



SCV
WATER

PUBLIC OUTREACH AND LEGISLATION COMMITTEE MEETING

Thursday, April 20, 2023
Meeting Begins at 5:30 PM

Members of the public may attend by the following options:

In Person

Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency
Engineering Services Section
Boardroom
26521 Summit Circle
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

By Phone

Toll Free:
1-(833)-568-8864
Webinar ID: 160 193 7553

Virtually

Please join the meeting from your
computer, tablet or smartphone:

<https://scvwa.zoomgov.com/j/1601937553>

Have a Public Comment?

Members of the public unable to attend this meeting may submit comments either in writing to ekang@scvwa.org or by mail to Eunie Kang, Executive Assistant, Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, 26501 Summit Circle, Santa Clarita, CA 91350. All written comments received before 4:00 PM the day of the meeting will be distributed to the Committee members and posted on the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency website prior to the start of the meeting. Anything received after 4:00 PM the day of the meeting will be made available at the meeting, if practicable, and will be posted on the SCV Water website the following day. All correspondence with comments, including letters or emails, will be posted in their entirety.
(Public comments take place during Item 2 of the Agenda and before each Item is considered. Please see the Agenda for details.)

This meeting will be recorded and the audio recording for all Committee meetings will be posted to yourscvwater.com within 3 business days from the date of the Committee meeting.

Disclaimer: Attendees should be aware that while the Agency is following all applicable requirements and guidelines regarding COVID-19, the Agency cannot ensure the health of anyone attending a Board meeting. Attendees should therefore use their own judgment with respect to protecting themselves from exposure to COVID-19.

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Date: April 13, 2023

To: **Public Outreach and Legislation Committee**
Maria Gutzeit, Chair
Kathye Armitage
Beth Braunstein
Ed Colley

From: Steve Cole, Assistant General Manager *SC*

The **Public Outreach and Legislation Committee** meeting is scheduled on **Thursday, April 20, 2023 at 5:30 PM at 26521 Summit Circle, Santa Clarita, CA 91350 in the Engineering Services Section (ESS) Boardroom.** Members of the public may attend in person or virtually. To attend this meeting virtually, please see below.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

This meeting will be conducted in person at the addresses listed above. As a convenience to the public, members of the public may also participate virtually by using the **Agency's Call-In Number 1-833-568-8864, Webinar ID: 160 193 7553 or Zoom Webinar by clicking on the <https://scvwa.zoomgov.com/j/1601937553>**. Any member of the public may listen to the meeting or make comments to the Committee using the call-in number or Zoom Webinar link above. However, in the event there is a disruption of service which prevents the Agency from broadcasting the meeting to members of the public using either the call-in option or internet-based service, this meeting will not be postponed or rescheduled but will continue without remote participation. The remote participation option is being provided as a convenience to the public and is not required. Members of the public are welcome to attend the meeting in person.

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MEETING AGENDA

<u>ITEM</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
1.	<u>PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE</u>	
2.	<u>PUBLIC COMMENTS</u> – Members of the public may comment as to items within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Agency that are not on the Agenda at this time. Members of the public wishing to comment on items covered in this Agenda may do so at the time each item is considered. (Comments may, at the discretion of the Committee Chair, be limited to three minutes for each speaker.)	
3. *	Legislative Consultant Report	
	3.1 Van Scoyoc Associates (10 minutes)	1
	3.2 California Advocates (10 minutes)	5
	3.3 Poole & Shaffery (5 minutes)	73
4.	Discussion of FY 2023/24 and FY 2024/25 Public Outreach and Legislative Budget (10 minutes)	
5. *	Communications Manager’s Report (5 minutes)	77
6. *	Committee Planning Calendar	161
7.	Adjournment	
*	Indicates Attachment	
◆	Indicates Handout	

NOTICES:

Any person may make a request for a disability-related modification or accommodation needed for that person to be able to participate in the public meeting by telephoning Eunie Kang, Executive Assistant, at (661) 297-1600, or email to ekang@scvwa.org or by writing to Eunie Kang, Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, 26501 Summit Circle, Santa Clarita, CA 91350. Requests must specify the nature of the disability and the type of accommodation requested. A telephone number or other contact information should be included so that Agency staff may discuss appropriate arrangements. Persons requesting a disability-related accommodation should make the request with adequate time before the meeting for the Agency to provide the requested accommodation.

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Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.5, non-exempt public records that relate to open session agenda items and are distributed to a majority of the Committee less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting will be available for public inspection at the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, located at 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, CA 91350, during regular business hours. When practical, these public records will also be made available on the Agency's Internet Website, accessible at <http://www.yourscvwater.com>.

Posted on April 13, 2023.

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To: Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency; Public Outreach & Legislation Committee
From: Van Scoyoc Associates (VSA); Geoff Bowman, Pete Evich, and Ashley Strobel
Date: April 11, 2023
Subject: April 2023 Report

Fiscal Year 2024 Appropriations Update

In March, VSA assisted SCV Water in submitting Fiscal Year 2024 Community Project Funding (CPF) and Congressionally Directed Spending (CDS) requests to Representative Garcia and Senators Feinstein and Padilla for the S-Wells PFAS Treatment and Disinfection Facilities (Phase I) Project. After the requests were submitted, SCV Water met with staff from the delegation to inform them of the project. The House and Senate wrapped up legislative business at the end of March and began a two-week Easter recess. VSA will keep SCV Water apprised as further developments on the FY2024 appropriations bills are made but we anticipate the delegation making their requests public shortly.

EPA Announces New Proposed Rules for PFAS in Drinking Water

On March 14th, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a proposed National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for six different PFAS chemicals. The proposed regulation would set a limit of 4 parts per trillion (ppt) as the maximum drinking water contaminant limit for PFOA and PFOS. The proposed rule would also implement a strategy to regulate four additional PFAS chemicals, including PFHxS, PFNA, PFBS, and GenX chemicals to determine if combined levels of the chemicals require action. If implemented, the rule would require public water systems to monitor for the chemicals and notify and reduce PFAS pollution if contamination levels surpass the limits. EPA is accepting public comment on the proposed rule until May 30th and will hold a public hearing on the rule on May 4th. EPA expects the rule to be finalized by the end of 2023.

- See the Federal Register notice for the proposed rule [here](#).
- See the link to the public hearing [here](#).

EPA Proposed Rulemaking for Annual Drinking Water Quality Reports

On March 28th, EPA introduced a proposed rulemaking to strengthen the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), also known as the “Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.” The CCR is intended to provide the public with information about local drinking water from previous years. The proposal aims to improve the clarity of the reports and would also require states to submit water compliance monitoring data to EPA. EPA will use this data to improve transparency to benefit communities. EPA is requesting public comment on the proposed rule for 45 days.

See more about the CCR Rule Revisions [here](#).

Congress Moves to Undo Biden Administration's WOTUS Rule

On March 9th, the House passed H.J.Res.27, a joint resolution to overturn President Biden's "waters of the United States" (WOTUS) rule by a vote of 227 to 198, including nine Democrats who crossed party lines to support the resolution. On March 29th, the Senate cleared the legislation, on a 53-43 vote, setting the stage for President Joe Biden to veto it. The Republican-led disapproval resolution would scrap Biden's "Waters of the US" rule governing the extent of Clean Water Act protections for waters and wetlands nationwide. The House and Senate rejected the rule using the Congressional Review Act, which allows Congress to reject new executive branch rules. Neither chamber's vote reached the two-thirds threshold needed to override a veto. The President vetoed the legislation on April 6th.

- See the revised definition of "Waters of the United States" [here](#).
- See the joint resolution [here](#).

Bipartisan Legislation for Water Management Data Introduced

On March 30th, Representative Susie Lee (D-NV) and Senator Catherine Cortez Masto (D-NV) reintroduced the Open Access Evapotranspiration Data Act (OpenET) Act, which would create a program within the Department of the Interior (DOI) to share public data on estimates of evapotranspiration (ET) from satellites and weather stations with water managers and farmers. The Members have expressed that access to this data has been limited in the past and say the new program will allow water managers and farmers to make better-informed decisions on their operations and conservation efforts.

- See a link to the OpenET Act [here](#).

Water Affordability Legislation Reintroduced

On March 22nd, Representative Bonnie Watson Coleman (D-CA) and Senator Bernie Sanders (I-VT) reintroduced identical versions of the Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity and Reliability Act (WATER) Act, to assist communities in securing access to clean and reliable drinking water. The legislation contains provisions to combat per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and other contaminants and provides grants for low-income communities struggling with unaffordable water bills.

- See a link to the WATER Act [here](#).

Federal Funding Announced for State Revolving Funds

On April 4th, EPA announced \$6.5 billion for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) allocated through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL). Nearly \$3 billion of the funding will go directly towards finding and replacing lead service lines, \$800 million will be used to address PFAS and other emerging contaminants, and the remaining \$2.2 billion will be used for other critical

drinking water system improvements. Allotments to states were based on the 7th Drinking Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment by EPA.

- State by State allocations for the DWSRF can be found [here](#).

Additionally, on February 24th, EPA announced over \$2 billion in funding for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), allocated through the BIL, and announced an additional \$775 million from the FY2023 appropriations bill for the CWSRF on March 31st. The CWSRF will support communities by providing low-cost financing for water and wastewater infrastructure upgrade projects.

- State by state allocations for the CWSRF can be found [here](#).

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-VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL-

April 11, 2023

To: Steve Cole, Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency
From: Dennis Albiani, Annalee Akin, California Advocates
Subject: April 2023 Report

After a brief spring recess during the first week of April, legislative committees are now hearing bills to comply with their first major round of deadlines. All bills introduced must be heard and passed out of a policy committee by April 28 if deemed to have a fiscal impact and May 5 for nonfiscal bills. With over 2,700 bills introduced this year, hundreds remain to be heard before the end of this month. The next hurdle for fiscal bills would be the Appropriations Committees, with a May 19 deadline to determine whether bills will make it to be voted on their respective chamber floor.

We will also receive another update on the budget in early May, as the Governor's May Revise will be released on May 10. Members of the legislature and advocates will be faced with difficult decisions on how to manage a budget and so many priorities during this difficult budget year. The topic of water infrastructure and water rights continue to be top of mind for of the water advocacy community in Sacramento and discussions of bond measure may be partially shaped by public sentiment dependent on the state's financial situation. As you will see on the attached bill report and below, there are a number of open conversations.

2023 Legislation

California Advocates is tracking over 100 bills on issues such as water rights, funding for water related infrastructure, public agency governance, and environmental review for SCVWA. Attached is the report of all the tracked bills, however, below is a list of the highlighted bills with positions taken by SCVWA and other bills of significant interest that were discussed at the special legislative meeting.

AB 460 (Bauer-Kahan) State Water Resources Control Board: water rights and usage: interim relief: procedures. grants the State Water Resources Control Board new and sweeping authority to issue interim relief orders against water diverters and users. These orders could be issued without holding a hearing in which water right holders could defend their actions. The bill would also authorize the State Water Board to enforce the orders by imposing onerous and costly requirements on water users. This could include curtailing diversions, imposing new minimum streamflow requirements, directing reservoir operations, requiring the diverter to conduct technical studies, and more.

Status: AB 460 AB is set to be heard in the Assembly Committee on Water, Parks and Wildlife on April 18.

Position: Oppose

AB 1337 (Wicks) State Water Resources Control Board: water shortage enforcement would authorize the State Water Board to adopt wide-ranging regulations and enforce them through curtailing diversions or use of water under any claim of right. The bill would not require the State Water Board to hold a hearing before issuing curtailments. This bill would strip water right holders of their constitutional due process guarantees and create significant uncertainty for communities and industries that depend on a reliable supply of water that California’s existing water rights system ensures.

Status: AB 1337 is set to be heard in the Assembly Committee on Water, Parks and Wildlife on April 18.

Position: Oppose

SB 389 (Allen) State Water Resources Control Board: determination of water right would authorize the State Water Board to investigate and determine the scope and validity of any water right claim. In any proceeding to evaluate the basis of a water right, the water right holder would have the burden of proving the basis of the right.

Status: SB 389 is set to be heard in the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water on April 25.

Position: Oppose

AB 1594 (Garcia) Medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles: public agency utilities. will ensure that publicly owned electric, water, and wastewater utilities have a pathway to procure zero-emission medium- and heavy-duty vehicles everywhere feasible, while maintaining the ability of publicly owned utilities to rely on their fleets to provide reliable service and respond to emergencies. This bill would require any state regulation seeking to require 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.

Status: AB 1594 is set to be heard in the Assembly Committee on Transportation on April 24.

Position: Support

SB 366 (Caballero) The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets. Would establish long-term water supply targets for the State to achieve, require a financing plan, and would update the requirement that state agencies develop a plan to achieve those targets, in consultation with local water agencies, wastewater service providers and other stakeholders.

Status: SB 366 is set to be heard in the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water on April 25.

Position: Support

Budget

The [LAO](#) has released an updated revenue outlook suggesting the amount collected from personal income, sales, and corporation taxes will fall below the Governor’s January 2023 estimate by about \$5 billion. Although there will be a smaller amount of state funding to work with while developing the 2023-2024 state budget, legislators are still able to communicate priorities for funding priorities in their district. SCVWA has participated in this process by submitting their priorities to Assemblymember Schiavo and Senator Wilk’s office for their assistance in advocating for inclusion in the state budget. The priorities included were emergency storage, Arundo Management, and Recycled Water Infrastructure.

Another important component of the state's budget process is budget trailer bills, which are bills passed to accompany the state budget and often are focused on a particular issue area. Language to flag that has not yet been formally introduced and could become a part of a budget trailer bill would make the state Department of Water Resources the state's central purchaser of power. [Draft text](#) released by the Department of Finance cites the need to construct or acquire enough non-polluting generation to meet the state's self-proclaimed goal of becoming carbon-neutral by 2045. This is an example of how the budget process is used to bypass the traditional legislative process for larger policy issues. We will continue to track important matters relevant to SCVWA as budget language is introduced and evolves.

ACWA SLC Update

We continue to represent SCVWA on the State Legislative Committee Meeting, ACWA staff and State Legislative Committee (SLC), which SLC met most recently on March 9th with a special meeting to discuss water rights proposals and at their regularly scheduled monthly meeting on March 24. During the special SLC meeting on March 9, the SLC voted to oppose the four bills on water rights and also forgo introducing their own piece of legislation on water rights at this time.

There are 16 bills on the agenda for ACWA's SLC to discuss and decide on positions during their next meeting taking place on April 14. We will update SCVWA with relevant discussions that occur and as policy positions are taken.

Regulatory

Executive Order N-4-23

On March 10, Governor Newsom signed **Executive Order N-4-23 to allow for it to be easier to capture floodwater for groundwater recharge by temporarily lifting regulations and setting clear conditions for diverting flood stage water without permits.** The California Department of Water Resources (DWR), State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife hosted a webinar to explain compliance with and procedures regarding **Executive Order N-4-23. Please find the executive order language [HERE](#) and more information in the Governor's press release [HERE](#) and the State Water Board's webpage [HERE](#).**

CARB - Advanced Clean Fleets Regulations

On March 23, CARB release a Proposed Regulation Order of the ACF Regulation and stated the intent for CARB to consider adoption at their April 27-28 meeting. The regulation would require California fleet owners and operators to start purchasing zero emission vehicles in 2024, with the goal of moving California's medium and heavy-duty trucks to zero emission, where feasible, by 2045. CARB has remained firm on defining safety vehicles within the draft language as those defined within Vehicle Code 165 (police, ambulance, and fire truck) therefore other opportunities to build exemption pathways for public agency fleets have been pursued by ACWA. Please find the text of the Proposed Regulation Order [HERE](#). This topic was discussed during a Senate budget subcommittee hearing with information provided in a presentation [HERE](#).

Governor Newsom Eases Drought Restrictions

On March 24, Governor Newsom announced plans to ease drought restrictions. Changes include a rescission of the call for a voluntary 15% reduction in water use and a rescission of March 2022 order requiring urban water suppliers to activate Level 2 of their water shortage contingency plans. Measures unchanged include the ban on watering nonfunctional turf at commercial and industrial properties and provisions around wasteful use. The Governor did not declare that the drought is over. Please find a fact sheet [HERE](#) and more information in the Governor’s press release [HERE](#).

State Water Project Allocation – 75%

On March 24, Governor Newsom announced that the State Water Project will now provide 75% of requested water supplies to municipal and agricultural water agencies that serve 27 million Californians. This is a significant increase from the 35% announced in February 2023.

California Advocates, Inc. Activity Report

- Followed up with stakeholders and legislative staff regarding legislation, budget, and regulatory inquiries.
- Participated in ACWA MMLG meetings.
- Participated in ACWA State Legislative Committee meetings and Region 8 discussions on behalf of Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency.
- Monitored legislative budget subcommittee hearings relevant to SCVWA.
- Participated on ACWA state infrastructure workgroup where priorities to be included in bond measures was discussed.
- Participated in State Water Contractors (SWC) lobbyists meeting to discuss pending legislation and policy positions.
- Participated in Southern California Water Coalition Meetings
- Participated in CalChamber’s coalition on water legislation to discuss legislation introduced with stakeholders.
- Participated in a webinar hosted by California Department of Water Resources (DWR), State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife to learn of specific requirements for compliance with EO N-4-23.

Important Dates and Deadlines for 2023

April

Apr. 10 – Legislature reconvenes from Spring recess

Apr. 28 – Last day for policy committees to hear and report fiscal bills to fiscal committees introduced in their house

May

May 5 - Last day for policy committees to hear and report non-fiscal bills introduced in their house to the floor

May 10- Deadline for Governor Newsom to release the May Revision to his proposed 2023-2024 state budget

May 12 - Last day for policy committees to meet prior to June 5

May 19 - Last day for fiscal committees to hear and report to the Floor bills introduced in their house

June

June 2 – Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house (House of Origin Deadline)

June 15 – State Budget must be passed by midnight

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Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency
Legislative Status Report 4/11/2023

[AB 30](#) **([Ward D](#)) Atmospheric Rivers: Research, Mitigation, and Climate Forecasting Program.** (Introduced: 12/5/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/14/2023-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (March 14). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/14/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Atmospheric Rivers: Research, Mitigation, and Climate Forecasting Program in the Department of Water Resources. Existing law requires the department, upon an appropriation for purposes of the program, to research climate forecasting and the causes and impacts that climate change has on atmospheric rivers, to operate reservoirs in a manner that improves flood protection, and to reoperate flood control and water storage facilities to capture water generated by atmospheric rivers. This bill would rename that program the Atmospheric Rivers Research and Forecast Improvement Program: Enabling Climate Adaptation Through Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operations and Hazard Resiliency (AR/FIRO) Program. The bill would require the department to research, develop, and implement new observations, prediction models, novel forecasting methods, and tailored decision support systems to improve predictions of atmospheric rivers and their impacts on water supply, flooding, post-wildfire debris flows, and environmental conditions. The bill would also require the department to take all actions within its existing authority to operate reservoirs in a manner that improves flood protection in the state and to reoperate flood control and water storage facilities to capture water generated by atmospheric rivers.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 62](#) **([Mathis R](#)) Statewide water storage: expansion.** (Amended: 2/27/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/28/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 1/26/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law declares that the protection of the public interest in the development of the water resources of the state is of vital concern to the people of the state and that the state shall determine in what way the water of the state, both surface and underground, should be developed for the greatest public benefit. This bill would establish a statewide goal to increase above- and below-ground water storage capacity by a total of 3,700,000 acre-feet by the year 2030 and a total of 4,000,000 acre-feet by the year 2040. The bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board, in consultation with the Department of Water Resources, to design and implement measures to increase statewide water storage to achieve the statewide goal. The bill would require the state

board, beginning July 1, 2027, and on or before July 1 every 2 years thereafter until January 1, 2043, in consultation with the department, to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature on the progress made in designing and implementing measures to achieve the statewide goal. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA		AA - Folder		

[AB 66](#) (Mathis R) Natural Resources Agency: water storage projects: permit approval. (

Amended: 3/29/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 3/30/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/28/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency, composed of departments, boards, conservancies, and commissions responsible for the restoration, protection, and management of the state’s natural and cultural resources. Existing law establishes in the agency the Department of Water Resources, which manages and undertakes planning with regard to water resources in the state. This bill would require the agency, and each department, board, conservancy, and commission within the agency, to take all reasonable steps to approve the necessary permits for specified projects that meet certain employment conditions within 180 days from receiving a complete permit application. The bill would require the department, board, conservancy, or commission responsible for issuing a permit to post updates on its internet website for each permit application explaining how the permit approval process is progressing and the estimated time until the permit is approved.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA		AA - Folder		

[AB 225](#) (Grayson D) Real property: environmental hazards booklet. (Introduced: 1/11/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/28/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 18. Noes 0.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/28/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Real Estate to develop a booklet to educate and inform consumers on, among other things, common environmental hazards that are located on, and affect, real property. Existing law requires the types of common environmental hazards to include, but not be limited to, asbestos, radon gas, lead-based paint, formaldehyde, fuel and chemical storage tanks, and water and soil contamination. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature that when the booklet is next updated, as existing resources permit or as private resources are made available, it be updated to include 3 new sections on wildfires, climate change, and sea level rise, as specified. The bill would require the State Department of Public Health to seek the advice and assistance of departments within the Natural Resources Agency in the writing of the booklet, as specified.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group

[AB 249](#) (**[Holden D](#)**) **Water: schoolsites: lead testing: conservation.** (Amended: 3/30/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)
Status: 4/3/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Location: 3/30/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The act requires the state board to establish a grant program, in consultation with the State Department of Education, to award grants to local educational agencies for the purposes of improving access to, and the quality of, drinking water in public schools serving kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, and preschools and child daycare facilities located on public school property. This bill would require a community water system that serves a schoolsite, as defined, to test for lead in the potable water system outlets of the schoolsite before January 1, 2027, except for potable water system outlets in buildings that were either constructed after January 1, 2010, or modernized after January 1, 2010, and all faucets and other end point devices used for providing potable water were replaced as part of the modernization. The bill would require the community water system to report its findings to the applicable school or local educational agency and to the state board. The bill would require the local educational agency or school, if the lead level exceeds a specified level at a schoolsite, to notify the parents and guardians of the pupils who attend the schoolsite, take immediate steps to make inoperable and shut down from use all fountains and faucets where the excess lead levels may exist, and work with the schoolsites under its jurisdiction to ensure that a potable source of drinking water is provided for pupils, as specified. The bill would require a community water system to prepare a sampling plan for each schoolsite where lead sampling is required under these provisions. The bill would require the state board to make the results of schoolsite lead sampling publicly available by posting the results on its internet website. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 277](#) (**[Rodriguez D](#)**) **Extreme Weather Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center.** (Amended: 4/7/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)
Status: 4/10/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.
Location: 3/13/2023-A. W.,P. & W.
Calendar: 4/18/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, establishes, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services, under the Director of Emergency Services for the purpose of mitigating the effects of natural, human-made, or war-caused emergencies. Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources within the Natural Resources Agency and sets forth its powers and duties relating to water resources. Existing law establishes the Atmospheric Rivers: Research, Mitigation, and Climate Forecasting Program within the department to, upon appropriation of special fund moneys, research climate forecasting and the causes and impacts that climate change has on atmospheric rivers, to operate reservoirs in a manner that improves flood

protection in the state, and to reoperate flood control and water storage facilities to capture water generated by atmospheric rivers. This bill would establish the State-Federal Flood Operations Center within the Department of Water Resources and would authorize the department to administer the center in the department's divisions, offices, or programs. The bill would provide that the purpose of the center is to function as the focal point for gathering, analyzing, and disseminating flood and water-related information to stakeholders and would authorize the center to take specified actions for that purpose, including to function during emergency situations to enable the department to centrally coordinate statewide emergency responses. This bill would require the center and the Office of Emergency Services, in consultation with cooperating agencies, to develop and submit a report to the Legislature, as specified, on or before June 1, 2025, that outlines necessary technological advancements for agile forecasting and identifies regions that are and were underserved, gaps in data that would improve flood response, and strategies for improving communication and emergency response to identified regions. This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, authorize the Office of Emergency Services to expend federal emergency preparedness and hazard mitigation funds to fill any technological, operational, or preparedness gap identified in the report. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 281](#) (Grayson D) Planning and zoning: housing: postentitlement phase permits. (

Amended: 3/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 3/23/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on H. & C.D. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 22). Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Location: 3/22/2023-A. H. & C.D.

Calendar: 4/12/2023 9:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

Summary: Existing law, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires a local agency to compile a list of information needed to approve or deny a postentitlement phase permit, to post an example of a complete, approved application and an example of a complete set of postentitlement phase permits for at least 5 types of housing development projects in the jurisdiction, as specified, and to make those items available to all applicants for these permits no later than January 1, 2024. Existing law establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether an application for a postentitlement phase permit is complete and compliant and whether to approve or deny an application, as specified, and makes any failure to meet these time limits a violation of specified law. Existing law defines various terms for these purposes, including "local agency" to mean a city, county, or city and county, and "postentitlement phase permit," among other things, to exclude a permit required and issued by a special district. This bill would require a special district that receives an application for a postentitlement phase permit, as specified, to provide written notice to the applicant or local agency of additional information that may be required to begin to review the application for service or approval or next steps in the review process. The bill would require the special district to provide this notice within 30 business days of receipt of the application for a housing development with 25 units or fewer, and within 60 business days for a housing development with more than 25 units. By imposing additional duties on special districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water	DKA				

[AB 287](#) (Garcia D) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: competitive grant programs: funding objectives. (Introduced: 1/24/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 3/14/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 1.) (March 13). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Location: 3/13/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms in regulating these sources. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the moneys from the fund to be used to facilitate the achievement of reductions of greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the act and, where applicable and to the extent feasible, to maximize economic, environmental, and public health benefits to the state, among other goals. This bill, beginning July 1, 2025, would require state agencies administering competitive grant programs that allocate moneys from the fund to give specified communities preferential points during grant application scoring for programs intended to improve air quality, to provide for a specified application timeline, and to allow applicants from the Counties of Imperial and San Diego to include daytime population numbers in grant applications. This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA		AA - Folder		

[AB 295](#) (Fong, Vince R) Department of Transportation: maintenance projects. (Amended: 4/10/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/10/2023-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on TRANS. Read second time and amended.

Location: 2/9/2023-A. TRANS.

Calendar: 4/17/2023 2:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100
 ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, LAURA, Chair

Summary: Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system, including associated property. Existing law authorizes the department to do any act necessary, convenient, or proper for the construction, improvement, maintenance, or use of all highways that are under its jurisdiction, possession, or control. Existing law authorizes the department to require the removal of any encroachment in, under, or over any state highway. This bill would require the department to establish a rapid response unit within the Division of Maintenance in order to expedite roadside maintenance for specified projects related to roadside maintenance and the removal and clearing of material, as provided. The bill would also authorize local governmental entities, fire protection districts, fire safe councils, and tribal entities to notify the department of those projects related to roadside maintenance and the removal and clearing of material that have not been completed in an efficient and timely manner if the continued failure to complete these projects poses a clear and imminent danger, as provided. The bill would require the rapid response unit to begin the maintenance project within 90 days of being notified.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 305](#) ([Villapudua D](#)) California Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024. (Amended: 3/23/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/27/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/23/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/24/2023 9:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. The California Constitution requires a measure authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires the measure to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the California Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$3,750,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law for flood protection projects, as specified. The bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 334](#) ([Rubio, Blanca D](#)) Public contracts: conflicts of interest. (Introduced: 1/30/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/16/2023-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 2/9/2023-A. ELECTIONS

Calendar: 4/19/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, BRYAN, ISAAC, Chair

Summary: Existing law prohibits members of the Legislature and state, county, district, judicial district, and city officers or employees from being financially interested in any contract made by them in their official capacity, or by any body or board of which they are members. Existing law authorizes the Fair Political Practices Commission to commence an administrative or civil action against persons who violate this prohibition, as prescribed, and includes provisions for the collection of penalties after the time for judicial review of a commission order or decision has lapsed, or if all means of judicial review of the order or decision have been exhausted. Existing law identifies certain remote interests in contracts that are not subject to this prohibition and other situations in which an official is not deemed to be financially interested in a contract. This bill would establish that an independent contractor, who meets specified requirements, is not an officer for purposes of being subject to the prohibition on being financially interested in a contract.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group

SCV Water DKA
Agency AA

[AB 345](#) (Wilson D) Habitat restoration: flood control: advance payments. (Amended: 3/20/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/28/2023-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/28/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of Water Resources to make examinations of lands subject to inundation and overflow by floodwaters and of the waters causing the inundation or overflow and to make plans and estimates of the cost of works to regulate and control the floodwaters. Existing law also vests in the department charge of all expenditures unless otherwise provided by law for all public works relating to general river and harbor improvements, including reclamation and drainage of lands. Existing law authorizes the department to cooperate and contract with any agency of the state or of the United States in order to carry out its powers and purposes. Existing law establishes the Central Valley Flood Protection Board and authorizes the board to engage in various flood control activities along the Sacramento River, the San Joaquin River, their tributaries, and related areas. This bill would authorize the department or the board to provide advance payments, as defined, to local agencies for projects that restore habitat for threatened and endangered species under state or federal law or improve flood protection, as provided. The bill would prohibit the amount of funds advanced by the department or the board to the local agency at any one time from exceeding 25% of the entire amount authorized to be provided under the funding agreement. The bill would require the funds to be spent within 6 months and would require the recipient to provide an accountability report to the department or the board on a quarterly basis, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 347](#) (Ting D) Household product safety: toxic substances: testing and enforcement. (Amended: 3/30/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/3/2023-Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Location: 2/9/2023-A. E.S. & T.M.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, LEE, ALEX, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the Cleaning Product Right to Know Act of 2017, requires a manufacturer of a designated product, as defined, that is sold in the state to disclose on the product label and on its internet website information related to certain chemicals contained in the designated product, as specified. The act prohibits the sale in the state of a designated product that does not satisfy these requirements. This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to enforce and ensure compliance with the act. The bill would require the department to select and test samples from the designated products regulated under the act to test for compliance.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 363](#) (Bauer-Kahan D) Pesticides: neonicotinoids for nonagricultural use: reevaluation: control measures. (Amended: 3/6/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/29/2023-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Location: 3/29/2023-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law generally regulates pesticide use by the Department of Pesticide Regulation, and requires the Director of Pesticide Regulation to endeavor to eliminate from use a pesticide that endangers the agricultural or nonagricultural environment. Existing law requires pesticides to be registered by the department, and requires that a pesticide be thoroughly evaluated prior to registration. Existing law provides for the continued evaluation of registered pesticides. Existing law requires the department, by July 1, 2018, to issue a determination with respect to its reevaluation of neonicotinoids and to adopt any control measures necessary to protect pollinator health within 2 years after making that determination. Existing law provides that every person who violates a provision of law or any regulation relating to pesticides is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by specified fines or by up to 6-months imprisonment, or both. This bill would require the department, by July 1, 2024, to issue a determination, taking into account the latest science, with respect to a reevaluation of neonicotinoids, as defined, on pollinating insects, aquatic ecosystems, and human health when used for the nonagricultural protection of outdoor ornamental plants, trees, and turf, and, by July 1, 2026, to adopt control measures for that use that are necessary to protect pollinating insects, aquatic ecosystems, and human health, as provided. The bill would require that the reevaluation consider the impacts to pollinating insects, aquatic ecosystems, and human health, including, except as provided, the cumulative impacts of exposure, which the bill would define for these purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA		AA - Folder		

[AB 396](#) (Fong, Vince R) Dams. (Introduced: 2/2/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/3/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 5.

Location: 2/2/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law regulates the construction and operation of dams and exempts certain structures for these purposes. Existing law requires the owner of such exempt structures to employ a registered civil engineer to supervise the structure, as prescribed. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the above provision.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 422](#) (Alanis R) Natural Resources Agency: statewide water storage: tracking. (Introduced: 2/2/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/9/2023-Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 2/9/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency, composed of departments,

boards, conservancies, and commissions responsible for the restoration, protection, and management of the state's natural and cultural resources. Existing law establishes in the agency the Department of Water Resources, which manages and undertakes planning with regard to water resources in the state. This bill would require the agency, on or before June 1, 2024, to post on its publicly available internet website information tracking the progress to increase statewide water storage, and to keep that information updated.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 429](#) (Bennett D) Groundwater wells: permits. (Amended: 3/2/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/28/2023-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary: Existing 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. Under existing law, if a county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, fails to adopt an ordinance establishing water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment standards, the model ordinance adopted by the state board is required to take effect on February 15, 1990, and is required to be enforced by the county or city and have the same force and effect as if adopted as a county or city ordinance. Existing law, 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. This bill would, if 1% of domestic wells go dry in a critically overdrafted basin, as specified, prohibit a county, city, or any other water well permitting agency from approving a permit for a new groundwater well or for an alteration to an existing well in a basin subject to the act and classified as a critically overdrafted basin unless specified conditions are met. Under the bill, these conditions would include a requirement that the county, city, or other water well permitting agency obtain a written verification from the groundwater sustainability agency that manages the basin or area of the basin where the well is proposed to be located determining that, among other things, the extraction by the proposed well would not be inconsistent with a sustainable groundwater management program, as provided, and that the proposed well would not decrease the likelihood of achieving a sustainability goal for the basin covered by such a plan. The bill would prescribe certain exemptions from these provisions. By imposing additional requirements on a local agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 453](#) (Cervantes D) District-based elections. (Introduced: 2/6/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/29/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (March 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/29/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law provides for political subdivisions that encompass areas of representation within the state. With respect to these areas, public officials are generally elected by all of the voters of the political subdivision (at-large) or by districts formed within the political subdivision (district-based). Existing law requires a political subdivision that changes from an at-large method of election to a district-based election, or that establishes district-based elections, to perform various actions before a public hearing at which it votes upon an ordinance establishing district-based elections. Among these actions, the political subdivision must hold at least 2 public hearings before drawing a draft map of the proposed boundaries and at least 2 public hearings after all maps are drawn, and invite the public's input at these hearings. This bill would require a public hearing concerning district-based elections, as described above, that is consolidated with a meeting of the governing body of the political subdivision that includes other substantive agenda items, to begin at a fixed time regardless of its order on the agenda. The bill would require the governing body to provide notice of the hearing to the public. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 460](#) (**[Bauer-Kahan D](#)**) **State Water Resources Control Board: water rights and usage: interim relief: procedures.** (Amended: 3/30/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/3/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to investigate all streams, stream systems, lakes, or other bodies of water, take testimony relating to the rights to water or the use of water, and ascertain whether water filed upon or attempted to be appropriated is appropriated under the laws of the state. Existing law requires the board to take appropriate actions to prevent waste or the unreasonable use of water. This bill would authorize the board, in conducting specified investigations or proceedings to inspect the property or facilities of a person or entity, as specified. The bill would authorize the 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. Because the willful refusal of an inspection lawfully authorized by an inspection warrant is a misdemeanor, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the application of a crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA	Oppose - Coalition	AA--Coalition		

[AB 480](#) (**[Ting D](#)**) **Surplus land.** (Amended: 4/5/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/6/2023-Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Location: 3/29/2023-A. H. & C.D.

Summary: Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency, as defined, and requires, except as provided, a local agency disposing of surplus land to comply with certain notice requirements before disposing of the land or participating in negotiations to dispose of the land with a prospective transferee, particularly that the local agency send a notice of availability to specified entities that have notified the Department of Housing and Community Development of their interest in surplus land, as specified. Under existing law, if the local agency receives a notice of interest, the local agency is required to engage in good faith negotiations with the entity desiring to purchase or lease the surplus land. Existing law requires a local agency to take formal action in a regular public meeting to declare land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency's use and to declare land as either "surplus land" or "exempt surplus land," as supported by written findings, before a local agency may take any action to dispose of it consistent with an agency's policies or procedures. This bill would recast that provision and would exempt a local agency, in specified instances, from making a declaration at a public meeting for land that is "exempt surplus land" if the local agency identifies the land in a notice that is published and available for public comment at least 30 days before the exemption takes effect. The bill would also require a local agency to provide a written notification to the Department of Housing and Community Development of its declaration and findings 30 days before disposing of land declared "exempt surplus land." Because this bill would require local officials to perform additional duties, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 541](#) (Wood D) California Safe Drinking Water Act: wildfire aftermath: benzene testing. (

Introduced: 2/8/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/15/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 14). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/14/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. This bill would direct the board, on or after January 1, 2024, to require a public water system, water corporation, or water district that has experienced a major wildfire event within their service territory to test their water source for the presence of benzene immediately following that major wildfire event.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 557](#) (Hart D) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences. (Introduced: 2/8/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/17/2023-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding providing for the ability of the public to observe and provide comment. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. Existing law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with those specified teleconferencing requirements in specified circumstances when a declared state of emergency is in effect, or in other situations related to public health, as specified. If there is a continuing state of emergency, or if state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, existing law requires a legislative body to make specified findings not later than 30 days after the first teleconferenced meeting, and to make those findings every 30 days thereafter, in order to continue to meet under these abbreviated teleconferencing procedures. Existing law requires a legislative body that holds a teleconferenced meeting under these abbreviated teleconferencing procedures to give notice of the meeting and post agendas, as described, to allow members of the public to access the meeting and address the legislative body, to give notice of the means by which members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment, including an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option. Existing law prohibits a legislative body that holds a teleconferenced meeting under these abbreviated teleconferencing procedures from requiring public comments to be submitted in advance of the meeting and would specify that the legislative body must provide an opportunity for the public to address the legislative body and offer comment in real time. This bill would extend the above-described abbreviated teleconferencing provisions when a declared state of emergency is in effect, or in other situations related to public health, as specified, indefinitely. The bill would also extend the period for a legislative body to make the above-described findings related to a continuing state of emergency and social distancing to not later than 45 days after the first teleconferenced meeting, and every 45 days thereafter, in order to continue to meet under the abbreviated teleconferencing procedures. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

AB 560 (**Bennett D**) **Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: groundwater adjudication.** (Introduced: 2/8/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/28/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 9. Noes 4.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 3/28/2023-A. JUD.

Calendar: 4/11/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, MAIENSCHEIN, BRIAN, Chair

Summary: Existing 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. This bill would require the court to refer the proposed judgment to the board for an advisory determination as to whether the proposed judgment will substantially impair the ability of a groundwater sustainability agency, the board, or the department to achieve sustainable groundwater management. The bill would require the board to consult with the department before making its determination.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 604](#) (Lee D) Mobilehome parks: water utility charges. (Introduced: 2/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/29/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 2.) (March 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/29/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law, the Mobilehome Residency Law, governs the term and conditions of mobilehome park tenancies. Existing law, if the management of a mobilehome park elects to separately bill water utility service to homeowners, limits charges and fees on homeowners in connection with those services to specified types of charges and fees. Existing law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to regulate public utilities, including water corporations. Under existing law, a person or corporation that maintains a mobilehome park and provides water service to users through a submeter service system is not a public utility and is not subject to the jurisdiction, control, or regulation of the commission if each user of the submeter service system is charged at the rate which would be applicable if the user were receiving the water directly from the water corporation. Under existing law, a mobilehome park that provides water service only to its tenants from water supplies and facilities that it owns, not otherwise dedicated to public service, is not a water corporation, but that mobilehome park is subject to the jurisdiction of the commission to the extent that, if a complaint is filed with the commission by tenants of the mobilehome park that represent 10% or more of the park’s water service connections during any 12-month period, claiming that the water rates charged by the park are not just and reasonable or that the service is inadequate, the commission has jurisdiction to determine the merits of the complaint and determine whether the rates charged are just and reasonable and whether the water service provided is adequate. Existing law prohibits the commission from making an order for the payment of reimbursement upon the ground of unjustness or unreasonableness if the rate in question has been previously declared by formal finding of the commission to be reasonable. This bill would prohibit the commission from making an order for the payment of reimbursement upon the ground of unjustness or unreasonableness if the rate in question complies with limitations on charges and fees in connection with water utility service under the Mobilehome Residency Law. The bill would provide that a person or other entity that maintains a mobilehome park or a multiple unit residential complex, and provides water service through a submeter service system, is exempt from regulation as a public utility if management of the mobilehome park complies with those limitations on charges and fees. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 664](#) (Lee D) California Safe Drinking Water Act: domestic wells. (Introduced: 2/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/15/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 14). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/14/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various duties and responsibilities for the regulation and control of drinking water in the state. Existing law authorizes the board to order consolidation where a disadvantaged community, in whole or in part, is substantially reliant on domestic wells that consistently fail to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water, or are at-risk domestic wells. Existing law provides that any domestic well owner within the consolidation or extended service area that does not provide written consent shall be ineligible, until the consent is provided, for any future water-related grant funding from the state other than funding to mitigate a well failure, disaster, or other emergency. Existing law makes it a crime to knowingly commit several acts related to safe drinking water, including violating an order issued by the board pursuant to the act that has a substantial probability of presenting an imminent danger to the health of persons. This bill would require any domestic well owner within the consolidation or extended service area that does not provide written consent to ensure that tenants of rental properties served solely by that domestic well have access to safe drinking water until consent is provided. To the extent that knowingly violating an order of the board to provide safe drinking water from a domestic well would expand the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

AB 676 (**Bennett D**) **Water: general state policy.** (Amended: 3/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/27/2023-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 2/23/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 5/2/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law establishes various state water policies, including the policy that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water and that the next highest use is for irrigation. This bill would provide 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA		AA - Folder		

AB 682 (**Mathis R**) **State Water Resources Control Board: online search tool: funding applications.** (Amended: 3/20/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/29/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/29/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board (state board) to exercise the adjudicatory and regulatory functions of the state in the field of water resources. Existing law establishes the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury to help water systems provide an adequate and affordable supply of safe drinking water in both the near and long terms. Existing law continuously appropriates to the state board moneys deposited in the fund to consolidate water systems, or extend drinking water services to other public water systems, domestic wells, and state small water systems, among other things. Existing law requires the state board to expend moneys in the fund for grants, loans, contracts, or services to assist eligible recipients. This bill would require, by January 1, 2025, the state board to update the state board’s online search tool for funding applications to include a description of the additional information the state board needs from a water system to continue processing the water system’s application and a description of the typical steps that must be completed before a funding agreement can be executed after receipt of a complete application, among other information, as specified.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 735](#) (Berman D) Workforce development: utility careers. (Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/23/2023-Referred to Com. on L. & E.

Location: 2/23/2023-A. L. & E.

Calendar: 4/26/2023 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT, KALRA, ASH, Chair

Summary: 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 753](#) (Papan D) State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account: annual proceed transfers. (Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/29/2023-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/29/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Existing law requires each regional board to formulate and adopt water quality control plans for all areas within the region, as provided. This bill would create within the Waste Discharge Permit Fund the Waterway Recovery Account, and would annually transfer from the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account, excluding administratively imposed civil liabilities that include a supplemental environmental project in connection with a monetary penalty, 50% of the annual proceeds to the Waterway Recovery Account. The bill would provide that moneys in the account created by the bill are continuously appropriated to the state board without regard to fiscal years to expend for the following purposes: for restoration projects that improve water quality standards, as specified; for the Clean Water Team Citizen Monitoring Program, to increase water quality monitoring; and to create and fund a community capacity program to increase disadvantaged and tribal community participation in state board and regional board outreach and regulatory processes, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA		AA - Folder		

[AB 754](#) (**Papan D**) **Water management planning: automatic conservation plan.** (Amended: 3/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 3/13/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/9/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/24/2023 9:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the Urban Water Management Planning Act, requires every public and private urban water supplier that directly or indirectly provides water for municipal purposes to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan. Existing law requires an urban water management plan to quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, among others, commercial, agricultural, and industrial. Existing law requires an urban water management plan to identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over a specified period of time, providing supporting and related information, including, among other things, a description of the management of each supply in correlation with the other identified supplies when multiple sources of water supply are identified. This bill would additionally require an urban water management plan, if a reservoir is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, to include specified information related to water storage and conservation, including, among other things, a target water supply storage curve, calculated as provided, and an automatic conservation plan that would be implemented when the reservoir storage level falls below the target water supply storage curve. The bill would require the automatic conservation plan to contain specified information regarding, among other things, response actions to be taken when water storage falls to specified storage levels.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
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[AB 756](#) (Papan D) Department of Transportation: contaminated stormwater runoff: salmon and steelhead trout bearing surface waters. (Amended: 3/2/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/28/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on E.S. & T.M. (Ayes 11. Noes 1.) (March 27). Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Location: 3/27/2023-A. E.S. & T.M.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, LEE, ALEX, Chair

Summary: Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of all state highways. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to develop a programmatic environmental review process to prevent 6PPD and 6PPD-quinone from entering salmon and steelhead trout bearing surface waters of the state. The bill would require the department's 6PPD and 6PPD-quinone programmatic environmental review process to include, among other specified components, a pilot project at a particular highway crossing over the San Mateo Creek to study the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of installing and maintaining bioretention and biofiltration comparatively along department rights-of-way to eliminate the discharge of 6PPD and 6PPD-quinone into surface waters of the state, as specified. The bill would require, no later than December 31, 2026, the Director of Transportation to submit a report to the Legislature describing the department's strategy to eliminate the discharge of 6PPD and 6PPD-quinone by the department to all salmon and steelhead trout bearing surface waters of the state. This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 779](#) (Wilson D) Groundwater: adjudication. (Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/28/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 11. Noes 3.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 3/28/2023-A. JUD.

Calendar: 4/11/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, MAIENSCHIN, BRIAN, Chair

Summary: (1)Existing law establishes various methods and procedures for a comprehensive adjudication of groundwater rights in civil court. This bill would require the plaintiff and defendant involved in an adjudication to forward all relevant pleading and briefing materials to the Department of Water Resources after a decision has been rendered by the court. The bill would require the department to post the documents on its internet website in the interest of transparency and accessibility, as specified. The bill 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. The bill would require the court to take into account the needs of small farmers and disadvantaged communities, as those terms are defined, when entering a judgment. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 805](#) ([Arambula D](#)) **Drinking water consolidation: sewer service. (Amended: 3/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)**

Status: 3/29/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/29/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties. The act authorizes the state board to order consolidation with, or extension of service from, a receiving water system in either of the following circumstances: (1) a public water system or state small water system, serving a disadvantaged community, consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water, or is an at-risk water system, or (2) a disadvantaged community, in whole or in part, is substantially reliant on domestic wells that consistently fail to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water, or are at-risk domestic wells. This bill would authorize the state board, if sufficient funds are available, to order consolidation of sewer service along with an order of consolidation of drinking water systems when both of the receiving and subsumed water systems provide sewer service and after the state board engages in certain activities, including, but not limited to, consulting with the relevant regional water board and the receiving water system and conducting outreach to ratepayers and residents served by the receiving and subsumed water systems, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 809](#) ([Bennett D](#)) **Salmonid populations: California Monitoring Program Fund. (**

Amended: 3/22/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 3/28/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/28/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to contract with the University of California to conduct a study on the effects of reduced waterflows in certain rivers on salmon and steelhead populations and restoration or reintroduction programs, subject to the availability of funds. Additionally, the Salmon, Steelhead Trout, and Anadromous Fisheries Program Act, among other things, requires the department, with the advice of specified committees, to prepare and maintain a detailed and comprehensive program for the protection and increase of salmon, steelhead trout, and anadromous fisheries. This bill would require the department to establish the California Monitoring Program to collect comprehensive data on anadromous salmonid populations, in coordination with relevant federal and state agencies, to inform salmon and steelhead recovery, conservation, and management activities. The bill would establish the California Monitoring Program Fund in the State Treasury to, upon appropriation by the Legislature, support the program. The bill would specify the types of moneys that may be deposited into the fund and would make related findings and declarations. The bill would make operation of the above-mentioned provisions contingent upon an

appropriation in the annual Budget Act or another statute for these purposes.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 817](#) ([Pacheco D](#)) **Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body. (Amended: 3/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 3/20/2023-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Location: 3/16/2023-A. L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, each legislative body of a local agency to provide notice of the time and place for its regular meetings and an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted. The act also requires that all meetings of a legislative body be open and public, and that all persons be permitted to attend unless a closed session is authorized. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Existing law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction. Existing law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing in certain circumstances related to the particular member if at least a quorum of its members participate from a singular physical location that is open to the public and situated within the agency's jurisdiction and other requirements are met, including restrictions on remote participation by a member of the legislative body. This bill would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, 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 this 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. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 828](#) ([Connolly D](#)) **Sustainable groundwater management: managed wetlands. (Amended: 3/2/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 3/27/2023-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/24/2023 9:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law, 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. Existing law defines various terms for purposes of the act. This bill would add various defined terms for purposes of the act, including the term “managed wetland.”

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 830](#) (Soria D) Lake and streambed alteration agreements: exemptions. (Amended: 3/28/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/29/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/16/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law prohibits a person, a state or local governmental agency, or a public utility 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 depositing or disposing of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, unless prescribed requirements are met, including written notification to the Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the activity. Existing law requires the department to determine whether the activity may substantially adversely affect an existing fish and wildlife resource and, if so, to provide a draft lake or streambed alteration agreement to the person, agency, or utility. Existing law prescribes various requirements for lake and streambed alteration agreements. Existing law also establishes various exemptions from these provisions, including exemptions for specified emergency work. This bill would additionally exempt from these provisions the temporary operation of existing infrastructure or temporary pumps being used to divert flood stage and monitor stage flows, as identified by the California Nevada River Forecast Center or the State Water Resources Control Board, to beneficial groundwater recharge necessary to protect downstream life and property. This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 837](#) (Alvarez D) Surplus land: exempt surplus land: sectional planning area. (Amended: 3/30/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/3/2023-Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Location: 3/29/2023-A. H. & C.D.

Summary: Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Existing law defines terms for these purposes, including, among others, “surplus land” to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency’s governing body takes formal action in a regular public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency’s use. Existing law defines “exempt surplus land” to mean, among other things, surplus land that a local agency is exchanging for another property necessary for the agency’s use and surplus land that a local agency is transferring to another local, state, or federal agency for the agency’s use.

Existing law provides that an agency is not required to follow the requirements for disposal of surplus land for “exempt surplus land,” except as provided. This bill would provide, until December 31, 2033, that land that is subject to a sectional planning area, as described, that is acquired prior to January 1, 2019, and that met one of several specified conditions on January 1, 2019, is not subject to the above-described requirements for the disposal of surplus land. This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 838](#) (**[Connolly D](#)**) **California Water Affordability and Infrastructure Transparency Act of 2023.** (Amended: 3/21/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 3/29/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/29/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. The act prohibits a person from operating a public water system unless the person first submits an application to the state board and receives a permit to operate the system, as specified. The act requires a public water system to submit a technical report to the state board as a part of the permit application or when otherwise required by the state board, as specified, and to submit the report in the form and format and at intervals specified by the state board. Existing law provides that a specified violation of the act is a crime. This bill would require, beginning January 1, 2025, and thereafter at intervals determined by the state board, public water systems to provide specified information and data related to customer water bills and efforts to replace aging infrastructure to the state board. By requiring information and data to be provided to the state board, this bill would expand the scope of a crime and create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA		AA - Folder		

[AB 896](#) (**[Aguiar-Curry D](#)**) **Flood control: City of Woodland: Lower Cache Creek.** (Amended: 4/7/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 4/10/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/9/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law provides for state cooperation with the federal government in the construction of specified flood control projects. For certain flood control projects authorized on or after January 1, 2002, or for small flood management projects for which specified findings have been made on or after that date, existing law requires the state to pay 50% of specified nonfederal costs. Existing law authorizes the state to pay up to 70% of those nonfederal costs upon the

recommendation of the Department of Water Resources or the Central Valley Flood Protection Board if either entity determines that the project will advance one of several specified objectives. Existing law authorizes a plan of improvement for flood control and water conservation on Cache Creek, including Clear Lake, in the Counties of Yolo and Lake. This bill would specifically adopt and approve the Lower Cache Creek Flood Risk Management Project, as provided. The bill would also authorize the state to provide funds, up to 99% of the costs, as specified, for the project for flood control on the Lower Cache Creek in the County of Yolo, and would authorize the City of Woodland to receive funds for these purposes under specified conditions. The bill would also authorize the state to authorize funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be used for planning, engineering, designing, mitigation, and constructing the project if the Director of Water Resources makes specified findings. This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA		AA - Folder		

[AB 900](#) (**[Bennett D](#)**) **Aquifer recharge: grant program: streamlined permitting.** (Introduced: 2/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/22/2023-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 2/23/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources in the Natural Resources Agency. Existing law authorizes the department to investigate any natural situation available for reservoirs or reservoir systems for gathering and distributing flood or other water not under beneficial use in any stream, stream system, lake, or other body of water. Existing law also authorizes the department to ascertain the feasibility of projects for those reservoirs or reservoir systems, the supply of water that may thereby be made available, and the extent and character of the areas that may be thereby irrigated, as well as the cost of those projects. The bill would require the department 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. The bill would also require the department to create a grant program to implement best practices in aquifer recharge, including a streamlined process for the issuance of a permit.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1024](#) (**[Aguiar-Curry D](#)**) **Water rights: small irrigation use: lake or streambed alteration agreements.** (Amended: 3/2/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/6/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the Water Rights Permitting Reform Act of 1988, authorizes a person to

obtain a right to appropriate water for a small domestic use, small irrigation use, or livestock stockpond use upon first registering the use, as those uses are defined by the act, with the State Water Resources Control Board and thereafter applying the water to reasonable and beneficial use with due diligence. The act requires the registration of water use to be made upon a form prescribed by the board that requires, among other things, a certification that the registrant has contacted a representative of the Department of Fish and Wildlife and has agreed to comply with conditions set forth by the department. The act requires the board to establish reasonable general conditions to which all appropriations made pursuant to the act are required to be subject, including, among other things, that all conditions lawfully required by the department are conditions upon the appropriations. The act provides that the board is not required to adopt general conditions for small irrigation use until the board determines that funds are available for that purpose, and that a registration for small irrigation use pursuant to the act is not authorized until the board establishes general conditions for small irrigation use to protect instream beneficial uses, as specified. This bill would require the board to give priority to adopting, on or before June 30, 2027, except as provided, general conditions that permit a registrant to store water for small irrigation use during times of high streamflow in exchange for the registrant reducing diversions during periods of low streamflow, as specified. The bill would require that the actions of the board under these provisions be deemed an action taken for the protection of the environment for purposes of specified California Environmental Quality Act guidelines, if those actions do not result in the relaxation of streamflow standards.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1072](#) (Wicks D) Water conservation and efficiency: low-income residential customers. (Amended: 3/23/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/27/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/23/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/24/2023 9:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law sets forth general state policies regarding water resources. This bill would declare the policy of the state that access to water conservation and efficiency programs needs to be available to all residents. The bill would also set forth related findings including that reaching the state’s environmental justice goals and commitments requires designing climate adaptation programs so that all households may participate.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1152](#) (Patterson, Joe R) Public agencies: causes of action: local planning and zoning: California Environmental Quality Act. (Amended: 4/4/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/10/2023-Re-referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and NAT. RES. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

Location: 4/10/2023-A. L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law, the Planning and Zoning law, generally requires that an action or proceeding challenging specified decisions of a public agency be commenced, and service made

on the legislative body of the agency, within 90 days after the legislative body's decision. This bill would stay any timing requirements associated with conditions of approval identified in a local zoning and planning decision during a lawsuit challenging a city, county, or city and county's zoning and planning decision. By extending conditions of approval identified in local zoning and planning decisions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1196](#) ([Villapudua D](#)) **Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014. (Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 2/17/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Location: 2/16/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law, the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014, a bond act approved by the voters as Proposition 1 at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds to finance a water quality, supply, and infrastructure improvement program, as specified. Under the bond act, \$520,000,000 is available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for expenditures, grants, and loans for projects that improve water quality or help provide clean, safe, and reliable drinking water to all Californians. Existing law requires projects eligible for this funding to help improve water quality for a beneficial use. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the latter provision.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1205](#) ([Bauer-Kahan D](#)) **Water rights: sale, transfer, or lease: agricultural lands. (Amended: 3/23/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 3/27/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/23/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 5/2/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law declares that, because of the conditions prevailing in this state, the general welfare requires that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that the conservation of the water is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use of the water in the interest of the people and for the public welfare. This bill would declare that the sale, transfer, or lease of an interest in any water right for profit, on or below agricultural lands within the state by an investment fund, shall not be considered a reasonable or beneficial use of water.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1211](#) (Mathis R) Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund: internet website information: updates. (Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 3/29/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/29/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law, the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997, administered by the State Water Resources Control Board, establishes the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to provide grants or revolving fund loans for the design and construction of projects for public water systems that will enable those systems to meet safe drinking water standards. Existing law requires the board, at least once every 2 years, to post information on its internet website regarding implementation of the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law and expenditures from the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, as specified. This bill would require the board to post the information at least annually.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1216](#) (Muratsuchi D) Wastewater treatment plants: monitoring of air pollutants. (Amended: 3/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 3/20/2023-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 3/16/2023-A. NAT. RES.

Summary: Existing law generally designates air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law authorizes the State Air Resources Board or the air district to adopt rules and regulations to require the owner or the operator of an air pollution emission source to take any action that the state board or the air district determines to be reasonable for the determination of the amount of air pollution emissions from that source. Existing law requires the air pollution control officer to inspect, as the officer determines necessary, the monitoring devices installed in every stationary source of air contaminants located within a jurisdiction that is required to have those devices to ensure that the devices are functioning properly. Existing law authorizes the district to require reasonable fees to be paid by the operator of that source to cover the expense of the inspection and other costs related thereto. A person who violates these requirements, or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of a district adopted pursuant to these requirements is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a specified fine or imprisonment, or both a fine and imprisonment, as provided. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2025, the owner or operator of a wastewater treatment facility that is located within 1,500 feet of a residential area and meets other, specified criteria to develop, install, operate, and maintain a fence-line monitoring system in accordance with guidance developed by the appropriate air quality management district. The bill would require the fence-line monitoring system to include equipment capable of measuring pollutants of concern, including hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds emitted to the atmosphere from wastewater treatment or reclamation processes that the appropriate district deems appropriate for monitoring. The bill would also require the owner or operator of a wastewater treatment facility to collect real-time data from the wastewater treatment-related fence-line monitoring system, to maintain records of that data, and to transmit the data to the appropriate air quality management district in accordance with the district's guidance. In addition, the bill would require, to the extent feasible, the data generated by these systems to be provided to the public as

quickly as possible in a publicly accessible format. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1272](#) (Wood D) State Water Resources Control Board: drought planning. (Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/28/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 2.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/28/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards. Existing law requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policy for water quality control. The bill would require the state 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. The bill also would require the state board, prior to adopting those principles and guidelines, to allow for public comment and hearing, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1284](#) (Ramos D) Tribal ancestral lands and waters: cogovernance and comanagement agreements. (Amended: 3/23/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/10/2023-VOTE: Do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] with recommendation: To Consent Calendar (PASS)

Location: 4/10/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law governs various interactions between the state and federally recognized Native American tribes within the state. Existing law encourages and authorizes all state agencies, as defined, to cooperate with federally recognized California Indian tribes on matters of economic development and improvement for the tribes. Existing law provides that the Legislature encourages the State of California and its agencies to consult on a government-to-government basis with federally recognized tribes and to consult with nonfederally recognized tribes and tribal organizations, as appropriate, in order to allow tribal officials the opportunity to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of policies, processes, programs, and projects that have tribal implications. Existing law provides that the Legislature encourages the state and its agencies to consult with a federally recognized tribe, at the tribe's request for a government-to-government consultation on a specified agency action, within 60 days of the request. This bill would provide that the Legislature encourages the Natural Resources Agency, and its departments, conservancies, and commissions, to enter into co-governance and co-management agreements with federally recognized tribes. The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to enter into agreements with federally recognized tribes for the purposes of shared responsibility, decision

making, and partnership in resource management and conservation within a tribe's ancestral lands and waters, and would require the secretary to be the signatory for the state for these agreements. The bill would authorize the secretary or a delegate, within 90 days of a federally recognized tribe's request, to begin government-to-government negotiations on co-governance and co-management agreements with the tribe. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

AB 1337 (Wicks D) State Water Resources Control Board: water shortage enforcement. (

Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/2/2023-Referred to Coms. on W., P., & W. and JUD.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board in the California Environmental Protection Agency and vests the board with various powers and duties, including, among other things, to ascertain whether or not water heretofore filed upon or attempted to be appropriated is appropriated under the laws of this state. Existing law authorizes the board to adopt emergency regulations if, among other things, the regulations are adopted to prevent the waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion, of water, to promote water recycling or water conservation, to require curtailment of diversions when water is not available under the diverter's priority of right, or in furtherance of any of the foregoing, to require reporting of diversion or use or the preparation of monitoring reports. This bill would authorize the board to adopt regulations for various water conservation purposes, including, but not limited to, to prevent the waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of water, and to implement these regulations through orders curtailing the diversion or use of water under any claim of right. The bill would require the 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. The bill would authorize the imposition of this civil liability by the superior court, as specified, or administratively by the board. The bill would provide that a regulation or order issued by the board pursuant to these provisions, or by emergency regulation, is exempt from CEQA. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA	Oppose - Coalition	AA--Coalition		

AB 1348 (Grayson D) State government: Controller: claims audits. (Amended: 3/20/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/21/2023-Re-referred to Com. on A. & A.R.

Location: 3/16/2023-A. A. & A.R.

Calendar: 4/19/2023 9:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY ACCOUNTABILITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW, PETRIE-NORRIS, COTTIE, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the Government Claims Act, generally requires the presentation of all claims for money or damages against local public entities and the state. Existing law provides for the presentation of a claim for which appropriations have been made, or for which state funds are available, under that act to the Controller, in the form and manner prescribed by the general rules and regulations adopted by the Department of General Services. Existing law, with specified exceptions, prohibits the Controller from drawing a warrant for any claim until it has been audited in conformity with law and the general rules and regulations adopted by the Department of General Services governing the presentation and audit of claims. This bill would require the Controller to conduct, unless prohibited by the provisions of a state ballot proposition passed by the electorate, financial and compliance audits as the Controller’s office deems as necessary for purposes of ensuring that any expenditures, regardless of the source or fund from which the warrants for claims are drawn, are expended in a manner consistent with the law and the voters’ intent. The bill would also require the Controller to conduct any audits necessary to carry out their constitutional and statutory duties and responsibilities under the law. The bill would, among other things, authorize the Controller to recover their costs in conducting these and the above-described audits from amounts appropriated for purposes of carrying out these audits, except as described. The bill would require the Controller to provide a report with specified information from these audits to the Legislature by June 30 of each year and would require the Controller to allow all auditees in the report a reasonable period of time to review and comment on the section of the report relating to the auditee, as described. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1364](#) ([Carrillo, Juan D](#)) Fish and wildlife protection and conservation: lake or streambed alterations. (Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: 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 from depositing or disposing of certain material where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, without first notifying the Department of Fish and Wildlife of that activity, and entering into a lake or streambed alteration agreement if required by the department to protect fish and wildlife resources, except as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1379](#) ([Papan D](#)) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences. (Amended: 3/23/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/27/2023-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Location: 3/23/2023-A. L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body be open and public, and that all persons be permitted to attend unless a closed session is authorized. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Existing law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction. This bill, with respect to those general provisions on teleconferencing, would require a legislative body electing to use teleconferencing to instead post agendas at a singular designated physical meeting location, as defined, rather than at all teleconference locations. The bill would remove the requirements for the legislative body of the local agency to identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, and that at least a quorum of the members participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction. The bill would instead provide that, for purposes of establishing a quorum of the legislative body, members of the body may participate remotely, at the designated physical location, or at both the designated physical meeting location and remotely. The bill would require the legislative body to have at least 2 meetings per year in which the legislative body's members are in person at a singular designated physical meeting location. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

AB 1460 (Bennett D) Local government. (Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law, the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, provides the exclusive authority and procedure for the initiation, conduct, and completion of changes of organization and reorganization for cities and districts, except as specified. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision naming the act.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

AB 1488 (Wallis R) California Environmental Quality Act: environmental leadership development projects: water storage, water conveyance, and groundwater recharge projects: streamlined review. (Amended: 3/23/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/27/2023-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 3/9/2023-A. NAT. RES.

Calendar: 4/17/2023 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, RIVAS, LUZ, Chair

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR)

on a project that the lead agency proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to CEQA. The Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021 authorizes the Governor, until January 1, 2024, to certify environmental leadership development projects that meet specified requirements for certain streamlining benefits related to CEQA. The act, among other things, requires a lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings for an environmental leadership development project, as provided, and to include a specified notice in the draft EIR and final EIR. The act is repealed by its own term on January 1, 2026. This bill would extend the application of the act to water storage projects, water conveyance projects, and groundwater recharge projects that provide public benefits and drought preparedness. The bill would authorize the Governor, until January 1, 2025, to certify water storage projects, water conveyance projects, and groundwater recharge projects as environmental leadership development projects. The bill would make other conforming changes. Because a lead agency would be required to prepare the record of proceedings for water storage projects, water conveyance projects, and groundwater recharge projects pursuant to the act, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1563](#) (Bennett D) Groundwater sustainability agency: groundwater extraction permit: verification. (Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/28/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 4.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/28/2023-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law, 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. Existing law authorizes any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to decide to become a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin and imposes specified duties upon that agency or combination of agencies, as provided. 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA		AA - Folder		

[AB 1567](#) ([Garcia D](#)) **Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2024. (**

Amended: 4/7/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/10/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/9/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$15,105,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs. This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA		AA - Folder		

[AB 1572](#) ([Friedman D](#)) **Potable water: nonfunctional turf. (Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 3/9/2023-Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/9/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law establishes various state water policies, including the policy that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations concerning water use, including that the use of potable water to irrigate nonfunctional turf is wasteful and incompatible with state policy relating to climate change, water conservation, and reduced reliance on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta ecosystem. The bill would direct all appropriate state agencies to encourage and support the elimination of irrigation of nonfunctional turf with potable water. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1573](#) (Friedman D) Water conservation: landscape design: model ordinance. (

Amended: 3/23/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 3/27/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/9/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: 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. This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1581](#) (Kalra D) Diversion or obstruction of rivers, streams, or lakes: lake or streambed alteration agreement. (Amended: 4/7/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 4/10/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/16/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: 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 from depositing certain material where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, unless the Department of Fish and Wildlife receives written notification regarding the activity, the department determines the notification is complete, the entity pays the applicable fees, and the department or a panel of arbitrators issues a lake or streambed alteration agreement or the department informs the entity that it may commence the activity without an agreement, except as provided. Under existing law, it is unlawful for any entity to violate the above-mentioned provision, and an entity that violates that provision is also subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$25,000 for each violation. This bill would exempt certain individuals, public agencies, universities, zoological gardens, and scientific or educational institutions authorized to import, export, take, or possess any

endangered species, threatened species, or candidate species for scientific, educational, or management purposes from the requirement to obtain an agreement with the department, as specified. The bill would instead require these entities to submit to the department a written notification, fee, and, if applicable, a copy of proposed environmental protection measures authorized by other agencies' programmatic habitat restoration permits, as specified. The bill would require the department to notify the entity in writing whether the exemption applies within 60 days from the date that the notification is complete and the fee has been paid. Because a violation of this provision would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1594](#) (Garcia D) Medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles: public agency utilities. (

Amended: 3/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 3/14/2023-Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.

Location: 3/9/2023-A. TRANS.

Calendar: 4/24/2023 2:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100
ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, LAURA, Chair

Summary: 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA	Support	AA - Folder		

[AB 1596](#) (Alvarez D) Watershed, Clean Beaches, and Water Quality Act: beaches: water quality. (

Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 3/9/2023-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Location: 3/9/2023-A. E.S. & T.M.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, LEE, ALEX, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the Watershed, Clean Beaches, and Water Quality Act, among other things, provides that it is the intent of the Legislature that the purpose of maintaining clean beaches, clean water, and an integrated and coordinated watershed program is to protect beaches, coastal waters, rivers, lakes, and streams from contaminants, pollution, and other environmental threats. The act requires the State Water Resources Control Board, in consultation with the State Coastal Conservancy, to award grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for projects designed to improve water quality at public beaches, as specified. This bill would require the board, to the extent feasible, to identify and implement projects to improve beach access and address ocean water quality on public beaches that experience significant restrictions of use, as defined, due to bacteria levels that exceed public health standards, whether the source is from urban runoff or transboundary flows.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

AB 1597 (**Alvarez D**) **Water quality: California-Mexico cross-border rivers.** (Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html pdf](#))

Status: 3/9/2023-Referred to Coms. on E.S. & T.M. and JUD.

Location: 3/9/2023-A. E.S. & T.M.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, LEE, ALEX, Chair

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Border Environmental and Public Health Protection Fund in the State Treasury to receive funds appropriated in the annual Budget Act, including, but not limited to, proceeds of bonds sold as specified, and other sources, such as from the North American Development Bank (NADBank), and makes money in the fund available, upon appropriation, to the California-Mexico Border Relations Council, a state entity. Money in the fund is used to assist local governments in implementation of projects to identify and resolve environmental and public health problems that directly threaten the health or environmental quality of California residents or sensitive natural resources of the California border region, among other purposes. This bill would make \$50,000,000 available from the General Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute, to the NADBank for loans, grants, and direct expenditures to address water quality problems arising in the California-Mexico cross-border rivers. The bill would require the funding to be available for specified purposes, as provided, including water quality projects for the Tijuana River, and would make 10% of the funding available for the administrative costs of implementing these provisions. The bill would authorize funding provided for activities or projects in the State of Baja California to be provided through direct expenditures and for grants to an eligible funding recipient authorized to work in Mexico under a specified circumstance. The bill would authorize grant funding to be conditioned on enforceability and accountability mechanisms agreed upon by the State Water Resources Control Board and the recipient. The bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency to notify the leadership office in each house of the Legislature on cross-border collaboration and the expenditure of the funding, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1611](#) (Lowenthal D) Fish and Game Code: violations. (Amended: 3/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/13/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/9/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law generally makes any violation of the Fish and Game Code or any rule, regulation, or order made or adopted under the code a misdemeanor. Existing law makes a violation of specified regulations and provisions of the code an infraction or a misdemeanor. This bill would make the violation of specified regulations and provisions of the code, primarily relating to commercial fishing, an infraction or a misdemeanor.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1613](#) (Bains D) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Salinity Intrusion in the Delta Act. (

Amended: 3/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/20/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/16/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary: Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Water Resources. Existing law, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, declares that the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is a critically important natural resource for California and the nation. This bill would enact the Salinity Intrusion in the Delta Act. The act would require the department to identify strategic locations in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta where barriers could be constructed to combat salinity intrusion that would reduce the need to contaminate fresh water. The bill would require the department to, at a minimum, identify strategic locations in specified areas. The bill would require the department to consult with the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the federal Bureau of Reclamation, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in carrying out these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1621](#) (Calderon D) Public water system: operation. (Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law prohibits any person from operating a public water system unless that person first submits an application to the State Water Resources Control Board and receives a permit. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1625](#) (Hart D) Public contracts: payment. (Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law, the Local Agency Public Construction Act, sets forth the requirements for competitive bidding on various types of contracts awarded by local agencies. That act requires local agencies to pay undisputed portions of specified public works claims for payment, except as otherwise provided for in the contract. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1629](#) (Flora R) Endangered species: locally designed voluntary programs. (Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Game, in cooperation with the Department of Food and Agriculture and specified persons, to adopt regulations that authorize locally designed voluntary programs for routine and ongoing agricultural activities on farms or ranches that encourage habitat for candidate, threatened, and endangered species, and wildlife generally. Existing law requires these authorized programs to, among other things, be supported by the best available scientific information for both agricultural and conservation practices. Existing law requires the department to, every 5 years, post a report regarding the effect of these programs on the department's internet website. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the above-described provision. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1631](#) (Schiavo D) Water resources: permit to appropriate: application procedure: mining use. (Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/9/2023-Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/9/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board administers a water rights program pursuant to which the board grants permits and licenses to appropriate water. Existing law requires an application for a permit to appropriate water to include, among other things, sufficient information to demonstrate a reasonable likelihood that unappropriated water is available for the proposed appropriation. Existing law requires the board to issue and deliver a notice of an application as soon as practicable after the receipt of an application for a permit to appropriate water that conforms to the law. Existing law allows interested persons to file a written protest with

regard to an application to appropriate water and requires the protestant to set forth the objections to the application. Existing law declares that no hearing is necessary to issue a permit in connection with an unprotested application, or if the undisputed facts support the issuance of the permit and there is no disputed issue of material fact, unless the board elects to hold a hearing. This bill, if the board has not rendered a final determination on an application for a permit to appropriate water for a beneficial use or uses that include mining use within 30 years from the date the application was filed, would require the board to issue a new notice and provide an opportunity for protests before rendering a final determination, with specified exceptions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1637](#) (Irwin D) Local government: internet websites and email addresses. (Amended: 3/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/20/2023-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Location: 3/16/2023-A. L. GOV.

Calendar: 4/19/2023 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGUIAR-CURRY, CECILIA, Chair

Summary: The California Constitution authorizes cities and counties to make and enforce within their limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws, and further authorizes cities organized under a charter to make and enforce all ordinances and regulations in respect to municipal affairs, which supersede inconsistent general laws. The California Public Records Act requires a local agency to make public records available for inspection and allows a local agency to comply by posting the record on its internet website and directing a member of the public to the internet website, as specified. This bill, no later than January 1, 2025, would require a local agency, as defined, that maintains an internet website for use by the public to ensure that the internet website utilizes a “.gov” top-level domain or a “.ca.gov” second-level domain, and would require a local agency that maintains an internet website that is noncompliant with that requirement to redirect that internet website to a domain name that does utilize a “.gov” or “.ca.gov” domain. This bill, no later than January 1, 2025, would also require a local agency that maintains public email addresses to ensure that each email address provided to its employees utilizes a “.gov” domain name or a “.ca.gov” domain name. By adding to the duties of local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1638](#) (Fong, Mike D) Local government: use of a foreign language. (Amended: 3/23/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/27/2023-Re-referred to Com. on E.M.

Location: 3/23/2023-A. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Calendar: 4/17/2023 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, RODRIGUEZ, FREDDIE, Chair

Summary: Existing law requires every local public agency that serves a substantial number of non-

English-speaking people to employ a sufficient number of qualified bilingual persons in public contact positions or as interpreters to ensure provision of information and services in the language of the non-English-speaking person. Existing law requires that any materials explaining services available to the public shall be translated into any non-English language spoken by a substantial number of the public served by the agency. This bill would require, in the event of an emergency within the jurisdiction of a local public agency that serves a population within which 10% or more of the people primarily speak a language other than English, that the local public agency provide information related to the emergency in English and in the language spoken by the 10% or more of the population that does not primarily speak English. Because the bill would require local public agencies to provide a higher level of service, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1648](#) ([Bains D](#)) **Water: Colorado River conservation. (Amended: 3/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 3/20/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/16/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary: Existing law provides for implementation of the California Plan, which is defined to mean the plan being developed by the Colorado River Board of California, the public agencies represented on that board, and the Director of Water Resources to ensure that California can live within the state’s apportionment of Colorado River water. This bill would prohibit the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles from achieving a reduction in, or conservation of, Colorado River water consumption required by an agreement with specified entities through increased water deliveries or imports from other regions of California, including the San Joaquin Valley and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The bill would require the Colorado River Board of California, the Department of Water Resources, and the State Water Resources Control Board to use their existing authority to enforce these provisions. The bill would specify that these provisions apply retroactively to January 1, 2023, and apply to any agreement entered into on or after that date.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA		AA - Folder		

[AB 1684](#) ([Maienschein D](#)) **Local ordinances: fines and penalties: cannabis. (Amended: 3/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 3/13/2023-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Location: 3/9/2023-A. L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, to make, by ordinance, any violation of an ordinance subject to an administrative fine or penalty, as specified. Existing law requires the ordinance adopted by the local agency to provide for a reasonable period of time, as specified in the ordinance, for a person responsible for a continuing violation to correct or otherwise remedy the violation prior to the imposition of administrative fines or penalties, when the violation pertains to building, plumbing, electrical, or other similar structural or zoning issues that do not create an immediate danger to health or safety. Existing law authorizes the ordinance to provide

for the immediate imposition of administrative fines or penalties for the violation of building, plumbing, electrical, or other similar structural, health and safety, or zoning requirements if the violation exists as a result of, or to facilitate, the illegal cultivation of cannabis, except as specified. This bill would expand the authorization for an ordinance providing for the immediate imposition of administrative fines or penalties to include all unlicensed commercial cannabis activity, including cultivation, manufacturing, processing, distribution, or retail sale and would authorize the ordinance to declare unlicensed commercial cannabis activity a public nuisance. The bill would prohibit the ordinance from imposing an administrative fine or penalty exceeding \$1,000 per violation or \$10,000 per day. The bill would authorize the ordinance to impose the administrative fine or penalty on the property owner and each owner of the occupant business entity and to hold them jointly and severally liable. The bill would authorize a local agency that adopts an ordinance authorized by this provision to refer a case involving unlawful commercial cannabis activity to the Attorney General, as specified.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1736](#) ([Carrillo, Juan D](#)) **Water replenishment districts: competitive bidding. (Amended: 3/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 3/13/2023-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Location: 3/9/2023-A. L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law, the Water Replenishment District Act, provides for the formation of a water replenishment district, governed by a board, with prescribed powers for the purposes of replenishing the groundwater supplies within the district. Existing law requires a district to provide notice of a contract for any improvement or work, as specified. Existing law authorizes a board to let the work to the lowest responsible bidder, reject the bids and readvertise for proposals, or proceed to construct the work under its own superintendence. This bill would also authorize a board to negotiate a contract for the work if no bids are received.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[AB 1760](#) ([Committee on Water, Parks, and Wildlife](#)) **Fish and Game Code. (Introduced: 3/8/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 3/16/2023-Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/16/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law requires the California Law Revision Commission to study, and limits the commission to studying, topics approved by resolution of the Legislature or by statute. The Legislature has, by resolution, authorized and requested that the commission study whether the Fish and Game Code and related statutory law should be revised to improve its organization, clarify its meaning, resolve inconsistencies, eliminate unnecessary or obsolete provisions, standardize terminology, clarify program authority and funding sources, and make other minor improvements, without making any significant substantive change to the effect of the law. This bill would make

technical revisions to provisions of the Fish and Game Code proposed by the commission. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

ACA 2 **(Alanis R) Public resources: Water and Wildfire Resiliency Act of 2023.** (

Introduced: 12/5/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 12/6/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee January 5.

Location: 12/5/2022-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing provisions of the California Constitution require the specified use of General Fund revenues, as described. This measure would establish the Water and Wildfire Resiliency Fund within the State Treasury, and would require the Treasurer to annually transfer an amount equal to 3% of all state revenues that may be appropriated as described from the General Fund to the Water and Wildfire Resiliency Fund. The measure would require the moneys in the fund to be appropriated by the Legislature and would require that 50% of the moneys in the fund be used for water projects, as specified, and that the other 50% of the moneys in the fund be used for forest maintenance and health projects, as specified.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

SB 3 **(Dodd D) Discontinuation of residential water service: community water system.** (

Amended: 3/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/28/2023-Set for hearing April 10.

Location: 3/21/2023-S. APPR.

Calendar: 4/17/2023 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200
SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, ANTHONY, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the Water Shutoff Protection Act, prohibits an urban and community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to more than 200 service connections, from discontinuing residential service for nonpayment, as specified, and requires specified procedures before it can discontinue residential service for nonpayment. Existing law defines a community water system as a public water system that serves at least 15 service connections used by yearlong residents or regularly serves at least 25 yearlong residents of the area served by the system. Existing law requires an urban and community water system to have a written policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment available in English, the specified languages in the Civil Code, and any other language spoken by at least 10% of the people residing in its service area. This bill would expand the scope of the Water Shutoff Protection Act by requiring that it instead apply to a community water system, defined to have the same meaning as existing law. The bill would require a community water system that supplies water to 200 service connections or fewer to comply with the act's provisions on and after August 1, 2024. The bill would instead apply the above-described language requirements for the written policy of discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment to a community water system that serves 200 or more service connections. The bill would require a community water system that serves fewer than 200 service connections to have a

written policy on disconnection of residential service for nonpayment available in English, any language spoken by at least 10% of the people residing in its service area, and, upon request of a customer, the specified languages in the Civil Code.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

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

Amended: 3/30/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 3/30/2023-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Location: 2/22/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 4/11/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair4/12/2023 #2 SENATE SECOND READING

Summary: (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 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

SB 39 **(Laird D) Sierra Nevada Conservancy: Sierra Nevada Region: subregions: climate resilience and equity.** (Amended: 3/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 4/10/2023-From committee: Be ordered to second reading pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8.

Location: 4/10/2023-S. SECOND READING

Calendar: 4/12/2023 #39 SENATE THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law establishes the Sierra Nevada Conservancy in the Natural Resources Agency and prescribes the functions and duties of the conservancy with regard to the preservation of specified lands in the Sierra Nevada Region, as defined, and the 6 subregions, as defined, in which the Sierra Nevada Region is located. This bill would revise and recast the definition of "subregion." The bill would require the conservancy to support efforts that advance climate resilience and equity. The bill would also revise certain legislative findings related to the conservancy and make nonsubstantive and conforming changes.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water	DKA				

[SB 48](#) (Becker D) Water and Energy Savings Act. (Amended: 3/30/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/10/2023-VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Environmental Quality] (PASS)

Location: 4/10/2023-S. E.Q.

Summary: Existing law requires each utility to maintain records of the energy usage data of all buildings to which they provide service for at least the most recent 12 complete calendar months, and to deliver or otherwise provide that aggregated energy usage data for each covered building, as defined, to the owner, as specified. This bill would expand those requirements, beginning January 1, 2025, to include each utility that provides water service and its water usage data. By imposing new duties on utilities that provide water service, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 57](#) (Gonzalez D) Utilities: disconnection of residential service. (Amended: 3/15/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/3/2023-Set for hearing April 18.

Location: 3/22/2023-S. E. U., & C.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, BRADFORD, STEVEN, Chair

Summary: Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, gas corporations, and water corporations, while local publicly owned utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. Existing law prohibits an electrical corporation, gas corporation, or water corporation from terminating a customer's residential service for nonpayment of a delinquent account in certain circumstances, including, among other circumstances, unless the corporation first gives notice to the customer of the delinquency and impending termination, during the pendency of an investigation by the corporation of the customer's dispute or complaint, or when the customer has been granted an extension of the period for payment of a bill. Existing law prohibits a public water system that supplies water to more than 200 service connections from discontinuing a customer's residential service for nonpayment until a payment by the customer has been delinquent for at least 60 days. This bill would require an electrical corporation, local publicly owned electric utility, gas corporation, local publicly owned gas utility, water corporation, or local agency that owns a public water system to postpone the disconnection of a customer's residential service for nonpayment of a delinquent account when the temperature will be 32 degrees Fahrenheit or cooler, or 95 degrees Fahrenheit or warmer, within the utility's service area during the 24 hours after that service disconnection would occur, as specified. The bill would require each of those utilities to notify its residential ratepayers of that requirement and to create an online reporting system available through its internet website, if it has one, that enables its residential ratepayers to report when their utility service has been disconnected in violation of that requirement, as specified. The bill would require the PUC to establish a citation program to impose a penalty on an electrical corporation or gas corporation that violates that requirement, and require each local publicly owned electric utility and local publicly owned gas utility to annually report to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission the number of residential service connections it disconnected for nonpayment of a delinquent account. The bill would authorize

the State Water Resources Control Board to enforce the requirement that a water corporation and local agency that owns a public water system postpone a disconnection of a customer's residential service, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 66](#) (Hurtado D) Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014: Drinking Water Capital Reserve Fund: administration. (Amended: 3/21/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/29/2023-Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.

Location: 3/29/2023-S. E.Q.

Summary: The Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014, approved by the voters as Proposition 1 at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$7,545,000,000 to finance a water quality, supply, and infrastructure improvement program. The bond act provides that the sum of \$260,000,000 is to be available for grants and loans for public water system infrastructure improvements and related actions to meet safe drinking water standards, ensure affordable drinking water, or both, as specified. Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to deposit up to \$2,500,000 of the \$260,000,000 into the Drinking Water Capital Reserve Fund, to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the state board to administer the Drinking Water Capital Reserve Fund for the purpose of serving as matching funds for disadvantaged communities and requires the state board to develop criteria to implement this provision. This bill would require the state board to provide an analysis of the criteria to implement that provision to the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water and Assembly Committee on Water, Parks, and Wildlife on January 1, 2025, and every 2 years thereafter.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 79](#) (Nguyen R) Coastal resources: preservation. (Introduced: 1/12/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 1/25/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 1/12/2023-S. RLS.

Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976 finds and declares that the basic goals of the state for the coastal zone are to, among other things, protect, maintain, and, where feasible, enhance and restore the overall quality of the coastal zone environment and its natural and artificial resources. This bill would provide that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would establish policy addressing coastal preservation.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 224](#) (Hurtado D) Agricultural land: foreign ownership and interests: foreign governments. (Amended: 3/20/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/3/2023-Set for hearing April 11.

Location: 2/1/2023-S. JUD.

Calendar: 4/11/2023 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, THOMAS, Chair

Summary: Existing law provides that all property has an owner, whether that owner is the state, and the property is public, or the owner is an individual, and the property is private. This bill would prohibit a foreign government from purchasing, acquiring, leasing, or holding a controlling interest, as defined, in agricultural land within the State of California. The bill would exempt land held by foreign governments before January 1, 2024, from that prohibition. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA		AA - Folder		

[SB 231](#) (**[Hurtado D](#)**) **Water measurement.** (Amended: 3/21/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/10/2023-Set for hearing April 18.

Location: 3/29/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the State Department of Public Health to coordinate the collection, management, and use of agricultural and urban water measurement information provided to each agency. Existing law requires the board, in collaboration with the department, the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency, and the State Department of Public Health, to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2009, evaluating the feasibility, estimated costs, and potential means of financing a coordinated water measurement database. This bill would require the board, in collaboration with the department, the authority or its successor agency, and the State Department of Public Health, to prepare and submit an update to the report to the Legislature by January 1, 2025, evaluating the feasibility, estimated costs, and potential means of financing a coordinated water measurement database, as specified.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 233](#) (**[Skinner D](#)**) **Electric vehicles and electric vehicle supply equipment: bidirectional capability.** (Amended: 4/10/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/10/2023-Set for hearing April 18. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U. & C.

Location: 3/29/2023-S. E. U., & C.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, BRADFORD, STEVEN, Chair

Summary: 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 (state 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 the emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. Existing law requires the state board, in conjunction with the Energy Commission, to develop and administer a program to provide grants to individuals, local governments, public agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private businesses to encourage the purchase or lease of a new zero-emission vehicle. This bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the state board, to establish state goals to accelerate the use of vehicle-to-home, vehicle-to-building, and vehicle-to-grid, as described, in order to support emergency backup, electrical grid reliability, electric vehicle grid integration, and any other key metrics identified by the Energy Commission, as specified. The bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the PUC and the state board, to solicit a third party to organize and hold quarterly interoperability testing events where companies can come together to share products and information and test the interoperability of electric vehicles, electric vehicle supply equipment, and emerging vehicle-to-everything technology. The bill would require the Energy Commission and state board to allocate moneys appropriated for purposes of funding electric vehicles and electric vehicle service equipment to provide higher incentive levels for bidirectional capable, as defined, electric vehicles and electric vehicle service equipment, and, in administering programs that incentivize electric vehicle and electric vehicle service equipment deployment, to ensure that disadvantaged communities, as defined, receive meaningful health, economic, and clean energy resilience benefits from state electric vehicle and electric vehicle service equipment funding. This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 240](#) (Ochoa Bogh R) Surplus state real property: affordable and transition housing. (

Amended: 3/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/28/2023-Set for hearing April 11.

Location: 2/15/2023-S. G.O.

Calendar: 4/11/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, DODD, BILL, Chair

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of General Services to dispose of surplus state real property, as defined, as authorized by the Legislature, upon any terms and conditions and subject to any reservations and exceptions the department deems to be in the best interests of the state. Existing law requires the department to first offer surplus state real property to a local agency, as defined, and then to nonprofit affordable housing sponsors, as defined, prior to being offered for sale to private entities or individuals. Existing law requires a local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor to satisfy certain requirements to be considered as a potential priority buyer of the surplus state real property, including that the local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the department, that the surplus state real property, or portion of that surplus state real property, is to be used by the local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor for open space, public parks, affordable housing projects, or development of local government-owned facilities. Existing law authorizes the department to sell surplus state real property, or a portion of surplus state real property, to a local agency, or to a nonprofit affordable

housing sponsor if no local agency is interested in the surplus state real property, for affordable housing projects at a sales price less than fair market value if the department determines that such a discount will enable the provision of housing for persons and families of low or moderate income. This bill would additionally authorize a local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor to be considered as a potential priority buyer of surplus state real property upon demonstration that the property is to be used by the agency or sponsor for transitional housing for formerly incarcerated individuals, subject to the same provisions described above, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 251](#) (Newman D) Political Reform Act of 1974: elected officers: conflicts of interest. (

Amended: 3/8/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/3/2023-Set for hearing April 18.

Location: 2/9/2023-S. E. & C.A.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE ELECTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, GLAZER, STEVE, Chair

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 provides for the comprehensive regulation of conflicts of interest of public officials. The act makes a knowing or willful violation of its provisions a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit an elected officer from employment by any other elected officer with the same constituency, except if the elected officer first began their employment by the other elected officer with the same constituency on or before December 31, 2023. The bill would not apply to statewide elected officers. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 265](#) (Hurtado D) Cybersecurity preparedness: critical infrastructure sectors. (

Introduced: 1/31/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/10/2023-VOTE: Placed on suspense file (PASS)

Location: 4/10/2023-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, among other things, creates the Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), which is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services, as specified. Existing law requires Cal OES to establish the California Cybersecurity Integration Center (Cal-CSIC) with the primary mission of reducing the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that could damage California's economy, its critical infrastructure, or public and private sector computer networks in the state. Existing law requires Cal-CSIC to provide warnings of cyberattacks to government agencies and nongovernmental partners, coordinate information sharing among these entities, assess risks to critical infrastructure information networks, enable cross-sector coordination and sharing of best practices and security measures, and support certain cybersecurity assessments, audits, and accountability programs. Existing law also requires Cal-CSIC to develop a statewide cybersecurity strategy to improve how cyber threats are identified,

understood, and shared in order to reduce threats to California government, businesses, and consumers, and to strengthen cyber emergency preparedness and response and expand cybersecurity awareness and public education. This bill would require Cal OES to direct Cal-CSIC to prepare, and Cal OES to submit to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2025, a strategic, multiyear outreach plan to assist critical infrastructure sectors, as defined, in their efforts to improve cybersecurity and an evaluation of options for providing grants or alternative forms of funding to, and potential voluntary actions that do not require funding and that assist, that sector in their efforts to improve cybersecurity preparedness. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

SB 315 (**Hurtado D**) **Groundwater: groundwater sustainability agencies: probationary basins.** (

Amended: 4/10/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/10/2023-Set for hearing April 18. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Location: 3/29/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair

Summary: Existing law, 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. The act authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to designate specified basins as probationary basins if certain conditions are met, including, but not limited to, that the department, in consultation with the board, determines that a groundwater sustainability plan is inadequate or that the groundwater sustainability program is not being implemented in a manner that will likely achieve the sustainability goal. Existing law requires the board, if it designates a basin as a probationary basin pursuant to specified conditions, to identify the specific deficiencies and potential remedies. Existing law authorizes the board to request the department, within 90 days of the designation, to provide technical recommendations to local agencies to remedy the deficiencies and to develop an interim plan for the probationary basin one year after the designation, as specified. This bill would delete the authorizations for the board to request technical recommendations from the department and to develop an interim plan as described above. The bill would instead require the board to grant an 18-month grace period before the probationary basin designation becomes effective and would place various requirements on the board in working with a groundwater sustainability agency, including, among other things, requiring the board to provide clear benchmarks and guidance for groundwater sustainability agencies to improve their groundwater management plans.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA		AA - Folder		

SB 328 (**Dodd D**) **Political Reform Act of 1974: contribution limits.** (Amended: 4/10/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/10/2023-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on ED.

Location: 3/21/2023-S. ED.

Calendar: 4/12/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE EDUCATION, NEWMAN, JOSH, Chair

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits a person, other than a small contributor committee or political party committee, from making to a candidate for elective state, county, or city office, and prohibits those candidates from accepting from a person, a contribution totaling more than \$3,000 per election, as that amount is adjusted by the Fair Political Practices Commission in January of every odd-numbered year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. This bill would apply those contribution limits to candidates for school district, community college district, and other special district elections. The bill would make certain other provisions of the act relating to contribution limits applicable to candidates for district office. However, the bill would authorize school districts, community college districts, and other special districts to impose contribution limits on candidates for district office that differ from the limits imposed by the act, as provided.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 336](#) (**[Umberg D](#)**) **State grant programs: negotiated cost rate agreements.** (Introduced: 2/7/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/10/2023-VOTE: Placed on suspense file (PASS)

Location: 4/10/2023-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of General Services in the Government Operations Agency for purposes of providing centralized services of state government. Existing law establishes various state grant programs. Existing federal law provides uniform administrative requirements, cost principles, and audit requirements for federal grant awards to nonfederal entities and provides guidelines for determining direct and indirect costs, as defined, charged to federal awards. This bill would require, to the extent authorized by state and federal law, the Department of General Services to establish, by July 1, 2024, a process by which nonprofits may negotiate a state standard negotiated cost agreement, as defined, for state grants that are awarded on or after October 1, 2024. The bill would require, to the extent authorized by state and federal law, a state agency or other state entity administering a state grant program to use the same terms as contained in the grantee's existing negotiated indirect cost rate agreements, as defined, and cost allocation policies approved by the federal government, the same terms as contained in the grantee's state standard negotiated cost agreement, or a 10% de minimis indirect cost rate on direct costs, for reimbursement of direct and indirect costs, as provided.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 337](#) (**[Min D](#)**) **Environmental protection: biodiversity and conservation report.** (Amended: 3/15/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/10/2023-Set for hearing April 18.

Location: 2/15/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 4/18/2023 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair

Summary: By Executive Order No. N-82-20, Governor Gavin Newsom directed the Natural Resources Agency to combat the biodiversity and climate crises by, among other things, establishing the California Biodiversity Collaborative and conserving at least 30% of the state's lands and coastal waters by 2030. Existing law requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to prepare and submit, on or before March 31, 2024, and annually thereafter, a report to the Legislature on the progress made in the prior calendar year toward achieving the goal to conserve 30% of state lands and coastal waters by 2030. This bill would provide that it is the goal of the state to conserve at least 30% of state lands and coastal waters by 2030, and require the secretary to post the report described above on the agency's internet website, as provided.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 361](#) (**[Dodd D](#)**) **Water resources: stream gages.** (Amended: 3/29/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/10/2023-Set for hearing April 17.

Location: 3/28/2023-S. APPR.

Calendar: 4/17/2023 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200
SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, ANTHONY, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the Open and Transparent Water Data Act, requires the Department of Water Resources, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to coordinate and integrate existing water and ecological data from local, state, and federal agencies. Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources and the board, upon an appropriation of funds by the Legislature, to develop a plan to deploy a network of stream gages that includes a determination of funding needs and opportunities for modernizing and reactivating existing gages and deploying new gages, as specified. Existing law requires the department and the board, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Conservation, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, interested stakeholders, and, to the extent they wish to consult, local agencies, to develop the plan to address significant gaps in information necessary for water management and the conservation of freshwater species. This bill would require the Department of Water Resources and the board, upon appropriation of funds by the Legislature, to reactivate, upgrade, and install new stream gages, as provided. The bill would require the department and board to use the recommendations and data provided in the California Stream Gaging Prioritization Plan 2022 to complete specified actions by 2030. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2026, and every 2 years thereafter, on progress made in completing those specified actions. The bill would require the data from all stream gages operating with any public money to be published as provisional data within 10 days of collection and made publicly available on the state's open water data platforms. The bill would require the department and board to develop and adopt a set of standards and processes for assessing, tracking, and reporting the accuracy of stream gages, evapotranspiration data, water meters, and other critical data inputs for water management, as provided. The bill would require the department and the board to consult with interested stakeholders to develop a plan to identify the gaps in the network of automated weather stations and eddy covariance towers to ensure accurate and comprehensive data collection.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 366](#) (Caballero D) The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets. (Amended: 3/22/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 3/29/2023-Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Location: 3/29/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 4/25/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair

Summary: 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 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA	Support	AA - Folder		

[SB 389](#) (Allen D) State Water Resources Control Board: determination of water right. (Introduced: 2/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Location: 2/22/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 4/25/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board within the California Environmental Protection Agency. Existing law provides generally for the appropriation of water. Existing law provides that it is the intent of the Legislature that the state take vigorous action to enforce the terms and conditions of permits, licenses, certifications, and registrations to appropriate water, to enforce state board orders and decisions, and to prevent the unlawful diversion of water. This bill would 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA	Oppose - Coalition	AA - No Folder		

SB 411 (Portantino D) Open meetings: teleconferences: bodies with appointed membership. (

Introduced: 2/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/10/2023-Set for hearing April 19.

Location: 2/22/2023-S. GOV. & F.

Calendar: 4/19/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, CABALLERO, ANNA, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Existing law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. Existing law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternate teleconferencing provisions during a proclaimed state of emergency or in other situations related to public health that exempt a legislative body from the general requirements (emergency provisions) and impose different requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed. The emergency provisions specify that they do not require a legislative body to provide a physical location from which the public may attend or comment. Existing law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing in certain circumstances related to the particular member if at least a quorum of its members participate from a singular physical location that is open to the public and situated within the agency’s jurisdiction and other requirements are met, including restrictions on remote participation by a member of the legislative body. This bill would authorize a legislative body to use alternate teleconferencing provisions similar to the emergency provisions indefinitely and without regard to a state of emergency. The bill would alternatively define “legislative body” for this purpose to mean a board, commission, or advisory body of a local 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 414](#) (**[Allen D](#)**) **Drought-tolerant landscaping: local incentive programs: synthetic grass: artificial turf.** (Amended: 3/30/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/30/2023-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.

Location: 3/29/2023-S. E.Q.

Summary: Existing law prohibits a city, including a charter city, county, and city and county, from enacting or enforcing any ordinance or regulation that prohibits the installation of drought-tolerant landscaping, synthetic grass, or artificial turf on residential property, as specified. Existing law, the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines “gross income” as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded. Existing law provides, among other exclusions, an exclusion from gross income for any amount received as a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive issued by a public water system, as defined, local government, or state agency for participation in a turf replacement water conservation program. This bill would prohibit a city, including a charter city, county, city and county, or special district, from issuing a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive for the use of synthetic grass or artificial turf that contains contaminants, including zinc, plastic, or perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), except as specified. By establishing new requirements for local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 443](#) (**[Gonzalez D](#)**) **Drinking water: schools.** (Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/13/2023-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law requires school districts and charter schools to allow pupils, teachers, and staff to bring and carry water bottles, except as provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 511](#) (**[Blakespear D](#)**) **Greenhouse gas emissions inventories.** (Introduced: 2/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/20/2023-March 29 hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 2/22/2023-S. E.Q.

Calendar: 4/19/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, BENJAMIN, Chair

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas

emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board, before January 1, 2028, to develop and publish, on its internet website, a report on greenhouse gas emission inventories for the calendar year 2025 for each city, county, city and county, and special district, as provided. The bill would require the state board, consistent with the preparation of the updates to the scoping plan and before January 1, 2033, and every 5 years thereafter, to update the inventories for the subsequent calendar years, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to solicit bids and enter into contracts for the development of the inventories. The bill would require the state board, before January 1, 2026, to establish a local government advisory committee to inform its development of the greenhouse gas emission inventories. The bill would allocate, upon appropriation by the Legislature, \$2,500,000 in the 2024–25 fiscal year for above-described purposes.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 537](#) ([Becker D](#)) **Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences. (Amended: 3/22/2023 [html pdf](#))**

Status: 4/10/2023-Set for hearing April 19.

Location: 3/29/2023-S. GOV. & F.

Calendar: 4/19/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, CABALLERO, ANNA, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Existing law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. Existing law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternate teleconferencing provisions during a proclaimed state of emergency or in other situations related to public health that exempt a legislative body from the general requirements (emergency provisions) and impose different requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed. The emergency provisions specify that they do not require a legislative body to provide a physical location from which the public may attend or comment. Existing law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing in certain circumstances related to the particular member if at least a quorum of its members participate from a singular physical location that is open to the public and situated within the agency’s jurisdiction and other requirements are met, including restrictions on remote participation by a member of the legislative body. These circumstances include if a member shows “just cause,” including for a childcare or caregiving need of a relative that requires the member to participate remotely. 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. The bill would also define “multijurisdictional” to mean a legislative body that includes representatives from more than one county, city, city and county, special district, or a joint powers entity.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 550](#) (**[Grove R](#)**) **Water markets.** (Amended: 3/20/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/10/2023-VOTE: Placed on suspense file (PASS)

Location: 4/10/2023-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law finds and declares that voluntary water transfers between water users can result in a more efficient use of water, benefiting both the buyer and the seller. Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to implement the various state laws that pertain to water transfers and to prepare a water transfer guide that includes, among other things, a review of existing and appropriate state and federal laws that pertain to water transfers, water markets, or water rights. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2025, the Legislative Analyst, in collaboration with the Department of Water Resources, the State Water Resources Control Board, and other state agencies, as described, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report analyzing the water market, including background information regarding the sale of water and water rights, trends in the water market, barriers to entering the water market or effectively trading in the market, and proposals for improving the regulatory framework to make the water market more market friendly and to encourage growth.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 586](#) (**[Eggman D](#)**) **Flood management: deadlines.** (Amended: 3/29/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/10/2023-Set for hearing April 19.

Location: 3/28/2023-S. GOV. & F.

Calendar: 4/19/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, CABALLERO, ANNA, Chair

Summary: Existing law provides that unless a city or county within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley makes certain findings after the effective date of specified amendments to its general plan and zoning ordinance, the Planning and Zoning Law prohibits a city or county from entering into a development agreement for property located in a flood hazard zone; approving a discretionary permit, ministerial permit, or other discretionary entitlement for a project that is located within a flood hazard zone, as specified; or approving a tentative map, or a parcel map for which a tentative map was not required, for a subdivision that is located within a flood hazard zone. Those findings include, among others, that the local flood management agency has made adequate progress on the construction of a flood protection system that will result in flood protection equal to or greater than the urban level of flood protection in urban or urbanizing areas. Existing law further requires urban and urbanizing areas protected by any levee that is part of the facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control to achieve the urban level of flood protection by 2025, with specified exceptions to the deadline for the Mossdale Tract and West Sacramento. This bill would remove the specified exceptions to the

deadline for the Mossdale Tract and West Sacramento, and instead provide that the deadline to achieve an urban level of protection does not apply to the Mossdale Tract and West Sacramento so long as a flood management agency has an active federal project in the planning, design, construction, or project closeout phase, a completed federal feasibility study awaiting congressional authorization, or an authorized federal project awaiting the receipt of federal appropriations to advance design, construction, or project closeout activities. By changing the deadline for the Mossdale Tract and West Sacramento to achieve the urban level of flood protection, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 597](#) (**[Glazer D](#)**) **Building standards: rainwater catchment systems.** (Amended: 3/21/2023 [html pdf.](#))

Status: 3/30/2023-Set for hearing April 18.

Location: 3/29/2023-S. HOUSING

Calendar: 4/18/2023 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE HOUSING, WIENER, SCOTT, Chair

Summary: The California Building Standards Law requires a state agency that adopts or proposes adoption of a building standard to submit the building standard to the California Building Standards Commission for approval and adoption. Existing law makes the commission responsible for the publication of an updated edition of the California Building Standards Code every 3 years. Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to propose to the commission the adoption, amendment, or repeal of building standards for, among other things, the installation of recycled water systems for newly constructed single-family residential and multifamily residential buildings, as specified. This bill would require the department to conduct research, as specified, to assist in the development of mandatory building standards for the installation of rainwater catchment systems in newly constructed residential dwellings. The bill would require the department to submit those mandatory building standards to the commission for adoption and for consideration during the next regularly scheduled triennial code adoption cycle. The bill would also authorize the department to propose an amendment or repeal of these mandatory standards as necessary in subsequent code adoption cycles. The bill would authorize the department to expend moneys from the Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund for the above-described purposes, upon appropriation by the Legislature, as specified.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 638](#) (**[Eggman D](#)**) **Climate Resiliency and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024.** (Amended: 3/20/2023 [html pdf.](#))

Status: 4/10/2023-Set for hearing April 19.

Location: 3/28/2023-S. GOV. & F.

Calendar: 4/19/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, CABALLERO, ANNA, Chair

Summary: The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Climate Resiliency and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, for flood protection and climate resiliency projects. This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

SB 649 **(Hurtado D) California Endangered Species Act: incidental take permits. (**

Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Summary: Existing law, the California Endangered Species Act, prohibits the taking of an endangered or threatened species, except in certain situations. Under the act, the Department of Fish and Wildlife may authorize the take of listed species pursuant to an incidental take permit if the take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity, the impacts are minimized and fully mitigated, and the issuance of the permit would not jeopardize the continued existence of the species. The act requires the department to adopt regulations for issuance of incidental take permits. Existing law prohibits the department from issuing an incidental take permit if issuance of the permit would jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Existing law requires the department to make this determination based on the best scientific and other information that is reasonably available, and to include consideration of the species' capability to survive and reproduce, and any adverse impacts of the taking on those abilities in light of (1) known population trends; (2) known threats to the species; and (3) reasonably foreseeable impacts on the species from other related projects and activities. This bill would require the department to make that decision based on a real-time monitoring system, rather than a calendar-based schedule, and to additionally consider the proximity of the species relative to the operation of a facility subject to the permit conditions and the known location of the population relative to the facility subject to the permit. The bill would also set forth legislative declarations and findings.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

SB 651 **(Grove R) Water storage and recharge: California Environmental Quality Act: Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009: exemptions. (Amended: 3/29/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 3/29/2023-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 4/11/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair4/12/2023 #3 SENATE SECOND READING

Summary: Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the State Water Resources Control Board and the regional water quality control boards. Existing law requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policy for water quality control. Existing law requires each regional board to coordinate with the state board and other regional boards, as well as other state agencies with responsibility for water quality, with respect to water quality control matters. This bill would make it the policy of this state that, to help advance groundwater recharge projects, and to demonstrate the feasibility of projects that can use available high water flows to recharge local groundwater while minimizing flood risks, the state board and the regional water quality control boards prioritize water right permits, water quality certifications, waste discharge requirements, and conditional waivers of waste discharge requirements to accelerate approvals for projects that enhance the ability of a local or state agency to capture high precipitation events for local storage or recharge, consistent with water right priorities and protections for fish and wildlife. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 659](#) (**[Ashby D](#)**) **California Water Supply Solutions Act of 2023.** (Amended: 3/20/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/23/2023-Set for hearing April 11.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 4/11/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair4/12/2023 #10 SENATE SECOND READING

Summary: 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. This bill would establish the California Water Supply Solutions Act of 2023 to, among other things, achieve an increase of 10,000,000 acre-feet of annual groundwater recharge by December 31, 2035, in order to increase the state's groundwater supply. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2025, the department, in consultation with the water boards, as defined, to prepare and approve a groundwater recharge action plan to be included in the next update to the California Water Plan. The bill would require the groundwater recharge action plan to identify and make recommendations on immediate opportunities and potential long-term solutions to increase the state's groundwater supply, as specified. The bill would require specified actions with regards to the groundwater recharge action plan, including, among other things, requiring the department and water boards to update the groundwater recharge action plan at the same time that they prepare updates to the California Water Plan. The bill would require, by December 31, 2035, the department and water boards to implement the recommendations identified in the groundwater recharge action plan that result in new infrastructure and institutional mechanisms in place that provide for the ability to create an additional average annual groundwater recharge amount of 10,000,000 acre-feet.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 687](#) (**[Eggman D](#)**) **Water Quality Control Plan: Delta Conveyance Project.** (Amended: 3/20/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 3/30/2023-Set for hearing April 11.

Location: 3/29/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 4/11/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair4/12/2023 #4 SENATE SECOND READING

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards as the principal state agencies with authority over matters relating to water quality. Existing law requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policy for water quality control. Existing law authorizes the state board to adopt water quality control plans for waters that require water quality standards pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and provides that those plans supersede any regional water quality control plans for the same waters to the extent of any conflict. This bill would require the 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. The bill would specify that these provisions do not constitute an authorization for or approval of funding for the Delta Conveyance or any other isolated Delta conveyance project and do not reduce any statutory or other regulatory conditions or permit requirements for Delta Conveyance projects.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 737](#) (**[Hurtado D](#)**) **Groundwater: recharge.** (Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/17/2023-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law declares that groundwater recharge is an effective way to maximize availability of scarce water supplies throughout the state. Existing law further declares that it is necessary for the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the state that the groundwater basins of the state be recharged. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to capture floodwater to recharge groundwater basins and to require the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board to work together to expedite the regulatory steps necessary to store significant rainfall and excess water underground, while still ensuring protections for the environment and other water users as required by state law.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water	DKA				

[SB 747](#) (Caballero D) Land use: economic development: surplus land. (Amended: 3/22/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/28/2023-Set for hearing April 12.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. GOV. & F.

Calendar: 4/12/2023 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, CABALLERO, ANNA, Chair

Summary: Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county, with the approval of its legislative body by resolution after a public hearing, to acquire, sell, or lease property in furtherance of the creation of an economic opportunity, as defined. Existing law specifies the Legislature’s intent regarding those provisions. This bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county, in addition to a sale or lease, to otherwise transfer property to create an economic opportunity. The bill would make related, conforming changes. The bill would additionally state the Legislature’s intent is to ensure that residents of the state have access to jobs that allow them to afford housing without the need for public subsidies. This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 836](#) (Dahle R) Landowner: water right holder: jointly used conduits: County of Siskiyou. (Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/9/2023-March 28 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 4/25/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair

Summary: Existing law declares that the general welfare requires that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that the conservation of water is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use of water in the interest of the people and for the public welfare. This bill would authorize a landowner, in the County of Siskiyou, where a conduit is constructed across or buried beneath the lands of 2 or more landowners, and the conduit is not under the control or management of any public agency or authority, to modify or replace the conduit on or beneath their land if the modification or replacement is made in a manner that does not impede the flow of the water to any other water right holder receiving a benefit of the conduit. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 850](#) (Umberg D) Eminent domain: general limitations. (Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/17/2023-S. RLS.

Summary: The California Constitution permits private property to be taken or damaged for public use only when just compensation has first been paid to, or into court for, the owner of that property. The Eminent Domain Law provides that a public entity may exercise the power of eminent domain only if it has adopted a resolution of necessity, as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 861](#) ([Dahle R](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: water conveyance or storage projects: judicial review. (Amended: 4/10/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 4/10/2023-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 3/29/2023-S. JUD.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that the lead agency proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to CEQA. This bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt rules of court applicable to actions or proceedings brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification or adoption of an environmental impact report for specified water conveyance or storage projects, as defined, or the granting of any project approvals, including any appeals to the court of appeal or the Supreme Court, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court to an action or proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency's action related to those projects. The bill would require the lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings for a water conveyance or storage project, as provided, and to include a specified notice in the draft EIR and final EIR for the water conveyance or storage project. By imposing additional duties on lead agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

[SB 865](#) ([Laird D](#)) Municipal water districts: automatic exclusion of cities. (Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 4/10/2023-Set for hearing April 19. April 19 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. GOV. & F.

Summary: Existing law authorizes a governing body of a municipal water district to adopt an ordinance excluding any territory annexed to a metropolitan water district organized under the

Metropolitan Water District Act, if the territory is annexed prior to the effective date of the formation of the municipal water district. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to issue a certificate reciting the passage of the ordinance and the exclusion of the area from the municipal water district within 10 days of receiving a certified copy of the ordinance. This bill would extend the number of days the Secretary of State has to issue a certificate to 14 days.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

SB 867 (Allen D) 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. (

Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/28/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on GOV. & F. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.

Location: 3/28/2023-S. GOV. & F.

Summary: The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the 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, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an unspecified amount pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for 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 programs. This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA AA				

Total Measures: 117

Total Tracking Forms: 117

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Writer's email: hbraly@pooleshaffery.com

MEMORANDUM

TO: STEVE COLE, SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY

FROM: HUNT BRALY

RE: MARCH 2023 Report

DATE: 4-11-2023

I have provided a synopsis of activities performed on behalf of the Agency in March.

RECURRING ACTIVITIES/MEETING ATTENDANCE:

1. Safe, Clean Water Program (Measure W) Watershed Area Steering Committee Santa Clara River Meeting scheduled for April 6 was cancelled. The meetings are now going to be returning to in person on the 3rd Thursday of the Month in person hosted by the City of Santa Clarita. It is expected that the next meeting will be on May 18, 2023. The agenda items are expected to be the quarterly progress reports, watershed coordinator updates and any comments from the Committee on the various projects in this area.
2. Attended and participated in the KHTS annual community trip to Sacramento on March 20 and 21st. Opportunity to have discussions on several important issues in Sacramento, including water. Engaged with Senator Scott Wilk and Assemblywoman Pilar Schiavo.
3. Participated in organization of Agency's Legislative Staff Briefing and attended briefing on April 5.
4. Attended Virtual County Board of Supervisors Meetings on March 14, March 21 and April 4.

The March 14 meeting did not have matters of particular concern to the Agency or the Santa Clarita Valley. At the March 21st meeting the Board voted as part of a comprehensive review of Probation and Camps, that Camp Scott on Bouquet Canyon in Santa Clarita would now house just female juveniles. There was no discussion regarding the pending City's lawsuit against the County for the previous proposal to house serious juvenile offenders at Camp Scott, but this appears to be a major reversal by the County.

At the April 4 meeting the Board adopted the Findings to support its rejection of the proposed Cell facility in Stevenson Ranch. A major proposal by Supervisor Solis and Horvath to promote early release from prisons due to mental health and other considerations was pulled by Board Chair Mitchell before the meeting due to an enormous amount of public input prior to the meeting expressing concern about the proposals impact on public safety. It should be expected that this issue will be on a future Board Agenda.

5. Monitored the following City Council Meetings

The City Council Meeting March 14

Mayor Pro Tem Smyth and City Manager Striplin were not in attendance. Public comment included numerous comments on the recent high school student racist comments. There were no public hearings.

The Council supported several pieces of State Legislation on the consent calendar. AB 23 (Muratsuchi) lowering the level to charge for petty theft from \$950 to \$400 making a change to Proposition 47. AB 1631 (Schiavo) regarding the State Water Resources Control Board and Cemex which the City is sponsoring, and Senator Wilk is a Co-Author. SB 13 (Bogh) dealing with providing additional crimes against distributors of Fentanyl. SB 14 (Grove) adding human trafficking to the list of serious felonies under, and Senator Wilk is Co-Author. SB 489 (Wilk) enhancing the ability of Cities to conduct marriages and which the City is a Sponsor.

Also approved the purchase of a Specialized Mobile Command Unit for \$1.5 million. Several speakers questioned the amount and need for this expenditure.

City Council Meeting March 28, 2023

Public Comment centered on concerns with safety on public transportation and other public safety concerns. City Manager Striplin responded with a detailed discussion of the resources the City provides on public safety and the regular contact with the Sheriff's Department on all issues, including gangs. There was also continued discussion on the issue of racism in the City on both sides.

The only non-consent item matter was New Business to award a Design Build contract for the design and construction of a Hydrogen Production and Fueling state at the City's Transit Maintenance Facility in the approximate amount of \$14 million. There is no fiscal impact to the General Fund. The City has programmed Federal 5307 Transit Grant funds amount of \$5,549,710, SB1 State of Good Repair amount of \$958,000, and MOSIP amount of \$402,712 to cover the project design, permitting, and equipment costs, for a total of \$6,910,422. The project's balance, including construction costs and utility upgrades, will be covered by FY 2023 \$7,087,216. On the consent items, the City awarded an approximate \$6 million contract to West Coast Arborist for two years for tree maintenance services.

The City Council is having a special Meeting April 13th on Council Districts where it will consider the revised maps which were presented by the April 3rd deadline. It does not appear that any major changes were proposed in the few new maps which were submitted.

5. Participated in Virtual Public Outreach and Legislation Committee on March 16.
6. Monitored and reviewed Agency Board Agendas.
7. Reviewed weekly emails regarding articles of interest from Agency.


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COMMITTEE MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 20, 2023

TO: Public Outreach and Legislation Committee

FROM: Kathie Martin
Communications Manager 

SUBJECT: Communications Manager's Report

SUMMARY

The Communications Manager will provide brief updates on current projects and efforts, which could include legislation tracking, sponsorship and events, social media reporting and others.

Expected items to be updated this month include:

- Communications Manager Recruitment Update
- Water Academy Recap
- Legislative Staff Briefing April 6, 2023 – Recap
- Home and Garden Show Preview

STRATEGIC PLAN NEXUS

The work of the Outreach Department supports the overall Strategic Plan through education, public engagement, marketing and other internal and external methods of communication.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

None

RECOMMENDATION

For information only. No action to be taken.

Attachments:

Grant/Funding Efforts Summary
Legislative Tracking Summary
Sponsorship Tracking Summary

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**SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY
GRANT / FUNDING EFFORTS SUMMARY**

Grant	Start Date	End Date	# of SCVWA Projects within Grant	SCV Water Project Name	SCVWA PROJECTS ONLY				% Grant Share Billed on Funder Approved Invoices**	Cost of Application
					Total Project Cost	Grant Funding/Loan	Required Funding Match (Non-State/Federal Share)	Other Non-State/Federal Share		
DWR Prop 84 Round 1 Implementation <i>*Fundable portion of grant complete; grant completion and retention release est. Jan2023</i>	4/10/2012	3/31/2022*	4	1. Grant Administration 2. SCV Water Use Efficiency Plan 3. Santa Clara River Sewer Truck Line Relocation 4. Recycle Water Project Phases 2B & 2D	\$ 14,057,107	\$ 6,264,551	\$ 4,110,280	\$ 7,792,556	92%	\$37,700
DWR Prop 1 Sustainable Groundwater Planning (includes Prop 1 SGWP & Prop 68 SGP grants)	12/5/2018	8/31/2022	3	a. Grant Administration b. Planning Activities c. Monitoring	\$ 2,047,434	\$ 1,307,265	\$ 740,169	\$ -	84%	Prop 1 - \$24,778 Prop 68 - \$29,822
DWR Prop 1 Round 1 IRWM Implementation	9/24/2020	3/21/2026	2	1. Grant Administration 2. Recycle Water Phase 2C 3. Santa Clara Honby PFAS Remediation	\$ 20,674,288	\$ 6,216,800	\$ 10,751,205	\$ 3,706,283	32%	\$99,192 Cost share between project proponents
CA State Water Resources Control Board	4/8/2021	3/31/2024	1	LARC Ranch Water Pipeline Project	\$ 4,811,991	\$ 3,931,991	\$ 880,000	\$ -	0%	\$0 State Assigned Grant Consultant / DAC Proj
BOR WaterSmart Drought Resiliency Projects	7/1/2022	6/30/2025	1	Rosedale Phase 2 Wells Project* <i>*Total project cost does not include cost to purchase well sites or easements.</i>	\$ 2,921,191	\$ 1,458,987	\$ 1,458,987	\$ -	0%	Included in annual On-Call Grant Consulting Agreement (FY2022 \$69,725 Final)
BOR WaterSmart Water and Energy Efficiency Grant	7/1/2022	6/30/2025	1	Automated Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Project (SCV Water Phase 1)	\$ 8,428,289	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	0%	Included in annual On-Call Grant Consulting Agreement (FY2022 \$69,725 Final)
FY 2023 WaterSmart BOR Drought Response Program <i>Application Submitted: June 14, 2022 Awarded: 12/22/22 Grant Agreement in negotiation</i>	est 4/30/2023	est 4/30/2026	1	S-Wells PFAS Treatment and Disinfection Facilities (Phase 1)	\$ 16,817,004	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 6,817,004	0%	Included in annual On-Call Grant Consulting Agreement (FY2022 \$69,725 Final)

**Based on Funder approved invoices for ALL PROJECTS within the grant. Receipt of payment may be delayed in Funder's normal course of business.

SUBMITTED APPLICATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION - PENDING									
Grant	Start Date	End Date	# of SCVWA Projects within Grant	SCV Project Name	Total Project Cost	Requested Grant/Loan Funding	Required Funding Match (Non-State/Federal Share)	Other Non-State/Federal Share (Funding Match)	Cost of Application
CalOES-FEMA Public Assistance Program FEMA-4482-DR-CA (Project 2)	N/A	N/A	1	COVID-19 Assistance (Sanitation of Agency Facilities)		\$ 40,900	\$ -		\$0 Staff submitted
WaterSmart BOR Water Energy Efficiency Grant FY2023** Application Submitted: July 28, 2022 Est. Award Date: May 2023	TBD	TBD	1	Water Efficiency Program	\$ 7,242,900	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 3,242,900	Included in annual On-Call Grant Consulting Agreement (FY2023 \$45K)
DWR 2022 Urban Community Drought Relief Grant Est Submittal Date: 12/9/2022	TBD	12/31/2026	2	1. Saugus 3 & 4 Well Equipping Project 2. S Wells PFAS Treatment/Disinfection	\$ 26,720,434	\$ 5,982,109	\$ 1,495,527	TBD	Included in annual On-Call Grant Consulting Agreement
DWR Prop 1 Sustainable Groundwater Mgmt Implementation Grant_Round 2 Submitted: 12/15/2022	TBD	6/30/2025	4 components	Expanded Monitoring in the USCR Basin	\$ 5,304,640	\$ 5,304,640	\$ -	\$ -	NTE \$16,790
SWRCB Water Recycling Funding Program Grant up to 35% of Project Costs; grant requested capped at \$2.9M due to \$3M funding under DWR Prop 1 Round 1 IRWM Grant Submitted: ~4/12/2023	TBD	TBD	1	Recycled Water Phase 2C (Reach 1)	\$ 12,276,660	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 9,376,660		Included in annual On-Call Grant Consulting Agreement (FY2023 \$45K)
DWR Prop 1 Round 2 IRWM Grant Total Funding - \$10.95M, Submitted 1/30/2023 (IRWM App contains 5 projects total, incl City and SCVSD projects); Est Award: Spring 2023	TBD	12/31/2027	3	1. Grant Administration 2. Sand Canyon Sewer Line Relocation 3. T&U Wells PFAS Treatment	\$ 21,756,527	\$ 3,625,529	\$ 15,814,014	\$ 2,316,984	\$94,581 SCVWA Cost Share Est \$40K
CA State Water Resources Control Board Grant Incentive Grant Funding re LARC Ranch DAC Project Application Submittal: FEB 2023	TBD	TBD	1	PFAS Remediateion Projects T & U Wells (Phase 1 Project)	\$ 15,136,104	\$ 1,100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$0 State Assigned Grant Consultant due to LARC Ranch DAC Proj
CA State Water Resources Control Board Grant Bipartisan Infrastructure Law - EPA Emerging Contaminants Funding SCV Water's PFAS Projects are listed in SWRCB FY2022-23 Fundable List; may reduce/offset DWSRF Loan amount Application Submitted: FEB 2023	TBD	TBD	1	PFAS Remediateion Projects T & U Wells (Phase 1 Project)	\$ 15,136,104	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000		
CA Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan Includes \$10M 0% Interest Incentive Loan re LARC Ranch DAC Project, with balance at standard SRF Rates; Application Submitted: FEB 2023	TBD	TBD	1	PFAS Remediateion Projects T & U Wells (Phase 1 Project)	\$ 15,136,104	\$ 9,036,104	\$ -	\$ -	

**Cumulative funding limit across all BOR FY2023 WaterSmart Grant Programs is \$5M
Cell groupings bordered " -.-.-" indicate a programmatic funding strategy

APPLICATIONS IN PROCESS - TO BE SUBMITTED									
Grant	Start Date	End Date	# of SCVWA Projects within Grant	SCV Project Name	SCVWA PROJECTS ONLY				Cost of Application
					Total Project Cost	Requested Grant/Loan Funding	Required Funding Match (Non-State/Federal Share)	Other Non-State / Federal Share (Funding Match)	
CA Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan <i>Includes ~\$960K 0% Interest Incentive Loan re LARC Ranch DAC Project, with balance at standard SRF Rates; Possibility of additional EPA Emerging Contaminants funding through Congressional Earmark/EPA Est. Application Submittal: Spring 2023</i>	TBD	TBD	1	PFAS Remediateion Projects S Wells (Phase 2 Project)	TBD	TBD	\$ -	\$ -	\$0 State Assigned Grant Consultant due to LARC Ranch DAC Proj

CLOSED / COMPLETED GRANTS										
Grant	Start Date	End Date	# of SCVWA Projects within Grant	SCV Water Project Name	SCVWA PROJECTS ONLY				% Grant Share Billed on Funder Approved Invoices*	Cost of Application
					Total Project Cost	Grant Funding	Required Funding Match (Non-State/Federal Share)	Other Non-State/Federal Share		
DWR Prop 84 Round 2 Implementation <i>(Complete - DWR official notification of closed grant received on 5/11/2021)</i>	6/17/2014	12/31/2020	4	1. Grant Administration 2. CLWA SCV WUE Program 3. SCWD WUE Programs 4. Foothill Feeder Connection	\$ 7,804,002	\$ 4,003,399	\$ 3,800,603		99.79% FINAL	\$84,175
DWR Prop 84 2014 Drought Grant <i>(Complete - DWR official notification of closed grant received on 5/11/2021)</i>	7/20/2015	12/31/2020	3	1. Grant Administration 2. RRB/CLWA Banking Program 3. CLWA/SWSD Extraction & Conveyance	\$ 15,616,780	\$ 11,535,067	\$ 4,081,713		99.68% FINAL	\$80,000
American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 through CA DDW - CA Water and Wastewater Arrearage Payment Program	Immediate	1/31/2022	1	Arrearage Payment Program (customer bills arrearage payment forgiveness)	\$ 671,520	\$ 671,520	\$ -	\$ -	100%	\$0 Staff Submitted
ACWA-JPIA	3/1/2022	6/30/2022	1	Emergency Preparedness (Communications Equipment)		\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$0 Staff Submitted
CalOES-FEMA Public Assistance Program FEMA-4482-DR-CA (Project 1)	7/30/2020		1	COVID-19 Assistance (PPE & Sanitation Supplies)		\$ 34,380	\$ -	\$ -	100%	\$0 Staff submitted
Community Power Resiliency Allocation - Special Districts Program - CalOES subaward	3/12/2021	3/31/2022	1	Generator Replacement at Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant	\$ 249,854	\$ 249,854	\$ -	\$ -	100% allocated funds received	\$0 - No charge from Consultant

UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICATIONS									
Grant	Start Date	End Date	# of SCVWA Projects within Grant	SCV Project Name	Total Project Cost	Grant Funding	Required Funding Match (Non-State/Federal Share)	Other Non-State/ Federal Share (Funding Match)	Cost of Application
DWR Prop 84 IRWM Round 3 Grant	N/A	N/A	2	1. Grant Administrator 2. CLWA Res & Comm Turf Removal 3. Santa Clara River Trunk Sewer Line Project Phase II (NCWD?) 4. Valencia WRP Advanced Water Treatment Facilities	\$ 40,565,007	\$ 16,229,000	\$ 24,427,007		\$110,000 Cost Share between Project Proponents on a pro-rata basis
WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grants BOR-DO-21-F001	N/A	N/A	1	Automated Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Project (SCV Water Phase 1)	\$ 3,475,860	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 2,475,860	Included in annual On-Call Grant Consulting Agreement (FY2022 \$69,725 Final)
WaterSMART Drought Response Program BOR-DO-20-F002	N/A	N/A	1	Saugus Wells 3 & 4 Equipment and Site Improvement Project	\$ 3,744,829	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 744,829	Included in annual On-Call Grant Consulting Agreement (FY2022 \$69,725 Final)
CA DWR Urban and Multibenefit Drought Relief Grant Program	N/A	N/A	1	Saugus Wells 3 & 4 (Replacement Wells) Well Equipment and Site Improvement Project	\$ 8,300,000	\$ 2,500,000	\$ -		Included in annual On-Call Grant Consulting Agreement (FY2022 \$69,725 Final)
CA DWR 2021 Urban and Multibenefit Drought Grant <i>to be reconsidered under Round 3</i>	N/A	N/A	1	Santa Clara/Honby PFAS Groundwater Treatment Improvement Project <i>INCLUDED AS SUBSTITUTE PROJECT IN PROP 1 ROUND 1 IRWM GRANT ABOVE</i>	\$ 11,750,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ -		\$5,736
BOR WaterSmart - Title XVI WIIN Water Reclamation and Reuse Program FY2022	N/A	N/A	1	Phase 2C Recycled Water Project	\$ 24,010,000	\$ 6,002,500	\$ 15,007,500	\$ 3,000,000	Included in annual On-Call Grant Consulting Agreement (FY2022 \$69,725 Final)

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION / FUNDING APPLICATION PREPARATION			
Document / Program	Explanation	Start Date	Est. Completion
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)	An approved LHMP is an eligibility requirement for funding under FEMA and/or other federal grants opportunities.	FEB 2021	NOV 2022 <i>Approved by FEMA upon SCVWA Resolution (submitted 12/23/2022)</i>
Bureau of Reclamation - Title XVI Feasibility Study	Feasibility Study required to qualify for federal WIIN Act funding for Phases 2A and 2C Recycled Water Projects was approved by BOR on 4/28/2022.	JAN 2021	Completed Accepted by BOR

Last Update: 4/11/2022



LEGISLATION TRACKING

Letters of Support/Opposition

Date	Bill/Initiative	Title	Stand	Notes	Leg. Policy*	Status
1/3/2023		Support letter for Habitat Enhancement and Restoration Program Funding for Bouquet Canyon Creek Restoration Project	Support	Letter submitted to Wildlife Conservation Board	10.0	Letter sent 1/3/2023
2/18/2023		Support letter for Temporary Urgency Change Petition (TUCP)	Support	Signed on to coalition letter from The State Water Contractors (SWC)	7.0	Letter sent 2/19/2023
3/21/2023	AB 1594 (E. Garcia)	Medium - and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles: public agency utilities	Support	Letter submitted to Assembly Committee on Utilities & Energy	4.0 & 10.0	Letter sent 3/21/2023 (attached)
3/21/2023	Assemblywoman Pilar Schiavo	Budget District Request Letter		Letter submitted to Assemblymember Schiavo providing a list of three funding priorities for SCV Water	9.0	Letter sent 3/21/2023 (attached)
3/22/2023	Senator Wilk	Budget District Request Letter		Letter submitted to Senator Wilk providing a list of three funding priorities for SCV Water	9.0	Letter sent 3/22/2023 (attached)
3/27/2023	AB 1337 (Wicks)	State Water Resources Control Board: Water Shortage Enforcement	Oppose	Signed on to coalition letter from Association of Ca. Water Agencies (ACWA)	9.0	Awaiting final letter
3/29/2023	SWC Comment Letter	Proposed Endangered Listing of the Longfin Smelt Bay-Delta DPS		The State Water Contractors (SWC) comment letter	10.0	Letter attached
4/6/2023	SB 366 (Caballero)	California Water Plan: long-term supply targets	Support	Letter submitted to Chair Dave Min, Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee	7.0	Letter sent 4/6/2023 (attached)
4/11/2023	SB 389 (Allen)	State Water Resources Control Board: Determination of Water Rights	Oppose	Signed on to coaliton letter from Association of Ca. Water Agencies (ACWA)	9.0	Awaiting final letter

Updated: Apr 11, 2023

 Represents changes since last distribution.

DEFINITIONS:

When a bill passes both houses of the Legislature, it is ordered enrolled. In enrollment, the bill is again proofread for accuracy and then delivered to the **enrolled:** Governor.

The portion of the Daily File containing legislation that is ready for floor consideration, but, for a variety of reasons, is dead or dormant. An author may **inactive file:** move a bill to the inactive file and subsequently move it off the inactive file at a later date.

Presentation of a bill before the House by reading its title. The Constitution requires a bill's title to be read three times in each House prior to its passage. A

reading: bill is either on First, Second, or Third Reading until it is passed by both Houses.

chaptered: A bill is "chaptered" by the Secretary of State once it passes both houses and has been signed by the Governor or becomes law without the Governor's signature

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March 21, 2023

The Honorable Eduardo Garcia
Chair, Assembly Committee on Utilities & Energy

Subject: AB 1594 (E. Garcia) Medium – and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles: public agency utilities – Support

Dear Assemblymember Garcia:

The Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (SCV Water) supports AB 1594 and applauds your leadership on this important issue. AB 1594 will ensure that public electric, water, and wastewater agencies have a pathway to procure zero-emission medium- and heavy-duty vehicles everywhere feasible, while maintaining the ability of public agencies to rely on their fleets to provide reliable service and respond to emergencies.

SCV Water relies on highly specialized medium- and heavy-duty vehicles to respond to emergencies, restore water service, and prevent disruptions. Having a fleet of only electric vehicles will be putting the states emergency service capabilities in jeopardy. SCV Water's experience in most major disasters (wildfire, earthquakes, etc.) has been that one of the first services to be impacted is the electrical grid and without a functional electric grid our vehicle fleet would be rendered inoperable. Other emergency services such as fire fighting rely upon water agencies to provide service during these critical emergencies. The interrelated nature of providing emergency services needs to be fully evaluated prior to moving forward with a mandate that may have dire consequences to the states capabilities in providing such services.

The California Air Resources Board (CARB), pursuant to Governor Newsom's issued Executive Order N-79-20, is taking final action on a rule that would require public agencies to purchase 100% medium- and heavy-duty ZEVs starting in 2027. The rule would require SCV Water to purchase a ZEV even in cases where the agency can show with evidence that there is no ZEV commercially available or capable of meeting the agency's needs. Without providing reasonable flexibility, this rule would hamper the ability of SCV Water to maintain service, respond to emergencies, and provide mutual aid assistance when needed.

AB 1594 will help the state meet its ZEV goals in a manner that accounts for the essential services agencies like ours provide to our communities. The bill would ensure that regulations such as the CARB rule referenced above, consider both of the following:

- Recognize the diversity of fleet size, terrain, and climate, and authorize public agencies to purchase replacements for traditional utility specialized vehicles that are at the end of life when needed to maintain reliable service and respond to major foreseeable events, including, but not limited to, severe weather, wildfires, natural disasters, and physical attacks.

- In coordination with public agencies, include a list of vehicle vendors and suppliers that meet zero-emission vehicle standards and the public agencies' technical and performance requirements.

Thank you for authorizing AB 1594. Please contact me at (661) 297-1600 or by email: scole@scvwa.org with any questions about our position or our use of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles to uphold service reliability and to respond in emergencies.

Sincerely,



Stephen L. Cole
Assistant General Manager
Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency

Cc: The Honorable Chair and Members, Assembly Committee on Transportation



March 16, 2023

The Honorable Pilar Schiavo
California State Assembly
Sent via email to:

- andrew.taban@asm.ca.gov
- jenna.sickenius@asm.ca.gov

Dear Assemblywoman Schiavo:

Thank you for your recent visit to the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, and the opportunity to share some of our priorities and challenges.

As members of the Assembly contemplate Budget District Request Letters, we appreciate the opportunity to provide a list of three funding priorities for SCV Water.

- **Emergency Storage:** Providing access to enough water to meet critical health and safety needs of our customers in the event of an emergency.
- **Arundo Management:** To address a non-native plant infestation in the Santa Clara River, which consumes high volumes of water that could be put to beneficial use.
- **Recycled Water Infrastructure:** To expand the use of recycled water for irrigation in the Santa Clarita Valley.

A brief description of each, along with the information needed for the budget request form, can be found on the following pages.

Please reach out if you have any questions or need additional information. We are truly excited to have the opportunity to partner with you on ensuring our community's water resources are sustainable and available for the future.

Kind regards,

Stephen L. Cole

scole@scvwa.org

661-705-7915 ext. 115

Attachment: SCV Water Project List for Potential 2023 Budget District Request

SCV Water Project List for Potential 2023 Budget District Request

1. EMERGENCY STORAGE

Project cost: Approximately \$48 million total cost

Description: Construction of Backcountry Reservoir and Pump Station Project (7.9-million-gallon capacity)

Purpose/Benefit: This project provides emergency storage in the event the delivery of water were disrupted by earthquake, wildfire, landslides, streambed erosion or other event, allowing our water system to meet critical health and safety needs of the community in the event of such an emergency.

Assembly District Budget Request form:

- Is this request for infrastructure or fixed asset with a useful life of 10 years and a value which equals or exceeds \$100,000? – YES
- Who would be local administrator of this request? – Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency
- Does this local entity require reimbursement for administrative expenses? – NO
- Can this request wait until March 1, 2024, to receive any potential disbursement? – YES
- Which state department will administer these funds, if known? _____
- Staff contact: Steve Cole, Assistant General Manager; scole@scvwa.org; 661-705-7915

2. ARUNDO MANAGEMENT

Project cost: \$1,000,000

Description: Arundo removal and management program, integrating planning and implementation efforts to address local watershed and regional water management objectives.

Purpose/Benefit: The Santa Clara River watershed is approximately 1,634 square miles and contains the upper and lower reaches of the Santa Clara River, crossing Los Angeles and Ventura County. The watershed struggles with an infestation of invasive plants, the most destructive being Arundo donax. This bamboo-like grass is one of the fastest growing plants in the world (on average 3.9 inches per day) and can reach 30 feet tall. It tolerates both drought and flooding, and even survives saline conditions.

One acre of Arundo can consume 11.75 acre-feet of groundwater annually. It is extremely flammable and highly adapted to fire. Arundo stands can increase water temperature, decrease water quality, obstruct stream flows and exacerbate bank erosion and sedimentation. It also impacts the habitat of several threatened and endangered species.

SCV Water Project List for Potential 2023 Budget District Request

Assembly District Budget Request form:

- Is this request for infrastructure or fixed asset with a useful life of 10 years and a value which equals or exceeds \$100,000? – NO
- Who would be local administrator of this request? – Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency
- Does this local entity require reimbursement for administrative expenses? – NO
- Can this request wait until March 1, 2024, to receive any potential disbursement? – YES
- Which state department will administer these funds, if known? _____
- Staff contact: Steve Cole, Assistant General Manager; scole@scvwa.org; 661-705-7915

3. RECYCLED WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

Project cost: \$4,420,000

Description: (Phase 2C) SCV Water is proposing to expand the use of recycled water to additional large landscape irrigation and industrial users throughout the Santa Clarita Valley.

The Phase 2C Recycled Water Project includes extension of existing recycled water distribution system and provides access to customers currently irrigating with potable water, new customer irrigation demands, and conversion of current raw-water demand.

Purpose/Benefit: The use of recycled water extends drinking water supplies, enhances water supply reliability, and expands our water portfolio. Recycled water plays a pivotal role in water supply resiliency. Unlike other sources of water which can be subject to drought, recycled water is a renewable and drought-proof water supply which. Total estimated recycled demand resulting from this project scope is 1,880 Acre-Feet per Year.

Assembly District Budget Request form:

- Is this request for infrastructure or fixed asset with a useful life of 10 years and a value which equals or exceeds \$100,000? – YES
- Who would be local administrator of this request? – Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency
- Does this local entity require reimbursement for administrative expenses? – NO
- Can this request wait until March 1, 2024, to receive any potential disbursement? – YES
- Which state department will administer these funds, if known? _____

SCV Water Project List for Potential 2023 Budget District Request

- Staff contact: Steve Cole, Assistant General Manager; scole@scvwa.org; 661-705-7915



March 22, 2023

The Honorable Scott Wilk
California State Senate
Sent via email to:

- Kris.hough@sen.ca.gov

Dear Senator Wilk,

Thank you for your ongoing support of SCV Water, and the opportunity to share some of our priorities and challenges.

As members of the Senate contemplate opportunities within the budget process to support important projects in your district, we appreciate the opportunity to provide information on a few funding priorities for SCV Water.

- **Emergency Storage:** Providing access to enough water to meet critical health and safety needs of our customers in the event of an emergency.
- **Arundo Management:** To address a non-native plant infestation in the Santa Clara River, which consumes high volumes of water that could be put to beneficial use.
- **Recycled Water Infrastructure:** To expand the use of recycled water for irrigation in the Santa Clarita Valley.

A brief description of each can be found in the attachment.

Please reach out if you have any questions or need additional information. We are truly excited to have the opportunity to partner with you on ensuring our community's water resources are sustainable and available for the future.

Kind regards,

Stephen L. Cole
scole@scvwa.org
661-705-7915 ext. 115

Attachment: SCV Water Project List for 2023

SCV Water Project List for 2023

Funding Opportunities

1. EMERGENCY STORAGE

Project cost: Approximately \$48 million total cost

Description: Construction of Backcountry Reservoir and Pump Station Project (7.9-million-gallon capacity)

Purpose/Benefit: This project provides emergency storage in the event the delivery of water were to be disrupted by earthquake, wildfire, landslides, streambed erosion or other event, allowing our water system to meet critical health and safety needs of the community in the event of such an emergency.

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Purpose/Benefit: The Santa Clara River watershed is approximately 1,634 square miles and contains the upper and lower reaches of the Santa Clara River, crossing Los Angeles and Ventura County. The watershed struggles with an infestation of invasive plants, the most destructive being Arundo donax. This bamboo-like grass is one of the fastest growing plants in the world (on average 3.9 inches per day) and can reach 30 feet tall. It tolerates both drought and flooding, and even survives saline conditions.

One acre of Arundo can consume 11.75 acre-feet of groundwater annually. It is extremely flammable and highly adapted to fire. Arundo stands can increase water temperature, decrease water quality, obstruct stream flows and exacerbate bank erosion and sedimentation. It also impacts the habitat of several threatened and endangered species.

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Purpose/Benefit: The use of recycled water extends drinking water supplies, enhances water supply reliability, and expands our water portfolio. Recycled water plays a pivotal role in water supply resiliency. Unlike other sources of water which can be subject to drought, recycled water is a renewable and drought-proof water supply which. Total estimated recycled demand resulting from this project scope is 1,880 Acre-Feet per Year.

March 29, 2023

Submitted via Portal (<https://www.regulations.gov>)



United States Fish and Wildlife Service
MS: PRB/3W
5275 Leesburg Pike,
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

Re: Comment on Proposed Endangered Listing of the Longfin Smelt Bay-Delta DPS (FWS-R8-ES-2022-0082 and FWS-R8-ES-2022-0082-0013)

To Whom it May Concern:

The State Water Contractors (SWC) appreciate this opportunity for further comment on the proposed Endangered listing of the Longfin Smelt Distinct Population Segment (DPS). We provided written comments on December 6, 2022, and made further verbal comments at the public hearing on March 14, 2023. Therefore, we incorporate those prior comments by reference and take this opportunity to provide additional comments.

We are concerned with the public comments made by others who support the endangered listing and are apparently seeking to have future proposed Delta conveyance and storage projects like Sites Reservoir identified as threats to Longfin Smelt abundance, and who are further seeking to entirely discount physical habitat restoration as an acceptable mitigation measure. First, all future storage and conveyance projects will be required to minimize and mitigate the effect of take and to avoid jeopardy consistent with state and federal law. Moreover, these future projects are primarily designed to capture water during wet periods, when the potential risk to the species is lower. These projects are committed to designing and operating in a manner that avoids jeopardizing Longfin Smelt. Second, habitat restoration has been shown to provide important benefits to Longfin Smelt and should not be discounted as important and effective mitigation. In fact, the best available science supports the conclusion that Longfin Smelt would greatly benefit from habitat restoration projects, as observed in the restored areas in the Bay.

In our prior letter, we highlighted the importance of fully considering and accounting for the population throughout the Longfin Smelt DPS range, in part because the Bay habitats are important for species conservation and have not been fully sampled historically in the long-term monitoring efforts. The Listing Decision and the Species Status Assessment (SSA) largely discount the population of Longfin Smelt downstream of the Delta, even though we have not fully studied these downstream regions. This is concerning because as explained in Lewis et al. 2020:

DIRECTORS

Craig Wallace
President
Kern County Water Agency

Robert Cheng
Vice President
Coachella Valley Water District

Laura Hidas
Secretary-Treasurer
Alameda County Water District

Brad Coffey
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

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Solano County Water Agency

Ray Stokes
Central Coast Water Authority

Matthew Stone
Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency

Peter Thompson, Jr.
Palmdale Water District

Jacob Westra
Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District

General Manager
Jennifer Pierre

A comprehensive understanding of the life-history strategies and habitat use of species is essential for developing accurate ecological models and effective management and conservation strategies. For example, omitting critical habitats of endangered species when estimating their abundance and when designing conservation plans can severely limit our understanding of population dynamics and lead to poor management outcomes.

This Delta-focused listing decision would likely result in an unfortunate narrowing of future conservation actions, therefore minimizing the importance of future restoration in the South Bay and North Bay. We are concerned because we know that physical habitat restoration does provide benefits for Longfin Smelt, with the most notable example being the South Bay, where Longfin Smelt have been utilizing restored habitat. Lewis et al. 2020 found that from October-April, which encompasses the entire spawning season, and in all years from 2011 through 2019, there were persistent and occasionally dense aggregates of adult Longfin Smelt in marshes and sloughs of the Coyote Creek watershed, which is in the southernmost part of San Francisco Bay. Many of these adults were in late-stage spawning condition and expressed eggs and milt upon capture, which is contrary to suggestions of other public commenters that Longfin Smelt aren't spawning in these habitats. Post-larval recruits were also observed in April-May of 2017 and 2019. The highest catches of recruits and adults were often within shallow, recently restored tidal marshes and adjacent sloughs. Lewis et al. 2020 concluded that: 1.) previous surveys have likely omitted substantial fractions of the San Francisco estuary Longfin Smelt population; and 2.) tidal marsh restoration may benefit all life states. Further evidence of Longfin Smelt using wetland habitats is in Grimaldo et al. 2017, who observed high densities of Longfin Smelt larvae in previously unsampled wetlands and smaller watersheds throughout San Francisco Bay and San Pablo Bay, utilizing these habitats for spawning, rearing and feeding.

Those areas outside of the Delta may also be of increasing importance because it appears that Longfin Smelt population may be shifting its distribution toward the Suisun and San Francisco Bays. In recent work by Tobias and Baxter 2021, they found that the decreasing trend in Longfin Smelt abundance in the Delta, calculated using the Fall Midwater Trawl (FMWT) sampling data, is steeper compared to the trends in abundance calculated using the Bay Study sampling data, which better captures the range of distribution of the species in the estuary. This change in species distribution may be because of the increasing clarity and temperatures of the Delta and the Longfin Smelt's affinity for turbid and cooler waters. More Longfin Smelt are seen in the lower water column in the Delta, suggesting that Longfin Smelt are seeking more turbid and cooler waters. This shift towards the Bay suggests that it is important that any future conservation efforts should also be focused in the Bay. It also suggests that it is very important to sample the Bay and its tributaries more fully, now and in the future, where a significant proportion of the population will also occupy. This change in species distribution also suggests that we shouldn't use the FMWT as the primary determinant of trends in species abundance. As explained in Tobias and Baxter 2021 "...a portion of recent reductions in Fall Midwater Trawl abundance of Longfin Smelt result from changes in behavior rather than a decline in abundance," and "...there is evidence that the timing of occupancy, which we interpret as movements, has changed in recent years. There was also evidence of a long-term decline in occupancy, as indicated in abundance reported by other researchers (Rosenfield and Baxter 2007; Sommer et al. 2007; Thomson et al. 2010.)."

This shift in species distribution could also mean that entrainment in the SWP and CVP export facilities will be increasingly less important. Research is showing the reduced importance of further managing project operations for Longfin Smelt entrainment in the SWP-CVP. (Kimmerer and Gross 2022; Gross et al. 2022.) Admittedly, there have been recent increases in species presence in the Delta in dry years, with 2021 and 2022 showing significant increases in the FMWT. With this increased dry-year presence, there was a corresponding increase in Longfin Smelt entrainment in the CVP and SWP. But, even this dry-year increase was found to have a small impact on the species overall. (Kimmerer and Gross 2022; Gross et al. 2022 [Entrainment nearly zero in extremely wet years and 2% of the population in moderately dry years].) This suggests that entrainment in the SWP and CVP may be less important to Longfin Smelt populations than other factors.

In response to comments referencing the Nobriga and Rosenfield 2016 paper and the suggestion that this paper shows quasi-extinction in 45 years in 40% of scenarios, Phyllis and others (see Attachment A) used the Nobriga and Rosenfield 2016 model predictively to test whether a 10% increase or 10% decrease in outflow, as measured by a Net Delta Outflow Index (NDOI), would have a measurable impact on Longfin Smelt abundance. They used the Nobriga and Rosenfield scenario "2abc," which is one of the scenarios referenced by prior commenters in Figure 5 of Nobriga and Rosenfield 2016. The analysis in Attachment A found little to no difference among the outflow scenarios considered in the percentage of simulations predicting quasi-extirpation of Longfin Smelt from the San Francisco Estuary. The results showed that the variability in FMWT index predictions within each NDOI scenario across different water year types was considerably greater than the differences among the NDOI scenarios. Although there was a minor downward shift in the overall distribution of FMWT predictions with decreasing NDOI and a general increasing trend with increased NDOI, the overlap among the scenarios was considerable even with the relatively large changes in the NDOI considered, given that there is appreciable uncertainty in the predictions. For example, the median difference in water supply between the +10% and -10% NDOI scenarios was over 5 million acre-feet in wet years, yet this resulted in little to no difference in the predicted FMWT index over the time series. Therefore, any representation of extinction risk relying on that paper also needs to recognize the significant uncertainty in the results and the unlikely prospect that reservoir releases could be used to achieve even small changes in species abundance.

Prior commenters also emphasized the importance of a Longfin Smelt life cycle model, suggesting that one does not exist. This is untrue. Maunder and co-authors published a Longfin Smelt life cycle model in 2015. Their model showed that Bay tributary flow, measured as Napa River outflow, was as important as Delta outflow. They also emphasized the importance of considering factors in combination rather than isolation, finding that multiple factors and density dependence influenced the survival of Longfin Smelt. This model, as well as other published studies by Dr. Kimmerer and others, also highlight the importance of understanding the mechanism underlying observed correlations. If the mechanism underlying the observed statistical relationship is wet hydrology in the Delta watershed and/or the Bay tributaries, for example, then it is uncertain that reservoir releases can produce observable species benefits or declines.

As Kimmerer and Gross 2022 observed:

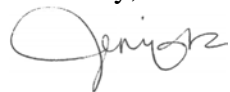
Management of the San Francisco Estuary is balkanized between communities that focus on San Francisco Bay (e.g., <https://bcdc.ca.gov/>) and those that focus on the upper estuary, especially the California Delta (Lacan and Resh 2017). Recent grant solicitations have even spelled out a requirement for focus of research within the bounds of the Delta and its tributaries. This is both a partial cause and a result of the management and political focus on the impacts of diversions from the southern Delta.

Longfin smelt, no respecters of geographic boundaries, show why management focus on the Delta is misguided. The [Smelt Larval Survey] SLS program, though designed to sample for Longfin Smelt larvae, fails to cover their range of abundance in moderate to high- flow years (Fig. S4, Table 1; Grimaldo et al. 2021). Only one of the four programs designed to sample juvenile fish in the estuary covers the entire in-estuary range of the fish, and no program samples them during residence in the coastal ocean. Moreover, little monitoring for Longfin Smelt occurs in shallow habitats where they can be abundant (Grimaldo et al. 2017, 2021; Lewis et al. 2020). Their zooplankton prey are intensively monitored in the Delta and Suisun Bay [...], less so in San Pablo Bay [...] and not at all in Central or South San Francisco Bays. None of these programs samples at night, when vertical distributions of most organisms change. It is difficult to provide actionable advice to managers based on such a distorted sampling regime.

For the reasons stated above and in our prior comments, we do not believe that the Listing Decision and SSA Report supports an Endangered status for the following reasons: 1.) Longfin Smelt has not been surveyed throughout its range; 2.) there is evidence that Bay-Delta Longfin Smelt are moving out of the system to areas upstream and in the Columbia River thereby suggesting they are not isolated; and 3.) the extinction prediction is uncertain, and the predictions do not support an Endangered status. We urge the FWS to evaluate the evidence we presented and reconsider whether the level of threat implied by the proposed Endangered determination is warranted. At the same time, the SWC urges the FWS not to ignore the conservation value of areas downstream of the Delta and the effectiveness of physical habitat restoration.

If you have any questions about these comments, please contact Mr. Chandra Chilmakuri at 916-562-2583.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Pierre
General Manager

Enclosed:

Attachment 1: Appendix A of California Incidental Take Permit Application for Longfin Smelt for Operation of the State Water Project, October 2018. Comparison of Predicted Longfin Smelt Fall Midwater Trawl Index for Historical and Hypothetical Delta Outflow Scenarios Using the Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) Population Dynamics Model

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Attachment 1

APPENDIX A

Comparison of Predicted Longfin Smelt Fall Midwater Trawl Index for Historical and Hypothetical Delta Outflow Scenarios Using the Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) Population Dynamics Model

This appendix uses the Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) population dynamics model to compare predicted LFS FMWT indices for historical and hypothetical Delta outflow scenarios. The historical Delta outflow is the actual Net Delta Outflow Index and is represented by the acronym NDOI. The hypothetical outflow scenarios adjusted historical December-May mean monthly outflow by -10%, -5%, +5%, and +10%; these scenarios are referred to as NDOI -10%, NDOI -5%, NDOI +5%, and NDOI +10%.

Appendices B-1 through B-3 and the associated Microsoft Excel file named *<Dayflow_Output_1956_2017.xlsx>* comprise the supporting material for the analysis included in Section 4.3.1.1 of the Draft California Incidental Take Permit Application for Longfin Smelt for Operation of the State Water Project.

Reproduction of Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) Model

This analysis reproduced the methods described in Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) for calculation of the two-life-stage model referred to as the “2abc” model, which includes the embedded hypotheses that understanding the trend in age-0 LFS relative abundance requires explicit modeling of spawning and recruit relative abundance; that the production of age-0 fish is density dependent; and that juvenile survival from age 0 to age 2 has changed over time. For purposes of this effects analysis, the “2abc” model was selected because its median predictions visually fit recent years of empirical data better than the other model evaluated (Figure 4-1).

Model input data used to reproduce the “2abc” model were as provided in Table 2 of Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016). The input data are provided in Appendix B-1. Model “2abc” was also reproduced using the R code documented in Appendix B-2, which also includes the R code for conducting the full analysis described below. The analyses were run in R software (R Core Team 2016).

Graphical comparison of the reproduction of the “2abc” model to the original Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) “2abc” model (Figure 4-1) suggests that the reproduced model was a reasonable approximation of the original model (i.e., the reproduction of the method was reasonably successful). It should be noted that the original “2abc” model 95% confidence intervals are wider than the reproduction utilized in this analysis. However, the model coefficients and standard errors are identical between the original and reproduced models. Therefore, the reproduced “2abc” model utilized in this analysis is considered appropriate, and the differences in 95% confidence intervals among the original and reproduced models do not affect the comparison of the scenarios discussed below.

Calculation of Delta Outflow Model Inputs for Scenario Comparison

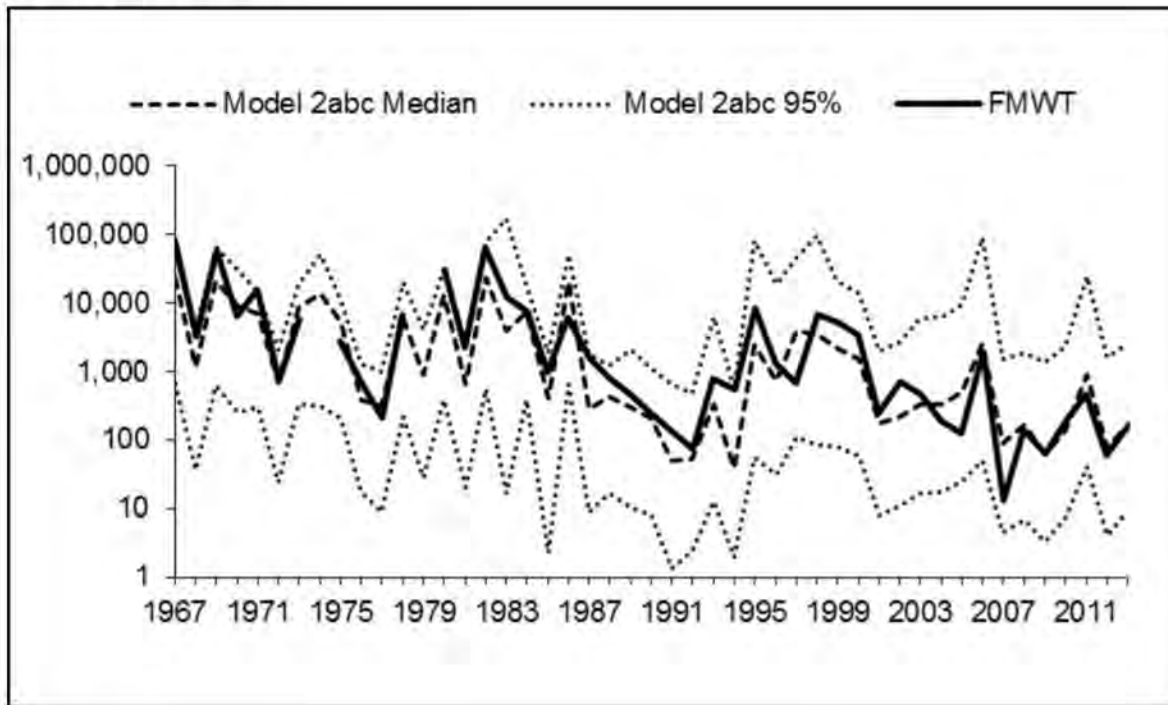
To obtain the required first principal component (PC1) model inputs for comparison of the various NDOI scenarios, it was first necessary to reproduce the principal components analysis (PCA). Following Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016), historical daily Delta outflow data were acquired from the DAYFLOW database¹. The NDOI scenario represented the observed historical data, with the remaining scenarios being created by increasing or decreasing monthly mean NDOI by the specified amounts (-10%, -5%, +5%, +10%). Graphical summaries of the scenarios' NDOI over December-May are presented in Figures 4-2 through 4-5.

Flow data were averaged for December to May by month and year and the Principal Component Analysis was conducted using the PCA function in the R package FactoMineR (Le et al. 2008) on water years 1956-2013. The resulting PC1 outputs were very similar to the original values computed by Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016), suggesting that the reported method had been successfully reproduced². The predict PCA function was then used to predict PC1 values for the various flow scenarios for water years 1956-2017 on the same projection as the PCA. The resulting PC1 values were used as the input for the model simulation of the flow scenarios described in the next section.

¹ <https://www.water.ca.gov/Programs/Environmental-Services/Compliance-Monitoring-And-Assessment/Dayflow-Data>. The data are provided in the file <dayflow_OUT_1956_2017.xlsx>.

² The small differences may have arisen because of varying PCA algorithms in different statistical software packages, for example.

(a) Reproduction



(b) Original

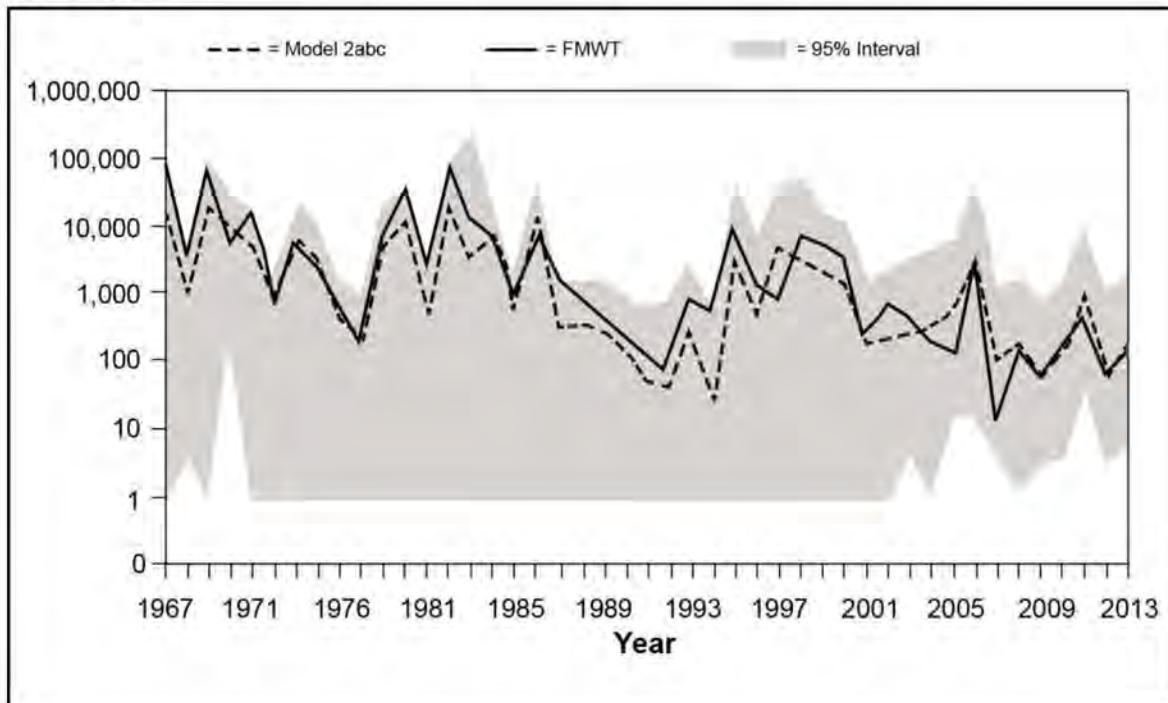


Figure 4-1. Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) 2abc Model Predictions Compared to Historical Fall Midwater Trawl Survey Longfin Smelt Abundance Index: (a) Reproduction of the Method; (b) Original (from Figure 6C of Nobriga and Rosenfield 2016, with grey shading indicating 95% interval)

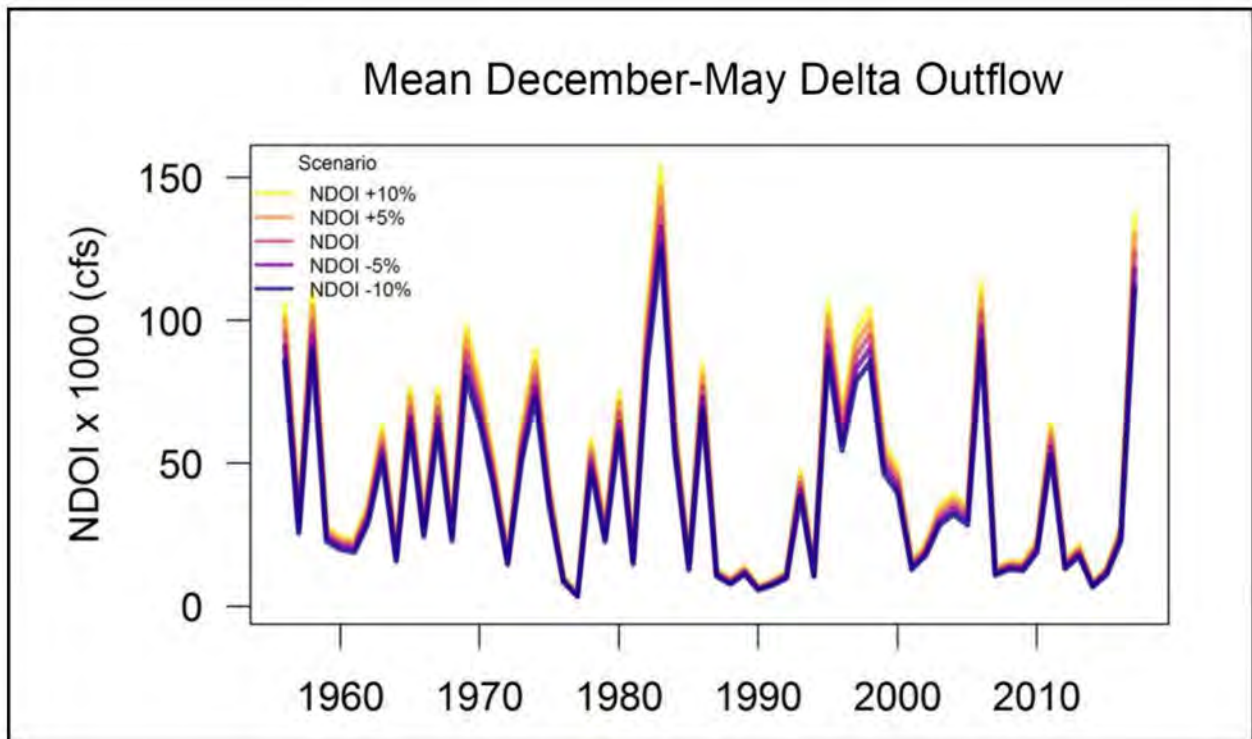


Figure 4-2. Mean December-May Delta Outflow by Scenario, 1956-2017

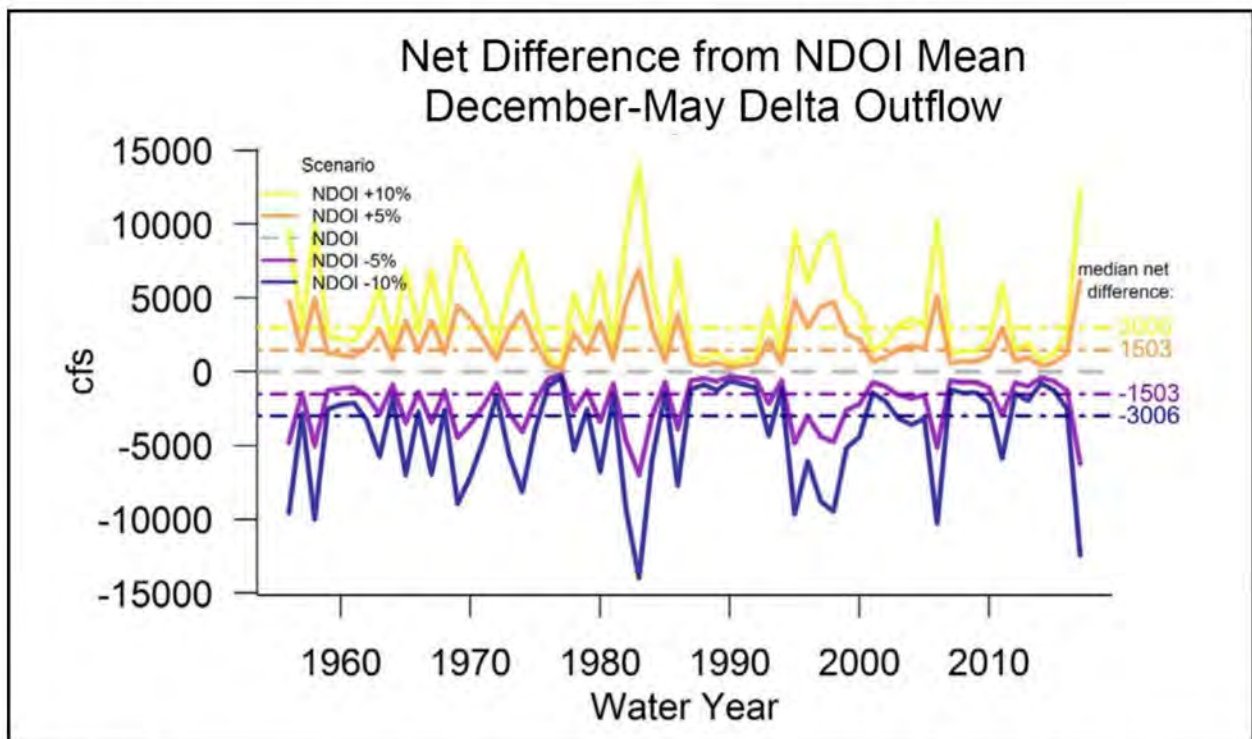


Figure 4-3. Net Difference in Mean December-May Delta Outflow Between the NDOI Scenario and the Remaining Scenarios

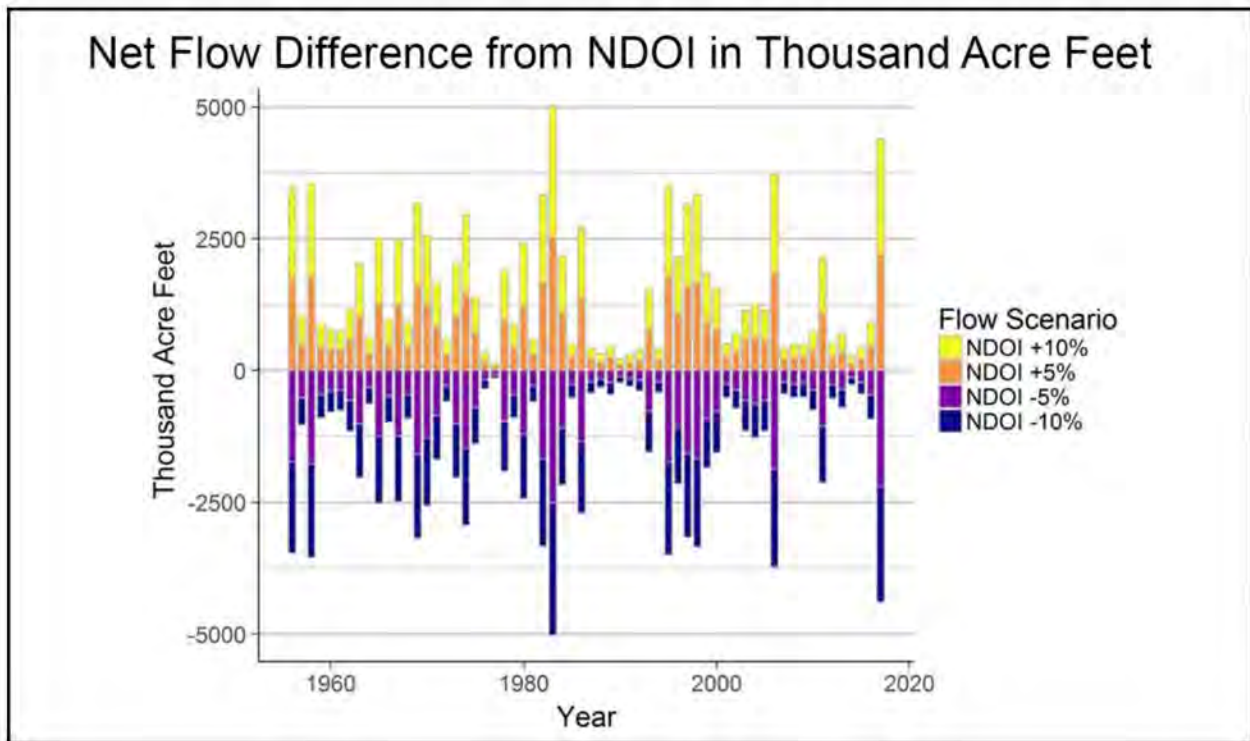


Figure 4-4. Net Total December-May Delta Outflow Difference Between the NDOI Scenario and the Remaining Scenarios

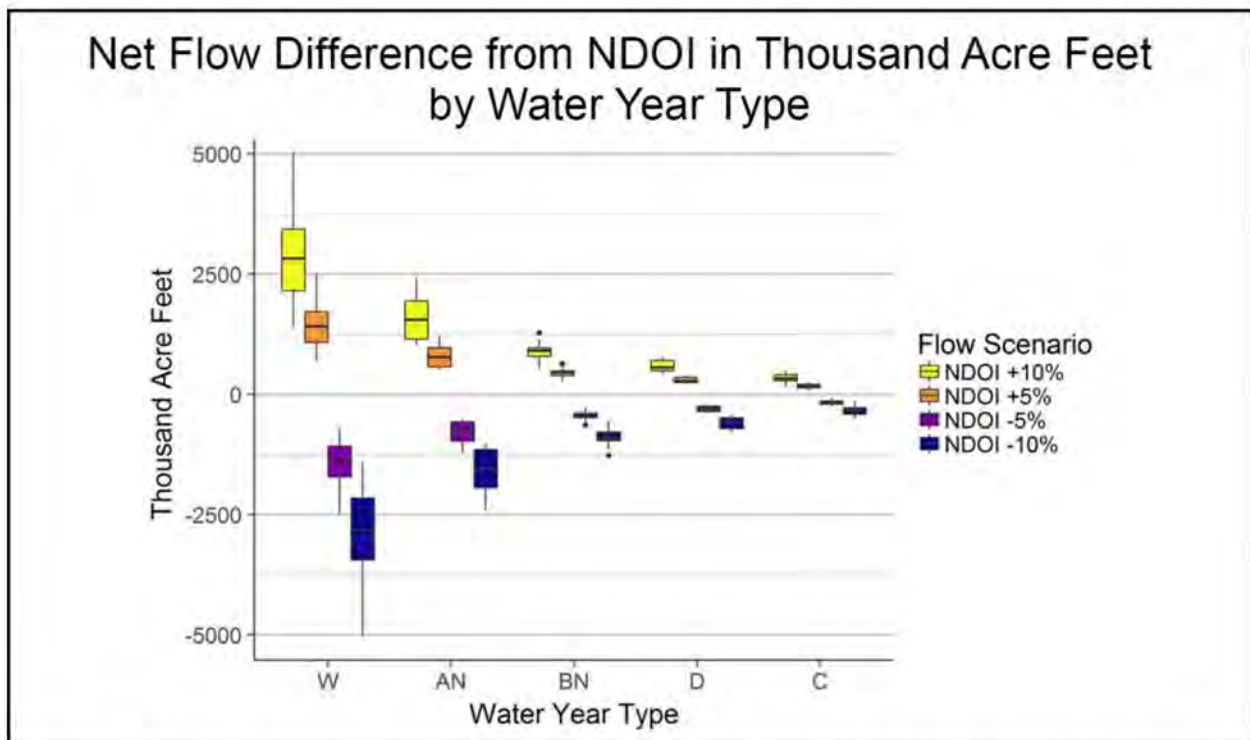


Figure 4-5. Box Plot Summary of Net Total December-May Delta Outflow Difference Between the NDOI Scenario and the Remaining Scenarios By Water Year Type

Model Simulation to Compare Scenarios

Model simulation to compare the NDOI, NDOI -10%, NDOI -5%, NDOI +5%, and NDOI +10% scenarios used the PC1 flow inputs. To produce a simulation for the 1956-2017 time series, and consistent with Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016), the model was initiated with 2 years (i.e., years 1956 and 1957) of FMWT indices equal to 798, which represents the median observed FMWT index from 1967 to 2013. The simulation was conducted for three juvenile survival functions:

- 'observed', which represents relatively high (good) survival prior to 1991, switching to relatively low (poor) survival in 1991 and thereafter;
- 'good', which used the pre-1991 relatively high survival for simulation over the full 1956-2017 time series;
- 'poor', which used the post-1991 relatively low survival for simulation over the full 1956-2017 simulation time series.

Following Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016), 1,000 stochastic simulations were conducted in which random draws were made based on the mean and standard error of the model parameters. Consistent with Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016), the variability among the estimates was examined using the 95% intervals and the percentage of simulations predicting quasi-extinction (i.e., a FMWT index < 1). Violin plots are used to illustrate the distribution of simulated FMWT indices. The R code for the analysis is provided in Appendix B-2.

Results

Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) identify NDOI flow as an important covariate for the production of juvenile longfin smelt; however, the scale at which flow has an effect is not easily interpretable due to flow being represented as a principle component term. The results from this analysis demonstrate that the flow effects on the longfin smelt population Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) report are detectable at the scale of year-to-year hydrologic variability, but not at the scale of 10-20% increases (decreases) in observed Delta outflow (Figure 4-7). That is, longfin smelt respond to flow at the scale of Water Year Type, not at the scale that can be achieved through managed outflow actions; operations cannot make e.g. a Below Normal year an Above Normal year. Further, for a given outflow, scenarios that used the pre-1991 period of 'good' survival outperformed scenarios that used 'poor' survival by a magnitude comparable to differences between Water Year Types (Figure 4-7).

The simulation results showed that the variability in FMWT index predictions within each scenario was considerably greater than the differences between the scenarios. For the observed juvenile survival function, all of the scenarios tracked the empirical FMWT

index relatively closely, and the 95% intervals spanned several orders of magnitude around the median predictions (Figure 4-6, lower panel). There was little to no difference between scenarios in the percentage of simulations predicting quasi-extinction (FMWT index < 1; Figure 4-6, upper panel). Although there was generally a minor downward shift in the overall distribution of FMWT predictions with decreasing NDOI, the overlap between scenarios was considerable, for water year type analyses (Figure 4-7) when presenting individual representative years toward the end of the time series (Figures 4-8 and 4-9). Overall, these results suggested that although there is a general trend in increasing predicted FMWT index with greater NDOI, there is appreciable uncertainty in the predictions, resulting in considerably overlapping predictions even with relatively large differences in NDOI: for example, the median difference in NDOI between NDOI +10% and NDOI -10% scenarios was over 5 million acre feet in wet years (Figure 4-5), yet this resulted in little difference in predicted FMWT index over the time series (Figures 4-6 through 4-9). In other words, the differences in FMWT index predictions and likelihood of quasi-extinction among flow scenarios were relatively minor, suggesting that modifications to Delta Outflow considered in this analysis do not substantially affect the FMWT abundance index. Therefore, increasing outflow as a mechanism to increase LFS population is unlikely to produce detectable increases in the LFS abundance.

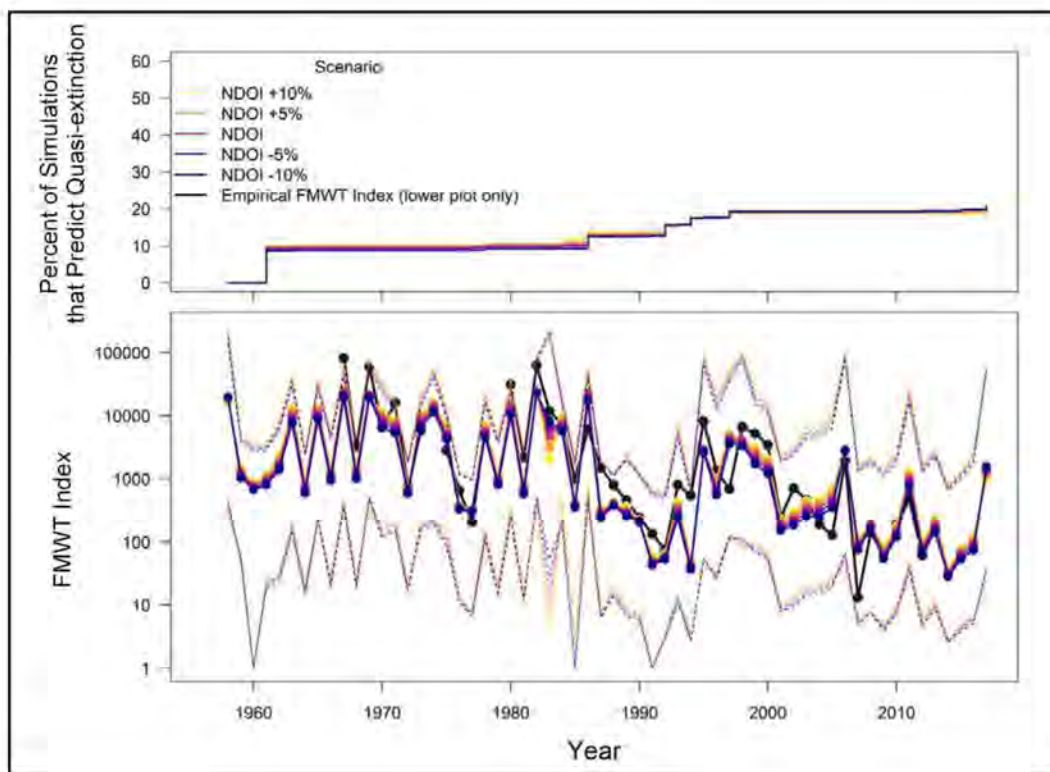


Figure 4-6. LFS Fall Midwater Trawl Index Simulation Results Reproducing Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) 2abc Model With Observed Juvenile Survival Function (i.e., Switch from High to Low Survival in 1991): Upper Plot—Percentage of Simulations Predicting Quasi-Extinction (Index < 1); Lower Plot—Median (Dots and Solid Lines) and 95% Interval (Broken Lines)

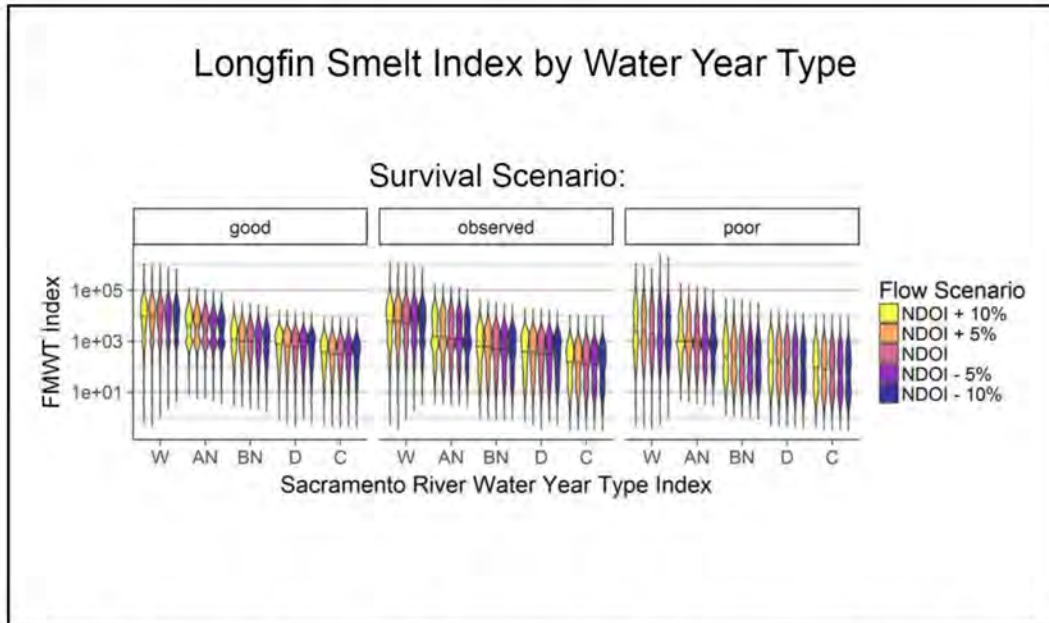


Figure 4-7. LFS Fall Midwater Trawl Index Simulation Results Reproducing Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) 2abc Model With Good, Observed, and Poor Juvenile Survival Functions: Violin Plots of Distribution by Water Year Type (Horizontal Lines Indicate Medians)

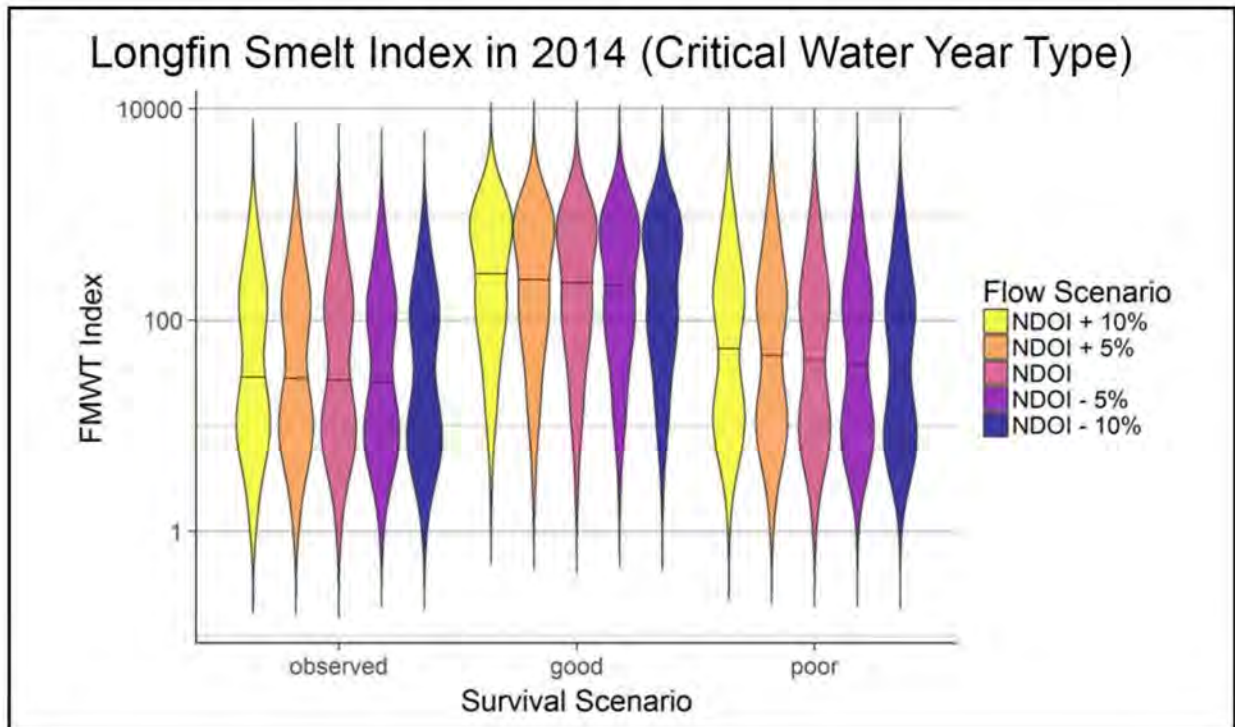


Figure 4-8. LFS Fall Midwater Trawl Index Simulation Results Reproducing Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) 2abc Model With Observed, Good, and Poor Juvenile Survival Functions: Violin Plots of Distribution in Water Year 2014 (Horizontal Lines Indicate Medians)

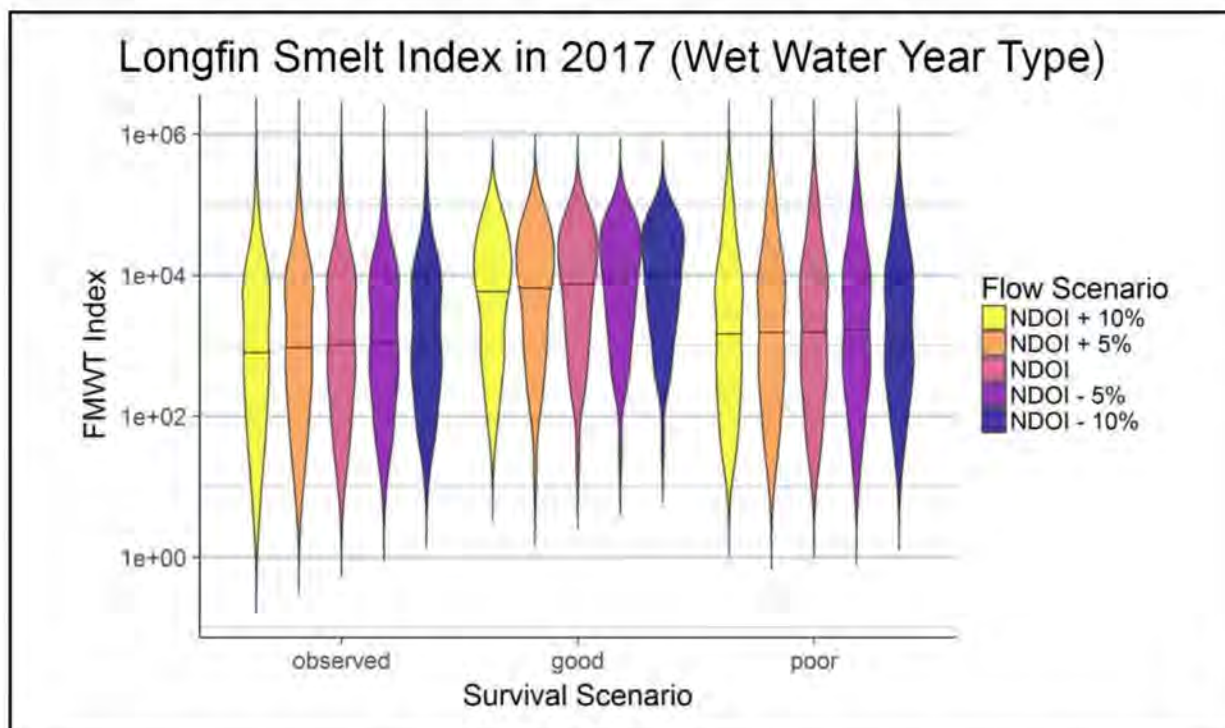


Figure 4-9. LFS Fall Midwater Trawl Index Simulation Results Reproducing Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) 2abc Model With Observed, Good, and Poor Juvenile Survival Functions: Violin Plots of Distribution in Water Year 2017 (Horizontal Lines Indicate Medians)

References

- Le, S., J. Josse, and F. Husson. 2008. FactoMineR: An R Package for Multivariate Analysis. *Journal of Statistical Software* 25(1): 1-18.
- Nobriga, M. L., and J. A. Rosenfield. 2016. Population Dynamics of an Estuarine Forage Fish: Disaggregating Forces Driving Long-Term Decline of Longfin Smelt in California's San Francisco Estuary. *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society* 145(1):44-58.
- R Core Team (2016). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL: <https://www.R-project.org/>

Appendix B-1. Inputs Used to Reproduce Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) Model, With Predicted Values

Table B1. Time Series of Inputs Used to Reproduce Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) 2abc Model.

Water Year	Delta Outflow PC1	Fall Midwater Trawl Index	Bay Study Age-0 Index	Bay Study Age-2 Index
1956	2.77			
1957	-0.627			
1958	3.74			
1959	-1.14			
1960	-1.19			
1961	-1.29			
1962	-0.575			
1963	1.21			
1964	-1.5			
1965	1.3			
1966	-1.02			
1967	1.91	81,737		
1968	-1.12	3,279		
1969	2.68	59,350		
1970	0.928	6,515		
1971	0.152	15,903		
1972	-1.6	760		
1973	0.442	5,896		
1974	1.97			
1975	-0.123	2,819		
1976	-1.93	658		
1977	-2.23	210		
1978	0.722	6,619		
1979	-1.05			
1980	1.08	31,184	159,555	1,339
1981	-1.5	2,202	3,049	383
1982	3.04	62,905	278,517	1,656
1983	5.91	11,864	28,755	1,891
1984	0.492	7,408	36,774	4,924
1985	-1.67	992	7,341	1,939

Water Year	Delta Outflow PC1	Fall Midwater Trawl Index	Bay Study Age-0 Index	Bay Study Age-2 Index
1986	1.71	6,160	18,489	1,384
1987	-1.81	1,520	2,428	1,785
1988	-1.97	791	1,409	3,571
1989	-1.7	456	1,054	941
1990	-2.06	243	713	687
1991	-1.98	134	188	351
1992	-1.88	76	495	152
1993	0.006	798	6,046	11
1994	-1.79	545	1,424 ^a	414
1995	3.59	8,205	354,186	252 ^a
1996	1.2	1,346	5,856	124 ^a
1997	1.6	690	7,638	1,432
1998	3.11	6,654	41,729	605
1999	0.414	5,243	58,510	748
2000	0.036	3,437	14,202	704
2001	-1.61	247	1,460	1,158
2002	-1.35	707	9,652	1,752
2003	-0.468	467	2,119	739
2004	-0.514	191	2,418	686
2005	-0.235	129	4,538	569
2006	3.79	1,949	12,148	188
2007	-1.73	13	2,039	447
2008	-1.67	139	3,681	204
2009	-1.57	65	647	272
2010	-1.17	191	748	197
2011	1.21	477	7,833	305
2012	-1.53	61	1,284	733
2013	-1.38	164	8,495	300

Source: Adapted from Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016, Table 2).

^aBay Study Midwater Trawl data were not collected in this year; see Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) for estimation method.

Table B2. Predicted Median and 95% Interval of Fall Midwater Trawl Index from Reproduction of Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) 2abc Model.

Water Year	Observed	Median Prediction	Lower 95% Prediction	Upper 95% Prediction
1958		18,959	565	221,408
1959		1,208	81	4,596
1960		853	0	3,202
1961		901	34	3,148
1962		1,849	47	7,716
1963		9,928	281	38,116
1964		758	25	2,501
1965		11,652	406	32,585
1966		1,197	39	4,771
1967	81,737	22,883	647	53,450
1968	3,279	1,182	37	3,887
1969	59,350	21,385	638	66,698
1970	6,515	8,867	250	30,066
1971	15,903	6,978	293	14,836
1972	760	675	25	2,034
1973	5,896	8,685	328	18,882
1974		13,666	324	50,130
1975	2,819	5,254	209	11,311
1976	658	384	17	1,322
1977	210	322	9	987
1978	6,619	5,972	216	19,404
1979		898	28	4,213
1980	31,184	12,896	381	29,639
1981	2,202	647	20	2,495
1982	62,905	23,290	552	79,192
1983	11,864	3,896	17	170,339
1984	7,408	7,263	381	18,107
1985	992	408	2	1,886
1986	6,160	20,869	650	50,126
1987	1,520	288	9	1,743
1988	791	426	17	1,262
1989	456	305	11	2,092
1990	243	212	8	1,139

Water Year	Observed	Median Prediction	Lower 95% Prediction	Upper 95% Prediction
1991	134	50	1	664
1992	76	54	2	485
1993	798	325	13	6,411
1994	545	40	2	575
1995	8,205	2,453	55	81,517
1996	1,346	726	32	18,351
1997	690	3,936	108	45,841
1998	6,654	3,489	86	95,838
1999	5,243	2,148	80	20,564
2000	3,437	1,483	59	13,809
2001	247	175	8	2,003
2002	707	220	11	2,688
2003	467	329	17	5,958
2004	191	339	17	6,115
2005	129	494	26	9,501
2006	1,949	2,540	51	89,424
2007	13	89	4	1,484
2008	139	167	7	1,826
2009	65	62	3	1,400
2010	191	136	7	2,331
2011	477	881	41	24,388
2012	61	76	4	1,637
2013	164	172	9	2,546

Appendix B-2. R Code Used in Analysis

The code used in the statistical package R presented below reproduces the analysis and generates various outputs, some of which were included in this memorandum (i.e., Figures 5-8). To run the script below, it is necessary to install the R software (<https://www.R-project.org/>) and run the script in RStudio (<https://www.rstudio.com/>) or similar integrated development environment for R. The necessary data input files (i.e., <dayflow_OUT_1956_2017.xlsx>, <water-year-classification.csv>, and <nobriga-rosenfield-2016-data.csv>) should be stored in a folder called 'data' within the R working directory (i.e., the location where the script is saved). The outputs generated by the script will be saved in the 'data' folder.

R Code Used in Analysis

```
# Load packages -----  
  
if (!require("pacman")) install.packages("pacman")  
  
## Loading required package: pacman  
  
library(pacman)  
# p_load checks if package is installed, installs if necessary, then loads  
  
p_load(RColorBrewer,  
       viridis,  
       arm,  
       tidyverse,  
       readxl, # read in data in xlsx format  
       FactoMineR) # PCA package  
  
# FUNCTIONS -----  
  
# castarray fxn -----  
# function builds empty arrays to be used for simulating longfin population.  
  
castarray <- function(df = dat,  
                     n.sims = 10,  
                     cast = 'hindcast',  
                     hindcast.yrs = df[, 1],  
                     n.forecast.yrs = 50) {  
  
  # array columns  
  Acols <- list(  
    'Year',  
    'of',  
    'of.sqrd',  
    'BayAge0_preDD',  
    'BayAge0',  
  )  
}
```



```

'BayAge2',
'rps',
'survival',
'Step91'
)
if (cast == 'hindcast') {
  # Hindcast array
  n.yrs <- length(hindcast.yrs)

  # array dimensions
  dims <- c(n.yrs, length(Acols), n.sims)
  dim.names <- list(NULL, Acols, simulation = 1:n.sims)
  hind.array <-
    array(data = NA,
          dim = dims,
          dimnames = dim.names)

  # fill Years
  hind.array[, 'Year', ] <- hindcast.yrs

  return(hind.array)
}

if (cast == 'forecast') {
  # Forecast array
  Year.start <- max(df$WaterYear) - 1
  Year.end <- Year.start + n.forecast.yrs
  foreYear <- Year.start:Year.end

  # array dimensions
  dims <- c(length(foreYear), length(Acols), n.sims)
  dim.names <- list(NULL, Acols, simulation = 1:n.sims)
  fore.array <-
    array(data = NA,
          dim = dims,
          dimnames = dim.names)

  # fill Years
  fore.array[, 'Year', ] <- foreYear

  return(fore.array)
}
}

```

```

# popsim fxn -----
# fxn to simulate longfin pop'n dynamics under different flow scenarios

```

```

popsim <- function(mat,

```

```

outflow,
fmwt = 798,
clam,
rps = rps.NR,
surv = surv.NR,
Beta = -0.00077,
method = 'NR',
sigma = TRUE,
truncate = TRUE,
seed = NULL,
...) {
if (is.null(seed))
  seed = as.numeric(Sys.time())
mat[1:2, 'BayAge0', ] <- fmwt
mat[, 'Step91', ] <- clam
mat[, 'of', ] <- outflow
mat[, 'of.sqrd', ] <- outflow ^ 2

n.sims = dim(mat)[3]

# progress bar
pb_j <- txtProgressBar(min = 0,
  max = n.sims,
  style = 3)

for (j in 1:n.sims) {
  for (i in 3:nrow(mat)) {
    # start in year 3
    if (mat[i - 1, 'BayAge0', j] < 1)
      break # stop loop, population is extinct
    if (is.na(mat[i, 'of', j]))
      break # stop loop, end of flow data time series
    if (is.na(mat[i, 'Step91', j]))
      break # stop loop, end of clam data time series

    mat[i, 'rps', j] <-
      pred.rps(
        rps,
        mat[i, 'of.sqrd', j],
        mat[i, 'of', j],
        method = method,
        sigma = sigma,
        seed = seed + j
      )

    mat[i, 'survival', j] <-
      surv02(
        surv,
        mat[i - 2, 'BayAge0', j],
        mat[i, 'Step91', j],
        method = method,

```

```

        truncate = truncate,
        sigma = sigma,
        seed = seed + j
    )

    mat[i, 'BayAge2', j] <-
        mat[i, 'survival', j] * mat[i - 2, 'BayAge0', j]
    mat[i, 'BayAge2', j] <-
        ifelse(mat[i, 'BayAge2', j] < 1, 0, mat[i, 'BayAge2', j])
    mat[i, 'BayAge0_preDD', j] <-
        mat[i, 'rps', j] * mat[i, 'BayAge2', j]
    mat[i, 'BayAge0', j] <-
        ricker(mat[i, 'rps', j], mat[i, 'BayAge2', j], B = Beta)

    mat[i, 'BayAge0', j] <-
        ifelse(mat[i, 'BayAge0', j] < 1, 0, mat[i, 'BayAge0', j])
}
# update progress bar
setTxtProgressBar(pb_j, j)
}
close(pb_j)
return(mat)
}

# ricker fxn -----
# for calculating recruits per spawner assuming a Ricker SR model
# used in pred.rps fxn, not called directly

ricker <- function(alpha, S, B = -0.00077) {
  R = alpha * S * exp(B * S)
  return(R)
}

# pred.rps fxn -----
# predict recruits per spawner using different methods for handling uncertainty
# not called directly, used in popsim fxn

pred.rps <- function(fit,
  b1,
  b2,
  method = c('NR', 'sim', 'mean'),
  sigma = TRUE,
  seed = NULL) {
  # set seed if comparison between methods is desired
  set.seed(seed)
  stopifnot(length(b1) == length(b2))
  # make matrix of Intercept (1) and predictor 1 and predictor 2
  X.pred <- cbind(rep(1, length(b1)), b1, b2)

```

```

colnames(X.pred) <- c('intercept',
                    all.vars(as.formula(fit))[2],
                    all.vars(as.formula(fit))[3])
n.pred <- dim(X.pred)[1]
# G&H simulation method
if (method == 'sim') {
  sim.rps <- sim(fit, n.pred)
  y.pred <- X.pred[, 1] * sim.rps@coef[, 1] + # intercept
            X.pred[, 2] * sim.rps@coef[, 2] + # outflow squared
            X.pred[, 3] * sim.rps@coef[, 3] # outflow PC1
  if (sigma == FALSE) {
    # No model uncertainty
    return(exp(y.pred))
  }
  else if (sigma == TRUE) {
    # With model uncertainty
    y.pred_sigma <- rnorm(n.pred, y.pred, sim.rps@sigma)
    return(exp(y.pred_sigma))
  }
}
# N&R method, no model uncertainty
if (method == 'NR') {
  log_a =
    X.pred[, 1] * rnorm(n = n.pred,
                      mean = coef(fit)[1],
                      sd = se.coef(fit)[1]) + # intercept
    X.pred[, 2] * rnorm(n = n.pred,
                      mean = coef(fit)[2],
                      sd = se.coef(fit)[2]) + # outflow squared
    X.pred[, 3] * rnorm(n = n.pred,
                      mean = coef(fit)[3],
                      sd = se.coef(fit)[3]) # outflow PC1
  return(exp(log_a))
}
if (method == 'mean') {
  y.mean = predict(fit, newdata = as.data.frame(X.pred))
  return(exp(y.mean))
}
}

```

```

# sumsims fxn -----
# function for summarising alternative flow scenario simulations

```

```

sumsims <-
  function(mat,
           INDEX = 'BayAge0',
           # age class to summarise data by
           ref = NULL,
           ...) {
    # years for which we have outflow (deals with CalSimII ending in 2003)
  }

```

```

years <- mat[!is.na(mat[, 'of', 1]), 'Year', 1]
# number of simulations
n.sims = dim(mat)[3]
summat <- data.frame(
  Year = years,
  medIndex = NA,
  loIndex = NA,
  hiIndex = NA,
  pExtinct = NA,
  medDiff = NA,
  loDiff = NA,
  hiDiff = NA,
  pDiffExt = NA
)
for (i in 1:length(years)) {
  summat$medIndex[i] = quantile(mat[i, INDEX, ], probs = 0.5, na.rm = TRUE)
  summat$loIndex[i] = quantile(mat[i, INDEX, ], probs = 0.025, na.rm = TRUE)
  summat$hiIndex[i] = quantile(mat[i, INDEX, ], probs = 0.975, na.rm = TRUE)
  summat$pExtinct[i] = (sum(is.na(mat[i, INDEX,])) / n.sims)
  if (is.null(ref))
    next
  if (is.na(ref[i, 'of', 1]))
    break
  summat$medDiff[i] = quantile((mat[i, INDEX, ] - ref[i, INDEX, ]), probs = 0.5, na.rm = TR
UE)
  summat$loDiff[i] = quantile((mat[i, INDEX, ] - ref[i, INDEX, ]), probs = 0.025, na.rm = TR
UE)
  summat$hiDiff[i] = quantile((mat[i, INDEX, ] - ref[i, INDEX, ]), probs = 0.975, na.rm = TR
UE)
  summat$pDiffExt[i] = (sum(is.na(mat[i, INDEX,])) - sum(is.na(ref[i, INDEX,]))) /
    n.sims
}
# Year 3 is when simulations begin
return(summat[3:length(years), , ])
}

```

```

# surv02 fxn -----
# function for simulating longfin age-0 to age-2 survival

```

```

surv02 <- function(fit,
  b1,
  b2,
  method = c('NR', 'sim', 'mean'),
  truncate = TRUE,
  sigma = TRUE,
  seed = NULL) {
  # set seed if comparison between methods is desired
  set.seed(seed)
  stopifnot(length(b1) == length(b2))
  # make matrix of Intercept (1) and predictor 1 and predictor 2

```

```

X.pred <- cbind(rep(1, length(b1)), b1, b2)
colnames(X.pred) <- c('intercept',
                     all.vars(as.formula(fit))[2],
                     all.vars(as.formula(fit))[3])
n.pred <- dim(X.pred)[1]
# G&H simulation method
if (method == 'sim') {
  sim.surv <- sim(fit, n.pred)
  y.pred <- X.pred[, 1] * sim.surv@coef[, 1] + # intercept
            log(X.pred[, 2]) * sim.surv@coef[, 2] + # log(byFMWT)
            X.pred[, 3] * sim.surv@coef[, 3] # step91
  if (sigma == FALSE) {
    if (fit$family[[2]] == 'logit') {
      survival = invlogit(y.pred)
    }
    if (fit$family[[2]] == 'identity') {
      survival = exp(y.pred)
    }
  }
  if (sigma == TRUE) {
    # With model uncertainty
    y.pred_sigma <- rnorm(n.pred, y.pred, sim.surv@sigma)
    if (fit$family[[2]] == 'logit') {
      survival = invlogit(y.pred_sigma)
    }
    if (fit$family[[2]] == 'identity') {
      survival = exp(y.pred_sigma)
    }
  }
}
if (truncate == TRUE) {
  return(ifelse(survival > 1, 1, survival))
}
else if (truncate == FALSE) {
  return(survival)
}
}

if (method == 'NR') {
  log_survival =
    X.pred[, 1] * rnorm(n = n.pred,
                      mean = coef(fit)[1],
                      sd = se.coef(fit)[1]) + # intercept
    log(X.pred[, 2]) * rnorm(n = n.pred,
                           mean = coef(fit)[2],
                           sd = se.coef(fit)[2]) + # log(byFMWT)
    X.pred[, 3] * rnorm(n = n.pred,
                      mean = coef(fit)[3],
                      sd = se.coef(fit)[3]) # step91

  if (fit$family[[2]] == 'logit') {
    survival = invlogit(log_survival)
  }
}

```

```

}
if (fit$family[[2]] == 'identity') {
  survival = exp(log_survival)
}
if (truncate == TRUE) {
  return(ifelse(survival > 1, 1, survival))
}
else if (truncate == FALSE) {
  return(survival)
}
}
if (method == 'mean') {
  y.mean = predict(fit, newdata = as.data.frame(X.pred))
  if (fit$family[[2]] == 'logit') {
    survival = invlogit(y.mean)
  }
  if (fit$family[[2]] == 'identity') {
    survival = exp(y.mean)
  }
  if (truncate == TRUE) {
    return(ifelse(survival > 1, 1, survival))
  }
  else if (truncate == FALSE) {
    return(survival)
  }
}
}
}

color <- function(i, alpha = NULL, colormap = 'C', n = 9)
{
  col = viridis(n = n, alpha = ifelse(is.null(alpha), 1, alpha/100), option = colormap)[i]
  # col = paste(brewer.pal(n = n, pal)[i],
  #           alpha, sep = ")
  return(col)
}

# BEGIN ANALYSIS -----

# Load flows -----

# Load water year types -----

wyt.all <- read.csv('data/water-year-classification.csv', na.strings = "")

# water types for Sacramento
wyt <- wyt.all %>%
  filter(River == 'Sacramento') %>%
  select(WY, Yr.type)

# Load alternative flows -----

```

```

NDOI <- read_excel('data/dayflow_OUT_1956_2017.xlsx', sheet = 'NDOI')
NDOI_plus5 <- read_excel('data/dayflow_OUT_1956_2017.xlsx', sheet = 'NDOI+5%')
NDOI_plus10 <- read_excel('data/dayflow_OUT_1956_2017.xlsx', sheet = 'NDOI+10%')
NDOI_minus5 <- read_excel('data/dayflow_OUT_1956_2017.xlsx', sheet = 'NDOI-5%')
NDOI_minus10 <- read_excel('data/dayflow_OUT_1956_2017.xlsx', sheet = 'NDOI-10%')

```

```

# reproduce N&R PCA. [, -1] drops water year column
nrNDOI_pca <- PCA(filter(NDOI, WY %in% 1956:2013)[-1], graph = FALSE)

```

```

# N&R report eigenvalue of 3.5 and 58% variance explained

```

```
nrNDOI_pca$eig
```

```

##      eigenvalue percentage of variance cumulative percentage of variance
## comp 1 3.4913158          58.188597          58.18860
## comp 2 1.2149367          20.248944          78.43754
## comp 3 0.5962484           9.937474          88.37502
## comp 4 0.3060039           5.100065          93.47508
## comp 5 0.2465552           4.109253          97.58433
## comp 6 0.1449400           2.415667          100.00000

```

```

# place alternative flows on same projection as N&R PCA

```

```

NDOI_pca <- predict.PCA(nrNDOI_pca, NDOI[-1])
NDOI_plus5_pca <- predict.PCA(nrNDOI_pca, NDOI_plus5[-1])
NDOI_plus10_pca <- predict.PCA(nrNDOI_pca, NDOI_plus10[-1])
NDOI_minus5_pca <- predict.PCA(nrNDOI_pca, NDOI_minus5[-1])
NDOI_minus10_pca <- predict.PCA(nrNDOI_pca, NDOI_minus10[-1])

```

```

mean.of <- data.frame(
  year = 1956:2017,
  NDOI = rowMeans(NDOI[,c('Dec', 'Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May')]),
  NDOI_plus5 = rowMeans(NDOI_plus5[,c('Dec', 'Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May')]),
  NDOI_plus10 = rowMeans(NDOI_plus10[,c('Dec', 'Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May')]),
  NDOI_minus5 = rowMeans(NDOI_minus5[,c('Dec', 'Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May')]),
  NDOI_minus10 = rowMeans(NDOI_minus10[,c('Dec', 'Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May')])
)

```

```

pc.of <- data.frame(
  year = 1956:2017,
  NDOI = NDOI_pca$coord[,1], # get only PC1 scores
  NDOI_plus5 = NDOI_plus5_pca$coord[,1],
  NDOI_plus10 = NDOI_plus10_pca$coord[,1],
  NDOI_minus5 = NDOI_minus5_pca$coord[,1],
  NDOI_minus10 = NDOI_minus10_pca$coord[,1])

```

```

# number of days in Winter/Spring period. Ignoring leap years

```

```
days.in.month <- c(31, 31, 28, 31, 30, 31)
```

```

# 1 cfs for 24 hrs = 1.9835 acre feet

```

```
acre.feet = 1.9835
```



```

acre.feet.mo <- days.in.month * acre.feet

acrefit.of <- data.frame(year = 1956:2017,
  NDOI = rowSums(t(acre.feet.mo * t(NDOI[,c('Dec', 'Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May')]))),
  NDOI_plus5 = rowSums(t(acre.feet.mo * t(NDOI_plus5[,c('Dec', 'Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May')]))),
  NDOI_plus10 = rowSums(t(acre.feet.mo * t(NDOI_plus10[,c('Dec', 'Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May')]))),
  NDOI_minus5 = rowSums(t(acre.feet.mo * t(NDOI_minus5[,c('Dec', 'Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May')]))),
  NDOI_minus10 = rowSums(t(acre.feet.mo * t(NDOI_minus10[,c('Dec', 'Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May')])))
)

# Load longfin data from Nobriga & Rosenfield -----

datNR <- read.csv('data/nobriga-rosenfield-2016-data.csv',
  na.strings = "", header = TRUE)

# Add the lagged data and step decline indicator
datNR$lag2BayAge0 <- lag(datNR$BayAge0, n = 2)

# Combine longfin data and alternative flow scenarios -----

dat <- left_join(pc.of, datNR, by = c('year' = "WaterYear"))

# Step decline in survival begins in 1987, shows up in 1989 Age 2
dat$Step1989 <- ifelse(dat$year < 1987, 0, 1)
# Step shows up in 1991 Age 2
dat$Step1991 <- ifelse(dat$year < 1991, 0, 1)

# Build Models -----

# naming model parameters for clarity and conciseness

# alpha
a1 <- log(dat$BayAge0/dat$lag2BayAge0) # RPS in model 1abc; Age0 per Age 0
a2 <- log(dat$BayAge0/dat$BayAge2) # RPS in models 2; Age0 per Age2

# S; survival from Bay Age 0 to Bay Age 2. Only in model 2
S02 <- (dat$BayAge2/dat$lag2BayAge0)

# outflow
# Using PC1 reported in N&R
pc1 <- dat$DeltaOutflowPC1
pc1.sqrd <- (dat$DeltaOutflowPC1)^2

```

```

# step decline year
step89 <- dat$Step1989
step91 <- dat$Step1991

# birth year FMWT
byFMWT <- (lag(dat$FMWT, n =2))

# Survival -----

# Model2abc: Survival
## as modeled in N&R
surv.NR <- glm(log(S02) ~ log(byFMWT) + step91,
               family = gaussian(link = 'identity'))

# confirm coefficients are same as reported in N&R 2016
arm::display(surv.NR)

## glm(formula = log(S02) ~ log(byFMWT) + step91, family = gaussian(link = "identity"))
##      coef.est coef.se
## (Intercept)  3.19   1.03
## log(byFMWT) -0.63   0.11
## step91      -1.68   0.47
## ---
## n = 32, k = 3
## residual deviance = 28.0, null deviance = 57.9 (difference = 29.8)
## overdispersion parameter = 1.0
## residual sd is sqrt(overdispersion) = 0.98

# Recruitment -----

# Model2abc: Recruitment
rps.NR <- lm(a2 ~ pc1.sqrd + pc1)

# confirm coefficients are same as reported in N&R 2016
arm::display(rps.NR)

## lm(formula = a2 ~ pc1.sqrd + pc1)
##      coef.est coef.se
## (Intercept)  2.94   0.30
## pc1.sqrd    -0.15   0.05
## pc1         0.95   0.15
## ---
## n = 34, k = 3
## residual sd = 1.29, R-Squared = 0.58

# Run N&R simulations -----

sims <- 1000

# years in N&R model

```

```

NRyrs <- 1956:2013
# array with N&R time series
hind.array.NR <- castarray(dat, hindcast.yrs = NRyrs, n.sims = sims)

NR <- popsim(hind.array.NR, dat$DeltaOutflowPC1[dat$year == NRyrs],
  fmwt= 798,
  clam = dat$Step1991[dat$year == NRyrs],
  rps = rps.NR, method = 'NR', Beta = -0.00077)

## Warning in dat$year == NRyrs: longer object length is not a multiple of
## shorter object length

sum.NR <- sumsims(NR)
plot(sum.NR$Year, log10(sum.NR$medIndex), type = 'l', ylim = c(0, 6))

jsum.NR <- left_join(dat, sum.NR, by = c('year' = 'Year'))

# reproduce figure 6d from Nobriga & Rosenfield
# **discrepancies to be expected due to random sampling**

par(las = 1, oma = c(0,0,0,0), mar = c(5,6,2,2))
plot(jsum.NR$FMWT, jsum.NR$medIndex,
  xlim = c(0,100000), ylim = c(0, 25000),
  xlab = 'Empirical FMWT Index', ylab = "")
mtext(side = 2, 'Median Index Prediction', las = 3, line = 4.5)

# Run simulations with alternative flows -----

# array with NDOI time series
hind.array <- castarray(dat, n.sims = sims)

# Common Random Number (CRN) for all scenarios. Ensures differences observed are
# due to differences in scenario, not differences in random inputs
myseed <- 442

# NDOI, observed survival

NDOI.obs <- popsim(hind.array, dat$NDOI,
  fmwt = 798, clam = dat$Step1991,
  rps = rps.NR, method = 'NR', Beta = -0.00077,
  seed = myseed)

ref.scenario <- NDOI.obs # set as the reference flow and survival scenario

sum.NDOI.obs <- sumsims(NDOI.obs, ref = ref.scenario)
sum.NDOI.obs <- sum.NDOI.obs %>%
  mutate(flow_scenario = 'NDOI',
    survival_scenario = 'observed',

```

```

scenario = 'NDOI_obs')

# NDOI, good survival
NDOI.good <- popsim(hind.array, dat$NDOI,
  fmwt = 798, clam = 0,
  rps = rps.NR, method = 'NR', Beta = -0.00077,
  seed = myseed)

sum.NDOI.good <- sumsims(NDOI.good, ref = ref.scenario)
sum.NDOI.good <- sum.NDOI.good %>%
  mutate(flow_scenario = 'NDOI',
    survival_scenario = 'good',
    scenario = 'NDOI_good')

# NDOI, poor survival
NDOI.poor <- popsim(hind.array, dat$NDOI,
  fmwt = 798, clam = 1,
  rps = rps.NR, method = 'NR', Beta = -0.00077,
  seed = myseed)

sum.NDOI.poor <- sumsims(NDOI.poor, ref = ref.scenario)
sum.NDOI.poor <- sum.NDOI.poor %>%
  mutate(flow_scenario = 'NDOI',
    survival_scenario = 'poor',
    scenario = 'NDOI_poor')

# NDOI +5%, observed survival
NDOI_plus5.obs <- popsim(hind.array, dat$NDOI_plus5,
  fmwt = 798, clam = dat$Step1991,
  rps = rps.NR, method = 'NR', Beta = -0.00077,
  seed = myseed)

sum.NDOI_plus5.obs <- sumsims(NDOI_plus5.obs, ref = ref.scenario)
sum.NDOI_plus5.obs <- sum.NDOI_plus5.obs %>%
  mutate(flow_scenario = 'NDOI +5%',
    survival_scenario = 'observed',
    scenario = 'NDOI +5%_observed')

# NDOI +5%, good survival
NDOI_plus5.good <- popsim(hind.array, dat$NDOI_plus5,
  fmwt = 798, clam = 0,
  rps = rps.NR, method = 'NR', Beta = -0.00077,
  seed = myseed)

sum.NDOI_plus5.good <- sumsims(NDOI_plus5.good, ref = ref.scenario)
sum.NDOI_plus5.good <- sum.NDOI_plus5.good %>%
  mutate(flow_scenario = 'NDOI +5%',
    survival_scenario = 'good',

```

```

scenario = 'NDOI +5%_good')

# NDOI +5%, poor survival
NDOI_plus5.poor <- popsim(hind.array, dat$NDOI_plus5,
  fmwt = 798, clam = 1,
  rps = rps.NR, method = 'NR', Beta = -0.00077,
  seed = myseed)

sum.NDOI_plus5.poor <- sumsims(NDOI_plus5.poor, ref = ref.scenario)
sum.NDOI_plus5.poor <- sum.NDOI_plus5.poor %>%
  mutate(flow_scenario = 'NDOI +5%',
    survival_scenario = 'poor',
    scenario = 'NDOI +5%_poor')

# NDOI +10%, observed survival
NDOI_plus10.obs <- popsim(hind.array, dat$NDOI_plus10,
  fmwt = 798, clam = dat$Step1991,
  rps = rps.NR, method = 'NR', Beta = -0.00077,
  seed = myseed)

sum.NDOI_plus10.obs <- sumsims(NDOI_plus10.obs, ref = ref.scenario)
sum.NDOI_plus10.obs <- sum.NDOI_plus10.obs %>%
  mutate(flow_scenario = 'NDOI +10%',
    survival_scenario = 'observed',
    scenario = 'NDOI +10%_observed')

# NDOI +10%, good survival
NDOI_plus10.good <- popsim(hind.array, dat$NDOI_plus10,
  fmwt = 798, clam = 0,
  rps = rps.NR, method = 'NR', Beta = -0.00077,
  seed = myseed)

sum.NDOI_plus10.good <- sumsims(NDOI_plus10.good, ref = ref.scenario)
sum.NDOI_plus10.good <- sum.NDOI_plus10.good %>%
  mutate(flow_scenario = 'NDOI +10%',
    survival_scenario = 'good',
    scenario = 'NDOI +10%_good')

# NDOI +10%, poor survival
NDOI_plus10.poor <- popsim(hind.array, dat$NDOI_plus10,
  fmwt = 798, clam = 1,
  rps = rps.NR, method = 'NR', Beta = -0.00077,
  seed = myseed)

sum.NDOI_plus10.poor <- sumsims(NDOI_plus10.poor, ref = ref.scenario)
sum.NDOI_plus10.poor <- sum.NDOI_plus10.poor %>%
  mutate(flow_scenario = 'NDOI +10%',

```

```
survival_scenario = 'poor',  
scenario = 'NDOI +10%_poor')
```

NDOI -5%, observed survival

```
NDOI_minus5.obs <- popsim(hind.array, dat$NDOI_minus5,  
  fmwt = 798, clam = dat$Step1991,  
  rps = rps.NR, method = 'NR', Beta = -0.00077,  
  seed = myseed)
```

```
sum.NDOI_minus5.obs <- sumsims(NDOI_minus5.obs, ref = ref.scenario)  
sum.NDOI_minus5.obs <- sum.NDOI_minus5.obs %>%  
  mutate(flow_scenario = 'NDOI -5%',  
    survival_scenario = 'observed',  
    scenario = 'NDOI -5%_observed')
```

NDOI -5%, good survival

```
NDOI_minus5.good <- popsim(hind.array, dat$NDOI_minus5,  
  fmwt = 798, clam = 0,  
  rps = rps.NR, method = 'NR', Beta = -0.00077,  
  seed = myseed)
```

```
sum.NDOI_minus5.good <- sumsims(NDOI_minus5.good, ref = ref.scenario)  
sum.NDOI_minus5.good <- sum.NDOI_minus5.good %>%  
  mutate(flow_scenario = 'NDOI -5%',  
    survival_scenario = 'good',  
    scenario = 'NDOI -5%_good')
```

NDOI -5%, poor survival

```
NDOI_minus5.poor <- popsim(hind.array, dat$NDOI_minus5,  
  fmwt = 798, clam = 1,  
  rps = rps.NR, method = 'NR', Beta = -0.00077,  
  seed = myseed)
```

```
sum.NDOI_minus5.poor <- sumsims(NDOI_minus5.poor, ref = ref.scenario)  
sum.NDOI_minus5.poor <- sum.NDOI_minus5.poor %>%  
  mutate(flow_scenario = 'NDOI -5%',  
    survival_scenario = 'poor',  
    scenario = 'NDOI -5%_poor')
```

NDOI -10%, observed survival

```
NDOI_minus10.obs <- popsim(hind.array, dat$NDOI_minus10,  
  fmwt = 798, clam = dat$Step1991,  
  rps = rps.NR, method = 'NR', Beta = -0.00077,  
  seed = myseed)
```

```
sum.NDOI_minus10.obs <- sumsims(NDOI_minus10.obs, ref = ref.scenario)  
sum.NDOI_minus10.obs <- sum.NDOI_minus10.obs %>%  
  mutate(flow_scenario = 'NDOI -10%',
```

```

survival_scenario = 'observed',
scenario = 'NDOI -10%_observed')

# NDOI -10%, good survival

NDOI_minus10.good <- popsim(hind.array, dat$NDOI_minus10,
                           fmw = 798, clam = 0,
                           rps = rps.NR, method = 'NR', Beta = -0.00077,
                           seed = myseed)

sum.NDOI_minus10.good <- sumsims(NDOI_minus10.good, ref = ref.scenario)
sum.NDOI_minus10.good <- sum.NDOI_minus10.good %>%
  mutate(flow_scenario = 'NDOI -10%',
         survival_scenario = 'good',
         scenario = 'NDOI -10%_good')

# NDOI -10%, poor survival

NDOI_minus10.poor <- popsim(hind.array, dat$NDOI_minus10,
                           fmw = 798, clam = 1,
                           rps = rps.NR, method = 'NR', Beta = -0.00077,
                           seed = myseed)

sum.NDOI_minus10.poor <- sumsims(NDOI_minus10.poor, ref = ref.scenario)
sum.NDOI_minus10.poor <- sum.NDOI_minus10.poor %>%
  mutate(flow_scenario = 'NDOI -10%',
         survival_scenario = 'poor',
         scenario = 'NDOI -10%_poor')

# summarise simulations

summarised.scenarios <- bind_rows(
  sum.NDOI.obs, sum.NDOI.good, sum.NDOI.poor,
  sum.NDOI_plus5.obs, sum.NDOI_plus5.good, sum.NDOI_plus5.poor,
  sum.NDOI_plus10.obs, sum.NDOI_plus10.good, sum.NDOI_plus10.poor,
  sum.NDOI_minus5.obs, sum.NDOI_minus5.good, sum.NDOI_minus5.poor,
  sum.NDOI_minus10.obs, sum.NDOI_minus10.good, sum.NDOI_minus10.poor)

# combine simulations -----

yr <- length(1956:2017) # years in alternative flow scenarios

# NDOI
yr.NDOI.obs <- as.data.frame(matrix(NDOI.obs, yr*sims, ncol(NDOI.obs),
                                   dimnames = list(NULL, colnames(NDOI.obs))))
yr.NDOI.obs <- yr.NDOI.obs %>%
  mutate(ndiff = 0,
         pdiff = 0,
         Simulation = rep(1:sims, each = yr),
         Flow_Scenario = 'NDOI',

```

```

Survival_Scenario = 'observed')

ref.index <- yr.NDOI.obs$BayAge0

yr.NDOI.good <- as.data.frame(matrix(NDOI.good,yr*sims, ncol(NDOI.good),
                                   dimnames = list(NULL, colnames(NDOI.good))))
yr.NDOI.good <- yr.NDOI.good %>%
  mutate(ndiff = BayAge0 - ref.index, # net difference
         pdiff = (ndiff/ref.index) * 100, # percent difference
         Simulation = rep(1:sims, each = yr),
         Flow_Scenario = 'NDOI',
         Survival_Scenario = 'good')

yr.NDOI.poor <- as.data.frame(matrix(NDOI.poor,yr*sims, ncol(NDOI.poor),
                                   dimnames = list(NULL, colnames(NDOI.poor))))
yr.NDOI.poor <- yr.NDOI.poor %>%
  mutate(ndiff = BayAge0 - ref.index,
         pdiff = (ndiff/ref.index) * 100,
         Simulation = rep(1:sims, each = yr),
         Flow_Scenario = 'NDOI',
         Survival_Scenario = 'poor')

#NDOI + 5%
yr.NDOI_plus5.obs <- as.data.frame(matrix(NDOI_plus5.obs,yr*sims, ncol(NDOI_plus5.obs),
                                   dimnames = list(NULL, colnames(NDOI_plus5.obs))))
yr.NDOI_plus5.obs <- yr.NDOI_plus5.obs %>%
  mutate(ndiff = BayAge0 - ref.index,
         pdiff = (ndiff/ref.index) * 100,
         Simulation = rep(1:sims, each = yr),
         Flow_Scenario = 'NDOI + 5%',
         Survival_Scenario = 'observed')

yr.NDOI_plus5.good <- as.data.frame(matrix(NDOI_plus5.good,yr*sims, ncol(NDOI_plus5.good),
                                   dimnames = list(NULL, colnames(NDOI_plus5.good))))
yr.NDOI_plus5.good <- yr.NDOI_plus5.good %>%
  mutate(ndiff = BayAge0 - ref.index,
         pdiff = (ndiff/ref.index) * 100,
         Simulation = rep(1:sims, each = yr),
         Flow_Scenario = 'NDOI + 5%',
         Survival_Scenario = 'good')

yr.NDOI_plus5.poor <- as.data.frame(matrix(NDOI_plus5.poor,yr*sims, ncol(NDOI_plus5.poor),
                                   dimnames = list(NULL, colnames(NDOI_plus5.poor))))
yr.NDOI_plus5.poor <- yr.NDOI_plus5.poor %>%
  mutate(ndiff = BayAge0 - ref.index,
         pdiff = (ndiff/ref.index) * 100,
         Simulation = rep(1:sims, each = yr),
         Flow_Scenario = 'NDOI + 5%',
         Survival_Scenario = 'poor')

```


#NDOI + 10%

```
yr.NDOI_plus10.obs <- as.data.frame(matrix(NDOI_plus10.obs,yr*sims, ncol(NDOI_plus10.obs)),
```

```
dimnames = list(NULL, colnames(NDOI_plus10.obs))))
```

```
yr.NDOI_plus10.obs <- yr.NDOI_plus10.obs %>%
```

```
mutate(ndiff = BayAge0 - ref.index,  
pdiff = (ndiff/ref.index) * 100,  
Simulation = rep(1:sims, each = yr),  
Flow_Scenario = 'NDOI + 10%',  
Survival_Scenario = 'observed')
```

```
yr.NDOI_plus10.good <- as.data.frame(matrix(NDOI_plus10.good,yr*sims, ncol(NDOI_plus10.good)),
```

```
dimnames = list(NULL, colnames(NDOI_plus10.good))))
```

```
yr.NDOI_plus10.good <- yr.NDOI_plus10.good %>%
```

```
mutate(ndiff = BayAge0 - ref.index,  
pdiff = (ndiff/ref.index) * 100,  
Simulation = rep(1:sims, each = yr),  
Flow_Scenario = 'NDOI + 10%',  
Survival_Scenario = 'good')
```

```
yr.NDOI_plus10.poor <- as.data.frame(matrix(NDOI_plus10.poor,yr*sims, ncol(NDOI_plus10.poor)),
```

```
dimnames = list(NULL, colnames(NDOI_plus10.poor))))
```

```
yr.NDOI_plus10.poor <- yr.NDOI_plus10.poor %>%
```

```
mutate(ndiff = BayAge0 - ref.index,  
pdiff = (ndiff/ref.index) * 100,  
Simulation = rep(1:sims, each = yr),  
Flow_Scenario = 'NDOI + 10%',  
Survival_Scenario = 'poor')
```

#NDOI - 5%

```
yr.NDOI_minus5.obs <- as.data.frame(matrix(NDOI_minus5.obs,yr*sims, ncol(NDOI_minus5.obs)),
```

```
dimnames = list(NULL, colnames(NDOI_minus5.obs))))
```

```
yr.NDOI_minus5.obs <- yr.NDOI_minus5.obs %>%
```

```
mutate(ndiff = BayAge0 - ref.index,  
pdiff = (ndiff/ref.index) * 100,  
Simulation = rep(1:sims, each = yr),  
Flow_Scenario = 'NDOI - 5%',  
Survival_Scenario = 'observed')
```

```
yr.NDOI_minus5.good <- as.data.frame(matrix(NDOI_minus5.good,yr*sims, ncol(NDOI_minus5.good)),
```

```
dimnames = list(NULL, colnames(NDOI_minus5.good))))
```

```
yr.NDOI_minus5.good <- yr.NDOI_minus5.good %>%
```

```
mutate(ndiff = BayAge0 - ref.index,  
pdiff = (ndiff/ref.index) * 100,  
Simulation = rep(1:sims, each = yr),  
Flow_Scenario = 'NDOI - 5%',
```

```

Survival_Scenario = 'good')

yr.NDOI_minus5.poor <- as.data.frame(matrix(NDOI_minus5.poor,yr*sims, ncol(NDOI_minus
5.poor),
                                dimnames = list(NULL, colnames(NDOI_minus5.poor))))
yr.NDOI_minus5.poor <- yr.NDOI_minus5.poor %>%
  mutate(ndiff = BayAge0 - ref.index,
         pdiff = (ndiff/ref.index) * 100,
         Simulation = rep(1:sims, each = yr),
         Flow_Scenario = 'NDOI - 5%',
         Survival_Scenario = 'poor')

#NDOI - 10%
yr.NDOI_minus10.obs <- as.data.frame(matrix(NDOI_minus10.obs,yr*sims, ncol(NDOI_minus
10.obs),
                                dimnames = list(NULL, colnames(NDOI_minus10.obs))))
yr.NDOI_minus10.obs <- yr.NDOI_minus10.obs %>%
  mutate(ndiff = BayAge0 - ref.index,
         pdiff = (ndiff/ref.index) * 100,
         Simulation = rep(1:sims, each = yr),
         Flow_Scenario = 'NDOI - 10%',
         Survival_Scenario = 'observed')

yr.NDOI_minus10.good <- as.data.frame(matrix(NDOI_minus10.good,yr*sims, ncol(NDOI_min
us10.good),
                                dimnames = list(NULL, colnames(NDOI_minus10.good))))
yr.NDOI_minus10.good <- yr.NDOI_minus10.good %>%
  mutate(ndiff = BayAge0 - ref.index,
         pdiff = (ndiff/ref.index) * 100,
         Simulation = rep(1:sims, each = yr),
         Flow_Scenario = 'NDOI - 10%',
         Survival_Scenario = 'good')

yr.NDOI_minus10.poor <- as.data.frame(matrix(NDOI_minus10.poor,yr*sims, ncol(NDOI_min
us10.poor),
                                dimnames = list(NULL, colnames(NDOI_minus10.poor))))
yr.NDOI_minus10.poor <- yr.NDOI_minus10.poor %>%
  mutate(ndiff = BayAge0 - ref.index,
         pdiff = (ndiff/ref.index) * 100,
         Simulation = rep(1:sims, each = yr),
         Flow_Scenario = 'NDOI - 10%',
         Survival_Scenario = 'poor')

allsims <- bind_rows(yr.NDOI.obs, yr.NDOI.good, yr.NDOI.poor,
                    yr.NDOI_plus5.obs, yr.NDOI_plus5.good, yr.NDOI_plus5.poor,
                    yr.NDOI_plus10.obs, yr.NDOI_plus10.good, yr.NDOI_plus10.poor,
                    yr.NDOI_minus5.obs, yr.NDOI_minus5.good, yr.NDOI_minus5.poor,
                    yr.NDOI_minus10.obs, yr.NDOI_minus10.good, yr.NDOI_minus10.poor)

allsims <- left_join(allsims, wyt, by = c('Year' = 'WY'))

```

```
# violin plot comparing LFS abundance in last year of time-series -----
```

```
allsims %>%  
  filter(Year == 2017) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = Survival_Scenario,  
            y = BayAge0,  
            fill = fct_relevel(Flow_Scenario,  
                               c("NDOI + 10%",  
                                 "NDOI + 5%",  
                                 "NDOI",  
                                 "NDOI - 5%",  
                                 "NDOI - 10%")))) +  
  #geom_boxplot() +  
  geom_violin(trim = FALSE, draw_quantiles = 0.5, na.rm = TRUE) +  
  #geom_boxplot(width=0.1) +  
  labs(title="Longfin smelt index in 2017 (Wet Water Year Type)",  
        x="Survival Scenario",  
        y = "FMWT Index",  
        fill = "Flow Scenario") +  
  #scale_x_discrete(limits=c( "NDOI", "NDOI +5%", "NDOI +10%")) +  
  scale_x_discrete(limits=c( "observed", "good", "poor")) +  
  scale_y_log10() +  
  scale_fill_manual(values=color(c(9,7,5,3,1),alpha = 80)) +  
  theme_classic(base_size = 20) +  
  theme(panel.grid.major.y = element_line(size = 1, colour = "grey80"),  
        panel.grid.minor.y = element_line(size = 0.5, colour = "grey80"))  
  
ggsave('data/simulation-violinplots-year-2017-Wet.png')
```

Figure: simulations by water year type -----

```
allsims %>%
  filter(Survival_Scenario == 'observed', !is.na(Yr.type), Year < 2018, Year > 1955) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = fct_relevel(Yr.type, c('W', 'AN', 'BN', 'D', 'C')),
            y = BayAge0,
            fill = fct_relevel(Flow_Scenario,
                              c("NDOI + 10%",
                                "NDOI + 5%",
                                "NDOI",
                                "NDOI - 5%",
                                "NDOI - 10%")))) +
  #geom_boxplot() +
  geom_violin(trim = FALSE, draw_quantiles = 0.5, na.rm = TRUE) +
  #geom_boxplot(width=0.1) +
  labs(title="Longfin smelt index by water year type",
        subtitle = "Observed survival",
        x="Sacramento River Water Year Type Index",
        y = "FMWT Index",
        fill = "Flow Scenario") +
  #scale_x_discrete(limits=c("NDOI", "NDOI +5%", "NDOI +10%")) +
  #scale_x_discrete(limits=c("observed", "good", "poor")) +
  scale_y_log10() +
  scale_fill_manual(values=color(c(9,7,5,3,1),alpha = 80)) +
  theme_classic(base_size = 20) +
  theme(panel.grid.major.y = element_line(size = 1, colour = "grey80"),
        panel.grid.minor.y = element_line(size = 0.5, colour = "grey80"))
```

```
ggsave('data/simulation-violinplots-by-water-year.png')
```

```
# Figure: simulations by water year type and survival scenario -----
```

```
allsims %>%  
  filter(!is.na(Yr.type), Year < 2018, Year > 1955) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = fct_relevel(Yr.type, c('W', 'AN', 'BN', 'D', 'C')),  
            y = BayAge0,  
            fill = fct_relevel(Flow_Scenario,  
                               c("NDOI + 10%",  
                                 "NDOI + 5%",  
                                 "NDOI",  
                                 "NDOI - 5%",  
                                 "NDOI - 10%")))) +  
  #geom_boxplot() +  
  geom_violin(trim = FALSE, draw_quantiles = 0.5, na.rm = TRUE) +  
  #geom_boxplot(width=0.1) +  
  labs(title="Longfin smelt index by water year type",  
        subtitle = "Survival scenario:",  
        x="Sacramento River Water Year Type Index",  
        y = "FMWT Index",  
        fill = "Flow Scenario") +  
  #scale_x_discrete(limits=c("NDOI", "NDOI +5%", "NDOI +10%")) +  
  #scale_x_discrete(limits=c("observed", "good", "poor")) +  
  scale_y_log10() +  
  scale_fill_manual(values=color(c(9,7,5,3,1), alpha = 80)) +
```

```

theme_classic(base_size = 20) +
theme(panel.grid.major.y = element_line(size = 1, colour = "grey80"),
      panel.grid.minor.y = element_line(size = 0.5, colour = "grey80")) +
facet_wrap(~Survival_Scenario, nrow = 1)

```

```
ggsave('data/simulation-violinplots-by-water-year-and-survival-scenario.png')
```

```

acreft.diff <- gather(acreft.of, key = 'Flow_Scenario', value = 'acre_feet', -year) %>%
mutate(af.diff = acre_feet - acreft.of$NDOI) %>%
mutate(Flow_Scenario = fct_recode(Flow_Scenario,
                                'NDOI +10%' = 'NDOI_plus10',
                                'NDOI +5%' = 'NDOI_plus5',
                                'NDOI -5%' = 'NDOI_minus5',
                                'NDOI -10%' = 'NDOI_minus10')) %>%
left_join(.,wyt, by = c('year' = 'WY'))

```

Figure: net diff acre feet of water from NDOI by year -----

```

acreft.diff %>%
filter(!Flow_Scenario %in% c('NDOI')) %>%
ggplot(aes(x = year,
           y = af.diff/1000,
           fill = fct_relevel(Flow_Scenario, c("NDOI +5%",
                                                "NDOI +10%",
                                                "#NDOI",

```

```

        "NDOI -5%",
        "NDOI -10%")))) +
geom_col(color = 'grey', width = 3, position = position_dodge(width = 0)) +
labs(title="Net flow difference from NDOI in Thousand Acre Feet",
      #subtitle = "Survival scenario:",
      x="Year",
      y = "Thousand Acre Feet",
      fill = "Flow Scenario") +
scale_fill_manual(values=color(c(7,9,
                                3,1)),
                  breaks = c("NDOI +10%",
                              "NDOI +5%",
                              "#NDOI",
                              "NDOI -5%",
                              "NDOI -10%")) +

theme_classic(base_size = 20) +
theme(panel.grid.major.y = element_line(size = 1, colour = "grey80"),
      panel.grid.minor.y = element_line(size = 0.5, colour = "grey80"))

ggsave('data/water-diff-in-TAF-feet.png')

# Figure: net diff acre feet of water from NDOI by water year type -----

acreft.diff %>%
  filter(!Flow_Scenario %in% c('NDOI')) %>%

```

```

ggplot(aes(x = fct_relevel(Yr.type, c('W','AN','BN','D','C')),
  y = af.diff/1000,
  fill = fct_relevel(Flow_Scenario, c("NDOI +10%",
    "NDOI +5%",
    #"NDOI",
    "NDOI -5%",
    "NDOI -10%")))) +
geom_boxplot() +
labs(title="Net flow difference from NDOI in Thousand Acre Feet",
  subtitle = "By water year type",
  x="Water Year Type",
  y = "Thousand Acre Feet",
  fill = "Flow Scenario") +
scale_fill_manual(values=color(c(9,7,#5,
  3,1)),
  breaks = c("NDOI +10%",
    "NDOI +5%",
    #"NDOI",
    "NDOI -5%",
    "NDOI -10%")) +

theme_classic(base_size = 20) +
theme(panel.grid.major.y = element_line(size = 1, colour = "grey80"),
  panel.grid.minor.y = element_line(size = 0.5, colour = "grey80"))
ggsave('data/water-diff-in-TAF-by-water-year-type.png')

#outputs – first summarized, second all - note that the latter is very large file
write.csv(summarised.scenarios, 'data/summarised simulations.csv')
write.csv(allsims, 'data/all simulations.csv')

```


Appendix B-3. Detailed Simulation Model Outputs

Table C1. Longfin Smelt Fall Midwater Trawl Index: Median and 95% Interval of Predictions, With Proportion of Simulations Giving Quasi-Extinction (Index < 1) for the NDOI Scenario Based on Reproduction of Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) 2abc Model.

Water Year	Observed Survival (Step in 1991)				Good Survival (Pre-1991)				Poor Survival (Post-1991)			
	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.
1958	19069	311	208655	0.000	19069	311	208655	0.000	4546	39	173922	0.000
1959	1229	58	4455	0.000	1229	58	4455	0.000	281	13	3372	0.008
1960	771	0	3203	0.000	771	0	3203	0.000	358	0	3596	0.008
1961	962	22	3236	0.095	962	22	3236	0.095	150	4	3100	0.036
1962	1798	28	7618	0.095	1798	28	7618	0.095	438	11	6396	0.046
1963	10093	185	38535	0.096	10093	185	38535	0.096	1478	34	40747	0.050
1964	727	17	2562	0.096	727	17	2562	0.096	144	4	2571	0.059
1965	11250	242	32968	0.096	11250	242	32968	0.096	3289	67	38672	0.059
1966	1145	23	4943	0.096	1145	23	4943	0.096	179	5	4200	0.059
1967	23425	426	54160	0.096	23425	426	54160	0.096	6087	98	62959	0.067
1968	1254	22	4040	0.096	1254	22	4040	0.096	174	5	4140	0.067
1969	21357	509	68948	0.096	21357	509	68948	0.096	9015	106	86913	0.067
1970	8986	150	29899	0.096	8986	150	29899	0.096	1316	32	31278	0.067
1971	6847	193	14638	0.096	6847	193	14638	0.096	2826	58	15336	0.070
1972	651	18	1945	0.096	651	18	1945	0.096	173	5	2313	0.070
1973	8561	193	18158	0.096	8561	193	18158	0.096	2422	52	21012	0.070
1974	13915	205	50071	0.096	13915	205	50071	0.096	2283	47	57109	0.070
1975	5335	125	11276	0.096	5335	125	11276	0.096	1391	33	11939	0.070
1976	353	11	1251	0.096	353	11	1251	0.096	130	4	1548	0.070
1977	321	6	961	0.097	321	6	961	0.097	74	2	1082	0.071

Water Year	Observed Survival (Step in 1991)				Good Survival (Pre-1991)				Poor Survival (Post-1991)			
	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.
1978	5721	141	19436	0.100	5721	141	19436	0.100	1116	30	18300	0.076
1979	958	17	4238	0.100	958	17	4238	0.100	139	5	3594	0.077
1980	13522	305	29430	0.100	13522	305	29430	0.100	2739	87	34022	0.090
1981	690	12	2590	0.100	690	12	2590	0.100	95	4	2479	0.090
1982	24081	446	84872	0.100	24081	446	84872	0.100	7385	125	109372	0.090
1983	4728	12	206186	0.100	4728	12	206186	0.100	836	3	222876	0.090
1984	7441	243	18516	0.103	7441	243	18516	0.103	3560	112	20793	0.098
1985	391	0	1835	0.103	391	0	1835	0.103	128	3	1930	0.098
1986	20947	597	50322	0.129	20947	597	50322	0.129	6112	162	59811	0.109
1987	288	6	1872	0.129	288	6	1872	0.129	63	3	1295	0.109
1988	397	17	1196	0.130	397	17	1196	0.130	183	6	1476	0.109
1989	301	7	2213	0.130	301	7	2213	0.130	54	2	1408	0.109
1990	216	6	1210	0.130	216	6	1210	0.130	48	2	900	0.112
1991	49	0	619	0.130	205	4	1526	0.130	34	2	1082	0.114
1992	59	2	547	0.157	244	5	1777	0.133	41	2	1088	0.118
1993	327	13	6076	0.159	2464	52	14030	0.133	366	16	10353	0.120
1994	42	2	689	0.176	287	5	2046	0.133	44	2	1389	0.130
1995	2851	50	83382	0.176	17796	293	100775	0.133	3876	87	132152	0.131
1996	760	29	16861	0.176	6765	111	33639	0.133	982	49	31003	0.131
1997	4435	127	45695	0.192	13234	449	38561	0.133	5625	171	45172	0.131
1998	3965	90	92853	0.192	18692	450	82646	0.133	5462	129	114707	0.131
1999	2377	85	20475	0.192	10051	387	17514	0.133	3308	110	21178	0.131
2000	1611	59	13671	0.192	5387	278	12533	0.133	2133	77	13629	0.131

Water Year	Observed Survival (Step in 1991)				Good Survival (Pre-1991)				Poor Survival (Post-1991)			
	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.
2001	191	8	2112	0.192	851	29	2060	0.133	279	10	2356	0.131
2002	234	10	2800	0.192	1223	38	2884	0.133	358	14	3331	0.131
2003	342	17	5699	0.192	2430	75	8659	0.133	493	23	7778	0.131
2004	352	18	5911	0.192	2518	75	8232	0.133	503	23	8131	0.131
2005	488	24	8761	0.192	3556	104	9292	0.133	707	34	10150	0.131
2006	2787	47	91126	0.192	18196	265	113039	0.133	4113	75	164999	0.131
2007	93	5	1506	0.192	651	16	1902	0.133	125	6	1975	0.131
2008	182	7	2002	0.192	499	18	1740	0.133	231	9	2027	0.131
2009	67	4	1337	0.192	566	14	2663	0.133	93	5	2176	0.131
2010	147	7	2263	0.192	758	31	3861	0.133	201	9	2644	0.131
2011	1013	43	22653	0.192	8512	189	37881	0.133	1374	65	38655	0.131
2012	85	4	1527	0.194	566	17	2664	0.133	113	6	2197	0.131
2013	189	10	2661	0.194	868	30	2618	0.133	258	12	3059	0.131
2014	32	2	729	0.194	275	7	1442	0.133	44	2	1161	0.131
2015	65	3	1195	0.197	447	12	1926	0.133	86	4	1649	0.131
2016	95	5	2285	0.197	889	21	5123	0.133	130	7	3658	0.131
2017	1316	22	55446	0.202	10239	110	109508	0.133	1856	29	141745	0.131

Table C2. Longfin Smelt Fall Midwater Trawl Index: Median and 95% Interval of Predictions, With Proportion of Simulations Giving Quasi-Extinction (Index < 1) for the NDOI +10% Scenario Based on Reproduction of Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) 2abc Model.

Water Year	Observed Survival (Step in 1991)				Good Survival (Pre-1991)				Poor Survival (Post-1991)			
	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.
1958	16617	185	266547	0.000	16617	185	266547	0.000	3946	22	226753	0.000
1959	1449	71	5245	0.000	1449	71	5245	0.000	331	16	3983	0.008
1960	862	0	3745	0.000	862	0	3745	0.000	410	0	4124	0.008
1961	1141	26	3689	0.100	1141	26	3689	0.100	184	5	3563	0.043
1962	2372	27	9333	0.100	2372	27	9333	0.100	565	13	8079	0.051
1963	12836	214	48754	0.101	12836	214	48754	0.101	1925	39	52488	0.055
1964	892	19	2847	0.101	892	19	2847	0.101	175	5	2951	0.060
1965	13315	218	41197	0.101	13315	218	41197	0.101	4292	78	49712	0.060
1966	1466	30	5694	0.101	1466	30	5694	0.101	229	6	5110	0.060
1967	26298	467	68044	0.101	26298	467	68044	0.101	7490	106	79345	0.070
1968	1535	28	4653	0.101	1535	28	4653	0.101	224	7	4723	0.070
1969	20549	384	81291	0.101	20549	384	81291	0.101	10252	86	105934	0.071
1970	11405	186	37026	0.101	11405	186	37026	0.101	1747	41	41681	0.071
1971	8716	241	17819	0.101	8716	241	17819	0.101	3517	64	19042	0.071
1972	723	20	2166	0.101	723	20	2166	0.101	221	6	2596	0.071
1973	10617	249	22455	0.101	10617	249	22455	0.101	3275	65	26008	0.071
1974	16105	230	61606	0.101	16105	230	61606	0.101	2806	50	69591	0.071
1975	6765	166	13895	0.101	6765	166	13895	0.101	1917	42	14822	0.071
1976	376	13	1314	0.101	376	13	1314	0.101	148	4	1660	0.071
1977	339	7	977	0.101	339	7	977	0.101	85	2	1133	0.071

Water Year	Observed Survival (Step in 1991)				Good Survival (Pre-1991)				Poor Survival (Post-1991)			
	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.
1978	7203	173	23539	0.105	7203	173	23539	0.105	1427	35	22389	0.076
1979	1094	22	4879	0.105	1094	22	4879	0.105	174	5	3795	0.077
1980	16226	360	37537	0.105	16226	360	37537	0.105	3650	106	43622	0.091
1981	811	15	2883	0.105	811	15	2883	0.105	115	5	2755	0.091
1982	23506	284	92397	0.105	23506	284	92397	0.105	8370	87	139740	0.091
1983	2070	2	182712	0.105	2070	2	182712	0.105	450	0	234923	0.091
1984	9260	562	23134	0.120	9260	562	23134	0.120	4844	149	26352	0.124
1985	437	3	2267	0.120	437	3	2267	0.120	128	3	2200	0.124
1986	24638	941	61970	0.139	24638	941	61970	0.139	8337	244	75858	0.138
1987	329	7	1991	0.139	329	7	1991	0.139	77	3	1457	0.138
1988	433	23	1242	0.139	433	23	1242	0.139	238	8	1553	0.139
1989	370	9	2448	0.139	370	9	2448	0.139	71	3	1722	0.139
1990	226	9	1300	0.139	226	9	1300	0.139	60	3	953	0.144
1991	58	1	758	0.139	255	5	1597	0.139	42	2	1229	0.144
1992	66	2	597	0.155	279	7	1879	0.141	48	2	1182	0.147
1993	433	14	8551	0.156	3433	82	17776	0.141	506	22	14616	0.148
1994	49	2	796	0.177	346	8	2215	0.141	53	3	1543	0.154
1995	2681	38	96839	0.177	15331	313	118929	0.142	3883	97	162827	0.154
1996	1006	35	22169	0.177	8758	230	42242	0.142	1349	58	42235	0.154
1997	5239	110	57595	0.188	16497	653	47540	0.142	7019	226	57699	0.154
1998	4124	70	108249	0.188	17419	455	99943	0.142	6058	160	142595	0.154
1999	3145	103	25935	0.188	12051	525	22104	0.142	4663	174	26000	0.154
2000	2067	70	17133	0.188	6989	409	15719	0.142	2812	117	17084	0.154

Water Year	Observed Survival (Step in 1991)				Good Survival (Pre-1991)				Poor Survival (Post-1991)			
	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.
2001	234	9	2439	0.188	987	45	2322	0.142	370	14	2667	0.154
2002	296	12	3357	0.188	1476	68	3201	0.142	473	19	3858	0.154
2003	457	21	7395	0.188	3252	124	10616	0.142	698	31	9528	0.154
2004	474	22	7649	0.188	3376	124	10056	0.142	718	33	10020	0.154
2005	679	30	11577	0.188	4617	189	11412	0.142	1024	47	12582	0.154
2006	2501	27	100197	0.188	14928	246	129793	0.142	4171	76	195590	0.154
2007	115	6	1766	0.188	793	27	2088	0.142	170	8	2208	0.154
2008	197	7	2152	0.188	557	23	1988	0.142	265	10	2233	0.154
2009	83	4	1587	0.188	704	21	2916	0.142	118	6	2478	0.154
2010	181	9	2791	0.188	954	45	4665	0.142	274	12	3256	0.154
2011	1285	51	31252	0.188	11230	322	48579	0.142	1885	82	47962	0.154
2012	103	5	1853	0.188	720	26	2872	0.142	147	7	2656	0.154
2013	242	11	3220	0.188	999	41	2927	0.142	364	17	3508	0.154
2014	37	2	816	0.188	326	9	1566	0.142	52	3	1245	0.154
2015	78	4	1396	0.188	528	19	2103	0.142	111	5	1873	0.154
2016	118	6	2853	0.188	1170	34	5899	0.142	170	8	4414	0.154
2017	993	9	56460	0.201	7471	74	114570	0.142	1646	25	150984	0.154

Table C3. Longfin Smelt Fall Midwater Trawl Index: Median and 95% Interval of Predictions, With Proportion of Simulations Giving Quasi-Extinction (Index < 1) for the NDOI +5% Scenario Based on Reproduction of Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) 2abc Model.

Water Year	Observed Survival (Step in 1991)				Good Survival (Pre-1991)				Poor Survival (Post-1991)			
	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.
1958	17769	239	237010	0.000	17769	239	237010	0.000	4377	32	198006	0.000
1959	1332	65	4865	0.000	1332	65	4865	0.000	305	14	3668	0.008
1960	816	0	3432	0.000	816	0	3432	0.000	386	0	3862	0.008
1961	1056	24	3456	0.098	1056	24	3456	0.098	167	5	3330	0.041
1962	2065	29	8398	0.098	2065	29	8398	0.098	505	12	7204	0.049
1963	11453	210	43670	0.099	11453	210	43670	0.099	1698	36	46334	0.053
1964	808	18	2724	0.099	808	18	2724	0.099	158	4	2769	0.059
1965	12287	238	36464	0.099	12287	238	36464	0.099	3820	73	44269	0.059
1966	1282	26	5317	0.099	1282	26	5317	0.099	203	6	4628	0.059
1967	25162	474	60612	0.099	25162	474	60612	0.099	6725	103	71728	0.068
1968	1389	24	4297	0.099	1389	24	4297	0.099	195	6	4407	0.068
1969	20942	447	75229	0.099	20942	447	75229	0.099	9864	102	96641	0.069
1970	10166	167	33643	0.099	10166	167	33643	0.099	1526	35	36041	0.069
1971	7768	218	16207	0.099	7768	218	16207	0.099	3182	60	17172	0.069
1972	679	19	2053	0.099	679	19	2053	0.099	193	6	2421	0.069
1973	9617	219	19874	0.099	9617	219	19874	0.099	2803	58	23136	0.069
1974	15184	218	55892	0.099	15184	218	55892	0.099	2504	48	62834	0.069
1975	6055	150	12622	0.099	6055	150	12622	0.099	1638	37	13398	0.069
1976	363	13	1263	0.099	363	13	1263	0.099	141	4	1598	0.069
1977	330	7	972	0.100	330	7	972	0.100	79	2	1102	0.069

Water Year	Observed Survival (Step in 1991)				Good Survival (Pre-1991)				Poor Survival (Post-1991)			
	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.
1978	6375	157	21420	0.103	6375	157	21420	0.103	1257	31	20005	0.074
1979	1012	19	4534	0.103	1012	19	4534	0.103	156	5	3623	0.077
1980	14683	333	33276	0.103	14683	333	33276	0.103	3148	98	38744	0.091
1981	752	14	2751	0.103	752	14	2751	0.103	104	4	2613	0.091
1982	24251	414	87955	0.103	24251	414	87955	0.103	8004	106	123105	0.091
1983	3172	5	191296	0.103	3172	5	191296	0.103	610	1	220057	0.091
1984	8159	339	20514	0.109	8159	339	20514	0.109	4170	132	23608	0.109
1985	408	1	2084	0.109	408	1	2084	0.109	131	3	2091	0.109
1986	22759	698	55663	0.131	22759	698	55663	0.131	7035	199	66460	0.122
1987	312	6	1956	0.131	312	6	1956	0.131	69	3	1397	0.122
1988	408	20	1223	0.131	408	20	1223	0.131	204	6	1515	0.122
1989	325	8	2329	0.131	325	8	2329	0.131	60	2	1548	0.122
1990	214	6	1197	0.131	214	6	1197	0.131	53	2	922	0.127
1991	52	0	681	0.131	227	5	1547	0.131	38	2	1168	0.129
1992	63	2	559	0.154	257	6	1812	0.134	44	2	1116	0.132
1993	379	13	6987	0.156	2914	63	15599	0.134	429	19	12107	0.133
1994	46	2	743	0.176	311	6	2115	0.134	48	2	1454	0.143
1995	2837	44	89466	0.176	16926	299	110653	0.134	3956	92	151056	0.144
1996	882	32	19469	0.176	7771	143	37507	0.134	1137	54	35738	0.144
1997	4873	118	51550	0.190	14652	428	43685	0.134	6442	198	51330	0.144
1998	4074	78	102520	0.190	17925	409	91304	0.134	5847	149	127963	0.144
1999	2757	93	23261	0.190	10990	429	19755	0.134	3876	141	23647	0.144
2000	1850	64	15378	0.190	6085	332	13970	0.134	2473	96	15357	0.144

Water Year	Observed Survival (Step in 1991)				Good Survival (Pre-1991)				Poor Survival (Post-1991)			
	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.
2001	212	8	2265	0.190	910	34	2154	0.134	320	12	2497	0.144
2002	263	11	3037	0.190	1347	49	3023	0.134	415	16	3607	0.144
2003	398	19	6448	0.190	2833	88	9622	0.134	580	27	8485	0.144
2004	412	19	6643	0.190	2924	89	9148	0.134	597	28	8994	0.144
2005	576	27	9972	0.190	3931	123	10138	0.134	841	41	11386	0.144
2006	2740	36	98735	0.190	16644	226	117272	0.134	4071	72	175021	0.144
2007	103	5	1630	0.190	720	18	2042	0.134	146	7	2092	0.144
2008	191	7	2064	0.190	526	20	1848	0.134	253	10	2131	0.144
2009	74	4	1449	0.190	621	16	2764	0.134	105	5	2302	0.144
2010	164	8	2511	0.190	844	36	4298	0.134	236	11	2948	0.144
2011	1150	46	26852	0.190	9678	225	43892	0.134	1610	75	42008	0.144
2012	93	5	1674	0.191	643	19	2769	0.134	127	6	2384	0.144
2013	211	10	2912	0.191	923	36	2796	0.134	306	14	3276	0.144
2014	35	2	769	0.191	298	7	1504	0.134	48	2	1201	0.144
2015	72	4	1275	0.191	474	14	2009	0.134	98	5	1756	0.144
2016	105	6	2552	0.191	1021	24	5490	0.134	148	8	3993	0.144
2017	1166	13	59562	0.199	8868	78	110266	0.134	1753	27	143839	0.144

Table C4. Longfin Smelt Fall Midwater Trawl Index: Median and 95% Interval of Predictions, With Proportion of Simulations Giving Quasi-Extinction (Index < 1) for the NDOI -5% Scenario Based on Reproduction of Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) 2abc Model.

Water Year	Observed Survival (Step in 1991)				Good Survival (Pre-1991)				Poor Survival (Post-1991)			
	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.
1958	19620	391	177868	19620	19620	391	177868	19620	4712	50	147523	4712
1959	1130	53	4131	1130	1130	53	4131	1130	258	12	3110	258
1960	713	0	2932	713	713	0	2932	713	337	1	3351	337
1961	879	20	3032	879	879	20	3032	879	135	4	2939	135
1962	1575	27	6796	1575	1575	27	6796	1575	381	10	5622	381
1963	8774	161	33245	8774	8774	161	33245	8774	1314	31	35009	1314
1964	663	15	2431	663	663	15	2431	663	130	4	2402	130
1965	9990	238	29205	9990	9990	238	29205	9990	2855	63	33898	2855
1966	1053	21	4599	1053	1053	21	4599	1053	163	5	3856	163
1967	21563	395	46063	21563	21563	395	46063	21563	5382	92	53149	5382
1968	1138	19	3793	1138	1138	19	3793	1138	155	5	3832	155
1969	20617	488	62446	20617	20617	488	62446	20617	8106	112	76484	8106
1970	7856	125	26455	7856	7856	125	26455	7856	1141	29	27045	1141
1971	6043	168	12867	6043	6043	168	12867	6043	2500	51	13473	2500
1972	633	16	1858	633	633	16	1858	633	157	5	2198	157
1973	7531	174	15938	7531	7531	174	15938	7531	2033	45	18513	2033
1974	12688	208	44551	12688	12688	208	44551	12688	2054	44	49490	2054
1975	4717	103	10245	4717	4717	103	10245	4717	1164	28	10631	1164
1976	343	11	1209	343	343	11	1209	343	124	3	1503	124
1977	313	6	966	313	313	6	966	313	69	2	1073	69

Water Year	Observed Survival (Step in 1991)				Good Survival (Pre-1991)				Poor Survival (Post-1991)			
	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.
1978	5070	127	17256	5070	5070	127	17256	5070	977	27	15761	977
1979	880	15	3929	880	880	15	3929	880	129	4	3356	129
1980	11784	268	25185	11784	11784	268	25185	11784	2334	76	29291	2334
1981	629	12	2465	629	629	12	2465	629	88	4	2311	88
1982	23707	486	79279	23707	23707	486	79279	23707	7088	139	100141	7088
1983	6254	26	215324	6254	6254	26	215324	6254	1092	5	241716	1092
1984	6568	214	16498	6568	6568	214	16498	6568	3099	98	18550	3099
1985	371	0	1725	371	371	0	1725	371	130	3	1877	130
1986	18810	518	44022	18810	18810	518	44022	18810	5145	148	52293	5145
1987	269	6	1698	269	269	6	1698	269	60	3	1222	60
1988	388	14	1169	388	388	14	1169	388	169	5	1425	169
1989	277	6	2091	277	277	6	2091	277	51	2	1290	51
1990	213	5	1170	213	213	5	1170	213	45	2	872	45
1991	45	0	587	45	188	4	1466	188	33	2	1006	33
1992	55	2	517	55	238	4	1691	238	37	2	1022	37
1993	281	11	5253	281	2077	44	12564	2077	317	14	9099	317
1994	40	2	637	40	268	4	1965	268	40	2	1293	40
1995	2833	56	75420	2833	18301	319	97266	18301	3670	91	115252	3670
1996	648	27	14460	648	5972	93	29438	5972	822	42	26062	822
1997	4011	125	40317	4011	11644	422	34364	11644	5023	153	39407	5023
1998	3682	103	88669	3682	19344	443	73428	19344	4967	130	102328	4967
1999	2023	74	17821	2023	8983	312	15886	8983	2779	96	18666	2779
2000	1410	55	12045	1410	4738	244	11308	4738	1862	69	12009	1862

Water Year	Observed Survival (Step in 1991)				Good Survival (Pre-1991)				Poor Survival (Post-1991)			
	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.
2001	170	7	1964	170	803	26	1968	803	244	9	2209	244
2002	211	9	2565	211	1131	38	2695	1131	309	12	3152	309
2003	289	15	5114	289	2130	67	8018	2130	420	19	6660	420
2004	299	15	5293	299	2192	68	7443	2192	428	20	7099	428
2005	416	21	7609	416	3050	94	8341	3050	596	29	9053	596
2006	2814	57	85922	2814	18986	296	105096	18986	4059	80	144299	4059
2007	84	4	1390	84	619	15	1887	619	109	6	1855	109
2008	175	7	1889	175	474	18	1636	474	226	9	1950	226
2009	60	3	1230	60	520	13	2516	520	83	4	1996	83
2010	132	7	2038	132	678	29	3502	678	179	8	2467	179
2011	864	38	19365	864	7501	186	33250	7501	1198	56	31991	1198
2012	76	4	1400	76	522	16	2509	522	101	5	2009	101
2013	166	8	2421	166	820	30	2445	820	228	11	2867	228
2014	30	2	689	30	260	6	1422	260	40	2	1087	40
2015	60	3	1112	60	418	11	1846	418	78	4	1563	78
2016	84	5	2028	84	811	19	4755	811	116	6	3206	116
2017	1480	32	53820	1480	11570	139	106983	11570	2052	38	126617	2052

Table C5. Longfin Smelt Fall Midwater Trawl Index: Median and 95% Interval of Predictions, With Proportion of Simulations Giving Quasi-Extinction (Index < 1) for the NDOI -10% Scenario Based on Reproduction of Nobriga and Rosenfield (2016) 2abc Model.

Water Year	Observed Survival (Step in 1991)				Good Survival (Pre-1991)				Poor Survival (Post-1991)			
	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.
1958	19686	447	142475	19686	19686	447	142475	19686	4740	61	126992	4740
1959	1044	49	3809	1044	1044	49	3809	1044	237	11	2876	237
1960	678	0	2696	678	678	0	2696	678	323	3	3143	323
1961	800	18	2839	800	800	18	2839	800	121	3	2766	121
1962	1408	23	6064	1408	1408	23	6064	1408	332	8	5015	332
1963	7802	140	30048	7802	7802	140	30048	7802	1126	28	30431	1126
1964	593	13	2314	593	593	13	2314	593	117	4	2226	117
1965	8886	225	25758	8886	8886	225	25758	8886	2443	55	29367	2443
1966	944	18	4185	944	944	18	4185	944	144	4	3528	144
1967	19530	355	39951	19530	19530	355	39951	19530	4704	87	47515	4704
1968	1012	17	3519	1012	1012	17	3519	1012	137	4	3593	137
1969	19215	499	55069	19215	19215	499	55069	19215	7069	107	66402	7069
1970	6686	111	23161	6686	6686	111	23161	6686	969	25	23079	969
1971	5311	155	11586	5311	5311	155	11586	5311	2104	46	12209	2104
1972	588	15	1786	588	588	15	1786	588	139	4	2071	139
1973	6484	155	13923	6484	6484	155	13923	6484	1693	38	16155	1693
1974	11462	184	39731	11462	11462	184	39731	11462	1788	40	43217	1788
1975	4188	87	9142	4188	4188	87	9142	4188	974	24	9492	974
1976	333	10	1164	333	333	10	1164	333	115	3	1436	115
1977	301	6	967	301	301	6	967	301	63	2	1072	63

Water Year	Observed Survival (Step in 1991)				Good Survival (Pre-1991)				Poor Survival (Post-1991)			
	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.
1978	4605	108	15286	4605	4605	108	15286	4605	833	24	13593	833
1979	801	13	3661	801	801	13	3661	801	116	4	3147	116
1980	10277	231	21994	10277	10277	231	21994	10277	2004	67	25310	2004
1981	576	10	2348	576	576	10	2348	576	81	3	2151	81
1982	23069	527	68362	23069	23069	527	68362	23069	6480	148	89489	6480
1983	8284	52	201304	8284	8284	52	201304	8284	1384	11	229578	1384
1984	5687	198	14447	5687	5687	198	14447	5687	2705	88	16331	2705
1985	353	0	1641	353	353	0	1641	353	130	3	1766	130
1986	17120	458	37767	17120	17120	458	37767	17120	4433	135	44807	4433
1987	241	5	1558	241	241	5	1558	241	58	3	1125	58
1988	376	13	1120	376	376	13	1120	376	155	5	1396	155
1989	255	6	1957	255	255	6	1957	255	47	2	1206	47
1990	207	5	1139	207	207	5	1139	207	42	2	840	42
1991	43	0	533	43	174	4	1465	174	31	1	921	31
1992	53	2	467	53	222	4	1626	222	35	2	982	35
1993	240	10	4326	240	1756	37	11096	1756	272	13	7992	272
1994	37	2	586	37	250	4	1880	250	37	2	1219	37
1995	2650	57	62510	2650	17917	341	87672	17917	3371	91	102678	3371
1996	560	23	12150	560	5259	77	25548	5259	709	37	22668	709
1997	3555	117	34911	3555	10184	415	29934	10184	4443	138	34305	4443
1998	3327	110	75084	3327	18656	464	65580	18656	4400	125	90781	4400
1999	1732	70	15478	1732	7892	284	13833	7892	2313	82	16779	2313
2000	1207	50	10727	1207	4122	203	10116	4122	1590	61	10677	1590

Water Year	Observed Survival (Step in 1991)				Good Survival (Pre-1991)				Poor Survival (Post-1991)			
	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.	Median	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Prop. Quasi-Extinct.
2001	153	7	1822	153	776	23	1865	776	214	8	2107	214
2002	186	9	2339	186	1021	30	2566	1021	268	11	2922	268
2003	254	14	4493	254	1885	56	7241	1885	360	17	6144	360
2004	256	14	4617	256	1930	56	6759	1930	366	17	6243	366
2005	349	19	6443	349	2610	75	7457	2610	503	24	7967	503
2006	2825	69	75898	2825	19269	337	99050	19269	3857	87	123314	3857
2007	76	4	1287	76	564	13	1857	564	99	5	1764	99
2008	162	7	1807	162	452	18	1520	452	214	8	1894	214
2009	54	3	1111	54	474	11	2402	474	75	4	1868	75
2010	120	6	1816	120	606	24	3142	606	164	8	2318	164
2011	736	33	16142	736	6539	158	29292	6539	1029	50	26412	1029
2012	69	4	1261	69	469	14	2377	469	92	5	1863	92
2013	144	7	2228	144	768	27	2261	768	201	10	2672	201
2014	28	2	636	28	244	6	1394	244	37	2	1039	37
2015	53	3	1018	53	386	10	1783	386	71	4	1495	71
2016	75	4	1772	75	706	16	4312	706	103	6	2896	103
2017	1565	41	53924	1565	12014	165	98798	12014	2090	44	114418	2090



April 6, 2023

The Honorable Dave Min
Chair, Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee
1021 O Street, Room 3220
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: SB 366 (Caballero) California Water Plan – Support

Dear Chair Min:

On behalf of the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (SCV Water), I am writing to express our strong support for SB 366, relating to the California Water Plan. This bill would establish long-term water supply targets for the State to achieve, require a financing plan, and would update the requirement that state agencies develop a plan to achieve those targets, in consultation with local water agencies, wastewater service providers and other stakeholders.

There is an urgent need for California to develop targets that will complement and amplify Governor Newsom's Water Supply Strategy and extend beyond any single Administration. Given the extreme climate impacts of the 21st century, the anticipated reductions from existing water resources, and the controls on the use of groundwater, California needs additional water supply.

SCV Water believes that SB 366 will bring the fundamental changes that are necessary. SB 366 will do the following:

- Transform water management in California taking us from a perpetual state of supply vulnerability to a reliable and sufficient water supply that is adequate for all Californians.
- Preserve the California way of life, supplying water to our homes and communities, habitat and environment, recreation and tourism, and business and economic success.
- Support economic vitality for all businesses, from restaurants to technology companies, and employers that depend on a reliable water supply.
- Fulfill the generational responsibility to develop a water system that will adapt to changes in the environment and allow the state to thrive now and for future generations.

SCV Water urges the Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee to support SB 366 and take this important step toward securing the state's water future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "S. Cole", is positioned above the typed name.

Stephen L. Cole
Assistant General Manager
Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency

Cc: The Honorable Anna Caballero
Members, Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee

SB 366 Ensures California Has Enough Water for All Beneficial Uses



California must work toward a sustainable water future and address the perpetual water supply challenges that negatively affect our state. The time to act is now. We need to reverse the trend of over reliance on water cutbacks and rationing, and rectify the decades-long, statewide water supply threat that is impacting 40 million Californians.

SB 366 (Caballero) would transform California water management so that instead of managing for scarcity, the State will work toward water supply targets to ensure we have enough water for all beneficial uses. SB 366 would:



Establish bold, necessary water supply targets to capture and produce enough water for all uses.



Modernize the California Water Plan for a 21st century climate.



Ensure accountability for state agencies on water management issues.

SB 366 would revise and recast the California Water Plan statute, updating its provisions to address the extreme climate impacts of the 21st century.

As part of this modernization, the bill would **establish long-term water supply targets for the State** to achieve, require a financing plan, and would update the requirement that state agencies develop a plan to achieve those targets, in consultation with local water agencies, wastewater service providers and other stakeholders.

The targets established in **SB 366 would complement and amplify Governor Newsom's Water Supply Strategy**, ensuring there are water supply targets that extend beyond any single Administration.

The State Needs a New Direction



Consequences of inaction on California's water supply threat are already being felt across the State, in local communities, throughout our economy, and will only get worse if we don't act now. Establishing targets for future water supply will require the state to meet specific milestones to meet California's future water supply needs.



We do this for other vital services. When we set targets for water supply, similar to the State's housing, climate, public safety and education targets, we'll be able to measure progress and how to adjust state policies.



The consequences of inaction are ongoing and will be catastrophic for the future of California and are already being felt today.



California has a responsibility to act to address the ongoing water supply threat.

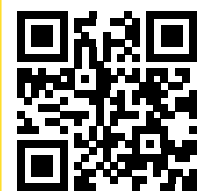


Policymakers and stakeholders must address the urgency now given the time needed to overhaul the current system.



The State needs additional water supply. It's time for California policymakers, the water community, and all stakeholders to work together to create the water supply we need today and for the future generations of Californians. Immediate action is required and it is incumbent upon policymakers to get California's water supply on the right track to preserve the California way of life, support economic vitality, and fulfill generational responsibility. **It's time for collaboration and solutions through SB 366. All Californians and future generations depend on it.**

[CA Water for All](http://www.CaWaterForAll.com) is a statewide education effort seeking to educate policymakers on the urgent need for a legislative solution to immediately address California's ongoing water supply threat. The path forward requires bringing together the water community, policymakers, and stakeholders to collaborate on ensuring that we have enough water for all beneficial uses and to support all Californians and future generations.



To learn more, visit: www.CaWaterForAll.com

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SPONSORSHIP TRACKING FY JULY 2022 - JUNE 2023

Updated: Apr 4, 2023

Agency Name	Event	Date	Location	Reg. Fee	Committed	Paid	Sponsorship	Previous Amount
ACWA	Region 8	August 12, 2022 Rescheduled to Sept 19, 2022	Burbank Water and Power	\$50		\$500	Organization's logo on agenda/materials included in attendee packet, verbal recognition from ACWA Region Chair, 1 complimentary ticket	
Urban Water Institute (UWI)	2022 Fall Conference	Aug 24 - 26, 2022	San Diego Hilton Resort	\$575			Sponsorship August 25 Breakfast: Company logo included in conference program agenda, projected on UWI presentation screens, displayed in the registration area and on the UWI website. And customized company poster will be displayed during the sponsored event (\$2,000 outstanding bal from Feb Spring Conference due to COVID surge converted to virtual)	
Santa Clarita Valley Economic Development Corporation (SCVEDC)	2022 Economic Outlook	Sept 9, 2022	College of the Canyons	\$125		\$1,100	Bronze Sponsor: 2 tickets to the event, business card size color ad in Economic Outlook Book, Company promotion through electronic & social media event marketing, Company name in event presentation	1100
Junior Chamber International (JCI) Santa Clarita jcisantaclarita.com	Get Real Adulting 101 A Teen Financial Workshop www.getrealscv.com	Sept 10, 2022 - 10:00 A.M.	Santa Clarita Sports Complex				Providing info booth w/customer care staff to help students understand costs and process for establishing water service.	
AWA	Annual Member & Policymakers' Reception	Sept 15, 2022	Ronald Reagan Presidential Library - Simi Valley	Free to members		\$500	Representative Sponsor: Acknowledgement on invitation & program, Agency name on signage	500
City of Santa Clarita	River Rally	Sept 17, 2022 - 11 A.M.	Wiley Canyon Road, east of Orchard Village Road off Via Princessa Bridge	N/A			Info booth focused on drought. Providing some bottled water to event. Location does not provide potable water access to use our refill station.	
DWR	C.A.S.T. for Kids Foundation castforkids.org	Oct 1, 2022 - 9:00 A.M.	Castaic Lake	N/A			About 15 of SCV Water staff volunteer for the event; pay for kids fishing accessories, shirts, provide water, etc.	
Ca Association of Local Agency Formation Commissions (CALAFCO)	Annual Conference	Oct 19-21, 2022	Hyatt Regency Newport Beach, CA	N/A		\$950	Full page ad in memory of Vice President Jerry Gladbach	
SCV Chambers	Salute to Patriots	Nov 4, 2022 - 4 P.M.	SCV Senior Center at Bella Vista	\$60		\$500	2 VIP seating, logo on all electronic materials, emails and social media, recognition in media and press	
SCV Education Foundation	Touch a Truck scveducationfoundation.org	Nov 5, 2022 A.M - 2 P.M.	Central Park	N/A			Water Bottle Fill Station plus info booth water/conservation info and activity	
SCV Public Library	Annual Family Literacy Festival	Dec 3, 2022 A.M. - 2 P.M.	Old Town Newhall Library	N/A			Info booth plus water bottle refill station (Link leads to 2021 info. New event listing has not been posted yet)	



July 5, 2022 Regular Board Meeting

1. Approve Legislative Advocacy Contract Renewal
2. Presentation: Drought Messaging Action Plan

July 21, 2022 Committee Meeting

1. Legislative Consultant Reports
2. Discussion of Draft Board Resolution and Initial Implementation Action from the Engagement Gap Analysis
3. Presentation: Overview of School Education Program
4. Communications Manager Activities:
 - Legislative Tracking
 - Grant Status Report
 - Sponsorship Tracking FY 2022/23
 - Committee Planning Calendar FY 2022/23

August 2, 2022 Regular Board Meeting

1. Approve a Resolution Adopting the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency In Support of Inclusive Communications & Engagement

August 18, 2022 Committee Meeting

1. Legislative Consultant Reports
2. Communications Manager Activities:
 - Social Media Quarterly Report
 - Legislative Tracking
 - Grant Status Report
 - Sponsorship Tracking FY 2022/23
 - Committee Planning Calendar FY 2022/23

September 15, 2022 Committee Meeting

1. Legislative Consultant Reports
2. Communications Manager Activities:
 - Legislative Tracking
 - Grant Status Report
 - Sponsorship Tracking FY 2022/23
 - Committee Planning Calendar FY 2022/23

October 20, 2022 Committee Meeting

1. Legislative Consultant Reports
2. Discussion of Jerry Gladbach Scholarship and/or Internship
3. Discussion of Water Academy Pilot Session
4. Agency's New Website Status Report
5. Communications Manager Activities:
 - Legislative Tracking
 - Grant Status Report
 - Sponsorship Tracking FY 2022/23
 - Committee Planning Calendar FY 2022/23

November 17, 2022 Committee Meeting

1. Legislative Consultant Reports
2. Discussion of Jerry Gladbach Scholarship

3. Communications Manager Activities:
 - Social Media Quarterly Report
 - Legislative Tracking
 - Grant Status Report
 - Sponsorship Tracking FY 2022/23
 - Committee Planning Calendar FY 2022/23

December 6, 2022 Regular Board Meeting

1. Discussion of Jerry Gladbach Scholarship

December 15, 2022 Committee Meeting

1. Legislative Consultant Reports
2. Discussion of the 2023 Legislative Platform and Advocacy Process
3. Communications Manager Activities:
 - Legislative Tracking
 - Grant Status Report
 - Sponsorship Tracking FY 2022/23
 - Committee Planning Calendar FY 2022/23

January 3, 2023 Regular Board Meeting

1. Adoption of the 2023 Legislative Platform

January 19, 2023 Committee Meeting

1. Legislative Consultant Reports
2. Outreach 2022 Year in Review
3. Communications Manager's Report

February 16, 2023 Committee Meeting

1. Legislative Consultant Reports
2. Discussion of Crisis Communication Plan
3. Communications Manager's Report

March 16, 2023 Committee Meeting

1. Legislative Consultant Reports
2. Discussion of Staffing Considerations
3. Communications Manager's Report

April 20, 2023 Committee Meeting

1. Legislative Consultant Reports
2. Discussion of FY 2023/24 and FY 2024/25 Public Outreach and Legislative Budget
3. Communications Manager's Report

May 18, 2023 Committee Meeting

1. Legislative Consultant Reports
2. Communications Manager's Report

June 15, 2023 Committee Meeting

1. Legislative Consultant Reports
2. Communications Manager's Report