Date of Hearing: June 29, 2022

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
Patrick O'Donnell, Chair
SB 1144 (Wiener) – As Amended June 16, 2022

[Note: This bill was doubled referred to the Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee and was heard by that Committee as it relates to issues under its jurisdiction.]

SENATE VOTE: 36-1

SUBJECT: Water efficiency and quality assessment reports: state buildings and public school buildings

SUMMARY: Requires state agencies and public schools to complete a water efficiency and quality assessment report on their facilities, including testing for lead, Legionella, and other contaminants. If the report identifies noncompliant plumbing fixtures and appliances or contaminants, the bill would require the operating agency to remedy the problem at the earliest practical time, subject to available funding. Specifically, **this bill**:

1) Defines the following terms:

    a) "ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 188: Legionella – Risk Management for Building Water Systems" or "ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 188" means the most recent version of the standard published by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers.

    b) "ASSE" means the American Society of Sanitary Engineering and refers to standards for plumbing components.

    c) "Cooling tower system" means a cooling tower, evaporative condenser, fluid cooler, or other wet cooling device that is capable of aerosolizing water, and that is part of, or contains, a recirculated water system and is incorporated into a building's cooling process, an industrial process, a refrigeration system, or an energy production system.

    d) "Covered building" means a building that meets any of the following criteria:

        i. A building owned and occupied, or leased, maintained, and occupied, by a state agency; or

        ii. A public school building.

    e) "Lead pipe" means pipe that has more than 8% lead concentration.

    f) "Noncompliant appliance" has the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 1630 of the Public Utilities Code.

g) "Noncompliant plumbing fixture" has the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 1101.3 of the Civil Code.

h) "Non-lead-free pipe" means galvanized pipe or pipe that contains lead in excess of the amount of lead permitted for the pipe to be considered "lead free" for purposes of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

i) "Operating agency" means the entity responsible for the operation and maintenance of a covered building.

j) "School building" means any of the following:

   i. A structure used for the instruction of public school children, including a classroom, laboratory, library, research facility, or administrative facility;

   ii. An eating facility located in a school or a school kitchen;

   iii. A gymnasium or other facility used for athletic or recreational activities or for courses in physical education;

   iv. A dormitory or other living area of a residential school; or

   v. A maintenance, storage, or utility facility essential to the operation of a facility described in paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, which contains a potable water system.

k) "State agency" has the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 15802 of the Government Code.

l) "Water-conserving appliance" has the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 1630 of the Public Utilities Code.

m) "Water-conserving plumbing fixture" has the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (e) of Section 1101.3 of the Civil Code.

2) Requires the operating agency to complete a water efficiency and quality assessment report for each covered building no later than January 1, 2025 requiring the following information:

   a) Name of the person or contractor preparing and certifying the report;

   b) Address of the covered building; and

   c) An inventory of all noncompliant plumbing fixtures and noncompliant appliances in the covered building.

d) If the building contains a cooling tower, a determination if a water management program consistent with the most recent version of the ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 188 has been adopted for the building to reduce the risk of Legionella spread.

e) An evaluation of whether the building contains lead pipe or piping of unknown material that was installed prior to 1986.

f) An evaluation of whether the building contains non-lead-free pipe, lead pipe, or piping of unknown material that was installed prior to 2010.

g) Testing and assessment of water quality in the building's potable water systems for lead contamination. Testing for lead shall comply with the United States Environmental Protection Agency's "3Ts For Reducing Lead In Drinking Water in Schools and Child Care Facilities" manual. Buildings that do not have lead service lines and do not contain metal piping that was installed prior to 2010 are exempt from the requirement to test for lead. Buildings that have tested for lead contamination in drinking water within the last 10 years rely on the results of that previous testing in lieu of performing new testing.

3) Requires water quality testing and assessment to be conducted by qualified personnel.

4) Does not require invasive testing to comply. If invasive testing is necessary, the assessment may indicate that the building contains pipe of an unknown material in lieu of that testing.

5) Requires a water efficiency and quality assessment report to be completed in a specified time period, if the operating agency is responsible for the operation and maintenance of more than one covered building, as follows:

a) At least 25% of the covered buildings under the control of the operating agency on or before December 1, 2025;

b) At least 50% of the covered buildings under the control of the operating agency on or before December 1, 2026;

c) At least 75% of the covered buildings under the control of the operating agency on or before December 1, 2027; and

d) All covered buildings under the control of the operating agency on or before December 1, 2028.

6) Requires the operating agency to maintain a copy of the water efficiency and quality assessment report for at least three years and makes it available to the public upon request.

7) Requires the operating agency to replace noncompliant plumbing fixtures and appliances that fail to meet water efficiency standards as determined by the water efficiency and quality assessment report with water-conserving plumbing fixtures and appliances at the earliest

practical time, subject to available funding. Discretion of the operation agency is not limited in determining how to allocate funds that are available for general or multiple purposes.

8) Requires the operating agency to fit and install all drinking and cooking water sources with certified NSF/ANSI 42 and 53 filters, certified for particulate removal and lead reduction, not later than one year from receipt of the water efficiency and quality assessment report if the report determines a building's potable water system is contaminated with lead. Discretion of the operation agency is not limited in determining how to allocate funds that are available for general or multiple purposes.

    a) Requires the operating agency to also replace the lead pipe at the earliest practical time.

    b) Buildings that contain non-lead-free pipe shall be remediated by providing occupants access to drinking fountains with certified NSF/ANSI 42 and 53 filters.

9) Requires the operating agency to treat pipes of unknown material installed prior to 2010, as determined by the water efficiency and quality assessment report, as lead pipe or test the pipe to determine if it meets the definition of lead pipe.

    a) Treating unknown pipe as lead pipe does not apply if water quality testing demonstrates that no additional lead content is being added to the school drinking water system by the building plumbing system.

10) Requires the operating agency to post a warning that the building containing lead pipes in a visible area to the public until the lead pipe is replaced.

11) Requires the operating agency to implement a water quality management plan to ensure that interim mitigation measures, including warning signs and filters for drinking and cooking water sources, are in place and are properly maintained and tested if the lead pipe has not been replaced within 12 months of the water efficiency and quality assessment report.

    a) Requires the water quality management plan to be designed by a water management program team that includes appropriately qualified personnel, such as a technician certified in accordance with ASSE/IAPMO/ANSI Series 12000: Professional Qualifications Standard for Water Management and Infection Control Risk Assessment for Building Systems, a person holding a nationally recognized degree or certification in the management of water quality in buildings, or other relevant training as determined by the state board.

12) Requires an operating agency to implement a Legionella management program for any covered building with a cooling tower system no later than one year after the completion of the water efficiency and quality assessment report.

    a) Requires the Legionella management program to be designed to minimize the growth and transmission of Legionella in the cooling tower system, consistent with ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 188 or comparable standards adopted by a nationally recognized organization

and approved by the state board, by a water management program team including qualified personnel.

b) Requires the Legionella management program to include a schedule for routine bacteriological culture and routine Legionella culture sampling where appropriate, including, but not limited to, buildings that serve immunocompromised persons and identify conditions or events that require immediate Legionella culture sampling and analysis.

c) Requires the Legionella management program to include remediation and disinfection plans and startup safety procedures for stagnant cooling towers that have been shut down without treatment and recirculation for more than five consecutive days.

13) Requires the operating agency of a covered building with a cooling tower to ensure that any work or services required by the Legionella management including, but not limited to, testing, culture sampling and analysis, cleaning, flushing, disinfectant, testing, prevention, control or remediation measures shall be conducted in a manner consistent with ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 188, or comparable standards adopted by a nationally recognized organization and approved by the state board, and by individuals whose qualifications include either of the following:

a) Certification in accordance with ASSE Series 12000-2018, Professional Qualifications Standards for Infection Control Risk Assessment for all Building Systems.

b) A certificate or other documentation of completion of no less than four hours of training in Legionella management pursuant to ASHRAE Standard 188, as utilized in the CDC's Toolkit for Controlling Legionella in Common Sources of Exposure.

14) Requires the operating agency to retain a copy of the Legionella management program with sampling details and sampling results for at least three years.

15) Allows the state board to periodically monitor operating agencies to ensure that a Legionella management program is in place and designed and administered in compliance.

16) Requires the operating agency to make the Legionella management program available upon request to an employee of the state board or any other agency with license or inspection authority for the covered building.

17) Requires the operating agency for a covered building with a cooling tower system to annually review its Legionella management plan and to conduct an additional review under any of the following conditions:

a) If one or more cases of Legionnaires' disease are, or may be, associated with the covered building; and

b) Upon completion of any construction, modification or repair activities that may affect the potable water system of the covered building.

c) Any other condition specified by the state board.

18) Requires the operating agency to notify the local health department within 24 hours of receipt of a Legionella culture sampling analysis that exceeds 1,000 colony forming units per milliliter (CFU/mL).

a) Requires notification to the public of the test result by posting warning visible to the public, or as otherwise required by the local health department or state board.

19) Requires the state board to adopt regulations necessary to implement the water efficiency and quality program for public schools and state buildings on or before January 1, 2024. Authorizes the state board to develop guidance documents for lead testing, sample plans, or any other information to assist the operating agencies with complying with the requirements.

EXISTING LAW:

1) Requires a community water system that serves a schoolsite with a building constructed before January 2010, to test for lead in the potable water system of the schoolsite by July 1, 2019, with exceptions. (Health and Safety Code (HSC) 116277)

2) Requires all community water systems to compile and invenstory of known lead user lines in its distribution system by July 1, 2018 including all user service lines that are active and those that are reasonably expected to become active in the future. (HSC 116885)

3) Requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer the provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health.

4) Prohibits a person from using any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, solder or flux that is not lead free in the installation or repair of any public water system or plumbing in a facility providing water for human consumption, except when necessary for repair or leaded joints of cast iron pipes.

5) Establishes the policy that all residents of the state have a right to clean, affordable, and accessible water for human consumption, and directs relevant state agencies to implement the policy. (HSC 116270)

6) Requires a school district to provide access to free, fresh drinking water during meal times in school food service areas. (Education Code (EC) 38086)

7) Prohibits, beginning January 1, 1994, the use of lead-based paint, lead plumbing and solders, or other potential sources of lead contamination in the construction of any new school facility or the modernization or renovation of any existing school facility.

8) Requires the governing board of a school district to adopt a local control and accountability plan (LCAP) and specifies state priorities, including the priority for school facilities to be maintained in good repair. (EC 52060(d))

FISCAL EFFECT: According to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

- Unknown, significant costs ranging in the tens of millions of dollars to complete water efficiency and quality assessment reports for all state agency buildings. Additional unknown, significant cost pressures for operating agencies to remedy noncompliant plumbing fixtures and take on larger plumbing projects to address any issues identified in a quality assessment report. For context, there are approximately 24,000 state owned buildings and structures that may be captured by this bill.

- Unknown, significant state reimbursable mandated costs for public schools to comply with the assessment reports for their facilities and remedy noncompliant plumbing fixtures (Proposition 98, General Fund).

COMMENTS:

Need for the bill. The author states, "SB 1144 will require state agencies and public schools to test their plumbing systems for contamination and compliance with efficiency standards. According to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, nearly one million Californians lack access to clean water. This issue is heightened at our public schools, with 53% of participating school districts reporting the presence of lead in at least one of their drinking water fountains on a campus. Across 1,300 public schools, 2,100 water fountains were found to be contaminated with lead. These concerning rates of lead exposure exclude other contaminants that are potentially present, such as Legionella, which has extremely detrimental health effects. This type of contamination is not unique to schools, as older buildings with aged plumbing fixtures, like many state agency buildings, often find similar results. It is crucial that California tests for this type of exposure among our school-age children and state workers, and when possible, replace the systems that are causing this contamination. SB 1144 will ensure that no plumbing fixtures or appliances continue to poison water systems without proper intervention.

Additionally, SB 1144 expands the type of water system testing public schools and state agencies will do to include efficiency measures. The age of plumbing systems in public schools and state agency buildings often cause additional issues beyond the contamination detailed above, including diminished water efficiency. Whether it be leaks slowly dripping away thousands of gallons, or outdated fixtures utilizing excessive amounts of water per usage, such as a toilet using multiple gallons per flush, the loss of water across the state is immeasurable. To curb this waste and ensure the state is working to protect a resource as valuable as water, SB 1144 will require efficiency testing for all plumbing fixtures and appliances, and where possible, replacement of outdated and inefficient plumbing fixtures."

Lead testing in California's K-12 schools. AB 746 (Gonzalez), Chapter 746, Statutes of 2017, required a community water system that serves a schoolsite with a building constructed before January 2010 to test for lead in up to five drinking water sources of the schoolsite by July 1, 2019. According to the State Water Resources Control Board, 8,027 schools were tested with approximately 1.1% of schoolsites sampled were found with lead levels that exceed the federal

United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) recommended level of 15 parts per billion. LEAs were exempt from testing if they met the following:

- Schoolsites built or modernized on or after January 1, 2010;
- LEAs that completed lead testing after January 1, 2009, and posted information about the lead testing on-line;
- LEAs that have requested testing from their community water system; or
- LEAs that are permitted as a public water system and are currently testing water for lead.

Additionally, the provisions of AB 746 (2018) require LEAs to take steps to shut down faucets and fountains where lead levels exceed 15 parts per billion (ppb).

In January 2017, the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) and Local Primacy Agencies issued permit amendments to the domestic water supply permits of approximately 1,200 community water systems. This was done to allow schools that are served by a community water system to request assistance from their public water system to conduct water sampling for lead and receive technical assistance if an elevated lead sample is found. School administrators could request that their community water system collect and analyze up to five water samples at each K-12 schoolsite served by the water system. These provisions also allowed, but not required, private schools to continue to request sampling and assistance after the passage of AB 746. Community water systems were responsible for the costs associated collecting, analyzing, and reporting. Schools are responsible for any maintenance or corrections needed at their school.

Drinking Water for School's Grant Program. The State Water Resources Control Board's Drinking Water For Schools (DWFS) Grant Program has awarded $9.5 million in grants funds to school districts to improve access to, and the quality of, drinking water in public schools (Round 1) under SB 828 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), Chapter 29, Statutes of 2016, consistent with the DWFS Guidelines adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) on May 16, 2017.

An additional $6.8 million was authorized for the DWFS Grant Program (Round 2) pursuant to SB 862 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), Chapter 449, Statutes of 2018. Guidelines for this additional funding were approved in June of 2019. Grant funds were awarded to nonprofit organizations Self-Help Enterprises and Rural Community Assistance Corporation, which act as Program Administrators. These Program Administrators will work directly with eligible school districts to develop and fund projects for disadvantaged community schools, prioritizing schools with impaired water quality. Maximum grant amount are $100,000 for a single school and $1 million for an LEA. Eligible project types under Round 2 funding include, but are not limited to:

- Installation or replacement of water bottle filling stations or drinking water fountains, with or without treatment devices capable of removing contaminants present in the school's water supply;
- Installation of point-of-entry (POE), or point-of-use (POU) treatment devices for water bottle filling stations, drinking fountains, and other fixtures that provide water for human

consumption, including up to three years of: replacement filters, continuing operation and maintenance and monitoring of POE or POU devices;

- Installation, replacement, or repairs of drinking water fixtures and associated plumbing appurtenances that are necessary to address lead contamination that requires a corrective action; and

- Provision of interim alternative water supplies for applicants in the process of implementing a permanent solution, including purchase of temporary transfer water and hauled water.

AB 75 bond program. AB 75 (O'Donnell) of this session would provide an unspecified amount of funding for testing and replacement of water fountains and faucets. AB 75 would require a school district that receives funds to test all sources of water for drinking and cooking at a schoolsite and replace any fountain or faucet with lead levels in excess of the recommended level by the US EPA. AB 75 would require retesting following replacement of drinking fountains or faucets to ensure lead levels are below 15 parts per billion. The State Allocation Board would be authorized to develop regulations to allocate funds to replace pipes or fixtures if funds remain after the established funding cycles have been completed.

Additionally, the School Facilities Program would provide eligible districts modernization funds if a permanent building is 25 years old and a portable building is 20 years old. A district receiving funds due to a health and safety problem (facility hardship) would receive the higher new construction dollar levels for a modernization project if it is determined that the cost to mitigate the health and safety threat is greater than 50% of the cost of replacement. AB 75 would establish a program to allow buildings at least 75 years old to receive the higher new construction funds to enable a district to demolish and replace the building rather than rehabilitate a building that may have excessive repairs and does not meet 21st century educational needs.

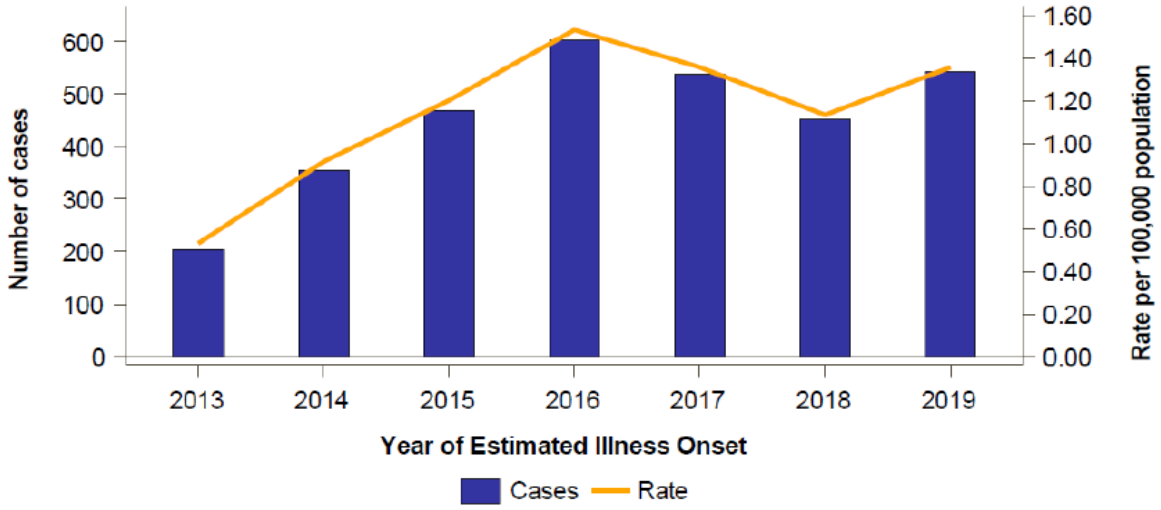
School Energy Efficiency Stimulus Program. AB 841 (Ting), Chapter 372, Statutes of 2020 established the School Energy Efficiency Stimulus Program which establishes the School Noncompliant Plumbing Fixture and Appliance Program to provide grants to LEAs to replace noncompliant plumbing fixtures and appliances that fail to meet water efficiency standards and waste potable water and the energy used to convey that water, with water-conserving plumbing fixtures and appliances. The California Energy Commission was authorized to design, administer, and implement the California Schools Healthy Air, Plumbing, and Efficiency Program (CalSHAPE). CalSHAPE provides worksheets to help program participants gather the information needed to complete an application for the California Schools Healthy Air, Plumbing, and Efficiency (CalSHAPE) Plumbing Program, which includes documentation of existing noncompliant plumbing fixtures and appliances, proposed replacement water-conserving plumbing fixtures and appliances, and replacement costs. Worksheets are available for automatics ice makers, clothes washers, commercial dishwashers, interior faucets, showerheads, toilets, and urinals. Funding for CalSHAPE Plumbing Program (Round 3) is approximately $65 million and applications are based on a utility service territory location.

Legionnaire's Disease. According to the CDPH Epidemiologic Summary of Legionellosis in California, 2013-2019, Legionnaire's Disease is a serious type of lung infection caused by *Legionella* bacteria. Disease occurs when droplets of water containing the bacteria enter the

lungs. *Legionella* occurs naturally in freshwater environments, like lakes and streams and can become a health concern when it grows and spreads in human-made building water systems. Most healthy people exposed to *Legionella* bacteria do not get sick; however, older adults, people who smoke, and people with lung disease or other chronic illnesses that weaken the immune system are at a higher risk.

From 2013 through 2019, 2,933 cases of Legionnaires's Disease were reported in California. Of the legionellosis cases reported, 319 patients died (about 10% of total cases).

Legionellosis Cases and Incident Rate by Year of Estimated Illness Onset in California, 2013-19.



(Source: CDPH)

Similar to the 2009-12 surveillance period, average legionellosis incidence rates increased with increasing age and were highest among adults aged 85 years and older (348 cases) for the 2013-19 surveillance period. CDPH cites higher cases compared to the 2009-12 surveillance period due a combination of factors including an aging population; an increase in the number of people with immunocompromising conditions or medications; better detection due to increased awareness and testing; aging building infrastructure and plumbing; increased use of water-saving features resulting in temporary or prolonged water stagnation in pipes; an increase in Legionella in the environment due to warmer temperatures; and differences in the duration of surveillance periods (4 years in 2009-2012 vs. 7 years in 2013-2019).

According to a 2016 article by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC*), Vital Signs: Deficiencies in Environmental Control Identified in Outbreaks of Legionnaires' Disease — North America, 2000–2014*, 4% of reported cases were outbreak-associate and 96% of cases are sporadic. Of the 4% of outbreaks, the most frequent settings occurred in hotels and resorts, long-term care facilities, and hospitals. Currently, there are no reports of outbreaks or sporadic cases associated with schools in California.

The Committee may wish to consider that there were no reported cases of Legionnaire's Disease among people ages 1-24 between 2013 and 2019 (incidence is highest among people 85 years and older); that currently there are no reports of outbreaks or sporadic cases associated with

schools in California; and that, according the Alliance to Prevent Legionnaires' Disease and the CDPH, the best way to prevent legionellosis is to minimize the growth and spread of *Legionella* at the source (water systems) rather testing buildings, as most cases are sporadic and are not the result of an outbreak.

Recommended Committee amendments. Staff recommends that the bill be amended to:

1) Require schools not tested under AB 746 to complete lead testing, except for those entities by AB 746. Exempted schools include:

    - Schoolsites built or modernized on or after January 1, 2010;
    - LEAs that completed lead testing after January 1, 2009, and posted information about the lead testing on-line;
    - LEAs that have requested testing from their community water system; and
    - LEAs that are permitted as a public water system and are currently testing water for lead.

2) Define public school to include charter schools, to make all requirements apply to these schools.

3) Extend the water efficiency and quality assessment deadline from January 1, 2025 to January 1, 2027.

4) Remove the requirement to post a warning that a building contains lead pipes in a visible area to the public until the lead pipe is replaced.

5) Require only schools with cooling towers older than 10 years to have a Legionella management plan.

6) Make the bill subject to an appropriation of non-Proposition 98 funding by stating "subject to an appropriation or availability of non-Proposition 98 funds."

Arguments in support. The California Federation of Teachers states, "Schools are especially afflicted by poor water quality. Data collected in 2019 and 2020 showed that 53% of reporting school districts found lead in at least one of their water fountains on campus, and 2,100 water fountains tested positive for lead at 1,300 California schools. California's water supply is at particular risk because of contamination from agriculture into groundwater sources. 85% of Californians receive water from groundwater sources, and a UC study found arsenic, nitrate, and hexavalent chromium in water systems across the state. Young people are still developing and are particularly vulnerable to contaminated water. We must act to provide Californians with safe, reliable drinking water."

Arguments in opposition. The Coalition for Adequate School Housing states, "SB 1144 is a huge unfunded mandate, and requires schools to accomplish additional lengthy mitigation measures, 'subject to available funding,' with no estimate of when that funding may materialize. SB 1144 does not identify a funding source for the water quality assessment nor the possible repairs that may be required at every school in California. The lab tests alone cost an estimated $6,500 per school site (approximately 10,000 statewide) for the lead assessment; testing other contaminants would be an additional cost. We are also dismayed that the lead testing completed

under the existing AB 746 program would not exempt schools from components of the SB 1144 assessment or mitigation requirements. Additionally, the mitigation requirements are contingent on funding availability and silent on timing. Even if language did identify funding for each component of the bill, be it General Fund, bond revenues, or federal sources, we are deeply troubled that SB 1144 would divert finite dollars and take away from other established, pressing facility or student services needs. Funding for facilities projects are traditionally identified prior to establishing the funding source to ensure that funding is available to meet all identified project needs."

Related legislation. AB 75 (O'Donnell) of the 2021-22 Session would authorize the allocation of state funds for the replacement of school buildings that are at least 75 years old, for specified assistance to school districts with a school facility located on a military installation, as specified, and small school districts, as defined, and for the testing and remediation of lead levels in water fountains and faucets used for drinking or preparing food on schoolsites. Addtionally, it would authorize modernization grants to be used for the control, management, or abatement of lead.

AB 841 (Ting), Chapter 372, Statutes of 2020, requires the Energy Commission to develop and administer the School Noncompliant Plumbing Fixture and Appliance program to provide grants to state agencies and LEAs to replace noncompliant plumbing fixtures and appliances that fail to meet water efficiency standards and waste potable water and the energy used to convey that water, with water-conserving plumbing fixtures and appliances.

AB 48 (O'Donnell), Chapter 530, Statutes of 2019, placed the $15 billion Public Preschool, K-12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2020 on the March 2020 statewide ballot and authorizes the allocation of funds to test for lead in water outlets used for drinking or preparing food on schoolsites serving kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, that were constructed before January 1, 2010, and for the remediation of any water outlet used for drinking or preparing food with lead levels in excess of 15 parts per billion.

SB 862 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), Chapter 449, Statutes of 2018 appropriates $6.8 million to be used for the State Water Resources Control Board's Safe Drinking Water for Schools grant program, including up to $1 million in technical assistance.

AB 746 (Gonzalez Fletcher), Chapter 746, Statutes of 2017 requires community water systems to test lead levels, by July 1, 2019, in drinking water at all California public, K-12 school sites that were constructed before January 1, 2010.

SB 427 (Leyva), Chapter 238, Statutes of 2017 requires, by July 1, 2020, a community water system, instead of a public water system, to provide a timeline for replacement of known lead user service lines in use in its distribution system to the State Water Resources Control Board.

SB 828 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), Chapter 29, Statutes of 2016 requires the State Water Resources Control Board to establish a grant program, in consultation with the California Department of Education, to award grants to LEAs for the purposes of improving access to, and the quality of, drinking water in public schools serving kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, and preschools and child day care facilities located on public school property. This bill appropriated $9.5 million from the General Fund to the State Water Resources Control Board.

SB 1398 (Leyva), Chapter 731, Statutes of 2016 requires a public water system to identify and replace known leaded plumbing.

AB 685 (Eng), Chapter 524, Statutes of 2012 establishes in law a state policy that all residents of the state have a right to clean, affordable, and accessible water for human consumption, and directs relevant state agencies to implement the policy.

SB 1413 (Leno), Chapter 558, Statutes of 2010 requires a school district to provide access to free, fresh drinking water during meal times in school food service areas by July 1, 2011, unless the governing board of a school district adopts a resolution stating that it is unable to comply with this requirement and demonstrates the reasons why it is unable to comply due to fiscal constraints or health and safety concerns.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

California State Pipe Trades Council (sponsor)
California Federation of Teachers
California Teachers Association
California Water Association
State Building and Construction Trades Council of CA

Opposition

Alliance to Prevent Legionnaires' Disease, INC
Association of California School Administrators
California Association of School Business Officials
California School Boards Association
Coalition for Adequate School Housing
County School Facilities Consortium
Erin Brockovich Foundation
Integrated Resource Management
Los Angeles Unified School District
Office of the Riverside County Superintendent of Schools

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