

ZONE 7 BOARD OF DIRECTORS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

DATE: April 27, 2023
TIME: 4:00 p.m.
LOCATION: Boardroom
Zone 7 Administration Building
100 North Canyons Parkway, Livermore

Director Gambs
Director Green
Director Ramirez Holmes

AGENDA

1. Call Meeting to Order
2. Public Comment on Items Not on Agenda
3. Regulatory and Legislative Update: The Gualco Group, Inc.
 - a. AB 735 (Berman)
 - b. AB 1573 (Friedman)
 - c. AB 1594 (Garcia)
 - d. SB 23 (Caballero)
 - e. SB 366 (Caballero)
 - f. SB 493 (Min)
4. Verbal Reports
5. Adjournment



100 North Canyons Parkway
Livermore, CA 94551
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DATE: April 27, 2023
TO: Legislative Committee
FROM: Carol Mahoney, Government Relations Manager
SUBJECT: Regulatory and Legislative Update: The Gualco Group, Inc.

SUMMARY:

Zone 7 staff, with the support of Agency consultants, monitors legislation that is being considered in Sacramento, as well as other political and regulatory activities of interest. This item supports Strategic Plan, Goal F – Stakeholder Engagement, engage our stakeholders to foster understanding of their needs, the Agency, and its function.

California's Assembly, Senate, and Committees are progressing through the first year of the two-year legislative cycle with many similar bills under consideration, including several potential bond packages. Zone 7 staff monitor the legislative positions of associations of which we are members, such as the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) and the California Special Districts Association (CSDA). ACWA has been in discussions with the membership and legislators to make recommendations regarding bond funding needs. ACWA's recommended bond funding levels are included in the attached flyer. For reference, the attached Executive Summary provides an overview of key legislation being evaluated in this session. The Gualco Group, Inc. will provide an update on regulatory actions, ACWA's bond recommendations, and the following bills of potential interest (full bill language attached):

1. AB 735 - Workforce development: utility careers (Berman)

This bill is sponsored by the California Municipal Utilities Association. It would establish the High Road Utility Careers (HRUC) program, to be administered by the California Workforce Development Board, to connect existing resources with individuals interested in careers in the utility sector and ensure a continued reliable workforce for California utilities. The bill would require the board to administer the HRUC program through partnerships with statewide water, wastewater, and energy utility associations and to coordinate the program with existing and future programs and initiatives administered by the board to align interested individuals with available resources. The bill would require the HRUC program, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to dedicate funding and resources toward accomplishing specified goals, including connecting workers to high-quality jobs or entry-level work with defined routes to advancement and increasing skills and opportunities while expanding pipelines for low-income populations.

Key Issue for Zone 7: Potential benefits to future staffing

Positions from partner agencies: ACWA – Favor; CSDA – Support 3*

Staff recommendation for discussion: Favor (F)

Bill Action: Referred to ASM Labor and Employment Committee (04/26/23)

2. AB 1573 - Water conservation: landscape design: model ordinance (Friedman)

The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act provides for a model water efficient landscape ordinance that is adopted and updated at least every 3 years by the Department of Water Resources, unless the department makes a specified finding. Current law requires a local agency to adopt the model ordinance or to adopt a water efficient landscape ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the updated model ordinance, except as specified. Current law specifies the provisions of the updated model ordinance, as provided. Current law includes a related statement of legislative findings and declarations. This bill would require the updated model ordinance to include provisions that require that plants included in a landscape design plan be selected based on their adaptability to climatic, geological, and topographical conditions of the project site, as specified. The bill would also exempt landscaping that is part of ecological restoration projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system, mined-land reclamation projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system, and existing plant collections, as part of botanical gardens and arboretums open to the public, from the model ordinance.

Key Issue for Zone 7: Ordinance should include provisions stating that increases in impervious surface contributing to runoff are not desired alternatives to higher water-using landscapes.

Positions from partner agencies: ACWA – Not Favor Unless Amended; CSDA – Watch

Staff recommendation for discussion: Not Favor (NF)

Bill Action: Re-referred to ASM Water, Parks, and Wildlife Committee (04/19/23)

3. AB 1594 - Medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles: public agency utilities (Garcia)

Current law establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the State Air Resources Board for purposes of funding projects related to, among other things, the reduction of criteria air pollutants and improvement of air quality, and establishes the Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Fleet Purchasing Assistance Program within the Air Quality Improvement Program to make financing tools and nonfinancial supports available to operators of medium- and heavy-duty vehicle fleets to enable those operators to transition their fleets to zero-emission vehicles. This bill would require any state regulation that seeks to require, or otherwise compel, the procurement of medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles by a public agency utility to ensure that those vehicles can support a public agency utility's ability to maintain reliable water and electric services, respond to disasters in an emergency capacity, and provide mutual aid assistance statewide and nationwide, among other requirements.

Key Issue for Zone 7: Ensures consideration of mutual aid and disaster capabilities during transition to zero-emission vehicles.

Positions from partner agencies: ACWA – Favor; CSDA – Watch
Staff recommendation for discussion: Favor (F)
Bill Action: Referred to ASM Committee on Transportation (04/24/23)

4. SB 23 - Water supply and flood risk reduction projects: expedited permitting (Caballero)

Authorizes a state agency, defined to mean any agency, board, or commission, including the State Water Resources Control Board or the regional boards, with the power to issue a permit that would authorize a water supply project or authorize a flood risk reduction project, to take specified actions to complete permit review and approval in an expeditious manner. The bill would make findings and declarations related to the need to expedite water supply projects and flood risk reduction projects to better address climate change impacts while protecting the environment. ACWA is sponsoring this bill.

Key Issue for Zone 7: Potentially improves environmental permitting timelines.

Positions from partner agencies: ACWA – Support/Sponsor; CSDA – Support 3*
Staff recommendation for discussion: Favor (F)
Bill Action: Hearing set for SEN Environmental Quality Committee (04/26/23)

5. SB 366 - The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets (Caballero)

Requires the Department of Water Resources to instead establish a stakeholder advisory committee, to expand the membership of the committee to include tribes and environmental justice interests, to prohibit a member of the committee from serving longer than the development of 2 updates, and to require the committee to meet a minimum of 4 times annually. The bill would require the department, in coordination with the California Water Commission, the State Water Resources Control Board, other state and federal agencies as appropriate, and the stakeholder advisory committee to develop a comprehensive plan for addressing the state’s water needs and meeting specified water supply targets established by the bill for purposes of “The California Water Plan.”

Key Issue for Zone 7: Improves implementation potential of the California Water Plan.

Positions from partner agencies: ACWA – Support; CSDA – Watch
Staff recommendation for discussion: Favor (F)
Bill Action: Hearing set for SEN Natural Resources and Water Committee (04/25/23)

6. SB 493 - Air pollution: alternative vehicles and electric and hydrogen infrastructure (Min)

Would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board and the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), to conduct an assessment, as specified, of the electric and hydrogen infrastructure needed to meet the deadlines in Executive Order No. N-79-20 for the transition of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles to zero-emission vehicles. The bill would require the Energy Commission, on or before December 31, 2024, to post the assessment on its internet website and submit the assessment to the Legislature. The bill would require the state board to incorporate the findings of the assessment into a strategic plan to meet the deadlines in Executive Order No. N-79-20 for the transition of medium- and heavy-duty fleets to zero-emission vehicles. The bill would require the state board to post the strategic plan on its internet website and submit the plan to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2025.

Key Issue for Zone 7: Provides a pathway to more clearly evaluate deadlines associated with zero-emission vehicle conversion.

Positions from partner agencies: ACWA – Favor; CSDA – Watch

Staff recommendation for discussion: Favor (F)

Bill Action: Hearing set for SEN Environmental Quality Committee (04/19/23)

FUNDING: N/A

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Discuss and Provide Direction.

ATTACHMENTS:

ACWA Bond Funding Recommendations Flyer

Bill language for AB 735, AB 1573, AB 1594, SB 23, SB 366, SB 493

Gualco Legislative Executive Summary – As of April 2023

Zone 7 Legislative Positions

- **Support (S)** — Agency actively supports the proposed legislation.
- **Support if Amended (S/A)** — Agency will actively support the proposed legislation, if it is amended to address specific shortcomings identified by the Agency.
- **Favor (F)** — Agency will join with other organizations in support but will not engage actively in advocacy for the measure.
- **Favor, if Amended (F/A)** — Agency will join with other organizations in support, if legislation is amended to address specific shortcomings identified by the Agency but will not engage actively in advocacy for the measure.
- **Watch (W)** — Measures or general issues have not been sufficiently defined for a formal position.
- **Not Favor (NF)** — Agency will join with other organizations in opposition but will not engage actively in advocacy against the measure.
- **Oppose Unless Amended (O/A)** — Agency will actively oppose the proposed legislation unless it is amended to address specific shortcomings.
- **Oppose (O)** — Agency actively opposes the proposed legislation.

* "Support 3" is a California Special Districts Association position of the lowest support priority.



Climate Resilience (Drought and Flood) Infrastructure Investments

ACWA Recommendations

02/22/2023

- 1. Recycling: (\$1.35 billion)**
 - a. \$750 million to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) for competitive grants for water recycling and reuse projects.
 - b. \$250 million to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) for competitive grants for brackish and sea water desalination projects.
 - c. \$250 million to the State Water Board for competitive grants for multi-benefit storm water management projects.
 - d. \$100 million to DWR for competitive grants for salinity management projects to facilitate inland brackish water desalination.

- 2. Groundwater: (\$1 billion)**
 - a. \$500 million to DWR for competitive grants for new groundwater storage projects.
 - b. \$500 million to DWR for competitive grants for projects that support groundwater banking, conjunctive use, recharge, or other groundwater projects that improve water resilience.

- 3. Flood Protection: (\$1 billion)**
 - a. \$400 million to DWR for projects related to the evaluation, repair, rehabilitation, reconstruction, expansion, or replacement of levees, weirs, bypasses, and facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control.
 - b. \$250 million to DWR for the Coastal Watershed Flood Risk Reduction Program, including the reduction of flood risk and public safety, enhancements of coastal ecosystems, and promoting natural resources stewardship and public access corridors.
 - c. \$200 million to DWR for the State Flood Control Subventions Program.
 - d. \$150 million to DWR for projects in the Delta to increase flood protection and climate resiliency.

- 4. Dam Safety/Reservoir Operations: (\$850 million)**
 - a. \$850 million to DWR for competitive grants for dam safety projects at high hazard dams, reservoir seismic retrofit projects, and new spillways and repairs at existing dams to facilitate implementation of Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations.

- 5. Conveyance: (\$800 million)**
 - a. \$500 million to DWR for competitive grants to support local and regional water conveyance projects.
 - b. \$300 million to DWR for Central Valley conveyance projects impacted by subsidence.



6. Surface Water Storage: (\$750 million)

- a. \$500 million inflation adjustment for projects funded by the Water Storage Investment Program.
- b. \$250 million to DWR for competitive grants for new surface water storage projects.

7. Safe Drinking Water: (\$600 million)

- a. \$250 million to the State Water Board for competitive grants for projects that help to provide clean, safe, and reliable drinking water.
- b. \$250 million to the State Water Board for competitive grants to local agencies for water quality monitoring and remediation of PFAS.
- c. \$100 million to the State Water Board for competitive grants to local agencies to address constituents of emerging concern.

8. Regional Watershed Resilience: (\$500 million)

- a. \$500 million for regional and inter-regional watershed resilience programs and projects that increase water infrastructure systems resilience to climate change or natural disasters; provide incentives throughout each watershed to collaborate in managing the region's water resources or setting regional priorities for water infrastructure; improve regional water self-reliance or reduce reliance on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

9. State Water Project Climate Change Resilience: (\$500 million)

- a. \$500 million to DWR for projects that enhance the delivery of water or increase the State Water Project's energy resilience.

10. Water Conservation: (\$500 million)

- a. \$250 million to DWR for competitive grants to large urban and small water suppliers to improve water efficiency, address leaks, reduce demand, provide water use efficiency-related mapping and training, support turf replacement, and maintain a drought vulnerability tool.
- b. \$250 million to DWR for competitive grants to agricultural water agencies for agricultural water use efficiency infrastructure projects.

Total: \$7.85 billion

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 735

Introduced by Assembly Member Berman

February 13, 2023

An act to add Section 49605 to the Education Code, and to amend Section 14005 of, and to add Article 5 (commencing with Section 14050) to Chapter 3 of Division 7 of, the Unemployment Insurance Code, relating to workforce development.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 735, as introduced, Berman. Workforce development: utility careers.

(1) Existing law, the California Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, requires the California Workforce Development Board to assist the Governor in the development of a high road economy that offers an educated and skilled workforce with fair compensation and treatment in the workplace. In this regard, existing law requires the board to assist in the administration, promotion, and expansion of, as well as field assistance for, high road training partnerships, as defined.

This bill would establish the High Road Utility Careers (HRUC) program, to be administered by the board, to connect existing resources with individuals interested in careers in the utility sector and ensure a continued reliable workforce for California utilities. The bill would require the board to administer the HRUC program through partnerships with statewide water, wastewater, and energy utility associations and to coordinate the program with existing and future programs and initiatives administered by the board, including high road training partnerships, in order to align interested individuals with available resources. The bill would require the HRUC program, upon

appropriation by the Legislature, to dedicate funding and resources toward accomplishing specified goals, including connecting workers to high-quality jobs or entry-level work with defined routes to advancement and increasing skills and opportunities while expanding pipelines for low-income populations.

(2) Existing law requires the State Department of Education to develop a career guidance model for science and technology for use in school district counseling programs in order to provide information to pupils in grades 7 through 12, regarding the potential for employment, educational requirements, and other matters pertaining to careers in the fields of science and technology.

This bill would require the department, by January 1, 2025, to partner with regional and statewide trade associations, among other groups, to develop and distribute informational materials for career guidance to pupils in grades 9 through 12, regarding the potential for employment, educational requirements, and other matters pertaining to careers in these utilities.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
 State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 49605 is added to the Education Code,
- 2 immediately following Section 49604, to read:
- 3 49605. No later than January 1, 2025, the State Department of
- 4 Education shall partner with regional and statewide trade
- 5 associations and industry groups for water, wastewater, and electric
- 6 utilities, and with vocational training programs offered through
- 7 unions and nonprofit, community-based organizations, to develop
- 8 and distribute informational materials for career guidance to pupils
- 9 in grades 9 through 12, regarding the potential for employment,
- 10 educational requirements, and other matters pertaining to careers
- 11 in these utilities. Interested pupils shall be directed to the
- 12 Employment Development Department for potential placement in
- 13 utility jobs.
- 14 SEC. 2. Section 14005 of the Unemployment Insurance Code
- 15 is amended to read:
- 16 14005. For purposes of this division:
- 17 (a) “Board” means the California Workforce Development
- 18 Board.

1 (b) “Agency” means the Labor and Workforce Development
2 Agency.

3 (c) “Career pathways,” “career ladders,” or “career lattices” are
4 an identified series of positions, work experiences, or educational
5 benchmarks or credentials with multiple access points that offer
6 occupational and financial advancement within a specified career
7 field or related fields over time. “Career pathways,” “career
8 ladders,” and “career lattices” offer combined programs of rigorous
9 and high-quality education, training, and other services that do all
10 of the following:

11 (1) Align with the skill needs of industries in the economy of
12 the state or regional economy involved.

13 (2) Prepare an individual to be successful in any of a full range
14 of secondary or postsecondary education options, including
15 apprenticeships registered under the National Apprenticeship Act
16 of 1937 (29 U.S.C. Sec. 50 et seq.), except as in Section 3226 of
17 Title 29 of the United States Code.

18 (3) Include counseling to support an individual in achieving the
19 individual’s education and career goals.

20 (4) Include, as appropriate, education offered concurrently with
21 and in the same context as workforce preparation activities and
22 training for a specific occupation or occupational cluster.

23 (5) Organize education, training, and other services to meet the
24 particular needs of an individual in a manner that accelerates the
25 educational and career advancement of the individual to the extent
26 practicable.

27 (6) Enable an individual to attain a secondary school diploma
28 or its recognized equivalent, and at least one recognized
29 postsecondary credential.

30 (7) Help an individual enter or advance within a specific
31 occupation or occupational cluster.

32 (d) “Cluster-based sector strategies” mean methods of focusing
33 workforce and economic development on those sectors that have
34 demonstrated a capacity for economic growth and job creation in
35 a particular geographic area.

36 (e) “Data driven” means a process of making decisions about
37 investments and policies based on systematic analysis of data,
38 which may include data pertaining to labor markets.

39 (f) “Economic security” means, with respect to a worker, earning
40 a wage sufficient to support a family adequately, and, over time,

1 to save for emergency expenses and adequate retirement income,
2 based on factors such as household size, the cost of living in the
3 worker’s community, and other factors that may vary by region.

4 (g) “Evidence-based” means making use of policy research as
5 a basis for determining best policy practices. Evidence-based
6 policymakers adopt policies that research has shown to produce
7 positive outcomes, in a variety of settings, for a variety of
8 populations over time. Successful, evidence-based programs deliver
9 quantifiable and sustainable results. Evidence-based practices
10 differ from approaches that are based on tradition, belief,
11 convention, or anecdotal evidence.

12 (h) “High-priority occupations” mean occupations that have a
13 significant presence in a targeted industry sector or industry cluster,
14 are in demand, or projected to be in demand, by employers, and
15 pay or lead to payment of a wage that provides economic security.

16 (i) (1) “In-demand industry sector or occupation” means either
17 of the following:

18 (A) An industry sector that has a substantial current or potential
19 impact, including through jobs that lead to economic
20 self-sufficiency and opportunities for advancement, on the state,
21 regional, or local economy, as appropriate, and that contributes to
22 the growth or stability of other supporting businesses, or the growth
23 of other industry sectors.

24 (B) An occupation that currently has or is projected to have a
25 number of positions, including positions that lead to economic
26 self-sufficiency and opportunities for advancement, in an industry
27 sector so as to have a significant impact on the state, regional, or
28 local economy, as appropriate.

29 (2) The determination of whether an industry sector or
30 occupation is “in-demand” under this subdivision shall be made
31 by the board or local board, or through the regional planning
32 process in which local boards participate under the Workforce
33 Innovation and Opportunity Act, as appropriate, using state and
34 regional business and labor market projections, including the use
35 of labor market information.

36 (j) “Individual with employment barriers” means an individual
37 with any characteristic that substantially limits an individual’s
38 ability to obtain employment, including indicators of poor work
39 history, lack of work experience, or access to employment in
40 nontraditional occupations, long-term unemployment, lack of

- 1 educational or occupational skills attainment, dislocation from
2 high-wage and high-benefit employment, low levels of literacy or
3 English proficiency, disability status, or welfare dependency,
4 including members of all of the following groups:
- 5 (1) Displaced homemakers.
 - 6 (2) Low-income individuals.
 - 7 (3) Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians, as those
8 terms are defined in Section 3221 of Title 29 of the United States
9 Code.
 - 10 (4) Individuals with disabilities, including youths who are
11 individuals with disabilities.
 - 12 (5) Older individuals.
 - 13 (6) Ex-offenders.
 - 14 (7) Homeless individuals, as defined in Section 14043e-2(6) of
15 Title 42 of the United States Code, or homeless children and
16 youths, as defined in Section 11434a(2) of Title 42 of the United
17 States Code.
 - 18 (8) Youth who are in, or have aged out of, the foster care system.
 - 19 (9) Individuals who are English language learners, individuals
20 who have low levels of literacy, and individuals facing substantial
21 cultural barriers.
 - 22 (10) Eligible migrant and seasonal farmworkers, as defined in
23 Section 3322(i) of Title 29 of the United States Code.
 - 24 (11) Individuals within two years of exhausting lifetime
25 eligibility under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act (42
26 U.S.C. Sec. 601 et seq.).
 - 27 (12) Single parents, including single, pregnant women.
 - 28 (13) Long-term unemployed individuals.
 - 29 (14) Transgender and gender nonconforming individuals.
 - 30 (15) Any other groups as the Governor determines to have
31 barriers to employment.
- 32 (k) “Industry cluster” means a geographic concentration or
33 emerging concentration of interdependent industries with direct
34 service, supplier, and research relationships, or independent
35 industries that share common resources in a given regional
36 economy or labor market. An industry cluster is a group of
37 employers closely linked by common product or services,
38 workforce needs, similar technologies, and supply chains in a given
39 regional economy or labor market.

1 (l) “Industry or sector partnership” means a workforce
2 collaborative, convened or acting in partnership with the board or
3 a local board, that does the following:

4 (1) Organizes key stakeholders in an industry cluster into a
5 working group that focuses on the shared goals and human
6 resources needs of the industry cluster and that includes, at the
7 appropriate stages of development of the partnership:

8 (A) Representatives of multiple businesses or other employers
9 in the industry cluster, including small and medium-sized
10 employers when practicable.

11 (B) One or more representatives of a recognized state labor
12 organization or central labor council, or another labor
13 representative, as appropriate.

14 (C) One or more representatives of an institution of higher
15 education with, or another provider of, education or training
16 programs that support the industry cluster.

17 (2) The workforce collaborative may include representatives of
18 any of the following:

19 (A) State or local government.

20 (B) State or local economic development agencies.

21 (C) State boards or local boards, as appropriate.

22 (D) A state workforce agency or entity providing employment
23 services.

24 (E) Other state or local agencies.

25 (F) Business or trade associations.

26 (G) Economic development organizations.

27 (H) Nonprofit organizations, community-based organizations,
28 or intermediaries.

29 (I) Philanthropic associations.

30 (J) Industry associations.

31 (K) Other organizations, as determined to be necessary by the
32 members comprising the industry sector or partnership.

33 (m) “Industry sector” means those firms that produce similar
34 products or provide similar services using somewhat similar
35 business processes, and are closely linked by workforce needs,
36 within a regional labor market.

37 (n) “Local labor federation” means a central labor council that
38 is an organization of local unions affiliated with the California
39 Labor Federation or a local building and construction trades council

1 affiliated with the State Building and Construction Trades Council
2 of California.

3 (o) “Sector strategies” means methods of prioritizing
4 investments in competitive and emerging industry sectors and
5 industry clusters on the basis of labor market and other economic
6 data indicating strategic growth potential, especially with regard
7 to jobs and income, and exhibit the following characteristics:

8 (1) Focus workforce investment in education and workforce
9 training programs that are likely to lead to jobs providing economic
10 security or to an entry-level job with a well-articulated career
11 pathway into a job providing economic security.

12 (2) Effectively boost labor productivity or reduce business
13 barriers to growth and expansion stemming from workforce supply
14 problems, including skills gaps and occupational shortages by
15 directing resources and making investments to plug skills gaps
16 and provide education and training programs for high-priority
17 occupations.

18 (3) May be implemented using articulated career pathways or
19 lattices and a system of stackable credentials.

20 (4) May target underserved communities, disconnected youths,
21 incumbent workers, and recently separated military veterans.

22 (5) Frequently are implemented using industry or sector
23 partnerships.

24 (6) Typically are implemented at the regional level where sector
25 firms, those employers described in subdivisions (j) and (l), often
26 share a common labor market and supply chains. However, sector
27 strategies may also be implemented at the state or local level
28 depending on sector needs and labor market conditions.

29 (p) “Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014” means
30 the federal act enacted as Public Law 113-128.

31 (q) (1) “Earn and learn” includes, but is not limited to, a
32 program that does either of the following:

33 (A) Combines applied learning in a workplace setting with
34 compensation allowing workers or students to gain work experience
35 and secure a wage as they develop skills and competencies directly
36 relevant to the occupation or career for which they are preparing.

37 (B) Brings together classroom instruction with on-the-job
38 training to combine both formal instruction and actual paid work
39 experience.

1 (2) “Earn and learn” programs include, but are not limited to,
 2 all of the following:
 3 (A) Apprenticeships.
 4 (B) Preapprenticeships.
 5 (C) Incumbent worker training.
 6 (D) Transitional jobs, as described in paragraph (5) of subsection
 7 (d) of Section 3174 of Title 29 of the United States Code, as that
 8 section read on January 1, 2021, and subsidized employment with
 9 an employer of record, which may include, but not be limited to,
 10 an employment social enterprise or a worker cooperative,
 11 particularly for individuals with barriers to employment.
 12 (E) Paid internships and externships.
 13 (F) Project-based compensated learning.
 14 (r) “High road” means a set of economic and workforce
 15 development strategies to achieve economic growth, economic
 16 equity, shared prosperity and a clean environment. The strategies
 17 include, but are not limited to, interventions that:
 18 (1) Improve job quality and job access, including for women
 19 and people from underserved and underrepresented populations.
 20 (2) Meet the skill and profitability needs of employers.
 21 (3) Meet the economic, social, and environmental needs of the
 22 community.
 23 (s) “High road training partnership” means an initiative or
 24 project that models strategies for developing industry-based,
 25 worker-focused training partnerships, including labor-management
 26 partnerships. High Road Training partnerships operate via regional,
 27 industry- or sector-based training partnerships comprised of
 28 employers, workers, and their representatives including organized
 29 labor, community-based organizations, education, training, and
 30 social services providers, and labor market intermediaries. High
 31 Road Training partnerships demonstrate job quality standards and
 32 employment practices that include, but are not limited to, the
 33 following:
 34 (1) Provision of comparatively good wages and benefits, relative
 35 to the industry, occupation, and labor market in which participating
 36 workers are employed.
 37 (2) Payment of workers at or above local or regional living wage
 38 standards as well as payment at or above regional prevailing wage
 39 standards where such standards exist for the occupations in
 40 question.

1 (3) A history of investment in employee training, growth, and
2 development.

3 (4) Provision of opportunities for career advancement and wage
4 growth.

5 (5) Safe and healthy working conditions.

6 (6) Consistent compliance with workplace laws and regulations,
7 including proactive efforts to remedy past problems.

8 (7) Adoption of mechanisms to include worker voice and agency
9 in the workplace.

10 (t) “High road construction careers” are high road training
11 partnerships that invest in regional training partnerships comprised
12 of local building trades councils, workforce, community, and
13 education interests that connect to state-approved apprenticeship
14 programs, that utilize the standard Multi-Craft Core
15 preapprenticeship training curriculum and provide a range of
16 supportive services and career placement assistance to women and
17 people from underserved and underrepresented populations.

18 (u) “Career advancement” means demonstrated progression
19 along a career ladder as evidenced by both wage growth and
20 occupational advancement.

21 (v) “Employment social enterprise” means a nonprofit or
22 for-profit organization that meets all of the following requirements:

23 (1) Is organized as a social purpose corporation or a benefit
24 corporation, or as an organization incorporated within a larger
25 organization.

26 (2) Demonstrates evidence of a mission to provide and to access
27 employment and social supports with on-the-job and life skills
28 training to a direct labor force comprised of individuals with a
29 “barrier to employment,” as that phrase is defined in Section 3102
30 of Title 29 of the United States Code, as that section read on
31 January 1, 2021.

32 (3) Is evidence-based and utilizes data-driven policies in
33 implementing procedures and measuring outcomes.

34 (4) Produces or assembles goods or provides services, or a
35 combination of both.

36 (w) “Worker cooperative” has the same meaning as defined in
37 Section 12253.5 of the Corporations Code.

38 (x) “*High Road Utility Careers program*” or “*HRUC*” means
39 the program established in Article 5 (commencing with Section
40 14050) of Chapter 3.

1 SEC. 3. Article 5 (commencing with Section 14050) is added
2 to Chapter 3 of Division 7 of the Unemployment Insurance Code,
3 to read:

4

5 Article 5. High Road Utility Careers Program

6

7 14050. For purposes of this article, the following definitions
8 apply:

9 (a) “California Workforce Development Board” or “board”
10 means the California Workforce Development Board established
11 pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 14010).

12 (b) “HRUC program” or “HRUC” means the High Road Utility
13 Careers program.

14 (c) “Utilities” includes private and public entities that provide
15 electric, gas, water, wastewater, sewer, trash, recycled water, or
16 telecommunication services in California.

17 14051. (a) There is hereby established the High Road Utility
18 Careers program, to be administered by the California Workforce
19 Development Board.

20 (b) The primary purpose of HRUC is to connect existing
21 resources with individuals interested in careers in the utility sector
22 and to ensure a continued reliable workforce for California utilities.

23 (c) For purposes of administering the HRUC, the board shall
24 do all of the following:

25 (1) Administer the HRUC program through partnerships with
26 statewide water, wastewater, and energy utility associations. The
27 board shall coordinate, where possible, and share resources, tools,
28 and information with these partners.

29 (2) Coordinate the HRUC program with existing and future
30 programs and initiatives administered by the board, including high
31 road training partnerships and the Breaking Barriers to Employment
32 Initiative, in order to align interested individuals with available
33 resources.

34 (3) Partner with public schools, including, but not limited to,
35 high schools, technical colleges, community colleges, universities,
36 and continuing education schools to promote career placement in
37 the utility sector.

38 14052. The HRUC program shall do all of the following:

39 (a) Partner with regional and state trade associations, industry
40 groups, vocational training programs offered through nonprofit,

1 community-based organizations, and unions to promote training
2 on essential job duties required for working in utilities and on
3 diversity, equity, and inclusion. The board shall partner with public
4 schools, including, but not limited to, high schools, technical
5 colleges, community colleges, universities, and continuing
6 education schools to promote career placement in the utility sector.

7 (b) Prioritize supportive services and career placement assistance
8 to people from underserved and underrepresented populations.

9 (c) Provide individuals interested in employment within the
10 utility sector with the services needed to enter, participate in, and
11 complete broader workforce preparation, training, and education
12 programs, and, ultimately, to obtain and retain employment.

13 (d) Build systems and policies to advance equity, access to skills
14 and economic opportunity, and job quality.

15 (e) Through a network of trainings, workshops, classes, and
16 presentations, seek to educate the potential workforce on regional
17 and statewide opportunities in utility work.

18 (f) (1) Seek to create regional partnerships across California
19 with utility members.

20 (2) These regional partnerships shall work together to collect
21 existing content, and create new content, to reach potential
22 candidates with an emphasis on diversity, equity, and inclusion.

23 14053. Upon appropriation by the Legislature for this express
24 purpose, the HRUC program shall dedicate funding and resources
25 toward accomplishing all of the following goals:

26 (a) Connecting workers to high-quality jobs or entry-level work
27 with defined routes to advancement.

28 (b) Increasing skills and opportunities while expanding pipelines
29 for low-income populations.

30 (c) Prioritizing upward mobility for residents of low-income
31 communities.

32 (d) Addressing worker, employer, and industry needs.

33 (e) Developing workforce development programs or providing
34 research, planning, and development, or both.

35 (f) Connecting workers to existing resources and services.

36 (g) Developing regional strategies to support workers and
37 communities in adapting to and creating new workforce
38 opportunities.

O

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 23, 2023

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2023–24 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1573

Introduced by Assembly Member Friedman

February 17, 2023

An act to ~~repeal Section 65596.7 of the Government Code, and to amend Section 10608.12 of the Water Code, amend Sections 65592, 65593, 65596, and 65598 of the Government Code,~~ relating to water.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1573, as amended, Friedman. Water conservation: landscape plants: ~~nonfunctional turf.~~ *design: model ordinance.*

The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act provides for a model water efficient landscape ordinance that is adopted and updated at least every 3 years by the Department of Water Resources, unless the department makes a specified finding. Existing law requires a local agency to adopt the model ordinance or to adopt a water efficient landscape ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the updated model ordinance, except as specified. Existing law specifies the provisions of the updated model ordinance, as provided. Existing law includes a related statement of legislative findings and declarations.

This bill would require the updated model ordinance to include provisions that require that plants included in a landscape design plan be selected based on their adaptability to climatic, geological, and topographical conditions of the project site, as specified. The bill would also exempt landscaping that is part of ecological restoration projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system, mined-land reclamation projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system, and existing plant collections, as part of botanical gardens and

arboretums open to the public, from the model ordinance. The bill would require the updated model ordinance to include provisions that require that all new or renovated nonresidential areas install plants that meet specified criteria, and that prohibit the inclusion of nonfunctional turf in nonresidential landscape projects after January 1, 2026. The bill would also revise the legislative findings and declarations to state that the model ordinance furthers the state’s goal to conserve biodiversity and provide for climate resilience consistent with state drought efforts to eliminate the use of irrigation of nonfunctional turf.

Because the bill would revise requirements imposed on certain local agencies in connection with water efficient landscape ordinances, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

~~Existing law, the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act, requires the Director of Water Resources to convene a working group comprised of representatives from the landscape nursery industry, the agricultural community, the landscape retail industry, environmental organizations, urban water agencies, and other professionals to examine the current state of consumer information available and accessible regarding water use associated with landscape plants and to explore and identify options for improving the availability, accessibility, and quality of consumer information regarding water use associated with landscape plants, as specified.~~

~~This bill would delete that requirement.~~

~~Existing law provides various findings and declarations of the Legislature related to sustainable water use and demand reduction. Existing law imposes various water use reduction requirements that apply to urban retail water suppliers, including a requirement that the state achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use by December 31, 2020. Existing law sets forth the definitions for those provisions.~~

~~This bill would additionally define “nonfunctional turf” for purposes of those provisions to mean turf that is solely ornamental and not~~

regularly used for human recreational purposes or for civic or community events, as specified.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: ~~no~~-yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 65592 of the Government Code is
2 amended to read:

3 65592. Unless the context requires otherwise, the following
4 definitions govern the construction of this article:

5 (a) “Department” means the Department of Water Resources.

6 (b) “Director” means the Director of Water Resources.

7 (c) “Local agency” means any city, county, or city and county,
8 including a charter city or charter county.

9 (d) “Local native plants” means California plants indigenous
10 to an area that have evolved and occur naturally in the Jepson
11 Region associated with a specific California location, as defined
12 and updated by the University of California, Berkeley Jepson
13 eFlora.

14 (e) “Nonfunctional turf” means turf that is solely ornamental
15 and not regularly used for human recreational purposes or for
16 civic or community events. Nonfunctional turf does not include
17 sports fields and turf that is regularly used for human recreational
18 purposes or for civic or community events.

19 ~~(d)~~

20 (f) “Water efficient landscape ordinance” means an ordinance
21 or resolution adopted by a local agency, or prepared by the
22 department, to address the efficient use of water in landscaping.

23 (g) “WUCOLS” means the Water Use Classification of
24 Landscape Species published by the University of California
25 Cooperative Extension and the Department of Water Resources
26 in 2014 and its subsequent updates.

27 SEC. 2. Section 65593 of the Government Code is amended to
28 read:

29 65593. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

30 (a) The waters of the state are of limited supply and are subject
31 to ever increasing demands.

1 (b) The continuation of California’s economic prosperity is
2 dependent on adequate supplies of water being available for future
3 uses.

4 (c) It is the policy of the state to promote the conservation and
5 efficient use of water and to prevent the waste of this valuable
6 resource.

7 (d) Landscapes are essential to the quality of life in California
8 by providing areas for active and passive recreation and as an
9 enhancement to the environment by cleaning air and water,
10 preventing erosion, offering fire protection, and replacing
11 ecosystems lost to development.

12 (e) Landscape design, installation, maintenance, and
13 management can and should be water efficient.

14 (f) Section 2 of Article X of the California Constitution specifies
15 that the right to use water is limited to the amount reasonably
16 required for the beneficial use to be served and the right does not
17 and shall not extend to waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable
18 method of use.

19 (g) (1) The Legislature, pursuant to Chapter 682 of the Statutes
20 of 2004, requested the California Urban Water Conservation
21 Council to convene a stakeholders work group to develop
22 recommendations for improving the efficiency of water use in
23 urban irrigated landscapes.

24 (2) The work group report includes a recommendation to update
25 the model water efficient landscape ordinance adopted by the
26 department pursuant to Chapter 1145 of the Statutes of 1990.

27 (3) It is the intent of the Legislature that the department promote
28 the use of this updated model ordinance.

29 *(h) The model ordinance developed pursuant to this article*
30 *further the state’s goal to conserve biodiversity and provide for*
31 *climate resilience consistent with state drought efforts to eliminate*
32 *the use of irrigation of nonfunctional turf.*

33 ~~(h)~~

34 (i) Notwithstanding Article 13 (commencing with Section
35 65700), this article addresses a matter that is of statewide concern
36 and is not a municipal affair as that term is used in Section 5 of
37 Article XI of the California Constitution. Accordingly, it is the
38 intent of the Legislature that this article, except as provided in
39 Section 65594, apply to all cities and counties, including charter
40 cities and charter counties.

1 *SEC. 3. Section 65596 of the Government Code is amended to*
2 *read:*

3 65596. The updated model ordinance adopted pursuant to
4 Sections 65595 and 65596.5 shall do all of the following in order
5 to reduce water use:

6 (a) Include provisions for water conservation and the appropriate
7 use and groupings of plants that are well-adapted to particular sites
8 and to particular climatic, soil, or topographic conditions. ~~The~~
9 ~~model ordinance shall not prohibit or require specific plant species,~~
10 ~~but it may include conditions for the use of plant species or~~
11 ~~encourage water conserving plants. However, the model ordinance~~
12 ~~shall not include conditions that have the effect of prohibiting or~~
13 ~~requiring specific plant species.~~

14 (b) *Include provisions that require that plants included in a*
15 *landscape design plan be selected based on their adaptability to*
16 *climatic, geological, and topographical conditions of the project*
17 *site, including, but not limited to, the following:*

18 (1) *A scientific climate zone system that considers temperatures,*
19 *humidity, elevation, terrain, and other factors affecting local*
20 *climate.*

21 (2) *The horticultural attributes of plants, including mature plant*
22 *size, invasive characteristics of plants, soil needs for healthy root*
23 *growth, and other qualities.*

24 (3) *Local native plants that evolved in and can be found*
25 *naturally within the Jepson region, where the landscape site or*
26 *project is located, as defined and updated by the University of*
27 *California, Berkeley Jepson eFlora.*

28 ~~(b)~~

29 (c) Include a landscape water budget component that establishes
30 the maximum amount of water to be applied through the irrigation
31 system, based on climate, landscape size, irrigation efficiency, and
32 plant needs.

33 ~~(e)~~

34 (d) Promote the benefits of consistent local ordinances in
35 neighboring areas.

36 ~~(d)~~

37 (e) Encourage the capture and retention of stormwater onsite to
38 improve water use efficiency or water quality.

39 ~~(e)~~

1 (f) Include provisions for the use of automatic irrigation systems
 2 and irrigation schedules based on climatic conditions, specific
 3 terrains and soil types, and other environmental conditions. The
 4 model ordinance shall include references to local, state, and federal
 5 laws and regulations regarding standards for water-conserving
 6 irrigation equipment. The model ordinance may include climate
 7 information for irrigation scheduling based on the California
 8 Irrigation Management Information System (Chapter 2
 9 (commencing with Section 10015) of Part 1.5 of Division 6 of the
 10 Water Code).

11 ~~(f)~~

12 (g) Include provisions for onsite soil assessment and soil
 13 management plans that include grading and drainage to promote
 14 healthy plant growth and to prevent excessive erosion and runoff,
 15 and the use of mulches in shrub areas, garden beds, and landscaped
 16 areas where appropriate.

17 ~~(g)~~

18 (h) Promote the use of recycled water consistent with Article 4
 19 (commencing with Section 13520) of Chapter 7 of Division 7 of
 20 the Water Code.

21 ~~(h)~~

22 (i) Seek to educate water users on the efficient use of water and
 23 the benefits of doing so.

24 ~~(i)~~

25 (j) Address regional differences, including fire prevention needs.

26 ~~(j)~~

27 ~~(k) Exempt landscaping that is part of a registered historical~~
 28 ~~site:~~ *all of the following:*

29 (1) *Landscaping that is part of a registered historic site.*

30 (2) *Ecological restoration projects that do not require a*
 31 *permanent irrigation system.*

32 (3) *Mined-land reclamation projects that do not require a*
 33 *permanent irrigation system.*

34 (4) *Existing plant collections, as part of botanical gardens and*
 35 *arboretums open to the public.*

36 ~~(k)~~

37 (l) Encourage the use of economic incentives to promote the
 38 efficient use of water.

39 ~~(l)~~

1 (m) Include provisions for landscape maintenance practices that
 2 foster long-term landscape water conservation. Landscape
 3 maintenance practices may include, but are not limited to,
 4 performing routine irrigation system repair and adjustments,
 5 conducting water audits, and prescribing the amount of water
 6 applied per landscaped acre.

7 ~~(m)~~

8 (n) Include provisions to minimize landscape irrigation
 9 overspray and runoff.

10 ~~(n)~~

11 (o) Include provisions ~~requiring that each plant or a~~
 12 ~~representative number of each type of plant, as determined by the~~
 13 ~~director, installed in a new or rehabilitated landscape be identifiable~~
 14 ~~at the time of inspection as to its correct name as specified in~~
 15 ~~Section 53481 of the Food and Agricultural Code.~~ *that do each of*
 16 *the following:*

17 (1) *Require that each plant or a representative number of each*
 18 *type of plant, as determined by the director, installed in a new or*
 19 *rehabilitated landscape be identifiable at the time of inspection*
 20 *as to its correct name as specified in Section 53481 of the Food*
 21 *and Agricultural Code.*

22 (2) *Require that all new or renovated nonresidential areas*
 23 *install plants in the plant area that, taken together, have an average*
 24 *WUCOLS plant factor of 0.3, and require that not less than 75*
 25 *percent of those plants be local native plants, excluding edibles*
 26 *and areas using recycled water.*

27 (3) *Prohibit the inclusion of nonfunctional turf in nonresidential*
 28 *landscape projects after January 1, 2026.*

29 (4) *For purposes of this subdivision, “WUCOLS” refers to the*
 30 *fourth edition of “WUCOLS IV: Water Use Classification of*
 31 *Landscape Species.”*

32 *SEC. 4. Section 65598 of the Government Code is amended to*
 33 *read:*

34 65598. Any model ordinance adopted pursuant to this article
 35 shall exempt cemeteries from all provisions of the ordinance except
 36 those set forth in subdivisions ~~(h), (k), and (l)~~ (i), (l), and (m) of
 37 Section 65596. In adopting language specific to cemeteries, the
 38 department shall recognize the special landscape management
 39 needs of cemeteries.

1 *SEC. 5. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that*
2 *this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to*
3 *local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made*
4 *pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division*
5 *4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.*

6 ~~SECTION 1. Section 65596.7 of the Government Code is~~
7 ~~repealed.~~

8 ~~SEC. 2. Section 10608.12 of the Water Code is amended to~~
9 ~~read:~~

10 ~~10608.12. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following~~
11 ~~definitions govern the construction of this part:~~

12 ~~(a) "Agricultural water supplier" means a water supplier, either~~
13 ~~publicly or privately owned, providing water to 10,000 or more~~
14 ~~irrigated acres, excluding recycled water. "Agricultural water~~
15 ~~supplier" includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of~~
16 ~~the basis of right, that distributes or sells water for ultimate resale~~
17 ~~to customers. "Agricultural water supplier" does not include the~~
18 ~~department.~~

19 ~~(b) "Base daily per capita water use" means any of the~~
20 ~~following:~~

21 ~~(1) The urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average~~
22 ~~gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and~~
23 ~~calculated over a continuous 10-year period ending no earlier than~~
24 ~~December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.~~

25 ~~(2) For an urban retail water supplier that meets at least 10~~
26 ~~percent of its 2008 measured retail water demand through recycled~~
27 ~~water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail~~
28 ~~water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier, the urban~~
29 ~~retail water supplier may extend the calculation described in~~
30 ~~paragraph (1) up to an additional five years to a maximum of a~~
31 ~~continuous 15-year period ending no earlier than December 31,~~
32 ~~2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.~~

33 ~~(3) For the purposes of Section 10608.22, the urban retail water~~
34 ~~supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in~~
35 ~~gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous~~
36 ~~five-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007, and~~
37 ~~no later than December 31, 2010.~~

38 ~~(c) "Baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water~~
39 ~~use" means an urban retail water supplier's base daily per capita~~
40 ~~water use for commercial, industrial, and institutional users.~~

- 1 ~~(d) “CIH water use” means water used by commercial water~~
2 ~~users, industrial water users, institutional water users, and large~~
3 ~~landscape water users.~~
- 4 ~~(e) “Commercial water user” means a water user that provides~~
5 ~~or distributes a product or service.~~
- 6 ~~(f) “Compliance daily per capita water use” means the gross~~
7 ~~water use during the final year of the reporting period, reported in~~
8 ~~gallons per capita per day.~~
- 9 ~~(g) “Disadvantaged community” means a community with an~~
10 ~~annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of~~
11 ~~the statewide annual median household income.~~
- 12 ~~(h) “Gross water use” means the total volume of water, whether~~
13 ~~treated or untreated, entering the distribution system of an urban~~
14 ~~retail water supplier, excluding all of the following:~~
- 15 ~~(1) Recycled water that is delivered within the service area of~~
16 ~~an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier.~~
- 17 ~~(2) The net volume of water that the urban retail water supplier~~
18 ~~places into long-term storage.~~
- 19 ~~(3) The volume of water the urban retail water supplier conveys~~
20 ~~for use by another urban water supplier.~~
- 21 ~~(4) The volume of water delivered for agricultural use, except~~
22 ~~as otherwise provided in subdivision (f) of Section 10608.24.~~
- 23 ~~(i) “Industrial water user” means a water user that is primarily~~
24 ~~a manufacturer or processor of materials as defined by the North~~
25 ~~American Industry Classification System code sectors 31 to 33,~~
26 ~~inclusive, or an entity that is a water user primarily engaged in~~
27 ~~research and development.~~
- 28 ~~(j) “Institutional water user” means a water user dedicated to~~
29 ~~public service. This type of user includes, among other users,~~
30 ~~higher education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals,~~
31 ~~government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions.~~
- 32 ~~(k) “Interim urban water use target” means the midpoint between~~
33 ~~the urban retail water supplier’s base daily per capita water use~~
34 ~~and the urban retail water supplier’s urban water use target for~~
35 ~~2020.~~
- 36 ~~(l) “Large landscape” means a nonresidential landscape as~~
37 ~~described in the performance measures for CIH water use adopted~~
38 ~~pursuant to Section 10609.10.~~
- 39 ~~(m) “Locally cost effective” means that the present value of the~~
40 ~~local benefits of implementing an agricultural efficiency water~~

1 management practice is greater than or equal to the present value
2 of the local cost of implementing that measure.

3 (n) ~~“Nonfunctional turf” means turf that is solely ornamental~~
4 ~~and not regularly used for human recreational purposes or for civic~~
5 ~~or community events. Nonfunctional turf does not include sports~~
6 ~~fields and turf that is regularly used for human recreational~~
7 ~~purposes or for civic or community events.~~

8 (o) ~~“Performance measures” means actions to be taken by urban~~
9 ~~retail water suppliers that will result in increased water use~~
10 ~~efficiency by CH water users. Performance measures may include,~~
11 ~~but are not limited to, educating CH water users on best~~
12 ~~management practices, conducting water use audits, and preparing~~
13 ~~water management plans. Performance measures do not include~~
14 ~~process water.~~

15 (p) ~~“Potable reuse” means direct potable reuse, indirect potable~~
16 ~~reuse for groundwater recharge, and reservoir water augmentation~~
17 ~~as those terms are defined in Section 13561.~~

18 (q) ~~“Process water” means water used by industrial water users~~
19 ~~for producing a product or product content or water used for~~
20 ~~research and development. Process water includes, but is not~~
21 ~~limited to, continuous manufacturing processes, and water used~~
22 ~~for testing, cleaning, and maintaining equipment. Water used to~~
23 ~~cool machinery or buildings used in the manufacturing process or~~
24 ~~necessary to maintain product quality or chemical characteristics~~
25 ~~for product manufacturing or control rooms, data centers,~~
26 ~~laboratories, clean rooms, and other industrial facility units that~~
27 ~~are integral to the manufacturing or research and development~~
28 ~~process is process water. Water used in the manufacturing process~~
29 ~~that is necessary for complying with local, state, and federal health~~
30 ~~and safety laws, and is not incidental water, is process water.~~
31 ~~Process water does not mean incidental water uses.~~

32 (r) ~~“Recycled water” means recycled water, as defined in~~
33 ~~subdivision (n) of Section 13050.~~

34 (s) ~~“Regional water resources management” means sources of~~
35 ~~supply resulting from watershed-based planning for sustainable~~
36 ~~local water reliability or any of the following alternative sources~~
37 ~~of water:~~

38 (1) ~~The capture and reuse of stormwater or rainwater.~~

39 (2) ~~The use of recycled water.~~

40 (3) ~~The desalination of brackish groundwater.~~

1 ~~(4) The conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater in a~~
2 ~~manner that is consistent with the safe yield of the groundwater~~
3 ~~basin.~~

4 ~~(t) “Reporting period” means the years for which an urban retail~~
5 ~~water supplier reports compliance with the urban water use targets.~~

6 ~~(u) “Urban retail water supplier” means a water supplier, either~~
7 ~~publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable~~
8 ~~municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more~~
9 ~~than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for~~
10 ~~municipal purposes.~~

11 ~~(v) “Urban water use objective” means an estimate of aggregate~~
12 ~~efficient water use for the previous year based on adopted water~~
13 ~~use efficiency standards and local service area characteristics for~~
14 ~~that year, as described in Section 10609.20.~~

15 ~~(w) “Urban water use target” means the urban retail water~~
16 ~~supplier’s targeted future daily per capita water use.~~

17 ~~(x) “Urban wholesale water supplier” means a water supplier,~~
18 ~~either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000~~
19 ~~acre-feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal~~
20 ~~purposes.~~

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 13, 2023

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2023–24 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1594

Introduced by Assembly Member Garcia

February 17, 2023

~~An act to amend Section 165 of the Vehicle Code, relating to vehicles.~~
An act to add the heading of Division 12.5 (commencing with Section 28500 to, and to add Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 28500) to Division 12.5 of, the Vehicle Code, relating to vehicles.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1594, as amended, Garcia. ~~Authorized emergency vehicles.~~
Medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles: public agency utilities.

Executive Order No. N-79-20 establishes the goal of transitioning medium- and heavy-duty vehicles in California to zero-emission vehicles by 2045 for all operations where feasible and by 2035 for drayage trucks, and requires the State Air Resources Board to develop and propose medium- and heavy-duty vehicle regulations to meet that goal.

Existing law establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the board for purposes of funding projects related to, among other things, the reduction of criteria air pollutants and improvement of air quality, and establishes the Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Fleet Purchasing Assistance Program within the Air Quality Improvement Program to make financing tools and nonfinancial supports available to operators of medium- and heavy-duty vehicle fleets to enable those operators to transition their fleets to zero-emission vehicles.

This bill would require any state regulation that seeks to require, or otherwise compel, the procurement of medium- and heavy-duty

zero-emission vehicles by a public agency utility to ensure that those vehicles can support a public agency utility’s ability to maintain reliable water and electric services, respond to disasters in an emergency capacity, and provide mutual aid assistance statewide and nationwide, among other requirements. The bill would define a public agency utility to include a local publicly owned electric utility, a community water system, and a wastewater treatment provider, as specified.

~~Existing law generally regulates authorized emergency vehicles, and exempts the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from various provisions of the rules of the road, as contained in the Vehicle Code, if, among other things, the vehicle is being driven in response to an emergency call, the driver of the vehicle sounds a siren, and the vehicle displays a lighted red lamp visible from the front as a warning to other drivers and pedestrians. Existing law defines “authorized emergency vehicle” to include, among others, any vehicle owned by the state, or any bridge and highway district, and equipped and used either for fighting fires, or towing or servicing other vehicles, caring for injured persons, or repairing damaged lighting or electrical equipment.~~

~~This bill would instead define authorized emergency vehicle to include any vehicle owned by the state, or any bridge and highway district, and equipped and used for, among other things, repairing damaged lighting or electrical infrastructure.~~

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 *SECTION 1. The heading of Division 12.5 (commencing with*
2 *Section 28500) is added to the Vehicle Code, to read:*

3
4 *DIVISION 12.5. ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES*

5
6 *SEC. 2. Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 28500) is added*
7 *to Division 12.5 of the Vehicle Code, to read:*

8
9 *CHAPTER 1. PUBLIC AGENCY UTILITY MEDIUM- AND*
10 *HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLES*

11
12 28500. (a) *“Public agency utility” means a local publicly*
13 *owned electric utility, as defined in Section 224.3 of the Public*

1 *Utilities Code, a community water system, as defined in Section*
2 *116275 of the Health and Safety Code, and a wastewater treatment*
3 *provider, as defined in Section 116773.2 of the Health and Safety*
4 *Code.*

5 *(b) Any state regulation that seeks to require, or otherwise*
6 *compel, the procurement of medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission*
7 *vehicles shall ensure that those vehicles can support a public*
8 *agency utility's ability to maintain reliable water and electric*
9 *service, respond to disasters in an emergency capacity, and provide*
10 *mutual aid assistance statewide and nationwide, and shall do both*
11 *of the following:*

12 *(1) Recognize the diversity of fleet size, terrain, and climate,*
13 *and authorize public agency utilities to purchase replacements for*
14 *traditional utility specialized vehicles that are at the end of life*
15 *when needed to maintain reliable service and respond to major*
16 *foreseeable events, including, but not limited to, severe weather,*
17 *wildfires, natural disasters, and physical attacks.*

18 *(2) In coordination with public agency utilities, include a list*
19 *of vehicle vendors and suppliers that meet zero-emission vehicle*
20 *standards and the public agency utilities' technical and*
21 *performance requirements.*

22 ~~SECTION 1. Section 165 of the Vehicle Code is amended to~~
23 ~~read:~~

24 ~~165. An authorized emergency vehicle is:~~

25 ~~(a) Any publicly owned and operated ambulance, lifeguard, or~~
26 ~~lifesaving equipment or any privately owned or operated ambulance~~
27 ~~licensed by the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol~~
28 ~~to operate in response to emergency calls.~~

29 ~~(b) Any publicly owned vehicle operated by the following~~
30 ~~persons, agencies, or organizations:~~

31 ~~(1) Any federal, state, or local agency, department, or district~~
32 ~~employing peace officers as that term is defined in Chapter 4.5~~
33 ~~(commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal~~
34 ~~Code, for use by those officers in the performance of their duties.~~

35 ~~(2) Any forestry or fire department of any public agency or fire~~
36 ~~department organized as provided in the Health and Safety Code.~~

37 ~~(c) Any vehicle owned by the state, or any bridge and highway~~
38 ~~district, and equipped and used either for fighting fires, or towing~~
39 ~~or servicing other vehicles, caring for injured persons, or repairing~~
40 ~~damaged lighting or electrical infrastructure.~~

1 ~~(d) Any state-owned vehicle used in responding to emergency~~
2 ~~fire, rescue, or communications calls and operated either by the~~
3 ~~Office of Emergency Services or by any public agency or industrial~~
4 ~~fire department to which the Office of Emergency Services has~~
5 ~~assigned the vehicle.~~

6 ~~(e) (1) Any vehicle owned or operated by a federally recognized~~
7 ~~Indian tribe used in responding to emergency, fire, ambulance, or~~
8 ~~lifesaving calls. For the purposes of this section and the provisions~~
9 ~~of Sections 2501 and 2510, a vehicle used in responding to~~
10 ~~emergency, fire, ambulance, or lifesaving calls owned or operated~~
11 ~~by a federally recognized Indian tribe is considered an authorized~~
12 ~~emergency vehicle.~~

13 ~~(2) Any vehicle owned or operated by any department or agency~~
14 ~~of the United States government when the vehicle is used in~~
15 ~~responding to emergency fire, ambulance, or lifesaving calls or is~~
16 ~~actively engaged in law enforcement work.~~

17 ~~(f) Any vehicle for which an authorized emergency vehicle~~
18 ~~permit has been issued by the Commissioner of the California~~
19 ~~Highway Patrol.~~

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 12, 2023
AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 30, 2023
AMENDED IN SENATE FEBRUARY 9, 2023

SENATE BILL

No. 23

**Introduced by Senator Caballero
(Coauthor: Senator Dodd)**

December 5, 2022

An act to add *and repeal* Section 1618~~to~~ of the Fish and Game Code, and to add the heading of Article 1 (commencing with Section 13370) to Chapter 5.5 of Division 7 of, and to add *and repeal* Article 2 (commencing with Section 13389.1)~~to~~ of Chapter 5.5 of Division 7 of, the Water Code, relating to water.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 23, as amended, Caballero. Water supply and flood risk reduction projects: expedited permitting.

(1) Existing law prohibits an entity from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, except under specified conditions, including requiring the entity to send written notification to the Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the activity in the manner prescribed by the department.

This bill would require a project proponent, if already required to submit a notification to the department, to submit ~~final environmental documentation~~ to the department *the certified or adopted environmental*

review document, as applicable, for the activity in the notification. The bill would require the department, under prescribed circumstances, to take certain actions within specified timelines, or within a mutually agreed-to extension of time. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, the department to prepare, provide public notice of, make available for public review on its internet website, and submit to the relevant legislative committees, as specified, a report regarding the water supply projects and flood risk reduction projects for which final agreements have been issued pursuant to these provisions. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2029.

(2) Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board (state board) and the California regional water quality control boards (regional boards) are the principal state agencies with primary authority over water quality matters. Existing law authorizes the state board to issue permits and promulgate procedures consistent with federal law.

This bill would require, if an applicant requests a preapplication consultation, the state board or regional boards to adhere to specified procedures and timelines in reviewing the application before issuing project certification. The bill would authorize a project proponent to petition the state board to reconsider its determination of application completeness, or to appeal to the state board any regional board's determination of application completeness.

This bill would require the state board or regional boards to use specified approved conservation and habitat management plans as watershed plans for purposes of implementing the procedures in issuing a project certification, unless the state board or regional boards issuing a project certification determine in writing that an approved plan does not substantially meet the definition of a watershed plan, as defined. The bill would place requirements on the state board and regional boards regarding its determination on what is considered a watershed plan, including making a proposed written determination, and providing for public comment and a written response on that proposed determination. The bill would require, by January 1, 2025, the state board to review and ~~adopt~~ *take action on* general water quality certifications for general nationwide permits issued by the United States Army Corps of Engineers under specified federal law within the state for discharge of dredge and fill material in connection with water supply projects and flood risk reduction projects. The bill would require, on January 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, the state board and regional boards to prepare,

provide public notice of, make available for public review on ~~their~~ *its* internet website, and submit to the relevant legislative committees, as specified, a report regarding specified information related to water supply projects and flood risk reduction projects.

This bill would authorize a state agency, defined to mean any agency, board, or commission, including the state board or the regional boards, with the power to issue a permit that would authorize a water supply project or authorize a flood risk reduction project, to take specified actions in order to complete permit review and approval in an expeditious manner. The bill would make findings and declarations related to the need to expedite water supply projects and flood risk reduction projects to better address climate change impacts while protecting the environment.

This bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2029.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 1618 is added to the Fish and Game Code,
- 2 to read:
- 3 1618. (a) For purposes of this section, the following definitions
- 4 apply:
- 5 (1) "Flood risk reduction project" means a project or plan subject
- 6 to department jurisdiction under this chapter that is proposed by
- 7 a public agency or a public utility to construct, alter, retrofit,
- 8 maintain, manage, or improve a facility, channel, levee, or flood
- 9 control modification, including nature-based solutions, where flood
- 10 risk reduction or sea level rise protection is a primary objective of
- 11 the project.
- 12 (2) "Notification" means the documents described in
- 13 subparagraphs (A) to (F), inclusive, of paragraph (1) of subdivision
- 14 (a) of Section 1602.
- 15 (3) "Project proponent" means a public agency or public utility
- 16 that proposes a water supply project or flood risk reduction project.
- 17 (4) "Water supply project" means a project or plan subject to
- 18 department jurisdiction under this chapter that is proposed by a
- 19 public agency or a public utility to construct, alter, retrofit,
- 20 maintain, manage, or improve a groundwater recharge, desalination,

1 recycled water, water conveyance, surface water storage,
2 stormwater capture, or water treatment facility.

3 (b) A project proponent shall do both of the following:

4 (1) Submit a complete notification for the project activity to the
5 department when required under Section 1602.

6 (2) Submit ~~final environmental documentation~~ to the department
7 *the certified or adopted environmental review document, as*
8 *applicable*, for the activity in the notification, required under
9 Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public
10 Resources Code.

11 (c) (1) In addition to the timelines applicable to the department's
12 issuance of draft agreements specified in Section 1603 and
13 notwithstanding Sections 65950 and 65952 of the Government
14 Code, if the department determines that the activity in the
15 notification for a water supply project or flood risk reduction
16 project will substantially adversely affect an existing fish and
17 wildlife resource and the project proponent completes the actions
18 described in subdivision (b), the department shall issue the final
19 agreement that includes any reasonable measures mutually agreed
20 to by the project proponent and the department pursuant to
21 subdivision (a) of Section 1603, by either of the following dates,
22 whichever is later:

23 (A) One hundred eighty days after receipt of a complete
24 ~~notification.~~ *notification, as determined by the department.*

25 (B) Sixty days after receipt of ~~final~~ *the certified or adopted*
26 ~~environmental documentation~~ *review document* required under
27 Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public
28 Resources Code for issuance of the agreement.

29 (2) Nothing in paragraph (1) shall effect the operation of
30 subparagraph (D) of paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section
31 1602, which applies when the department does not issue a draft
32 agreement to the project proponent within 60 days of the date the
33 notification is complete.

34 (3) If the department and the project proponent are not able to
35 reach a final agreement on all measures, the project proponent may
36 proceed in accordance with a final agreement issued by an
37 arbitration panel pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1603,
38 including reasonable measures necessary to protect the existing
39 fish and wildlife resources substantially adversely affected by the
40 water supply project or flood risk reduction project.

1 (d) If the department and the project proponent mutually agree
2 to an extension of the date for which the department shall provide
3 a final agreement, the date mutually agreed upon shall apply instead
4 of the time period provided in subdivision (c).

5 (e) *On or before January 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, the*
6 *department shall prepare, provide public notice of, make available*
7 *for public review on its internet website, and submit to the relevant*
8 *legislative policy committees and relevant legislative budget*
9 *committees a report regarding the water supply projects and flood*
10 *risk reduction projects for which final agreements have been issued*
11 *pursuant to this section.*

12 (f) *This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2029,*
13 *and as of that date is repealed.*

14 SEC. 2. The heading of Article 1 (commencing with Section
15 13370) is added to Chapter 5.5 of Division 7 of the Water Code,
16 to read:

17
18 Article 1. Implementation of the Federal Water Pollution
19 Control Act

20
21 SEC. 3. Article 2 (commencing with Section 13389.1) is added
22 to Chapter 5.5 of Division 7 of the Water Code, to read:

23
24 Article 2. Water Supply and Flood Risk Reduction Permits

25
26 13389.1. For the purpose of this article, the following
27 definitions apply:

28 (a) “Flood risk reduction project” means a project or plan that
29 is proposed by a public agency or a public utility to construct, alter,
30 retrofit, maintain, manage, or improve a facility, channel, levee,
31 or flood control modification, including nature-based solutions,
32 where flood risk reduction or sea level rise protection is a primary
33 objective of the project.

34 (b) “Habitat conservation plan” means any plan approved by
35 the United States Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to the federal
36 Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq.).

37 (c) “Habitat management plan” means any habitat conservation
38 plan, natural communities conservation plan, habitat management
39 plan, or other plan agreement or permit approved by or entered
40 into by the Department of Fish and Wildlife in connection with

1 the authorization of taking of an endangered, threatened, or
2 candidate species pursuant to the California Endangered Species
3 Act (Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 2050) of Division 3
4 of the Fish and Game Code).

5 (d) “Natural communities conservation plan” means any plan
6 approved by the Department of Fish and Wildlife pursuant to
7 Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 2800) of Division 3 of the
8 Fish and Game Code.

9 (e) “Procedures” means the “State Wetland Definition and
10 Procedures for Discharge of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters
11 of the State” (as adopted by the State Water Resources Control
12 Board on April 2, 2019) as they may be amended from time to
13 time.

14 (f) “Project certification” means water quality certification
15 required by, and issued under, Sections 13160, 13260, and 13376.

16 (g) “Project proponent” means a public agency or public utility
17 that proposes a water supply project or flood risk reduction project.

18 (h) “State agency” means any agency, board, or commission,
19 including the state board or the regional boards, with the power to
20 issue a permit that would authorize a water supply project or
21 authorize a flood risk reduction project.

22 (i) “Water supply project” means a project or plan that is
23 proposed by a public agency or a public utility to construct, alter,
24 retrofit, maintain, manage, or improve a groundwater recharge,
25 desalination, recycled water, water conveyance, surface water
26 storage, stormwater capture, or water treatment facility.

27 (j) “Watershed plan” means a document or set of documents,
28 developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, that has a
29 specific goal of aquatic resource restoration, establishment,
30 enhancement or preservation within a watershed, that addresses
31 aquatic resource conditions in the watershed, addresses multiple
32 stakeholder interests and land uses, includes information about
33 identification of priority sites for aquatic resource restoration and
34 protection, includes implementation measures to attain aquatic
35 resource protection goals for the watershed, and is used by the
36 state board or regional boards in determining appropriate terms
37 and conditions, including avoidance, minimization, and
38 compensatory mitigation conditions, to be included in project
39 certifications.

1 13389.2. (a) (1) This section shall apply if, before filing an
2 application for project certification for a water supply project or
3 flood risk reduction project, the project proponent requests a
4 preapplication consultation with the state board or regional boards,
5 as appropriate.

6 (2) The project proponent shall initiate the preapplication
7 consultation at least 60 days before the filing of the application
8 for project certification. Any meeting pursuant to the consultation
9 shall occur no less frequently than once every 60 days thereafter
10 until the project is fully certified.

11 (3) The 60-day preapplication period may run concurrently with
12 any other preapplication or postapplication consultation period
13 that a project proponent enters into as required by law with any
14 other regulatory agency with jurisdiction.

15 (4) Nothing in this section shall require an applicant to request
16 or engage in a preapplication consultation not otherwise required
17 by law for any project certification.

18 (b) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, and if the project
19 proponent complies with paragraph (2), the state board or regional
20 boards shall take final action on a project certification by either of
21 the following dates, whichever is later:

22 (A) One hundred eighty days after receipt of a complete
23 application.

24 (B) Sixty days after receipt of final environmental
25 documentation required under Division 13 (commencing with
26 Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code for issuance of the
27 project certification.

28 (2) Paragraph (1) shall apply if the project proponent does all
29 of the following:

30 (A) Requests a preapplication consultation.

31 (B) Files a complete application for project certification.

32 (C) If required for the project, files a complete application or
33 petition under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1250) of Part
34 2 of Division 2 for all water rights approvals or amendments
35 necessary to implement the project.

36 (D) Submits final environmental documentation to the state
37 board or regional boards for the project certification required under
38 Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public
39 Resources Code.

1 (c) The state board or regional board shall notify the project
2 proponent in writing whether the application is complete no later
3 than 30 days after the submittal of an application or petition. If the
4 application is determined to be incomplete, the state board or
5 regional boards shall provide the project proponent with a written
6 notification that includes a full list of specific items that were
7 complete and incomplete, and indicate the manner by which
8 incomplete items can be made complete, including a list and
9 thorough description of the specific information needed to complete
10 the application or petition. The list shall be limited to those items
11 actually required by the state board or regional board under
12 applicable law. After the state board or regional board issues the
13 list, it shall not request or require the project proponent to provide
14 any new or additional information that was not identified in the
15 initial list of items found to be incomplete. No list shall include
16 an extension or waiver of any of the time periods prescribed by
17 this section.

18 (d) If the state board or regional board does not provide the
19 project proponent with a written notification that includes a list of
20 specific items that are complete and incomplete within 30 days
21 after receipt of the initial application or petition, the application
22 or petition shall be deemed complete.

23 (e) (1) If the state board or regional board provides the written
24 notification determining that the application or petition is
25 incomplete, the project proponent shall act within 45 days after
26 receipt of the notification to submit supplemental materials in order
27 to complete the application or petition, or to appeal the
28 determination, in whole or in part.

29 (2) Upon receipt of any supplemental materials from the project
30 proponent, the state board or regional board shall, within 30 days
31 after receipt of the supplemental materials, determine the
32 completeness of the application or petition with the supplemental
33 materials and whether to issue the notification of a complete
34 application. In making this determination, the state board or
35 regional board shall be limited to whether the application or petition
36 as supplemented includes the information specified in the prior
37 notification of incompleteness.

38 (f) (1) If the supplemented application or petition is again
39 determined to be incomplete, the state board or regional board
40 shall provide the project proponent with a written notification

1 specifying the parts of the supplemented application or petition
2 that are still incomplete and indicate the manner by which they
3 can be made complete, including a full list and thorough description
4 of the information needed to complete the application or petition.

5 (2) The project proponent shall act within 30 days of receipt of
6 that notification to submit additional supplemental materials in
7 order to complete the application or petition, or to appeal the
8 notification of incompleteness, in whole or in part.

9 (3) If the state board or regional board does not, within 30 days
10 of receipt of application materials from the applicant, provide the
11 project proponent with a written notification specifying those parts
12 of the supplemented application or petition that are still incomplete
13 and indicating the manner by which they can be made complete,
14 the application or petition as supplemented shall be deemed
15 complete for purposes of this section.

16 (4) If the project proponent elects to supplement a previously
17 supplemented application or petition, the deadlines and obligations
18 set forth in this subdivision shall also apply to any supplemented
19 application or petition.

20 (g) The state board or regional board may, in the course of
21 processing the application, request the project proponent to clarify,
22 correct, or otherwise supplement the information required for the
23 application under subdivision (c). This shall not affect any specified
24 deadlines under this section.

25 (h) The project proponent may petition the state board to
26 reconsider its determination of application completeness, or may
27 appeal to the state board any regional board's determination of
28 application completeness. The project proponent may petition for
29 reconsideration or appeal a determination of completeness, either
30 in whole or in part, and the state board shall act on the petition for
31 reconsideration or appeal no later than 60 days after receipt of the
32 appeal in accordance with subdivision (c) of Section 65943 of the
33 Government Code. Within 30 days of the timely issuance by the
34 state board of its final written determination of completeness, the
35 project proponent may challenge the determination of completeness
36 in court.

37 (i) This section does not supersede or otherwise amend any
38 deadlines set forth by or in the Federal Water Pollution Control
39 Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.).

1 (j) Except as provided in subdivision (h), this section does not
2 amend the procedures or any deadlines for administrative or
3 judicial appeal of a project certification as set forth under state or
4 federal law.

5 13389.3. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the
6 following:

7 (1) On April 2, 2019, the state board adopted the “State Wetland
8 Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill
9 Material to Waters of the State” (procedures) that requires that any
10 habitat conservation plan approved by the United States Fish and
11 Wildlife Service pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act
12 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq.) before December 31, 2020, and any
13 natural communities conservation plan approved by the Department
14 of Fish and Wildlife pursuant to the Natural Communities
15 Conservation Planning Act before December 31, 2020, shall be
16 used by the state board and regional boards in issuing project
17 certifications, if the plan includes biological goals for aquatic
18 resources.

19 (2) The procedures further require that the state board or regional
20 boards shall use the approved plans as watershed management
21 plans under the procedures unless the state board or regional boards
22 determine that the approved habitat conservation plan or the natural
23 communities conservation plan does not substantially meet the
24 definition of a watershed plan, as set forth in the procedures, for
25 aquatic resources.

26 (3) To expedite water supply projects and flood risk reduction
27 projects to better address climate change impacts while protecting
28 the environment, the Legislature finds that for purposes of issuing
29 project certifications in compliance with the procedures, as they
30 may be amended from time to time, the state board or regional
31 boards shall expand their reliance on approved habitat conservation
32 plans, natural community conservation plans, and other habitat
33 management plans for provision of avoidance, minimization, and
34 compensatory mitigation for project certifications, if those plans
35 are approved by other state and federal agencies with jurisdiction
36 and address biological goals for aquatic resources.

37 (b) Unless the state board or regional boards issuing a project
38 certification determine in writing that an approved plan does not
39 substantially meet the definition of a watershed plan, the state
40 board or regional boards shall use the following approved plans

1 as watershed plans for purposes of implementing the procedures
2 in issuing a project certification:

3 (1) Habitat conservation plans that include biological goals for
4 aquatic resources.

5 (2) Natural communities conservation plans that include
6 biological goals for aquatic resources.

7 (3) Habitat management plans that include biological goals for
8 aquatic resources.

9 (c) (1) Unless the state board or regional boards issuing a project
10 certification determine in writing that an approved plan does not
11 substantially meet the definition of a watershed plan, for those
12 impacts to waters of the state already addressed by the approved
13 plan, the state board or regional boards shall accept, as terms of
14 the project certification, any avoidance, minimization, and
15 compensatory mitigation required by the approved plan to address
16 those impacts, if the public entity administering the approved
17 habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan,
18 or habitat management plan identifies, tracks, and publicly reports
19 the impacts to waters of the state and the manner that they are
20 addressed by the avoidance, minimization, and compensatory
21 mitigation.

22 (2) The state board or regional boards shall not impose on any
23 project certification terms and conditions mandating avoidance,
24 minimization, or compensatory mitigation for impacts to waters
25 of the state in addition to those already provided pursuant to
26 approved plans administered as set forth in paragraph (1) if all of
27 the following conditions are met:

28 (A) The watershed plan addresses the project impacts to waters
29 of the state.

30 (B) The project proponent implements the avoidance,
31 minimization, and compensatory mitigation as required by the
32 watershed plan.

33 (C) The public entity administering the watershed plan identifies,
34 tracks, and publicly reports the impacts to waters of the state and
35 the manner that they are addressed by the implementation of
36 watershed plan avoidance, minimization, and compensatory
37 mitigation requirements.

38 (3) For the state board or regional boards to make a
39 determination that an approved habitat conservation plan, natural
40 communities conservation plan, or habitat management plan that

1 includes biological goals for aquatic resources does not
2 substantially meet the definition of a watershed plan for purposes
3 of issuing a project certification, the state board or regional boards
4 shall do both of the following:

5 (A) Make a proposed written determination, supported by
6 specific written findings of insufficiency, available for public
7 review and comment for at least 30 days prior to the adoption of
8 the determination of insufficiency.

9 (B) Provide written responses to public comments received on
10 the determination of insufficiency prior to making a decision on
11 the determination.

12 (d) By January 1, 2025, the state board shall review and ~~adopt~~
13 *take action on* general water quality certifications for general
14 nationwide permits issued by the United States Army Corps of
15 Engineers under Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control
16 Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1344) within the state for discharge of dredge
17 and fill material in connection with water supply projects and flood
18 risk reduction projects. In ~~adopting~~ *its consideration of* the general
19 water quality certifications, the state board ~~shall rely upon an~~ *shall,*
20 *whenever possible, use the* environmental review document
21 completed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers under
22 the federal National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. Sec.
23 4321, et seq.) for compliance with its duties under the requirements
24 of Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public
25 Resources ~~Code. Code pursuant to Section 21083.7 of the Public~~
26 *Resources Code and its implementing regulations.*

27 (e) Notwithstanding Section 10231.5 of the Government Code,
28 beginning on January 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, the state
29 board and regional boards shall prepare, provide public notice of,
30 ~~and~~ make available for public review on ~~their~~ *its* internet website,
31 and submit to the relevant legislative policy committees and
32 relevant legislative budget ~~committees;~~ *committees* a report
33 regarding, at a minimum, all of the following:

34 (1) The water supply projects and flood risk reduction projects
35 for which project certifications have been issued.

36 (2) The water supply projects and flood risk reduction projects
37 for which project certifications have been issued in reliance upon
38 avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation created
39 and provided through an approved habitat conservation plan,
40 natural communities conservation plan, or habitat mitigation plan.

1 (3) Any approved habitat conservation plan, natural communities
2 conservation plan, or habitat mitigation plan found by the state
3 board and regional boards to be insufficient as a watershed
4 management plan and the reasons for the determination of
5 insufficiency.

6 (4) The general water quality certifications adopted by the state
7 board for general nationwide permits issued by the United States
8 Army Corps of Engineers under Section 404 of the Federal Water
9 Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1344) to authorize discharges
10 of dredge and fill material in connection with water supply projects
11 and flood risk reduction projects.

12 13389.4. (a) A state agency may do any of the following:

13 (1) Enter into an agreement with a project proponent to recover
14 costs for actions authorized by this section to expedite the review
15 of environmental documents prepared pursuant to Division 13
16 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code,
17 and review the processing and issuance of project certifications,
18 and other authorizations, permits, and approvals for water supply
19 projects and flood risk reduction projects, with the goal of
20 completing permit review and approval in an expeditious manner.

21 (2) Hire or compensate staff or contract for services needed to
22 achieve the goal of completing permit review and approval in an
23 expeditious manner.

24 (3) Work collaboratively with project proponents and other
25 agencies with jurisdiction over the water supply project or flood
26 risk reduction project to implement an integrated regulatory
27 approach in authorizing the projects, similar to efforts implemented
28 by the state permitting agencies for projects funded by the local
29 parcel tax measure, San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority
30 Measure AA, the San Francisco Bay Clean Water, Pollution
31 Prevention and Habitat Restoration Measure.

32 (b) This section does not limit or expand the authority or
33 discretion of a state agency with regard to conducting review of
34 environmental documents under Division 13 (commencing with
35 Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code, processing or issuing
36 a project certification or other permit, approval, or authorization,
37 or imposing conditions in conjunction with the issuance of a project
38 certification or other permit, approval, or authorization.

1 (c) This section does not affect the project proponent’s ability
2 to phase the permitting or construction of a water supply project
3 or flood risk reduction project.

4 (d) The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the United
5 States Army Corps of Engineers, the United States Fish and
6 Wildlife Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the
7 United States Environmental Protection Agency may, and are
8 encouraged to, participate in implementing the integrated regulatory
9 approach authorized by this section.

10 *13389.5. This article shall remain in effect only until January*
11 *1, 2029, and as of that date is repealed.*

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 22, 2023

SENATE BILL

No. 366

Introduced by Senator Caballero
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Blanca Rubio)

February 8, 2023

An act to amend Section 10004.6 of, to repeal Sections 10004.5 and 10013 of, and to repeal and add Sections 10004 and 10005 of, the Water Code, relating to water.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 366, as amended, Caballero. The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets.

Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as the California Water Plan. Existing law requires the department to include a discussion of various strategies in the plan update, including, but not limited to, strategies relating to the development of new water storage facilities, water conservation, water recycling, desalination, conjunctive use, water transfers, and alternative pricing policies that may be pursued in order to meet the future needs of the state. *Existing law requires the department to establish an advisory committee to assist the department in updating the plan.*

~~This bill would make legislative findings and declarations and state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that modernizes the California Water Plan, including the establishment of long-term water supply targets.~~

This bill would require the department to instead establish a stakeholder advisory committee, to expand the membership of the

committee to include tribes and environmental justice interests, to prohibit a member of the committee from serving longer than the development of 2 updates, and to require the committee to meet a minimum of 4 times annually. The bill would require the department, in coordination with the California Water Commission, the State Water Resources Control Board, other state and federal agencies as appropriate, and the stakeholder advisory committee to develop a comprehensive plan for addressing the state’s water needs and meeting specified water supply targets established by the bill for purposes of “The California Water Plan.” The bill would require the plan to provide recommendations and strategies to ensure enough water supply for all beneficial uses. The bill would require the plan to include specified components, including an economic analysis and a long-term financing plan. The bill would require the department to develop the long-term financing plan, as provided, to meet the water supply targets and include the final financing plan as part of each update. The bill would require the Director of Water Resources to provide an oral and written report to the Legislature, each year by May 1, regarding the progress made toward meeting the water supply targets, as specified. The bill would also require the department to conduct public workshops to give interested parties an opportunity to comment on the plan and to post the preliminary draft of the plan on the department’s internet website. The bill would include findings and declarations relating to water supply and climate change.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: ~~no~~-yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. *The Legislature finds and declares all of the*
- 2 *following:*
- 3 (a) *To thrive as a state, California needs a reliable supply of*
- 4 *water for urban, agricultural, and environmental uses that is*
- 5 *resilient to climate change.*
- 6 (b) *California’s existing water usage is highly reliant on*
- 7 *capturing the snow melt on an annual basis. That water is stored*
- 8 *in lakes, reservoirs, and groundwater basins and is then*
- 9 *transported around the state for environmental, residential,*
- 10 *business, and agricultural use when needed.*

1 (c) California has the most intricate and elaborate system of
2 water conveyance in the world.

3 (d) Dependent on the extent of drought or flood conditions, the
4 Department of Water Resources has calculated that the volume of
5 water used by people in California for agricultural, urban, and
6 environmental purposes ranges from 60,000,000 acre-feet per
7 year to 90,000,000 acre-feet per year.

8 (e) Per capita water use has declined over time, thanks to a
9 conservation ethic encouraged by water agencies and other
10 stakeholders, water-saving indoor plumbing fixtures and
11 appliances, better leak detection, and efforts to reduce outdoor
12 water use.

13 (f) Water use also has significantly declined in the agricultural
14 sector thanks to proactive steps taken by irrigation districts and
15 farmers, such as installing drip irrigation systems.

16 (g) California is experiencing significant impacts of a changing
17 climate on our water supply systems.

18 (h) According to the Department of Water Resources, hotter
19 and drier weather is estimated to diminish our existing water
20 supply even further and likely by 10 percent.

21 (i) A 10-percent loss could mean the disappearance of about
22 6,000,000 acre-feet to 9,000,000 acre-feet of water supply.

23 (j) Many rivers, lakes, and estuaries are being impacted by
24 declining water quality, including increases in harmful algal
25 blooms.

26 (k) The California central valley has a groundwater overdraft
27 of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 acre-feet of water.

28 (l) Following more than two decades of “megadrought” in the
29 Colorado Basin, reservoir levels are so low that supply cuts are
30 likely.

31 (m) California’s precipitation is changing from seasonal snow
32 in the Sierra to periods of substantial rainfall, including from
33 atmospheric rivers.

34 (n) The shift to drier dry years and wetter wet years makes it
35 imperative that the state of California develop comprehensive wet
36 year strategies that take full advantage of times of abundance,
37 while also ensuring public safety from floods.

38 (o) It is imperative that California capture more water from
39 atmospheric rivers and other storms that occur during dry years
40 to help fill groundwater basins and surface storage.

1 (p) California is the nation's agricultural powerhouse,
2 accounting for 12 percent of agricultural production in 2021,
3 including more than 70 percent of the nation's fruits and nuts.

4 (q) The agricultural sector produces annual revenues of more
5 than \$50 billion, employs more than 420,000 people, and supports
6 large food and beverage processing industries.

7 (r) According to the Department of Water Resources, there is
8 the potential for more than 13,000,000 acre-feet of groundwater
9 recharge annually with more than 2,500,000 acre-feet being
10 possible using existing infrastructure.

11 (s) The Department of Water Resources describes a statewide
12 capacity in groundwater basins in the range of 1,000,000,000
13 acre-feet or approximately 20 times the total surface water storage
14 capacity statewide.

15 (t) California is the home to cutting-edge job-creating industries,
16 such as those in Silicon Valley and southern California's biotech
17 industry.

18 (u) Local and regional water suppliers are at the forefront of
19 implementing projects to build resiliency, but need additional
20 support from the state and federal governments through funding
21 and regulatory frameworks that are adapted for the new climate
22 reality.

23 (v) It is essential for our economy, environment, and well-being
24 that California increases the resilience of the state's water supplies.

25 (w) Governor Gavin Newsom released "California's Water
26 Supply Strategy: Adapting to a Hotter, Drier Future" in August
27 2022 that began to outline strategies for increasing California's
28 water supply and streamlining approvals, but California must
29 make a historic change in the state's comprehensive water plan
30 and how water is provided for environmental, residential, business,
31 and agricultural uses.

32 *SEC. 2. Section 10004 of the Water Code is repealed.*

33 ~~10004. (a) The plan for the orderly and coordinated control,
34 protection, conservation, development, and utilization of the water
35 resources of the state which is set forth and described in Bulletin
36 No. 1 of the State Water Resources Board entitled "Water
37 Resources of California," Bulletin No. 2 of the State Water
38 Resources Board entitled, "Water Utilization and Requirements
39 of California," and Bulletin No. 3 of the department entitled, "The
40 California Water Plan," with any necessary amendments,~~

1 supplements, and additions to the plan, shall be known as “The
2 California Water Plan.”

3 ~~(b) (1) The department shall update The California Water Plan
4 on or before December 31, 2003, and every five years thereafter.
5 The department shall report the amendments, supplements, and
6 additions included in the updates of The California Water Plan,
7 together with a summary of the department’s conclusions and
8 recommendations, to the Legislature in the session in which the
9 updated plan is issued.~~

10 ~~(2) The department shall establish an advisory committee,
11 comprised of representatives of agricultural and urban water
12 suppliers, local government, business, production agriculture, and
13 environmental interests, and other interested parties, to assist the
14 department in the updating of The California Water Plan. The
15 department shall consult with the advisory committee in carrying
16 out this section. The department shall provide written notice of
17 meetings of the advisory committee to any interested person or
18 entity that request the notice. The meetings shall be open to the
19 public.~~

20 ~~(3) The department shall release a preliminary draft of The
21 California Water Plan, as updated, upon request, to interested
22 persons and entities throughout the state for their review and
23 comments. The department shall provide these persons and entities
24 an opportunity to present written or oral comments on the
25 preliminary draft. The department shall consider these comments
26 in the preparation of the final publication of The California Water
27 Plan, as updated.~~

28 *SEC. 3. Section 10004 is added to the Water Code, to read:*

29 *10004. (a) The department, in coordination with the California
30 Water Commission, the board, other state and federal agencies
31 as appropriate, and the stakeholder advisory committee outlined
32 in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (f) shall
33 develop a comprehensive plan for addressing the state’s water
34 needs and meeting the water supply targets in subdivision (c),
35 which shall be known as “The California Water Plan.” The plan
36 shall provide recommendations and strategies to ensure enough
37 water supply for all beneficial uses.*

38 *(b) It is hereby declared that the people of the state have a
39 primary interest in the orderly and coordinated control, protection,
40 conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources*

1 of the state by all individuals and entities and that it is the policy
2 of the state that The California Water Plan, with any necessary
3 amendments, supplements, and additions to the plan, is accepted
4 as the master plan that guides the orderly and coordinated control,
5 protection, conservation, development, management, and efficient
6 utilization of the water resources of the state.

7 (c) The department shall include in the plan a water supply
8 planning target of 15,000,000 acre-feet of water by 2050 with an
9 interim target of 10,000,000 acre-feet of water by 2040 to ensure
10 water supply reliability for California's future economic and
11 environmental sustainability. The target shall include new and
12 expanded supplies, including from the strategies listed in
13 subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (d).

14 (d) In addition to the water supply planning targets in
15 subdivision (c), each update of the plan shall include the following
16 components:

17 (1) (A) A discussion of various strategies, including, but not
18 limited to, those relating to the development of new surface and
19 groundwater storage facilities, water conservation, water
20 recycling, desalination, conjunctive use, improved regional and
21 statewide conveyance, stormwater capture, and water transfers
22 that may be pursued in order to meet the water supply targets in
23 subdivision (c). The department shall include in the plan a
24 discussion of the potential advantages and disadvantages of each
25 strategy, how to maximize the strategy for long-term sustainability,
26 how innovation and research can spur the implementation of each
27 strategy, and an identification of all federal and state permits,
28 approvals, or entitlements that may be required in order to
29 implement the various components of the strategy.

30 (B) In consultation with the advisory committee outlined in
31 subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (f), the
32 department shall develop and make recommendations for specific
33 actions that shall be taken to streamline those permits and
34 approvals.

35 (C) In carrying out this chapter, a public water system,
36 irrigation district, or wastewater service provider shall not be
37 required to implement a specific strategy or project.

38 (2) A study to support the water supply targets and to
39 recommend programs, policies, and facilities to achieve those

1 *targets with assumptions and estimates as outlined in Section*
2 *10004.6.*

3 *(3) An economic analysis of the costs and impacts to the state*
4 *if it has inadequate water supplies to meet current demand for all*
5 *sectors of the economy and environment in the next 10-, 20-, and*
6 *30-year scenarios. The analysis shall include a range of water*
7 *supply shortfall projections and water supply shortage scenarios*
8 *for urban and agricultural water suppliers using water suppliers’*
9 *existing planning documents, such as water shortage contingency*
10 *plans, urban water management plans, and agricultural water*
11 *management plans. The analysis also shall include the impacts of*
12 *possible rationing for various agricultural, industrial, commercial,*
13 *and residential customer classes.*

14 *(4) A report on the development of regional and local water*
15 *projects within each hydrologic region of the state to improve*
16 *water supplies to meet municipal, agricultural, and environmental*
17 *water needs and meet the water supply targets.*

18 *(5) A long-term financing plan as outlined in Section 10005.*

19 *(e) The declaration set forth in subdivision (b) does not*
20 *constitute approval for the construction of specific projects or*
21 *routes for transfer of water, or for financial assistance, by the state*
22 *without further legislative action, nor shall the declaration be*
23 *construed as a prohibition of the development of the water*
24 *resources of the state by any entity.*

25 *(f) (1) The department shall update The California Water Plan*
26 *on or before December 31, 2028, and every five years thereafter.*
27 *The department shall report the amendments, supplements, and*
28 *additions included in the updates of The California Water Plan,*
29 *together with a summary of the department’s conclusions and*
30 *recommendations, to the Legislature, in compliance with Section*
31 *9795 of the Government Code, in the session in which the updated*
32 *plan is issued.*

33 *(2) The director shall provide an oral and written report to the*
34 *Legislature, in accordance with Section 9795 of the Government*
35 *Code, each year by May 1, regarding the progress made toward*
36 *meeting the water supply targets in an informational hearing of*
37 *the relevant committees. The report shall include the list of*
38 *recommended actions that require legislative intervention and*
39 *those that can be implemented by the department or other state*

1 agencies. The written report shall be posted on the department's
2 internet website.

3 (3) (A) The department, in consultation with the California
4 Water Commission, shall establish a stakeholder advisory
5 committee, comprised of representatives of agricultural and urban
6 water suppliers, local government, business, production
7 agriculture, tribes, environmental justice and environmental
8 interests, and other interested parties, to provide substantiative
9 input to assist the department in updating The California Water
10 Plan, including the financing plan outlined in Section 10005. The
11 department shall consult with and consider recommendations from
12 the advisory committee in carrying out this section. The department
13 shall accept applications for the stakeholder advisory committee
14 before each update and ensure a balanced representation of
15 members. A member of the advisory committee shall not serve for
16 longer than the development of two updates. The advisory
17 committee shall meet a minimum of four times annually. The
18 department shall provide written notice of meetings of the advisory
19 committee to any interested person or entity that requests the
20 notice. The meetings shall be open to the public.

21 (B) The department also shall seek out and consider all relevant
22 information from retail and wholesale water agencies, agriculture,
23 business, tribes, environmental and environmental justice
24 communities, and any other communities potentially impacted by
25 the plan and from researchers and experts on climate science,
26 climate science solutions, water storage, water conveyance, and
27 environmental protection.

28 (4) In preparing any update of The California Water Plan, the
29 department shall conduct a series of public workshops to give
30 interested parties an opportunity to comment on the plan. The
31 department shall conduct a portion of these workshops in regions
32 of the state that have been impacted the most by drought and other
33 weather extremes, including, but not limited to, communities with
34 minority populations, communities with low-income populations,
35 or both.

36 (5) The department shall release a preliminary draft of The
37 California Water Plan, as updated, upon request, to interested
38 persons and entities throughout the state for their review and
39 comments. The department shall provide these persons and entities
40 an opportunity to present written or oral comments on the

1 preliminary draft. The department also shall post the preliminary
2 draft on the department's internet website. The department shall
3 consider these comments in the preparation of the final publication
4 of The California Water Plan, as updated.

5 SEC. 4. Section 10004.5 of the Water Code is repealed.

6 ~~10004.5. As part of the requirement of the department to update
7 The California Water Plan pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section
8 10004, the department shall include in the plan a discussion of
9 various strategies, including, but not limited to, those relating to
10 the development of new water storage facilities, water conservation,
11 water recycling, desalination, conjunctive use, and water transfers
12 that may be pursued in order to meet the future water needs of the
13 state. The department shall also include a discussion of the potential
14 for alternative water pricing policies to change current and
15 projected uses. The department shall include in the plan a
16 discussion of the potential advantages and disadvantages of each
17 strategy and an identification of all federal and state permits,
18 approvals, or entitlements that are anticipated to be required in
19 order to implement the various components of the strategy.~~

20 SEC. 5. Section 10004.6 of the Water Code is amended to read:

21 ~~10004.6. (a) As part of updating The California Water Plan
22 every five years pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10004, the
23 department shall conduct a study to determine the amount of water
24 needed to meet the state's future needs and to recommend
25 programs, policies, and facilities to meet those needs.~~

26 ~~(b) The department shall consult with the advisory committee
27 established pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10004 in carrying
28 out this section.~~

29 (e)

30 ~~10004.6. (a) On or before January 1, 2002, and one year prior
31 to before issuing each successive update to The California Water
32 Plan, the department shall release a preliminary draft of the
33 assumptions and other estimates upon which the study will be
34 based, to interested persons and entities throughout the state for
35 their review and comments. The department shall provide these
36 persons and entities an opportunity to present written or oral
37 comments on the preliminary draft. The department shall consider
38 these documents when adopting the final assumptions and estimates
39 for the study. For the purpose of carrying out this subdivision, the~~

- 1 department shall release, at a minimum, assumptions and other
2 estimates relating to all of the following:
- 3 (1) Basin hydrology, including annual rainfall, estimated
4 unimpaired streamflow, depletions, and consumptive uses.
- 5 (2) Groundwater supplies, including estimates of sustainable
6 yield, supplies necessary to recover overdraft basins, and supplies
7 lost due to pollution and other groundwater contaminants.
- 8 (3) Current and projected land use patterns, including the mix
9 of residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and undeveloped
10 lands.
- 11 (4) Environmental water needs, including regulatory instream
12 flow requirements, nonregulated instream uses, and water needs
13 by wetlands, preserves, refuges, and other managed and unmanaged
14 natural resource lands.
- 15 (5) Current and projected population.
- 16 (6) Current and projected water use for all of the following:
- 17 (A) Interior uses in a single-family dwelling.
- 18 (B) Exterior uses in a single-family dwelling.
- 19 (C) All uses in a multifamily dwelling.
- 20 (D) Commercial uses.
- 21 (E) Industrial uses.
- 22 (F) Parks and open spaces.
- 23 (G) Agricultural water diversion and use.
- 24 (7) Evapotranspiration rates for major crop types, including
25 estimates of evaporative losses by irrigation practice and the extent
26 to which evaporation reduces transpiration.
- 27 (8) Current and projected adoption of urban and agricultural
28 conservation practices.
- 29 (9) Current and projected supplies of water provided by water
30 recycling and reuse.
- 31 ~~(d) The department shall include a discussion of the potential~~
32 ~~for alternative water pricing policies to change current and~~
33 ~~projected water uses identified pursuant to paragraph (6) of~~
34 ~~subdivision (e).~~
- 35 (10) *Climate change impacts by region.*
- 36 ~~(e) Nothing in this section requires or prohibits~~
37 (b) *This section does not require or prohibit the department*
38 *from updating any data necessary to update The California Water*
39 *Plan pursuant to subdivision (b) (f) of Section 10004.*
- 40 *SEC. 6. Section 10005 of the Water Code is repealed.*

1 ~~10005. (a) It is hereby declared that the people of the state~~
2 ~~have a primary interest in the orderly and coordinated control,~~
3 ~~protection, conservation, development, and utilization of the water~~
4 ~~resources of the state by all individuals and entities and that it is~~
5 ~~the policy of the state that The California Water Plan, with any~~
6 ~~necessary amendments, supplements, and additions to the plan, is~~
7 ~~accepted as the master plan which guides the orderly and~~
8 ~~coordinated control, protection, conservation, development,~~
9 ~~management and efficient utilization of the water resources of the~~
10 ~~state.~~

11 ~~(b) The declaration set forth in subdivision (a) does not~~
12 ~~constitute approval for the construction of specific projects or~~
13 ~~routes for transfer of water, or for financial assistance, by the state,~~
14 ~~without further legislative action, nor shall the declaration be~~
15 ~~construed as a prohibition of the development of the water~~
16 ~~resources of the state by any entity.~~

17 *SEC. 7. Section 10005 is added to the Water Code, to read:*

18 *10005. (a) The department shall develop a long-term financing*
19 *plan to meet the water supply targets and include the final*
20 *financing plan as part of each update.*

21 *(b) The financing plan shall do all of the following:*

22 *(1) Analyze a variety of financing mechanisms, including use*
23 *of general fund moneys, general obligation bond fund moneys,*
24 *and other potential sources of financing to meet the water supply*
25 *targets in The California Water Plan and provide necessary*
26 *investments to ensure a water resilient state.*

27 *(2) Consider the cost-effectiveness of various water supply*
28 *options and compare those costs to the economic costs of supply*
29 *shortages on various customer classes and the California economy.*

30 *(3) Recommend actions to be taken by the department, the board,*
31 *or other state agencies to streamline access to funding for projects*
32 *in all areas of the state that will help achieve the water supply*
33 *targets, including a coordinated application process across state*
34 *agencies, expedited funding guidelines, and an annual report*
35 *listing projects funded by state agencies with the resulting acre-feet*
36 *produced.*

37 *(c) The California Water Commission shall conduct a series of*
38 *public workshops to give interested parties an opportunity to*
39 *comment on the financing plan. The commission shall conduct a*
40 *portion of these workshops in regions of the state that have been*

1 *impacted the most by drought or other weather extremes, including,*
2 *but not limited to, communities with minority populations,*
3 *communities with low-income populations, or both.*

4 *(d) The financing plan shall recognize that public water systems,*
5 *irrigation districts, and wastewater service providers utilize*
6 *different rate structures and avoid mandates for revising those*
7 *rates or a specific level of investment from public water systems,*
8 *irrigation districts, or wastewater service providers.*

9 *SEC. 8. Section 10013 of the Water Code is repealed.*

10 ~~10013. The department, as a part of the preparation of the~~
11 ~~department's Bulletin 160-03, shall include in the California Water~~
12 ~~Plan a report on the development of regional and local water~~
13 ~~projects within each hydrologic region of the state, as described~~
14 ~~in the department's Bulletin 160-98, to improve water supplies to~~
15 ~~meet municipal, agricultural, and environmental water needs and~~
16 ~~minimize the need to import water from other hydrologic regions.~~
17 ~~The report shall include, but is not limited to, regional and local~~
18 ~~water projects that use technologies for desalting brackish~~
19 ~~groundwater and ocean water, reclaiming water for use within the~~
20 ~~community generating the water to be reclaimed, the construction~~
21 ~~of improved potable water treatment facilities so that water from~~
22 ~~sources determined to be unsuitable can be used, and the~~
23 ~~construction of dual water systems and brine lines, particularly in~~
24 ~~connection with new developments and when replacing water~~
25 ~~pipng in developed or redeveloped areas.~~

26 ~~SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the~~
27 ~~following:~~

28 ~~(a) To thrive as a state, California needs a reliable supply of~~
29 ~~water for urban, agricultural, and environmental uses that is~~
30 ~~completely resilient to climate change.~~

31 ~~(b) California's existing water level is highly reliant on capturing~~
32 ~~the snow melt on an annual basis. That captured water is stored in~~
33 ~~lakes, reservoirs, and groundwater basins, and is then transported~~
34 ~~around the state for environmental, residential, business, and~~
35 ~~agricultural use when needed.~~

36 ~~(c) California has the most intricate and elaborate system of~~
37 ~~water conveyance in the world.~~

38 ~~(d) The volume of water used by people in California for~~
39 ~~agriculture, urban, and environmental purposes ranges from~~
40 ~~60,000,000 to 90,000,000 acre-feet per year.~~

1 ~~(e) Per-capita water use has declined over time, thanks to~~
2 ~~water-saving indoor plumbing fixtures and appliances, better leak~~
3 ~~detection, development of potable and nonpotable water reuse~~
4 ~~projects, and efforts to reduce outdoor water use.~~

5 ~~(f) Over the last two years, scientists and water managers have~~
6 ~~been alarmed by the accelerating impacts of the warming climate~~
7 ~~on our water supply.~~

8 ~~(g) Hotter and drier weather is estimated to diminish our existing~~
9 ~~water supply by 10 percent to 20 percent.~~

10 ~~(h) A loss of 10 percent of our existing water supply due to~~
11 ~~hotter and drier conditions could mean the disappearance of about~~
12 ~~6,000,000 to 9,000,000 acre-feet of water.~~

13 ~~(i) For comparison's sake, California's largest reservoir, the~~
14 ~~Shasta Reservoir, holds 4,500,000 acre-feet of water.~~

15 ~~(j) Many rivers, lakes, and estuaries are being impacted by~~
16 ~~declining water quality, including increases in harmful algae~~
17 ~~blooms.~~

18 ~~(k) The California central valley has a groundwater overdraft~~
19 ~~of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 acre-feet of water.~~

20 ~~(l) Following more than two decades of "megadrought" in the~~
21 ~~Colorado River Basin, reservoir levels are so low that near-term~~
22 ~~supply cuts are likely.~~

23 ~~(m) California's precipitation is changing from seasonal snow~~
24 ~~in the Sierra Nevada Mountains to periods of substantial rainfall,~~
25 ~~including atmospheric rivers.~~

26 ~~(n) The shift to drier dry years and wetter wet years makes it~~
27 ~~imperative that the State of California develop comprehensive~~
28 ~~wet-year strategies that take full advantage of times of abundance,~~
29 ~~while also ensuring public safety from floods.~~

30 ~~(o) It is imperative that California capture more water from~~
31 ~~atmospheric rivers and other storms that occur during dry years to~~
32 ~~help fill groundwater basins and surface storage.~~

33 ~~(p) California is the nation's agricultural powerhouse, accounting~~
34 ~~for 12 percent of the nation's agricultural production in 2021,~~
35 ~~including more than 70 percent of the nation's fruits and nuts.~~

36 ~~(q) The agriculture sector produces annual revenues of more~~
37 ~~than \$50 billion, employs more than 420,000 people, and supports~~
38 ~~large food and beverage processing industries.~~

39 ~~(r) According to the Department of Water Resources, there is~~
40 ~~the potential for more than 13,000,000 acre-feet of groundwater~~

1 recharge annually, with more than 2,500,000 acre-feet being
2 possible using existing infrastructure.

3 (s) The Department of Water Resources describes a statewide
4 capacity in groundwater basins in the range of 1,000,000,000
5 acre-feet or approximately 20 times the total surface water storage
6 capacity statewide.

7 (t) California is home to cutting-edge, job-creating industries
8 such as those in Silicon Valley and southern California's
9 biotechnology industry.

10 (u) It is essential for our economy, environment, and well-being
11 that California increases the resilience of the state's water supplies.

12 (v) California must make a historic change in how water is
13 provided for environmental, residential, business, and agricultural
14 uses.

15 SEC. 2. It is the intent of the Legislature to enact future
16 legislation that modernizes the California Water Plan, including
17 the establishment of long-term water supply targets.

Introduced by Senator MinFebruary 14, 2023

An act to add and repeal Section 25229.1 of the Public Resources Code, relating to air pollution.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 493, as introduced, Min. Air pollution: alternative vehicles and electric and hydrogen infrastructure.

Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to undertake various actions in furtherance of meeting the state's clean energy and pollution reduction objectives, including actions related to electric vehicles. Existing law requires the Energy Commission, working with the State Air Resources Board and the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), to prepare a statewide assessment of the electric vehicle charging infrastructure needed to support the levels of electric vehicle adoption required for the state to meet its goals of putting at least 5,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on California roads by 2030, and of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. Executive Order No. N-79-20 establishes a goal that 100% of in-state sales of new passenger cars and trucks be zero-emission by 2035.

This bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the state board and the PUC, to conduct an assessment, as specified, of the electric and hydrogen infrastructure needed to meet the deadlines in Executive Order No. N-79-20 for the transition of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles to zero-emission vehicles. The bill would require the Energy Commission, on or before December 31, 2024, to post the assessment on its internet website and submit the assessment to the Legislature. The bill would require the state board to incorporate the

findings of the assessment into a strategic plan to meet the deadlines in Executive Order No. N-79-20 for the transition of medium- and heavy-duty fleets to zero-emission vehicles. The bill would require the state board to post the strategic plan on its internet website and submit the plan to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2025.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 25229.1 is added to the Public Resources
2 Code, to read:

3 25229.1. (a) (1) The commission, in consultation with the
4 state board and the Public Utilities Commission, shall conduct an
5 assessment of the electric and hydrogen infrastructure needed to
6 meet the deadlines in Executive Order No. N-79-20 for the
7 transition of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles to zero-emission
8 vehicles. This assessment shall include, but is not limited to,
9 analyses of each of the following:

10 (A) The hydrogen production, storage, and transport facilities
11 needed to support medium- and heavy-duty fleet transitions to
12 zero-emission hydrogen vehicles.

13 (B) The electric vehicle infrastructure, electric system
14 infrastructure, and electric generation needed to support medium-
15 and heavy-duty fleet transitions to zero-emission battery electric
16 vehicles.

17 (C) Barriers to the deployment of electric and hydrogen
18 infrastructure for medium- and heavy-duty fleets and
19 recommendations for addressing these barriers.

20 (2) On or before December 31, 2024, the commission shall post
21 the assessment described in paragraph (1) on its internet website
22 and submit the assessment to the Legislature in compliance with
23 Section 9795 of the Government Code.

24 (b) (1) The state board shall incorporate the findings of the
25 assessment prepared pursuant to subdivision (a) into a strategic
26 plan to meet the deadlines in Executive Order No. N-79-20 for the
27 transition of medium- and heavy-duty fleets to zero-emission
28 vehicles.

29 (2) On or before December 31, 2025, the state board shall post
30 the strategic plan described in paragraph (1) on its internet website

- 1 and submit the plan to the Legislature in compliance with Section
- 2 9795 of the Government Code.
- 3 (c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2026,
- 4 and as of that date is repealed.

O



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State Legislation

**Prepared for the Zone 7 Water Agency
by The Gualco Group, Inc.**



Bill	Topic	Synopsis	Staff Recommendation	Status of the Bill / Comments as of 04/03/2023
BROWN ACT LEGISLATION				
<u>AB 557 (Hart)</u>	Open meetings: local agencies: teleconference	Provisions proposed to be amended deal with circumstances under which the governor has proclaimed a state of emergency.	Watch	Assembly Committee on Local Government
<u>AB 817 (Pacheco)</u>	Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body	Authorizes a subsidiary body to use alternative teleconferencing provisions similar to the emergency provisions indefinitely and without regard to a state of emergency. In order to use teleconferencing pursuant to the Ralph M. Brown Act, the bill would require the legislative body that established the subsidiary body by charter, ordinance, resolution, or other formal action to make specified findings by majority vote, before the subsidiary body uses teleconferencing for the first time and every 12 months thereafter.	Watch	Assembly Committee on Local Government

[SB 411](#)
[\(Portantino\)](#)

**Open meetings:
teleconferences:
bodies with
appointed
membership**

Provisions to state meeting requirements of an appointed board, commission, or advisory body of a local agency.

Watch

Senate
Committee on
Governance &
Finance
and
Senate
Committee on
Judiciary

[SB 537](#)
[\(Becker\)](#)

**Open meetings:
local agencies:
teleconferences**

This bill would authorize certain legislative bodies to use alternate teleconferencing provisions similar to the emergency provisions indefinitely and without regard to a state of emergency. The bill would also require a legislative body to provide a record of attendance on its internet website within 7 days after a teleconference meeting, as specified. The bill would define "legislative body" for this purpose to mean a board, commission, or advisory body of a multijurisdictional cross county agency, the membership of which board, commission, or advisory body is appointed and which board, commission, or advisory body is otherwise subject to the act.

Watch

Senate
Committee on
Governance &
Finance
and
Senate
Committee on
Judiciary

NATURAL RESOURCES BOND

[AB 305](#)
[\(Villapudua\)](#)

**California Flood
Protection Bond Act
of 2024**

General Obligation Bond - \$3,750,000,000

Watch

Assembly
Committee on
Water, Parks, &
Wildlife

[AB 408](#)
[\(Wilson\)](#)

**Food and agriculture:
climate crisis:
COVID-19 recovery**

General Obligation Bond - \$3,365,000,000

Watch

Assembly
Committee on
Natural
Resources

[AB 1567](#)
[\(Garcia\)](#)

**Safe Drinking Water,
Wildfire Prevention,
Drought Preparation,
Flood Protection,
Extreme Heat
Mitigation, and
Workforce
Development Bond
Act of 2024**

General Obligation Bond - \$15,105,000,000

Watch

Assembly
Committee on
Water, Parks, &
Wildlife
and
Assembly
Committee on
Natural
Resources

[SB 638](#)
[\(Eggman\)](#)

**Climate Resiliency
and Flood Protection
Bond Act of 2024**

General Obligation Bond - \$6,000,000,000

Watch

Senate
Committee on
Governance and
Finance

[SB 867 \(Allen\)](#)

**Drought and Water
Resilience, Wildfire
and Forest
Resilience, Coastal
Resilience, Extreme
Heat Mitigation,
Biodiversity and
Nature-Based
Climate Solutions,
Climate Smart
Agriculture, and Park
Creation and
Outdoor Access Bond
Act of 2023**

General Obligation Bond – Unspecified amount

Watch

Senate
Committee on
Natural
Resources and
Water

WATER RIGHTS

<u>AB 460</u> <u>(Bauer-Kahan)</u>	State Water Resources Control Board: interim relief: procedures	Authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board, if consent is denied for an inspection, to obtain an inspection warrant, as specified, or in the event of an emergency affecting public health and safety, to conduct an inspection without consent or a warrant.	Watch	Assembly Committee on Water, Parks, & Wildlife
<u>AB 676</u> <u>(Bennett)</u>	Water: general state policy	Provides specific examples of the use of water for domestic purposes, including, but not limited to, sustenance of human beings and household conveniences. The bill would provide that all water rights remain subject to specified laws.	Watch	Assembly Committee on Water, Parks, & Wildlife
<u>AB 1272</u> <u>(Wood)</u>	State Water Resources Control Board: drought planning	Would require the State Water Resources Control Board to establish a program, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to adopt principles and guidelines for diversion and use of water in coastal watersheds, as specified, during times of water shortage for drought preparedness and climate resiliency. The bill would require that the principles and guidelines provide for the development of watershed-level plans to support public trust uses, public health and safety, and the human right to water in times of water shortage, among other things.	Watch	Assembly Committee on Appropriations
<u>AB 1337</u> <u>(Wicks)</u>	State Water Resources Control Board: water shortage enforcement	Requires the State Water Resources Control Board to provide notice and an opportunity to be heard before issuing an order, except where an opportunity to be heard before the issuance of an order would be impractical given the likelihood of harm to the purposes of the various water conservation regulations. The bill would provide that a person or entity may be civilly liable for a violation of any regulation or order issued by the board pursuant to these provisions in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 for each day in which the violation has occurred and \$2,500 for each acre-foot of water diverted or used in violation of the applicable requirement.	Watch	Assembly Committee on Water, Parks, & Wildlife and Assembly Committee on Judiciary

<u>SB 389 (Allen)</u>	State Water Resources Control Board: determination of water right	Authorize the State Water Resources Control Board to investigate the diversion and use of water from a stream system to determine whether the diversion and use are based upon appropriation, riparian right, or other basis of right, as specified.	Watch	Senate Committee on Natural Resources
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WATER SUPPLY

<u>SB 23 (Caballero)</u>	Water supply and flood risk reduction projects: expedited permitting	Authorizes a state agency, defined to mean any agency, board, or commission, including the State Water Resources Control Board or the regional boards, with the power to issue a permit that would authorize a water supply project or authorize a flood risk reduction project, to take specified actions in order to complete permit review and approval in an expeditious manner. The bill would make findings and declarations related to the need to expedite water supply projects and flood risk reduction projects to better address climate change impacts while protecting the environment.	Watch	Senate Committee on Natural Resources
<u>SB 366 (Caballero)</u>	The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets	Requires the Department of Water Resources to instead establish a stakeholder advisory committee, to expand the membership of the committee to include tribes and environmental justice interests, to prohibit a member of the committee from serving longer than the development of 2 updates, and to require the committee to meet a minimum of 4 times annually. The bill would require the department, in coordination with the California Water Commission, the State Water Resources Control Board, other state and federal agencies as appropriate, and the stakeholder advisory committee to develop a comprehensive plan for addressing the state's water needs and meeting specified water supply targets established by the bill for purposes of "The California Water Plan."	Watch	Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water

[SB 687](#)
[\(Eggman\)](#)

**Water Quality
Control Plan: Delta
Conveyance Project**

Requires the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt a final update of the 1995 Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary, as provided, before the board may consider a change in point diversion or any other water rights permit or order associated with the Delta Conveyance Project. The bill would also, if, after completing the update of the plan and in compliance with existing law, the board approves a change in point of diversion or any other water rights permit or order associated with the Delta Conveyance Project, prohibit the operation of the Delta Conveyance Project unless and until the updated plan is fully implemented.

Watch

Senate
Committee on
Natural
Resources and
Water

SGMA

[AB 429](#)
[\(Bennett\)](#)

**Groundwater wells:
permits.**

Current law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt a model water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance implementing certain standards for water well construction, maintenance, and abandonment and requires each county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, not later than January 15, 1990, to adopt a water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance that meets or exceeds certain standards.

Watch

Assembly
Committee on
Water, Parks, &
Wildlife

[AB 560](#)
[\(Bennett\)](#)

**Sustainable
Groundwater
Management Act:
groundwater
adjudication.**

Current law prohibits a court from approving entry of judgment in certain adjudication actions for a basin required to have a groundwater sustainability plan under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, unless the court finds that the judgment would not substantially impair the ability of a groundwater sustainability agency, the State Water Resources Control Board, or the Department of Water Resources to comply with the act and to achieve sustainable groundwater management.

Watch

Assembly
Committee on
Judiciary

[AB 779](#)
[\(Wilson\)](#)

**Groundwater:
adjudication.**

Would require the court to invite a representative from the department or the State Water Resources Control Board to provide technical assistance or expert testimony on the amount of water in the basin subject to adjudication, equitable and sustainable pumping allocations for the basin, and sustainable groundwater management best practices and recommendations.

Watch

Assembly
Committee on
Judiciary

[AB 828](#)
[\(Connolly\)](#)

**Sustainable
groundwater
management:
managed wetlands.**

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified.

Watch

Assembly
Committee on
Water, Parks, &
Wildlife

[AB 900](#)
[\(Bennett\)](#)

**Aquifer recharge:
grant program:
streamlined
permitting.**

The bill would require the Department of Water Resources to prepare and produce a report outlining best practices for aquifer recharge. The bill would require the report to include guidelines for a streamlined permitting process for aquifer recharge projects that implement the best practices outlined in the report.

Watch

Assembly
Committee on
Water, Parks, &
Wildlife

AB 1563
(Bennett)

**Groundwater
sustainability
agency: groundwater
extraction permit:
verification.**

Existing law authorizes a groundwater sustainability agency to request of the county, and requires a county to consider, that the county forward permit requests for the construction of new groundwater wells, the enlarging of existing groundwater wells, and the reactivation of abandoned groundwater wells to the agency before permit approval. This bill would instead require a county to forward permit requests for the construction of new groundwater wells, the enlarging of existing groundwater wells, and the reactivation of abandoned groundwater wells to the groundwater sustainability agency before permit approval. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Watch

Assembly
Committee on
Appropriations