

Executive Committee Meeting



YOUR BEST PROTECTION

ACWA JPIA
2100 Professional Drive
Roseville, CA 95661

Friday
April 26, 2024
9:00 a.m.

Chair: Melody A. McDonald, San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District

Vice-Chair: David A. Drake, Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District

Ernie Avila, Contra Costa Water District, ACWA VP

Chris Kapheim, Kings River Conservation District

Szu Pei Lu-Yang, Rowland Water District

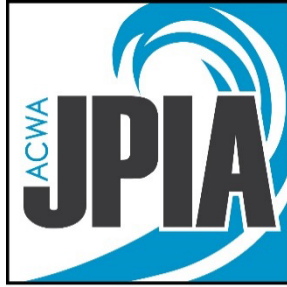
Scott Ratterman, Calaveras County Water District

Randall J. Reed, Cucamonga Valley Water District

J. Bruce Rupp, Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District

David Wheaton, Citrus Heights Water District

Executive Committee Core Values
Trust | Integrity | Listen | Good of the Whole



YOUR BEST PROTECTION

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AGENDA

ACWA JPIA
Executive Conference Room
2100 Professional Drive
Roseville, CA 95661

Executive Committee Core Values
Trust | Integrity | Listen | Good of the Whole

Friday – April 26, 2024 – 9:00 AM

Zoom Link Meeting ID: 532 180 4035; Password: 5742; Telephone No.: 1 (669) 900-6833

This meeting shall consist of a simultaneous Zoom teleconference call at the ACWA JPIA, 2100 Professional Drive, Roseville, CA 95661 and the following remote site:

- Avila – 1331 Concord Avenue, Concord
- Drake – 325 Rock Ridge Place, Escondido
- Kapheim – 11101 Avenue 412, Dinuba
- Lu-Yang – 500 N. Brand Blvd., Suite 1850, Glendale
- McDonald – 254 E Valley Street, San Bernardino
- Ratterman – 1216 Magers Rd. San Andreas
- Reed – 6171 Columbus Court, Rancho Cucamonga
- Rupp – 229 Boyle Drive, Eureka
- Wheaton – 6230 Sylvan Road, Citrus Heights

WELCOME

CALL TO ORDER AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF QUORUM

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ANNOUNCE RECORDING OF MEETING This meeting may be recorded to assist in preparation of minutes. Recordings will only be kept 30 days following the meeting, as mandated by the Ralph M. Brown Act.

PUBLIC COMMENT Members of the public will be allowed to address the Executive Committee on any agenda item prior to the Committee's decision on the item. They will also be allowed to comment on any issues that they wish which may or may not be on the agenda. If anyone present wishes to be heard, please let the Chair know.

INTRODUCTIONS

ADDITIONS TO OR DELETIONS FROM THE AGENDA

I. CONSENT AGENDA

McDonald A. Approve An Excused Absence for any Executive Committee member

II. ADMINISTRATION

McDonald A. Report on Meetings Attended on Behalf of the JPIA.

III. UPDATES

Beatty * A. AB 2735 **4**

IV. UPCOMING MEETINGS

McDonald A. Future Agenda Items

McDonald * B. Review the availability of the Committee Members for Upcoming Executive Committee Meeting on May 6, 2024 **18**

V. CLOSED SESSION

A. Conference With Legal Counsel (Tort Liability Losses, Public Liability Losses/Claims, Or Workers' Compensation Liability Claims) – Pursuant To Government Code Sec. 54956.95.

Greenfield 1. Snavelly v. Sacramento Suburban Water District (DOL 12/19/2019)

ADJOURN

*Related items enclosed.

Americans with Disabilities Act – The JPIA conforms to the protections and prohibitions contained in Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Federal Rules and Regulations adopted in implementation thereof. A request for disability-related modification or accommodation, in order to participate in a public meeting of the JPIA, shall be made to: Chimene Camacho, Executive Assistant to the CEO, ACWA JPIA, PO Box 619082, Roseville, CA 95661-9082; telephone (916) 786-5742. The JPIA's normal business hours are Monday – Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (Government Code Section 54954.2, subdivision. (a)(1).)

Written materials relating to an item on this Agenda that are distributed to the JPIA's Executive Committee within 72 hours before it is to consider the item at its regularly scheduled meeting will be made available for public inspection at ACWA JPIA, 2100 Professional Drive, Roseville, CA 95661-3700; telephone (916) 786-5742. The JPIA's normal business hours are Monday – Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

ACWA JPIA
AB 2735
April 26, 2024

BACKGROUND

A new bill, AB 2735, has been introduced that would allow for investor-owned private water corporations to join or form risk pools in California. JPIA is actively opposed to this bill and has requested opposition support from ACWA and the California Association of Joint Powers Authorities (CAJPA).

Staff attended both the March and April ACWA State Legislative Committee meetings to voice our concern with and opposition to the bill. The CAJPA Board also discussed this bill at their meeting on April 15. Robert Greenfield, General Counsel, is a CAJPA Board member. The State Assembly Insurance Committee discussed this bill on April 17. Kevin Phillips, Director of Member Outreach, attended the Committee meeting.

CURRENT SITUATION

The opposition letters sent to ACWA, CAJPA, and the State Assembly Insurance Committee are attached for the Committee's reference. At the meeting, staff will explain the opposition position, update the Committee on what has transpired to date, as this bill makes its way through the legislative process, and discuss potential next steps.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Executive Committee provide direction to staff.



Date: April 1, 2024

To: ACWA Staff & State Legislative Committee

From: Adrienne Beatty, ACWA JPIA Chief Executive Officer

Dear ACWA Staff & State Legislative Committee,

I appreciated the opportunity to attend the March 22, 2024, ACWA State Legislative Committee meeting and provide some context for our request that ACWA and the State Legislative Committee oppose AB 2735. At the March 22 meeting, representatives from one of the sponsors of the bill, the California Water Association (CWA), were present and noted they were offering an amendment to the bill to limit its applicability to investor-owned water corporations, not other investor-owned public utilities. We were asked at the time if this amendment would be sufficient for us to withdraw our request for opposition of AB 2735. We also had the opportunity to speak with Jennifer Capitolo, Executive Director of CWA, the Monday following the March 22 meeting and the Committee requested to be updated on our position subsequent to that meeting.

Unfortunately, neither the amendment to the bill, nor our meeting with CWA has changed our opinion and request of ACWA & the State Legislative Committee to oppose AB 2735.

At the heart of our concern, is the potential downstream and unanticipated impact to the risk pooling industry in California by allowing investor-owned private water corporations to join or form a risk pool. As I noted at the March 22 meeting, the risk pooling industry in California has been a successful and viable way for public entities to share risk, tailor coverage, control costs, and positively impact and mitigate behavior that could be compromising to insurable risks, since the mid-1970s. This need was born out of a mass exodus of commercial insurance companies that no longer desired to cover common public entity exposures, like police liability and bodily injury or property damages caused by public operations. This led to the creation of California Government Code Sections 6500 et. Seq., 990.4, and 990.8 which allow for two or more public entities to, by joint powers agreement, self-insure or provide insurance or reinsurance by way of purchasing said insurance via an authorized carrier or surplus

lines broker. The ACWA JPIA was formed in 1979 to fulfill the self-insurance, risk management, and coverage needs of California public water agencies.

Up until the passing of AB 656 in 2015, the ability to form a risk pool was reserved exclusively for public entities. Prior to this, the only avenue for a non-public entity to self-insure risks with other similar entities was by forming a Self-Insurance Group (SIG). This has now expanded to include private mutual water companies. This new legislation – AB 2735 – would now expand this even further to allow investor-owned private water corporations to also form a risk pool and/or join an existing risk pool.

ACWA JPIA has never had private mutual water companies or investor-owned private water corporations as members. Our philosophy is that by focusing our membership – and therefore coverages, services, and resources – exclusively on public water agencies or affiliated public entities – we are able to differentiate ourselves from other types of public entities, public utilities, or private or investor-owned utility-based companies to the benefit of our membership. We take pride in ensuring our members receive the broadest possible coverages at the most cost-effective rates by championing key structural and operational elements exclusive to public water agencies that make them a highly desirable risk as compared to other entity types; such as our members’:

- singular mission and focus;
- autonomous operations overseen by publicly elected Boards;
- lack of reliance on State and Federal funding for operational costs;
- control over customer rates and commitment to charging rates necessary for proactive and effective operations, maintenance, and capital improvement projects;
- requirements to maintain the highest possible standards as stewards of public access to clean, safe drinking or irrigation water; and
- significant budgetary investment in ongoing capital improvement projects.

The ACWA JPIA – and other risk pools in the State of California – have been functioning effectively and with a high degree of financial stability for the better part of the past 50 years. Part of the reason why risk pools are able to operate so effectively is because we are self-governed and best practices are set by the California Association of Joint Powers Authorities. All risk pools are public entities themselves and are governed by the members, for the members and through State-wide and international organizations defining the highest best practices for pool operations and financial stability. Therefore, our ability to determine things like what is covered, who can be members, contributions charged, and how and when surplus funds get refunded remain with control of the pool’s membership and governing body.

Should a new risk pool of largely non-public entities be allowed to form, or a current risk pool absorb a significant number of non-public entity members, and should it fail financially, it jeopardizes the ability to exist for every other risk pool in the State.

Based on our conversation with Ms. Capitolo, several key factors with regard to how investor-owned private water corporations are regulated and run pose substantial risk of jeopardizing California risk pools from remaining independent from State regulation:

- Most that would be looking to pool risk are small, rural investor-owned private water corporations with limited financial resources to pay for maintenance and capital improvement projects.
- The larger multi-state, publicly-traded water corporations, those that have more access to reliable revenue streams and have the staffing to ensure their assets are functional and sound, are mostly independently self-insured already or procure insurance coverage through an independent broker relationship. This is a key point as optimal spread of risk requires a risk pool to have a critical mass of larger members to offset smaller members in order to be financially viable.
- Investor-owned private water corporations are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). The CPUC retains control of essentially all funding and operational decisions, such as rate increases, staff salaries, project funding, etc. The CPUC has been known to reject requested rate increases which inevitably leads to the need to make compromising decisions about staffing, capital improvement projects, maintenance, etc.
- Investor-owned private water corporations are not public entities; therefore, 1) critical immunities that public water agencies have access to as defenses against tort liabilities are not available to them, and 2) in the event of a catastrophic loss, there is no FEMA backstop or CDAA, putting significantly added pressure on the risk pool and the insurers to cover more of the cost of a 1st party property loss. Both of these issues can substantially increase the ultimate cost of liability coverage and litigated claims and the cost of property coverage and the companies' abilities to fully recover from loss, potentially leading to compromising decisions relative to the recovery and rebuilding process.
- As investor-owned private water corporations are profit-driven, this can lead to compromising decisions being made with regard to maintenance and capital improvement projects which can lead to significantly higher exposure to a variety of risks.

Additional considerations are that there are different regulations and rules for private SIGs vs. public risk pools. The current regulatory landscape does not consider the

ramifications of combining these two very different types of entities. There are also potential tax ramifications; would private corporations now benefit from paying less taxes because they are part of a public risk pool? Is this potentially a gift of public funds in that you now have public dollars subsidizing the coverages and risks of private corporations?

As JPIA is viewed as a primary and leading benefit to ACWA members, we believe ACWA's support in opposing a bill that could jeopardize the ability of all risk pools in the State to exist within the current operational environment would be important and worthwhile. The passing of this legislation potentially jeopardizes a long-standing, viable, and thriving mechanism by which most public entities obtain coverage and manage risks and by which public monies have been consistently saved and protected.

We have also requested the Board of Directors of the California Association of Joint Powers Authorities to oppose this bill. Their Board will meet to discuss this matter on April 24.

Please contact me with any questions or to discuss further.

Sincerely,



Adrienne Beatty
ACWA JPIA Chief Executive Officer

Cc:

Melody McDonald, Director San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District,
Member of the ACWA Legislative Committee, & ACWA JPIA President

David Drake, Director, Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District, Member of the
ACWA Board of Directors, & ACWA JPIA Vice President



Date: April 1, 2024

To: CAJPA Board of Directors

From: Adrienne Beatty, ACWA JPIA Chief Executive Officer

Dear CAJPA Board of Directors,

The ACWA JPIA is sending this letter to urge you to oppose AB 2735.

At the heart of our concern, is the potential downstream and unanticipated impact to the risk pooling industry in California by allowing investor-owned private water corporations to join or form a risk pool. As you are aware, the risk pooling industry in California has been a successful and viable way for public entities to share risk, tailor coverage, control costs, and positively impact and mitigate behavior that could be compromising to insurable risks, since the mid-1970s.

Up until the passing of AB 656 in 2015, the ability to form a risk pool was reserved exclusively for public entities. Prior to this, the only avenue for a non-public entity to self-insure risks with other similar entities was by forming a Self-Insurance Group (SIG). This has now expanded to include private mutual water companies. This new legislation – AB 2735 – would now expand this even further to allow investor-owned private water corporations to also form a risk pool and/or join an existing risk pool.

The ACWA JPIA – and other risk pools in the State of California – have been functioning effectively and with a high degree of financial stability for the better part of the past 50 years. Part of the reason why risk pools are able to operate so effectively is because we are self-governed and best practices are set by the California Association of Joint Powers Authorities. All risk pools are public entities themselves and are governed by the members, for the members and through State-wide and international organizations defining the highest best practices for pool operations and financial stability. Therefore, our ability to determine things like what is covered, who can be members, contributions charged, and how and when surplus funds get refunded remain in the control of the pool’s membership and governing body.

Should a new risk pool of largely non-public entities be allowed to form, or a current risk pool absorb a significant number of non-public entity members, and should it fail financially, it jeopardizes the ability to exist for every other risk pool in the State.

Investor-owned private water corporations are fundamentally different from public water agencies and pose substantially increased risk. Some key structural and operational elements exclusive to public water agencies that make them a highly desirable risk as compared to investor-owned private water companies are that public water agencies:

- have a singular mission and focus;
- have autonomous operations overseen by publicly elected Boards;
- do not rely on State and Federal funding for operational costs;
- have control over customer rates and commit to charging rates necessary for proactive and effective operations, maintenance, and capital improvement projects;
- have requirements to maintain the highest possible standards as stewards of public access to clean, safe drinking or irrigation water; and
- invest significant budgetary dollars in ongoing capital improvement projects.

Several key factors with regard to how investor-owned private water corporations are regulated and run pose substantial risk of jeopardizing the current operational and regulatory environment in which California risk pools currently exist, such as:

- Most that would be looking to pool risk are small, rural investor-owned private water corporations with limited financial resources to pay for maintenance and capital improvement projects.
- The larger multi-state, publicly-traded water corporations, those that have more access to reliable revenue streams and have the staffing to ensure their assets are functional and sound, are mostly independently self-insured already or procure insurance coverage through an independent broker relationship. This is a key point as our industry knows that optimal spread of risk requires a risk pool to have a critical mass of larger members to offset smaller members in order to be financially viable.
- Investor-owned private water corporations are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). The CPUC retains control of essentially all funding and operational decisions, such as rate increases, staff salaries, project funding, etc. The CPUC has been known to reject requested rate increases which

inevitably leads to the need to make compromising decisions about staffing, capital improvement projects, maintenance, etc.

- Investor-owned private water corporations are not public entities; therefore, 1) critical immunities that public water agencies have access to as defenses against tort liabilities are not available to them, and 2) in the event of a catastrophic loss, there is no FEMA backstop or CDAA, putting significantly added pressure on the risk pool and the insurers to cover more of the cost of a 1st party property loss. Both of these issues can substantially increase the ultimate cost of liability coverage and litigated claims and the cost of property coverage and the companies' abilities to fully recover from loss, potentially leading to compromising decisions relative to the recovery and rebuilding process.
- As investor-owned private water corporations are profit-driven, this can lead to compromising decisions being made with regard to maintenance and capital improvement projects which can lead to significantly higher exposure to a variety of risks.

We believe CAJPA's support in opposing a bill that could jeopardize the ability of all risk pools in the State to exist within our current operational environment would be important and worthwhile. The passing of this legislation potentially jeopardizes a long-standing, viable, and thriving mechanism by which most public entities obtain coverage and manage risks and by which public monies have been consistently saved and protected.

We have also requested the Association of California Water Agencies and the ACWA State Legislative Committee oppose this bill.

Please contact me with any questions or to discuss further.

Sincerely,



Adrienne Beatty
ACWA JPIA Chief Executive Officer



Date: April 8, 2024

To: State Assembly Insurance Committee

From: Adrienne Beatty, ACWA JPIA Chief Executive Officer

Dear Committee members,

The ACWA JPIA is sending this letter to urge the State Assembly Insurance Committee to oppose AB 2735.

At the heart of our concern, is the potential downstream and unanticipated impact to the risk pooling industry in California by allowing investor-owned private water corporations to join or form a risk pool.

By way of background, the risk pooling industry in California (also known as Joint Powers Authorities) has been a successful and viable way for public entities to share risk, tailor coverage, control costs, and positively impact and mitigate behavior that could be compromising to insurable risks, since the mid-1970s. This need was born out of a mass exodus of commercial insurance companies that no longer desired to cover common public entity exposures, like police liability and bodily injury or property damages caused by public operations. This led to the creation of California Government Code Sections 6500 et. Seq., 990.4, and 990.8 which allow for two or more public entities to, by joint powers agreement, self-insure or provide insurance or reinsurance by way of purchasing said insurance via an authorized carrier or surplus lines broker. The ACWA JPIA was formed in 1979 to fulfill the self-insurance, risk management, and coverage needs of California public water agencies and we currently provide vital coverages and risk management services to 400 public water agencies across the State.

Up until the passing of AB 656 in 2015, the ability to form a risk pool was reserved exclusively for public entities. This has now expanded to include private mutual water companies. Prior to this, the only avenue for a non-public entity to self-insure risks with other similar entities was by forming a Self-Insurance Group (SIG). This new legislation – AB 2735 – would now expand the definition of who can join or form a risk pool even

further to allow investor-owned private water corporations to also form a risk pool and/or join an existing risk pool.

The ACWA JPIA – and other risk pools in the State of California – have been functioning effectively and with a high degree of financial stability for the better part of the past 50 years. Part of the reason why risk pools are able to operate so effectively is because we are self-governed and best practices are set by the California Association of Joint Powers Authorities. All risk pools are public entities themselves and are governed by the members, for the members and through State-wide and international organizations defining the highest best practices for pool operations and financial stability. Therefore, our ability to determine things like what is covered, who can be members, contributions charged, and how and when assessments are levied and how surplus funds get refunded remain within the control of the pool’s membership and governing body.

Should a new risk pool of largely non-public entities be allowed to form, or a current risk pool absorb a significant number of non-public entity members, and should it fail financially, it jeopardizes the ability to exist for every other risk pool in the State.

Investor-owned private water corporations are fundamentally different from public entities and – specifically – public water agencies and pose substantially increased risk. Some key structural and operational elements exclusive to public water agencies that make them a highly desirable risk as compared to investor-owned private water companies are that public water agencies:

- have a singular mission and focus;
- have autonomous operations overseen by publicly elected Boards;
- do not rely on State and Federal funding for operational costs;
- have control over customer rates and commit to charging rates necessary for proactive and effective operations, maintenance, and capital improvement projects;
- have requirements to maintain the highest possible standards as stewards of public access to clean, safe drinking or irrigation water; and
- invest significant budgetary dollars in ongoing capital improvement projects.

Several key factors with regard to how investor-owned private water corporations are regulated and run pose substantial risk of jeopardizing the current structure and operations of California risk pools, such as:

- Most that would be looking to pool risk are small, rural investor-owned private water corporations with limited financial resources to pay for maintenance and capital improvement projects.
- The larger multi-state, publicly-traded water corporations, those that have more access to reliable revenue streams and have the staffing to ensure their assets are functional and sound, are mostly independently self-insured already or procure insurance coverage through an independent broker relationship. This is a key point as optimal spread of risk requires a risk pool to have a critical mass of larger members to offset smaller members in order to be financially viable.
- Investor-owned private water corporations are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). The CPUC retains control of essentially all funding and operational decisions, such as rate increases, staff salaries, project funding, etc. The CPUC has been known to reject requested rate increases which inevitably leads to the need to make compromising decisions about staffing, capital improvement projects, maintenance, etc.
- Investor-owned private water corporations are not public entities; therefore, 1) critical immunities that public water agencies have access to as defenses against tort liabilities are not available to them, and 2) in the event of a catastrophic loss, there is no FEMA backstop or CDAA, putting significantly added pressure on the risk pool and the insurers to cover more of the cost of a 1st party property loss. Both of these issues can substantially increase the ultimate cost of liability coverage and litigated claims and the cost of property coverage and the companies' abilities to fully recover from loss, potentially leading to compromising decisions relative to the recovery and rebuilding process.
- As investor-owned private water corporations are profit-driven, this can lead to compromising decisions being made with regard to maintenance and capital improvement projects which can lead to significantly higher exposure to a variety of risks.

Additional considerations are that there are different regulations and rules for private SIGs vs. public risk pools. The current regulatory landscape does not consider the ramifications of combining these two very different types of entities. There are also potential tax ramifications; would private corporations now benefit from paying less taxes because they are part of a public risk pool? Is this potentially a gift of public funds in that you now have public dollars subsidizing the coverages and risks of private corporations?

We humbly request your support in opposing a bill that could jeopardize the ability of all risk pools in the State to continue to exist within the current operational environment and potentially jeopardizes a long-standing, viable, and thriving mechanism by which most public entities obtain coverage and manage risks and by which public monies have been consistently saved and protected.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Adrienne Beatty', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Adrienne Beatty
ACWA JPIA Chief Executive Officer

April 19, 2024

The Honorable Blanca Rubio
1021 O Street, Ste. 5250
Sacramento, CA 95814

SUBJECT: AB 2735 (Rubio): Joint powers agreements: water corporations: CONCERNS

Dear Assemblymember Rubio:

The California Association of Joint Powers Authorities (CAJPA) sincerely appreciates your efforts to protect consumers from unnecessarily high water rates as well as your recognition of the ways participation in a risk-sharing joint powers authority (JPA) is an effective means to do so. However, we must respectfully write to inform you of our CONCERNS with AB 2735, which would allow for-profit water corporations to join a JPA, which provides pooled insurance so long as there is one public agency member.

CAJPA is an organization of public risk sharing joint powers authorities established by a broad range of local government entities, including cities, counties, school districts, and special districts. Many of these local government employers use the joint powers mechanism to manage their workers' compensation, liability, property, healthcare and other coverage and loss control-related obligations. The joint powers arrangement enables local government entities to band together to create sufficient economies of scale to effectively "self-insure" for these obligations. The benefits to local governments include better local control over their risk exposures, including opportunities to mitigate risk exposure, and efficiencies that enable a greater portion of local government dollars to be devoted to important local programs.

We recognize that your bill intends to provide similar cost-efficiency benefits for consumers who receive their water services via a for-profit water corporation. We are not opposing this bill in acknowledgement that your bill is permissive and may help consumers struggling under higher rates due to a lack of affordable commercial coverage available to their service provider. However, we would like to share some concerns related to the precedent of this bill and any related future legislative or regulatory actions pertaining to the public agency risk sharing pooling industry in California caused by allowing investor-owned private water corporations to join or form a risk pool with public entity members.

JPA's are currently comprised of public agencies which cannot go bankrupt or be sold and are ultimately "guaranteed" by the state. There is a relatively new permission in state law for *not-for-profit* mutual water companies to join JPA's. This law in application has been limited to one JPA and the full impacts of related cost and risk are relatively unknown. We are concerned that *for-profit* water corporations are fundamentally different from public water agencies and even not-for-profit mutual water companies and pose substantially increased risk. For example, for-profit water corporations are subject to the will of owners and shareholders and can be sold or go bankrupt. This circumstance would result in a constitutionally prohibited "gift of public funds" by the public agency member(s) of the JPA since JPA's are bound by joint and several liability and share financial risk of all JPA members. In application, a public agency could end up bearing full financial responsibility for the actions or faults of a for-profit member.

Actum

STRATEGY EXECUTION OUTCOMES

For-profit water agencies may also elect to join or leave JPA coverage based on the circumstances of their bottom-line. This contrasts with public agencies which cannot dissolve and the longstanding membership of public agencies within JPAs, many of whom have been members since a pool's inception in the late 1970s. With retroactive changes in state law, the need to re-assess members for significant historic liabilities that were not reserved for, is another reason permissive flight of members causes concern.

For these reasons and more, CAJPA has no official position on this bill but wanted to register our CONCERNS with the precedent of AB 2735. To discuss these concerns you can reach Faith Lane Borges, call 209-642-6671.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Faith Lane Borges". The signature is written in a dark grey or black ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Faith Lane Borges
On behalf of CAJPA
FBorges@Actumllc.com

Cc: Chair and Members, Assembly Local Government Committee

ACWA JPIA MEETINGS & CONFERENCE CALENDAR – 2024

MEETING DATES	BOARD OF DIRECTORS	EXECUTIVE	PERSONNEL	FINANCE & AUDIT	PROGRAMS				RISK MGMT	CWIF
					Emp. Benefits	Liability	Property	Work Comp		
JAN 8			10:00 AM ZOOM							
JAN 17								1:00 PM		
JAN 18		8:00 AM								
JANUARY 29-30- STRATEGIC PLANNING SESSION - SAN DIEGO										
MAR 20				1:00 PM		10:30 AM	3:00 PM			
MAR 21		8:30 AM								
APRIL 26		9:00 AM ZOOM								
MAY 6	1:45 PM	10:30 AM			9:00 AM					
MAY 7-9 ACWA SPRING CONFERENCE – SACRAMENTO										
MAY 31									10:00 AM UTAH	
JUNE 3			11:00 AM							
JUNE 20							3:00 PM	1:00 PM		
JUNE 21		8:00 AM							11:00 AM	
JULY 31		1:00 PM			9:30 AM					
SEPT 4			10:00 AM							
SEPT 25				1:00 PM		3:00 PM				
SEPT 26		8:00 AM							11:00 AM	
OCT 16		1:00 PM								
DEC 2	1:00 PM	10:00 AM							8:30 AM	
DECEMBER 3-5 ACWA FALL CONFERENCE – PALM DESERT										

- AGRiP Governance Conference, Nashville, TN – March 3-6, 2024
- CICA Conference, Scottsdale, AZ – March 10-12, 2024
- CAJPA Conference, Lake Tahoe – September 10-13, 2024