed to ethical standards and accountability in our work.

Leadership -- We are committed to the advancement of excellence in wastewater and solid waste management.

Service -- We are committed to reliable, responsive and courteous service.

DISTRICT SIZE

The Sanitation Districts' collective service area covers approximately 850 square miles and encompasses 78 cities and unincorporated areas in Los Angeles County.

SERVICE PROVIDED

For wastewater, the Sanitation Districts collect, treat and recycle the wastewater from 5.5 million people in Los Angeles County. Their wastewater system currently treats about 400 million gallons per day with a system of 11 wastewater treatment plants, 49 pump stations, and over 1,400 miles of sewer. The agency is also a partner in two state-of-the art composting facilities for managing the biosolids created during treatment. The Sanitation Districts solid waste management system accommodates about 15% of Los Angeles County's solid waste. They manage the waste hauled to them with a system that includes two active landfills and two transfer facilities. They also have infrastructure for a waste-by-rail system to handle the county's waste when local disposal options are exhausted.

ANNUAL REVENUE AND FUNDING SOURCES

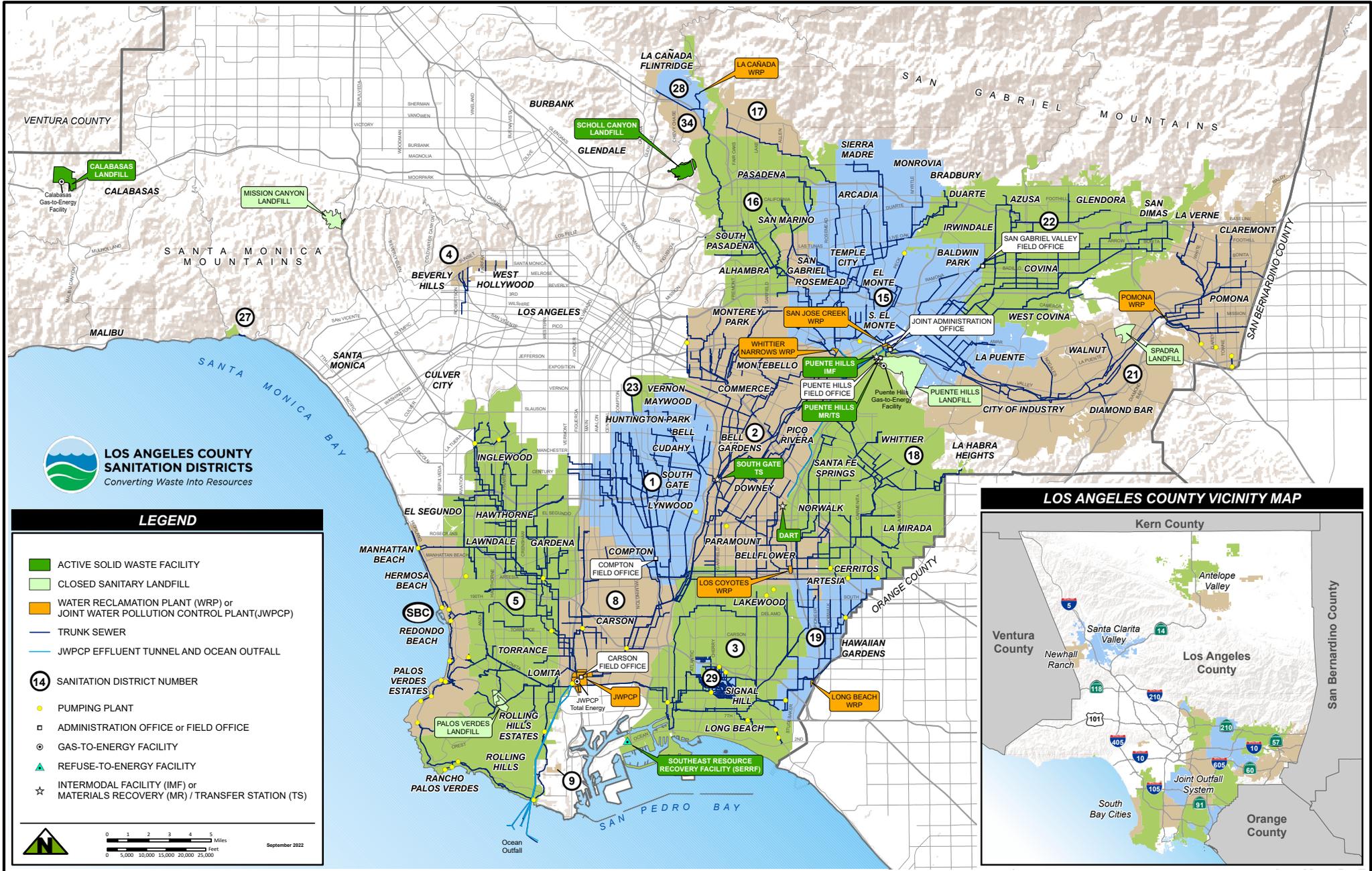
On the wastewater side, the Sanitation Districts' main sources of revenue are user charges, property taxes, recycled water sales, and connection fees. On the solid waste side, revenue is primarily derived from tipping fees, energy sales, facility leases and commodity sales.

COUNTY SERVED:

Los Angeles

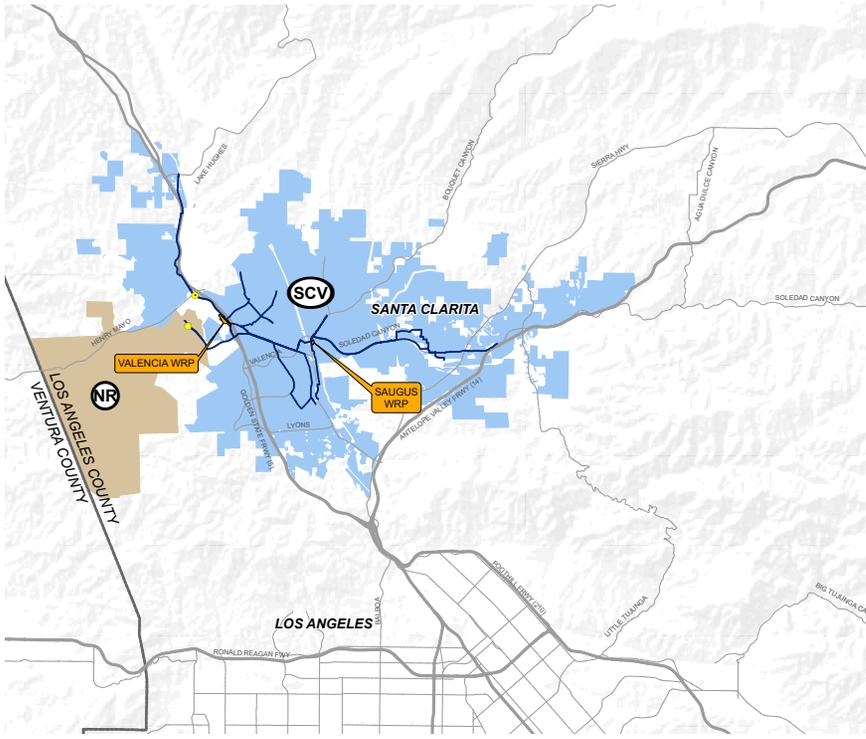
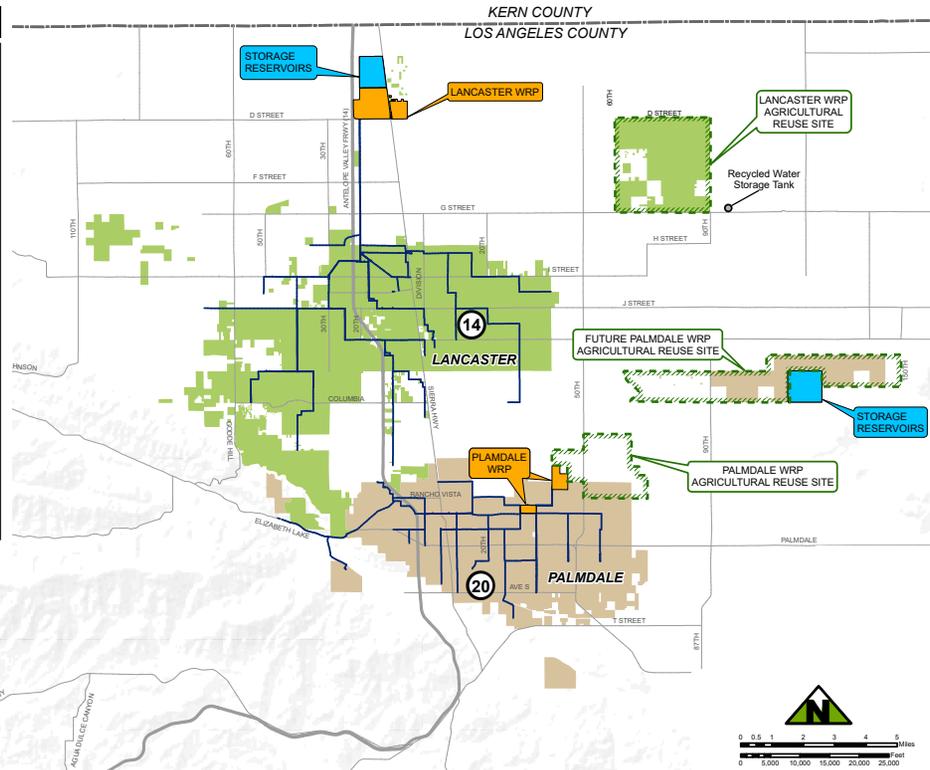
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DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP



DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP

REGIONAL FACILITIES



LEGEND

- SOLID WASTE FACILITY
- WATER RECLAMATION PLANT
- RECYCLED WATER STORAGE RESERVOIRS
- AGRICULTURAL REUSE SITE
- COMPOSTING FACILITY
- 14 SANITATION DISTRICT NUMBER
- PUMPING PLANT
- TRUNK SEWER

SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

Sanitary Landfill	Operational	Area in Acres	Status
Palos Verdes	5/15/1957	288	Closed 12/31/1980
Spadra	7/15/1957	338	Closed 4/8/2000
Puente Hills	5/18/1958	1,368	Closed 10/31/2013
Mission Canyon	6/1/1960	373	Closed 1/8/1982
Schol Canyon	3/22/1961	431	Active
Calabasas	2/14/1961	500	Active
Mesquite	2009	2,290	Idle

Other Solid Waste Facilities

Facility	Operational	Status
South Gate TS	1/2/1958	Active
DART MR/TS	3/2/1988	Active
Puente Hills MR/TS	7/11/2005	Active
Mesquite IMF	2018	Idle
Puente Hills IMF	2018	Idle

Energy Facility

Facility	Operational	Total Electricity Production
Puente Hills Gas-to-Energy	1/1/1987	19 MW
SERR Refuse-to-Energy	12/1/1988	30 MW
Calabasas Gas-to-Energy	7/12/2010	4 MW

WASTEWATER FACILITIES

Facility	Operational	Permitted Capacity (MGD)	Area in Acres
JWPCP	2/4/1928	400.0	381
Long Beach WRP	8/22/1973	25.0	17
Los Coyotes WRP	10/14/1970	37.5	36
Whittier Narrows WRP	7/27/1962	15.0	27
San Jose Creek WRP	6/29/1971	100.0	51
Pomona WRP	4/15/1954	15.0	12
La Cañada WRP	11/2/1962	0.2	0
Valencia WRP	3/25/1966	21.6	26
Saugus WRP	7/1/1962	6.5	4
Palmdale WRP	11/28/1952	12.0	278
Lancaster WRP	10/1/1959	18.0	1,392

Energy Facility

Facility	Operational	Total Electricity Production
JWPCP Total Energy	12/20/1985	22 MW

COMPOSTING FACILITIES

Facility	Operational	Status
Inland Empire Regional Composting Facility	4/16/2007	Active
Tulare Lake Compost	2015	Active

SANITATION DISTRICTS DATA

District	Date of Formation	Placed in Operation	Area (Sq.Miles)	Population 2020	Cities/ Partial	Miles of District Sewers	Pump Stations	Wastewater Management
1	11/17/1924	2/13/1928	41.3	578,445	11	105.4	1	Joint Outfall System
2	2/25/1924	2/13/1928	76.1	691,806	19	219.2	2	Joint Outfall System
3	5/19/1924	5/20/1948	52.3	510,478	4	77.1	6	Joint Outfall System
4	3/17/1924	12/9/1926	1.9	36,940	2	6.3	0	L.A. City Sewerage System
5	3/31/1924	2/13/1928	87.8	742,800	15	181.0	10	Joint Outfall System
8	9/21/1925	2/13/1928	31.3	142,014	4	89.1	3	Joint Outfall System
9	8/16/1926	5/10/1927	0.2	2,331	1	0.0	0	L.A. City Sewerage System
14	8/31/1938	12/2/1941	59.0	199,321	2	75.4	0	Lancaster Sewerage System
15	1/2/1945	2/27/1948	77.6	587,113	20	145.5	2	Joint Outfall System
16	1/2/1946	2/27/1948	37.4	273,311	5	42.4	0	Joint Outfall System
17	1/2/1946	11/23/1949	7.7	56,214	1	5.2	0	Joint Outfall System
18	11/23/1948	7/3/1950	60.1	340,094	11	83.7	3	Joint Outfall System
19	3/28/1950	5/3/1951	14.2	91,845	5	34.4	2	Joint Outfall System
20	8/7/1951	9/8/1952	41.3	129,733	1	44.9	0	Palmdale Sewerage System
21	11/13/1951	8/21/1954	84.7	415,018	9	86.9	4	Joint Outfall System
22	9/22/1953	12/6/1954	64.1	335,153	12	101.8	0	Joint Outfall System
23	7/10/1956	7/14/1959	2.5	50	1	2.1	0	Joint Outfall System
27	4/20/1961	4/2/1962	0.2	2,259	0	0.4	0	L.A. City Sewerage System
28	9/14/1961	11/2/1962	4.1	11,399	1	4.1	0	Joint Outfall System
29	9/20/1962	11/12/1964	2.2	11,712	1	36.8	3	Joint Outfall System
34	10/31/1967	Inactive	4.0	7,674	1	0.0	0	Inactive
NR	6/14/2006	6/16/2022	18.7	4	0	2.4	1	Santa Clarita Valley Sewerage System
SBC	12/24/1923	9/12/1926	14.6	115,745	8	25.0	11	Joint Outfall System
SCV	1/2/1961	5/10/1962	63.3	269,170	1	44.0	1	Santa Clarita Valley Sewerage System
TOTAL			846.6	5,550,629	135	1,413.1	49	

CITIES WITHIN EACH COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT

SOUTH BAY CITIES SANITATION DISTRICT

El Segundo
Hermosa Beach
Manhattan Beach
Palos Verdes Estates
Rancho Palos Verdes
Redondo Beach
Rolling Hills Estates
Torrance

DISTRICT NO. 1

Bell
Compton
Cudahy
Huntington Park
Long Beach
Los Angeles City
Lynwood
Maywood
Paramount
South Gate
Vernon
Los Angeles County

DISTRICT NO. 2

Alhambra
Artesia
Bell
Bellflower
Bell Gardens
Cerritos
Commerce
Compton
Downey
Long Beach
Los Angeles City
Montebello
Monterey Park
Norwalk
Paramount
Pico Rivera
San Gabriel
South Gate
Vernon
Whittier
Los Angeles County

DISTRICT NO. 3

Bellflower
Cerritos
Lakewood
Long Beach
Los Angeles City
Signal Hill
Los Angeles County

DISTRICT NO. 4

Beverly Hills
Los Angeles City
West Hollywood

DISTRICT NO. 5

Culver City
El Segundo
Gardena
Hawthorne
Inglewood
Lawndale
Lomita
Los Angeles City
Manhattan Beach
Palos Verdes Estates
Rancho Palos Verdes
Redondo Beach
Rolling Hills
Rolling Hills Estates
Torrance
Los Angeles County

DISTRICT NO. 8

Carson
Compton
Long Beach
Los Angeles City
Los Angeles County

DISTRICT NO. 9

Los Angeles City
Los Angeles County

DISTRICT NO. 14

Lancaster
Palmdale
Los Angeles County

DISTRICT NO. 15

Arcadia
Baldwin Park
Bradbury
Duarte
El Monte
Industry
Irwindale
La Puente
Monrovia
Montebello
Monterey Park
Pasadena
Rosemead
San Gabriel
San Marino
Sierra Madre
South El Monte
Temple City
West Covina
Whittier
Los Angeles County

DISTRICT NO. 16

Alhambra
Los Angeles City
Pasadena
San Marino
South Pasadena
Los Angeles County

DISTRICT NO. 17

Pasadena
Los Angeles County

DISTRICT NO. 18

Artesia
Bellflower
Cerritos
Downey
Industry
La Habra Heights
La Mirada
Norwalk
Pico Rivera
Santa Fe Springs
Whittier
Los Angeles County

DISTRICT NO. 19

Artesia
Cerritos
Hawaiian Gardens
Lakewood
Long Beach
Los Angeles County

DISTRICT NO. 20

Palmdale
Los Angeles County

DISTRICT NO. 21

Claremont
Diamond Bar
Industry
La Puente
La Verne
Pomona
San Dimas
Walnut
West Covina
Los Angeles County

DISTRICT NO. 22

Arcadia
Azusa
Baldwin Park
Bradbury
Covina
Duarte
Glendora
Irwindale
La Verne
Monrovia
San Dimas
Walnut
West Covina
Los Angeles County

DISTRICT NO. 23

Vernon*

DISTRICT NO. 27

Los Angeles County**

DISTRICT NO. 28

La Cañada Flintridge*

DISTRICT NO. 29

Signal Hill*

SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT

Santa Clarita
Los Angeles County

DISTRICT NO. 34

La Cañada Flintridge*

Newhall Ranch Sanitation District

Los Angeles County**

* The territory of the District lies wholly within city boundary, the city council is the Board of Directors of the District.

** The territory of the District lies entirely outside any city, the District is governed by the county Board of Supervisors.



DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
 Phelan Pinion Hills Community Services District
 4176 Warbler Road
 Phelan, CA 92371

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT RELATIONS CONTACT
 Don Bartz
 General Manager
 DBartz@PPHCSD.org
 760-868-1212 ext. 306

BOARD MEMBERS
 Rebecca Kujawa, President
 Deborah Philips, Vice-President
 Kathy Hoffman, Director
 Mark Roberts, Director
 Vacant – In Memorium – Charlie Johnson

PHELAN PINON HILLS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

ISSUE SUMMARY

In 2016, 57 percent of California voters approved Proposition 64 — the Control, Regulate, and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act. Prop. 64 changed our laws to legalize the possession, cultivation, and sale of marijuana for individuals over the age of 21 years old.

Over the next few years, the vast open land region of the Mojave Desert, specifically the Phelan, Pinon Hills, and El Mirage areas, witnessed a tremendous growth of illegal cannabis grows. In the areas where a water distribution system does not exist, the cannabis growers found creative ways in accessing water--either by drilling unlicensed wells, illegally tapping into distribution water pipelines, or illegally tapping into the community services district's fire hydrants and filling water trucks at night. They have also sucked water straight out of the California Aqueduct.

Illegal cannabis grows leave behind garbage, human waste, and caustic chemicals that will eventually affect the water table. There are many illegal sites that hide behind a county permit to cultivate hemp. They have also submitted dubious applications for a nursery stock license to the California of Food and Agriculture. The district has reached out to County of San Bernardino Code Enforcement, San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department, the regional water purveyor, and local elected representatives for assistance at the governmental level.

With rising concerns over community safety, primarily as a result of the large-scale marijuana grows proliferating throughout the district's service area, on July 10, 2021, the Phelan Pinion Hills Community Services District hosted a community town hall for residents to hear from their elected representatives on how they are addressing this issue and ask questions about other safety related topics.

"The district is seeing an extraordinary number of large, industrial-scale marijuana grows moving into the area, and they are starting to pop up in residential areas," stated Don Bartz, General Manager. "We are very concerned about the side effects of these major grows which include bringing criminals into the area, water theft, trash dumping, sewage dumping, and chemical dumping.

DISTRICT OVERVIEW

In February 2008, the citizens of Phelan and Piñon Hills overwhelmingly voted to separate the Water, Parks and Recreation, and Street Lighting Districts from the County of San Bernardino and to create a Community Services District. The Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District (District) was established through an election on February 5, 2008. With an 81 percent approval rating, the voters approved the formation of the District as a consolidation of three dependent special districts; Zone 70L Water, CSA-9 Phelan Parks and Street Lighting, and CSA 56-F1 Piñon Hills Parks. This consolidation enabled the communities to establish a form of self-governance while maintaining their individual rural integrity. The 128 square mile District is the largest community services district in San Bernardino County. In March 2008, the District was formed (LAFCO Resolution No. 2994), with a five-member Board of Directors elected to govern the District.

Board members are elected to a four-year term, participating in the election process, formerly during odd years, effective 2017 (per SB415) changed to even-year election cycles. The Directors are elected to set the policies of the District.

On November 16, 2011, LAFCO held a hearing on Proposal 3167 and adopted Resolution No. 3153 approving the activation of solid waste and recycling function and services for the District. On January 24, 2012, the Certificate of Completion was processed, formalizing the change in the organization.

On November 9, 2011, LAFCO approved Resolution No. 3213 which expanded the District's sphere of influence into a small peninsula in El Mirage surrounding the District-owned property commonly known as the former Meadowbrook Dairy. This allowed the District to annex its parcels owned in El Mirage. The annexation was completed on February 17, 2016, when LAFCO approved Resolution No. 3239.

THE MISSION OF THE DISTRICT IS:

To provide all authorized services reliably and economically for the promotion of community development and to utilize all available resources for maximum beneficial use. Our vision is to develop a Community Services District that enhances the living experience for all people within the District.

DISTRICT SIZE

The District comprise of a population of over 24,000, a service boundary covering 114 square miles serving the community of Phelan, Pinon Hills, and Oak Springs Valley in the unincorporated communities of San Bernardino County.

SERVICE PROVIDED

Primarily a rural living community, the District provides water service to 7,100 customers. Services also include water management, parks and street lights.

ANNUAL REVENUE AND FUNDING SOURCES

In 2021-2022, 81 percent of the District's roughly \$11 million revenue came from the Enterprise Fund, which is 100 percent water service. The remaining 19 percent came from the Government Fund, 70 percent of which is property tax revenue.

The Enterprise Fund (approximately \$9 million), water, is funded 30 percent by minimum meter charges and 45% by water consumption sales.

The Government Fund (approximately \$2 million), is funded 70 percent by property tax revenue, 16 percent by solid waste and recycling franchise fees, 11 percent by property rental income, and 1 percent by parks and recreation programs.

The District is anticipating growth and an increase in solid waste and recycling revenues as the state mandates require 100 percent participation in upcoming years.

COUNTIES SERVED:

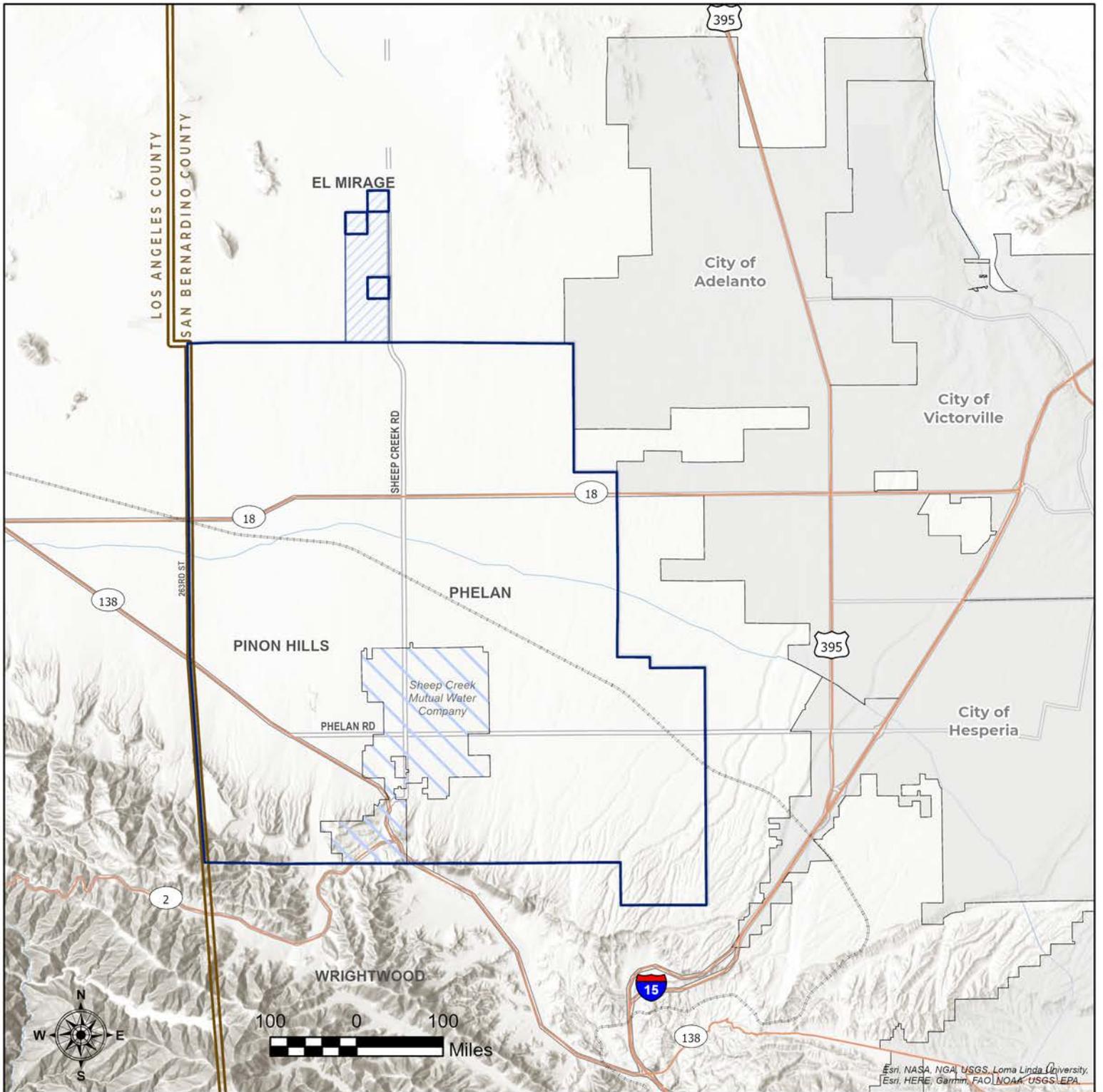
San Bernardino

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS SERVED

Assembly: Juan Carrillo, 39th District
Chris Holden, 41st District

State Senate: Rosilicie Ochoa Bogh, 23rd Senate District

Congressional: Jay Obernolte, 23rd District
Judy Chu, 28th District



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, Loma Linda University, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA

- District Boundary
- Sphere of Influence
- County Boundary
- Sheep Creek Mutual Water Company
- Highway
- Railroad

Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District Boundary Map



41 people arrested then released as sheriff's officials seize drugs, guns, vehicles in High Desert cannabis raids

Charlie McGee

Victorville Daily Press



In nearly two dozen raids on illegal cannabis farms across the High Desert this week, the sheriff's department said it arrested dozens of people and seized a volume of drugs, guns and stolen property that total out to a significant value on the black market.

Yet, no one is seeing jail time. Instead, a ticket was all the arrestees received before being released back into the public.

The San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department's Marijuana Enforcement Team, along with deputies from various patrol stations, arrested 41 people at 23 cannabis-cultivation sites between Monday and Friday, according to a sheriff's statement. They served search warrants at each of the illegal grows in Hesperia, Phelan, Twentynine Palms, Newberry Springs and Lucerne Valley.

Sheriff's investigators "eradicated" 113 greenhouses at the grows and "mitigated one electrical bypass and one THC extraction lab," sheriff's officials said. They also nabbed an array of illicit items, citing seizures across all 23 locations that total out to:

- 21,002 marijuana plants
- 5,628.5 pounds of processed marijuana
- 6.2 ounces of psilocybin mushrooms
- 1.7 ounces of cocaine
- Nine guns
- More than \$9,000 in cash
- A stolen motorcycle
- Three stolen RV trailers
- A stolen, trailer-mounted generator

A complicated crackdown



The wave of search warrants is a result of "Operation Hammer Strike," which just completed its second week.

The operation — in line with other efforts, like a county Board of Supervisors vote last month to beef up civil fines — is an effort to crack down on illegal cannabis growth in mostly rural High Desert communities that are considered ripe for cultivation. Sheriff's officials have said the presence of these farms has rapidly expanded, bringing with it escalating water theft, environmental damage and violence.

However, all of the individuals arrested in these raids were cited and released, meaning none were booked into jail. Why?

"Due to the cultivation of marijuana being a misdemeanor in (California)," a sheriff's spokesperson told the Daily Press.

Law enforcement, many Republican officials and some local leaders blame California law for a surge in illegal cannabis farming across the High Desert. Proposition 64, which took effect in January 2018 after passing in a referendum on the November 2016 ballot, reduced California's penalty for illegal cultivation of more than six cannabis plants.

Previously a felony in all cases, illegal cultivation is now a misdemeanor in California that carries up to six months in jail and up to \$500 in fines for most adults — whether a grow consists of seven or 600 plants.

With enforcement reduced to a degree that officials say is far less strict than what's seen in other U.S. states that have legal cultivation, individuals who get busted can quickly restart their illegal-grow operations with little inconvenience from the law.

The sheriff's statement on this week's raids referenced not just California's misdemeanor for cultivation over six plants, but also other crimes allegedly associated with at least some of the 41 arrests, including:

- Possession of a dangerous drug
- Manufacturing a controlled substance
- Possession of a stolen vehicle
- Electrical theft
- Possession for sales of marijuana
- Possession of a dangerous drug while armed

It was unclear Friday if sheriff's officials plan to pursue these charges against any of the individuals, given that all were cited and released soon after their arrests.

Growers from all over



The recent cannabis-farm arrests, according to the sheriff's Friday statement, occurred at 11 different locations in Phelan, four in Newberry Springs, three in Hesperia, three in Twentynine Palms and two in Lucerne Valley.

Six of the search warrants were served at parcels of land with no address. The sheriff's department approximated addresses for the rest.

Most of the 41 arrestees were named as High Desert residents, but not all of them are locals.

Seven of the arrested individuals are Sacramento residents, all of whom were cited at the 45900 block of Cisco Road in Newberry Springs, according to sheriff's officials.

Another arrestee, identified as 30-year-old Leonardo Flores-Correa, lives in Buena Park, a city in Orange County. The statement said he was arrested at a Lucerne Valley grow in the 30300 block of Clark.

A resident of Phoenix, Arizona, identified as 30-year-old Michael Jamshidi, was arrested at a Phelan grow in the 6400 block of Bonanza Road.

ABOUT CSDA



CALIFORNIA SPECIAL DISTRICTS ASSOCIATION (CSDA)

csda.net • 888.924.2732

The California Special Districts Association (CSDA) is a 501(c)(6), not-for-profit association formed in 1969. CSDA represents more than 1,300 special district and affiliate organizations across the state and is California's only statewide association representing all types of independent special districts. To support its members, CSDA provides education and training, legal guidance, industry-wide litigation, public affairs support, and legislative advocacy. CSDA also works closely with other statewide organizations to educate the public on the role of special districts in California's communities and the far-reaching affect special districts have on the lives of all Californians.