



Midpeninsula Regional
Open Space District

R-18-59
Meeting 18-27
June 27, 2018

AGENDA ITEM 11

THIS ITEM WAS CONSIDERED AT THE JUNE 13, 2018 BOARD MEETING AND CONTINUED TO THE JUNE 27, 2018 MEETING. ADDITIONS TO THIS REPORT ARE BOLDED.

AGENDA ITEM

Resolution in Support of the Water Supply and Water Quality Act of 2018

GENERAL MANAGER'S RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a resolution in support of the Water Supply and Water Quality Act of 2018 put forth by citizens' initiative on the ballot for the November 6, 2018 statewide general election.

SUMMARY

On April 25, 2018, the California Secretary of State's office placed a citizens' initiative, the Water Supply and Water Quality Act of 2018 (Water Bond), on the November 6, 2018 general election ballot (See Attachment 1). The measure is an approximately \$8.9 billion bond designed to fund a host of water-related projects across California (See Attachment 2). As of this date, Secretary of State Alex Padilla has yet to assign a proposition number to the measure.

Details of the Water Bond funding allocations that apply to the Bay Area are included in Attachment 3.

DISCUSSION

The Water Supply and Water Quality Act of 2018 is a citizens' ballot initiative conceived following unsuccessful negotiations with California legislative leadership to include its provisions in SB 5 (DeLeón), the California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018, now known as Proposition 68.

The Water Bond intends to address a variety of water related issues, including safe drinking water, Sustainable Groundwater Management (SGMA) implementation, watershed restoration, fish and wildlife habitat conservation, and water infrastructure repair among others. The Water Bond aligns well with many of the Board's stated legislative priorities and positions specified in the 2018 Legislative Program, which the Board ratified on January 10, 2018. These include:

- Legislative Priority: Promote, establish, and implement a common environmental protection vision with partners

- Under the subcategory of Watershed Protection: The District supports legislative or regulatory efforts that enhance the ability to protect watershed land, as well as restore and maintain associated habitats.
- Legislative support positions under Natural Resources Protection and Restoration that:
 - Enhances management of water quality for all priority watersheds (item 3)
 - Protects local and regional watershed holdings and water quality protection (item 4)
 - Incentivizes agricultural operations to invest in energy efficient irrigation technologies that reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and water use (item 11)
 - Creates or enhances new funding sources to implement local or state government programs that benefit the environment such as: watershed protection, groundwater recharge and sustainability, water conservation, GHG reduction, Areas of Special Biological Significance compliance, Rare, Threatened, and Endangered species management and recovery (item 13)
 - Expands funding for (item 14):
 - a. Wetland restoration projects that provide carbon sequestration benefits.

A summary list of general funding allocations is contained within Attachment 2, which provides a statewide view of the bond. A detailed list of funding allocations that could be available to the District is contained within Attachment 3. However, as with any new funding source, District staff will better understand the funding eligibility of District projects once grant guidelines for the different sections of the bond are developed.

Per Board Policy 1.11, “*Positions on Ballot Measures and Legislative Advocacy*,” the Board may consider taking a position on the measure if the measure meets the following criteria:

- i. Would directly impact the District’s finances, responsibilities, legal authority, or operations; AND
- ii. Is in line with or inconsistent with the District’s mission and/or commitment to preserve open space within its boundaries and sphere of influence.

The Water Bond Measure in Attachment 3 aligns well with Board priorities by allocating funding as follows:

- \$300,000,000 to the Wildlife Conservation Board for land acquisitions, protection and restoration of oak woodlands, and community conservation plans
- \$200,000,000 to the San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority to provide matching grants for flood management, wetlands restoration, and other projects
- \$135,000,000 to the State Coastal Conservancy for the protection and restoration of coastal watersheds
- \$100,000,000 to the San Francisco Bay Area Conservancy Program of the Coastal Conservancy for the protection and restoration of San Francisco Bay Area watersheds

With requests for Water Bond endorsements just beginning to mobilize at this date, few individuals and organizations have yet to endorse the measure. The list of endorsements received as of June 22, 2018 are included in Attachment 4. **Also included at the request of Director Kishimoto, is the opposition letter to the Water Bond generated by Sierra Club**

California (Attachment 5). Attachment 6 is the response from the Water Bond campaign to this letter.

Each County Registrar of Voters is expected to release a list of arguments in support and in opposition to the measure in late August 2018. This information will appear on the following local websites:

Santa Clara County: <https://eservices.sccgov.org/rov?tab=vg>

San Mateo County: <https://www.shapethefuture.org/MyElectionMaterials/>

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no fiscal impact associated with adoption of a resolution in support of the Water Supply and Water Quality Act of 2018. The ballot initiative includes funding that may facilitate the completion of, or complement, numerous District Measure AA and non-AA projects. District staff will better understand the funding eligibility of District projects once grant guidelines for the different sections of the bond are developed.

BOARD COMMITTEE REVIEW

A Board Committee did not previously review this item as presented.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public notice was provided as required by the Brown Act. No additional notice is required.

CEQA COMPLIANCE

This item is not a project subject to the California Environmental Quality Act.

NEXT STEPS

If approved by the Board of Directors, a copy of the resolution in support of the Water Supply and Water Quality Act of 2018 will be forwarded to key partners.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Water Supply and Water Quality Act of 2018 ballot measure language
2. Summary of major programs
3. Summary of funding sources relevant to the District
- 4. List of Water Bond Endorsements as of June 20, 2018**
- 5. Water Bond opposition letter from Sierra Club**
- 6. Rebuttal letter to Sierra Club from Water Bond campaign**

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AUG 11 2017

**INITIATIVE COORDINATOR
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE**

August 11, 2017

Attorney General Xavier Becerra

Attention: Ashley Johansson, initiative coordinator

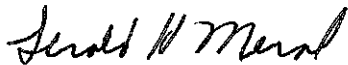
1300 I Street, 17th floor, Sacramento, Ca 95814

Dear Attorney General Becerra:

Enclosed are amendments to our water bond initiative, 17-0010. Please prepare a title and summary based on this amended initiative. A copy in underline and strikeout is provided, as well as a clean copy. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely

Gerald H. Meral



Cc: Legislative analyst

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1.

Division 38 (commencing with Section 86000) is added to the Water Code, to read:

DIVISION 38. State water supply infrastructure, water conveyance, ecosystem and watershed protection and restoration, and drinking water protection act of 2018.

CHAPTER 1. Short Title.

86000. This division shall be known and may be cited as the Water Supply and Water Quality Act of 2018.

CHAPTER 2. Findings and Declarations.

86001. The people find and declare the following:

(a) In our frequently very dry state, our high-tech, agricultural and urbanized economy relies on an uninterrupted and high-quality water supply. By making water use more efficient, reducing the demand for water, providing new and diverse water supplies, improving the quality of our source watersheds, and protecting key environmental uses of water, this measure will assure that the economic and environmental engines of California are not derailed by a shortage of water.

(b) California's recent historic drought raises serious questions about the long-term reliability of our current water supplies. The drought underscores the need to use our existing water supplies more efficiently, increase investments in our water infrastructure, and more effectively integrate our water system from the headwaters to the end user.

(c) California's water situation requires implementation of the Governor's Water Action Plan to provide for the water needs of people, agriculture and the environment. This division will help provide a more reliable water supply by reducing waste, increasing the amount of water available to meet our needs, and improving water quality. This division also provides additional protection for our communities from floods.

(d) This division will implement cost effective methods of water development and conservation to meet California's present and future water needs in a changing climate, including capture of urban drainage and stormwater runoff, groundwater and brackish water desalting, groundwater storage, water recycling, water conservation, and watershed management, restoration, enhancement and protection.

(e) Many of the water supply and water quality investments provided by this division will be matched by agencies and grant recipients, more than doubling the effectiveness of the funding provided.

(f) Agencies implementing this division will give high priority to cost-effective projects, and to the most durable and most environmentally beneficial projects. Funding will go to projects that contribute to implementation of the Governor's Water Action Plan, the goal of which is to increase the resiliency of the California water system and the ability of California communities to cope with drought conditions.

(g) Every Californian has a right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible drinking water. By complying with Section 106.3, agencies providing funds for safe drinking water pursuant to this division will help achieve the intent of that Section.

(h) This division provides a fair and reasonable distribution of funds directly and indirectly benefitting every region of the state.

(i) This division provides short and long-term cost-effective actions to address the water shortages caused by the recent drought, and will help prepare local communities for future droughts. Droughts reduce water supplies for people, agriculture and the environment. This division will help meet the water needs of people, agriculture, and the environment and make California more resilient in the face of a changing climate.

(j) By improving the health and water productivity of watersheds, communities will become more self-reliant with respect to water supply, and local environmental quality will be increased.

(k) By removing invasive plants such as yellow starthistle, giant reed (*Arundo donax*) and tamarisk, water supply will be increased and habitat for fish and wildlife will be improved.

(l) Flooding can devastate communities and infrastructure. We can make better use of floodwaters by capturing waters and putting them to use in our communities, on our farms, and by recharging groundwater basins. By providing funds to intelligently manage our watersheds and floodplains, this division will also help avoid flood damage, improve fish and wildlife habitat, remove pollutants from our water supply, enhance groundwater, remediate aquifers and improve the environment. Better floodplain management may allow improved operation of upstream reservoirs for water supply purposes.

(m) Severe fire conditions can lead to significant erosion, reduced water quality and impacts on water infrastructure. This division provides funding to manage forests and watersheds to reduce fire danger, mitigate the effects of wildfires on water supply and quality, and enhance water supplies.

(n) This division funds the following programs, which respond to human and environmental water needs in California:

(1) Improvement of water supply and water quality utilizing cost effective methods, including water conservation, desalting of groundwater and other inland saline water, stormwater management, wastewater recycling, and similar water management measures.

(2) Better management of forest and rangeland watersheds, such as through the Sierra Nevada Watershed Improvement Program to improve the pattern, quantity and quality of water runoff and groundwater recharge. Improving soil health improves the ability of the ground to better contain groundwater and moderate the rate of water runoff.

(3) Better groundwater management, including faster implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, and better recognition of the connection between surface and groundwater.

(4) Provision of water for fish and wildlife, including restoration of the Pacific Flyway and management of habitat in a dynamic way to respond to changing environmental conditions.

(5) Increased capacity to convey water resulting in greater groundwater recharge and improved conveyance and utilization of floodwaters for use in drought years.

(o) The State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and many other agencies have recognized that providing funding for fish habitat enhancement is vital to restoring native California fish populations, and that relying solely on flow to restore those populations will not be sufficient. Providing funding for fish habitat enhancement is a vital complement to reasonable flows to protect fish.

(p) California has lost ninety-five percent (95%) of its historical wetlands. These wetlands provide food, water and cover for migratory and other birds, fish, mammals, reptiles, amphibians and a vast number of plant species. Many species may become endangered or threatened without wetlands and many more survive only due to wetlands available today. This division combines work to sustain and protect current wetlands with the potential to increase wetlands in California to support a thriving flora and fauna.

(q) The implementation of this division will result in cost savings to local governments immediately by substantially more than one billion dollars, and reduce local government operating costs by hundreds of millions of dollars per year. This division will provide funding that displaces local government funding, resulting in the implementation of projects in the following areas. These projects would have eventually been implemented by local government.

(1) Safe Drinking Water. State direct and matching funds will reduce the cost to local government of implementing drinking water and wastewater treatment systems, and to some extent the operation of those systems.

(2) Wastewater recycling. State funds will reduce the cost of these plants, reducing the capital cost of the projects for local governments. By reducing local government capital costs, the cost of water from these plants will also be reduced. Implementation of wastewater recycling plants will defer the need for more expensive alternative sources of water supply, thus further reducing local capital and operating costs.

(3) Groundwater desalting. State funds will reduce the cost of these plants, reducing the capital cost of the projects for local governments. By reducing local government capital costs, the cost of water from these plants will also be reduced. Implementation of groundwater desalting plants will defer the need for more expensive alternative sources of water supply, thus further reducing local capital and operating costs.

(4) Water Conservation. State funds will reduce the cost of these projects, reducing costs to local government. More importantly, reduced water demand resulting from these projects will reduce operating costs, and will temporarily or permanently defer the construction and operating costs of more expensive capital outlay projects needed to provide new water.

(5) Repairing flood control reservoirs. State funds will reduce the costs of these projects for local government.

(6) San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority funds. State investment in wetlands projects providing flood protection around San Francisco Bay will reduce flood risk associated with climate change. This will reduce the cost of other flood control measures, and more importantly will reduce flood damage which often results in tremendous costs to local government for facility repair.

(7) Stormwater funding. Regulations imposed by the State Water Resources Control Board and various regional water quality control boards will result in the construction of various capital outlay projects costing billions of dollars. Providing funds through this measure will reduce the cost of these projects to local government.

(8) Fisheries restoration. This division provides hundreds of millions of dollars for fisheries restoration. Local and regional water agencies are voluntarily undertaking many of these projects. By providing state funds, this division will reduce local costs. In addition, the resulting increase in fish populations will make it possible to improve local water supplies, avoiding local government costs to provide replacement water supplies costing hundreds of millions or even billions of dollars.

(9) Bay Area Regional Reliability. Bay Area water districts are undertaking extensive improvements in their water distribution systems to interconnect their water supplies for greater drought water supply reliability and other benefits. By providing funds for this program, this division will reduce their costs by two hundred and fifty million dollars (\$250,000,000).

(10) Friant Kern Canal Repair. Groundwater overdraft has caused subsidence of the Friant Kern Canal. State funds to repair the canal will reduce the cost of repairing the canal to local water districts. Avoiding the cost to finance this project will also save tens of millions of dollars per year in interest costs which would have to be paid by these districts.

(11) Oroville Dam Repair. Although the costs of repairing Oroville Dam should be covered by the federal government either through the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Corps of Engineers, the federal government may not fulfill this obligation. If the State Water Resources Development System contractors, all local agencies, are forced to cover all or part of these costs, this division will reduce their costs by two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000). Interest costs would also be reduced.

(r) Substantial funds remain to be allocated to storage projects pursuant to Division 26.7. For this reason, and so as not to interfere with the work of the California Water Commission in awarding these funds, this measure does not include funding for the construction of specific storage projects.

CHAPTER 3. Definitions.

86002. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in this section govern the construction of this division, as follows:

(a) "Conservation" means rehabilitation, stabilization, restoration, reduced water use, development, and reconstruction, or any combination of those activities.

(b) "Conservation actions on private lands" means projects implemented with willing landowners that involve the adaptive and flexible management of natural resources in response to changing conditions and threats to habitat and wildlife. These investments and actions are specifically designed to create habitat conditions on private lands which, when managed dynamically over time, contribute to the long-term health and resiliency of vital ecosystems and enhance wildlife populations.

(c) "Delta" means the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta as defined in Section 12220.

(d) "Department" means the Department of Water Resources.

- (e) "Desalination" means removing salt and other contaminants from polluted groundwater or other inland sources of water containing salts, including brackish water.
- (f) "Disadvantaged community" has the meaning set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 79505.5, as it may be amended.
- (g) "Economically distressed area" has the meaning set forth in subdivision (k) of Section 79702, as it may be amended.
- (h) "Finance committee" means the Water Supply Reliability and Drought Protection Finance Committee created by Section 86182.
- (i) "Fund" means the Water Supply Reliability and Drought Protection Fund of 2018 created by Section 86169.
- (j) "Groundwater sustainability agency" means an agency defined in subdivision (j) of Section 10721.
- (k) "Integrated Regional Water Management Plan" means a comprehensive plan for a defined geographic area that meets the requirements of Part 2.2 (commencing with Section 10530) of Division 6, as that part may be amended.
- (l) "Invasive plant" means a terrestrial or aquatic plant not native to California of no or negligible agricultural value which does any of the following: displaces native plants, threatens native plant biodiversity, harms agricultural or rangeland productivity, degrades wildlife habitat, contributes to fire hazard, or uses more water than the plants it displaces.
- (m) "Multi-benefit project" means a project that serves more than one purpose, including but not limited to flood management, water supply, water quality improvement, environmental enhancement, recreation, energy conservation, reduction of emission of climate-changing gases, and fish and wildlife improvement.
- (n) "Nonprofit organization" means an organization qualified to do business in California and exempt under Section 501(c)(3) or Section 501(c)(6) of Title 26 of the United States Code, to the extent permitted by state and federal law.
- (o) "Protection" means those actions necessary to prevent harm or damage to persons, property or natural resources or those actions necessary to allow the continued use and enjoyment of property or natural resources and includes acquisition, development, restoration, conservation, preservation and interpretation as interpretation is defined in subdivision (i) of Section 75005 of the Public Resources Code.
- (p) "Public agency" means a state agency or department, special district, joint powers authority, city, county, city and county, or other political subdivision of the state.
- (q) "Public water systems" are defined in subdivision (h) of section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code and means regional, municipal, and district urban water suppliers, including privately owned water suppliers as defined in Part 2.6, Section 10617 of the Water Code Division 6.
- (r) "Restoration" means the improvement of physical structures or facilities and, in the case of natural systems and landscape features, includes but is not limited to projects that improve physical and

ecological processes, including but not limited to erosion control; sediment management; the control and elimination of invasive species; prescribed burning; fuel hazard reduction; fencing out threats to existing or restored natural resources; meadow, wetland, riparian, and stream restoration; and other plant and wildlife habitat improvement to increase the natural system value of the property. Restoration projects shall include the planning, monitoring and reporting necessary to ensure successful implementation of the project objectives.

(s) "Severely disadvantaged community" means a community with a median household income of less than 60 percent (60%) of the statewide median household income.

(t) "Sierra Nevada Watershed Improvement Program" is a coordinated, integrated, collaborative program to restore the health of California's primary watershed by increasing the pace and scale of forest restoration in order to maintain the important benefits that the Sierra Nevada region provides.

(u) "State board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.

(v) "State General Obligation Bond Law" means the State General Obligation Bond Law, Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(w) "Stormwater" and "dry weather runoff" are defined as in Section 10561.5.

(x) "Stormwater Resource Plans" are defined as in Part 2.3 (commencing with Section 10560) of Division 6.

CHAPTER 4. Accountability.

86003. (a) (1) The California Natural Resources Agency shall provide for an independent audit of expenditures pursuant to this division no less than every three years.

(2) On or before January 10, 2020, and every six months thereafter, the Natural Resources Agency shall publish on its website a report that contains all of the following information relating to this division for the previous six months with the information summarized by section of this division:

(A) Funding encumbrances.

(B) Summary of new projects funded.

(C) Summary of projects completed.

(D) Discussion of progress towards meeting the metrics of success established pursuant to Section 86157.

(E) Discussion of common challenges experienced by state agencies and recipients of funding in executing projects.

(F) Discussion of major accomplishments and successes experienced by state agencies and recipients of funding in executing projects.

(3) This subsection shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2028, and as of that date is repealed.

(b) The Department of Finance or the Controller, or the California State Auditor at the direction of the Legislature, may conduct an audit of the expenditures of any state agency receiving funding pursuant to

this act.

(c) The state agency issuing any grant with funding authorized by this division shall require adequate reporting of the expenditures of the funding from the grant.

CHAPTER 5. Improvement of Water Supply and Water Quality.

CHAPTER 5.1. Safe Drinking Water.

86004. The sum of seven hundred fifty million dollars (\$750,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the State board for expenditures, grants, and loans to improve water quality or help provide clean, safe, and reliable drinking water to all Californians.

86005. The projects eligible for funding pursuant to this chapter shall help improve water quality for a beneficial use. The purposes of this chapter are to:

- (a) Reduce contaminants in drinking water supplies regardless of the source of the water or the contamination.
- (b) Assess and prioritize the risk of contamination to drinking water supplies.
- (c) Address the critical and immediate needs of disadvantaged, rural, or small communities that suffer from contaminated or inadequate drinking water supplies, including, but not limited to, projects that address a public health emergency.
- (d) Leverage other private, federal, state, and local drinking water quality and wastewater treatment funds.
- (e) Provide disadvantaged communities with public drinking water infrastructure that provides clean, safe, and reliable drinking water supplies that the community can sustain over the long term.
- (f) Ensure access to clean, safe, reliable, and affordable drinking water for California's communities.
- (g) Meet primary and secondary drinking water standards or remove contaminants identified by the state or federal government to meet primary or secondary drinking water standards.

86006. The contaminants that may be addressed with funding pursuant to this chapter may include, but shall not be limited to, lead, nitrates, perchlorate, MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether), arsenic, selenium, hexavalent chromium, mercury, PCE (perchloroethylene), TCE (trichloroethylene), DCE (dichloroethene), DCA (dichloroethane), 1,2,3-TCP (trichloropropane), carbon tetrachloride, 1,4-dioxane, 1,4-dioxacyclohexane, nitrosodimethylamine, bromide, iron, manganese, total dissolved solids, electrical conductivity, and uranium.

86007. (a) (1) Of the funds authorized by Section 86004, five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) shall 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. Priority shall be given to projects that provide treatment for contamination or access to an alternate drinking water source or sources for small community water systems or state small water systems in disadvantaged communities whose drinking water source is impaired by chemical and nitrate contaminants and other health hazards

identified by the State board. Eligible recipients serve disadvantaged communities and are public water systems or public agencies.

(2) Eligible expenses may include initial operation and maintenance costs for systems serving disadvantaged communities. Priority shall be given to projects that provide shared solutions for multiple communities, at least one of which is a disadvantaged community that lacks safe, affordable drinking water and is served by a small community water system, state small water system, or a private well. Construction grants shall be limited to five million dollars (\$5,000,000) per project, except that the State board may set a limit of not more than twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) for projects that provide regional benefits or are shared among multiple entities, including consolidation of two or more drinking water systems, at least one of which shall be a small disadvantaged community. Not more than 50 percent (50%) of a grant may be awarded in advance of actual expenditures.

(3) For the purposes of this subdivision, "initial operation and maintenance costs" means those initial, eligible, and reimbursable costs under a construction funding agreement that are incurred up to, and including, but not limited to, initial startup testing of the constructed project in order to deem the project complete. Initial operation and maintenance costs are eligible to receive funding pursuant to this section for a period not to exceed three years.

(b) Of the funds authorized by this section, up to ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) shall be available for grants to provide school children with safe drinking water under the Drinking Water for Schools Grant Program pursuant to Section 116276 of the Health and Safety Code.

86008. Of the funds authorized by Section 86004, two hundred fifty million dollars (\$250,000,000) shall be available for deposit in the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Small Community Grant Fund created pursuant to Section 13477.6 for grants and loans for wastewater treatment projects. Priority shall be given to projects that serve disadvantaged communities and severely disadvantaged communities, and to projects that address public health hazards. Projects may include, but not be limited to, projects that identify, plan, design, and implement regional mechanisms to consolidate wastewater systems or provide affordable treatment technologies.

86009. Of the funds authorized by Section 86004, up to sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000) shall be made available for drinking water infrastructure and/or wastewater improvements on private property, or for interim replacement drinking water supplies.

(a) Funds may be used for the following purposes:

(1) To conduct water quality testing of drinking water wells.

(2) To install and replace laterals, repair or replace private wells or onsite wastewater systems, properly close abandoned wells and septic system infrastructure, and provide infrastructure necessary to connect residences to a public water or wastewater system.

(3) To replace interior drinking water plumbing and fixtures that contain lead.

(4) To provide interim replacement drinking water supplies.

(b) The State board may establish a revolving loan fund to facilitate financing for activities allowable under this section.

(c) Priority shall be given to projects that assist low-income homeowners, including mobile home owners, and vulnerable populations.

86010. (a) For the purposes of awarding funding pursuant to this chapter, a local cost share of not less than 50 percent (50%) of the total costs of the project shall be required. The cost-sharing requirement may be waived or reduced for projects that directly benefit a disadvantaged community or an economically distressed area.

(b) At least 10 percent (10%) of the funds available pursuant to this chapter shall be allocated for projects serving severely disadvantaged communities.

(c) Up to 15 percent (15%) of the funds available pursuant to this chapter may be allocated for technical assistance to disadvantaged communities. The State board shall operate a multidisciplinary technical assistance program for small and disadvantaged communities which may include, but is not limited to, outreach and education, needs assessments, review of alternative approaches to provide communities with safe drinking water or wastewater services, project selection and design, board and operator training, and other technical, managerial, and financial capacity building assistance for utilities serving disadvantaged communities related to providing communities with safe drinking water or wastewater services. The agency may also contract with a nonprofit organization, resource conservation district, or other local agency to provide these services.

CHAPTER 5.2. Water Recycling and Desalination.

86020. The sum of four hundred million dollars (\$400,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the State board to award grants and loans to eligible entities as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166 on a competitive basis for wastewater recycling projects. Grants pursuant to this section may be made for all of the following:

(a) Water recycling projects, including, but not limited to, treatment, storage, conveyance, brine disposal, and distribution facilities for potable and nonpotable recycling projects.

(b) Dedicated distribution infrastructure to serve residential, commercial, agricultural, fish and wildlife habitat, and industrial end-user retrofit projects to allow use of recycled water.

(c) Pilot projects for new potable reuse and contaminant removal technology.

(d) Multi-benefit recycled water projects that improve water quality.

(e) Multi-benefit recycled water projects that protect, conserve and restore wetland and other wildlife habitat.

(f) Technical assistance and grant writing assistance related to specific projects for disadvantaged communities and economically distressed areas.

86021. The sum of four hundred million dollars (\$400,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the State board to award grants to eligible entities as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166 on a competitive basis for desalination of brackish groundwater, and other brackish water desalination projects which do

not directly negatively affect riparian habitat, estuaries, coastal bays, coastal lagoons, or ocean waters of California as defined by the State board. Grants pursuant to this section must comply with the requirements of this section, and may be made for all of the following:

- (a) Treatment, storage, conveyance, and distribution facilities. Projects may remove contaminants in addition to salts, but shall be primarily constructed and operated to remove salt.
- (b) Distribution infrastructure to serve residential, commercial, agricultural, fish and wildlife habitat, and industrial end-user retrofit projects to allow use of desalted water.
- (c) Multi-benefit salt removal projects that improve water quality.
- (d) Technical assistance and grant writing assistance related to specific projects for disadvantaged communities and economically distressed areas.
- (e) Multi-benefit salt removal projects that provide water supply for wetland and other wildlife habitat.
- (f) Technical assistance and grant writing assistance related to specific projects for disadvantaged communities and economically distressed areas.

86022. No grant made pursuant to this chapter shall exceed fifty percent (50%) of the cost of the project, but this requirement may be eliminated or reduced for that portion of projects that primarily serve disadvantaged communities, economically distressed areas, or wildlife habitat.

86023. Projects funded pursuant to this chapter shall be selected on a competitive basis with priority given to the following criteria:

- (a) Water supply reliability improvement.
- (b) Water quality and ecosystem benefits related to decreased reliance on diversions from the Delta or from local rivers and streams, and benefits related to attainment of beneficial uses and water quality objectives in local receiving waters.
- (c) Public health benefits from improved drinking water quality or supply.
- (d) Cost-effectiveness, based on the amount of water produced per dollar invested, and other cost-effectiveness criteria adopted by the State board.
- (e) Energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emission reductions.
- (f) Water supply or water quality improvements benefitting disadvantaged communities.
- (g) Protection and restoration of fish and wildlife habitat, as well as provision of a reliable water supply for fish and wildlife.

CHAPTER 5.3. Water Conservation.

86030. The sum of three hundred million dollars (\$300,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the

department for the following purposes:

(a) Statewide turf removal program.

(1) The program shall provide financial incentives to public and private property owners to convert their irrigated or watered landscaping to drought tolerant plantings, including appropriate low water using plants. The department shall set a maximum amount each applicant can receive, and shall allow greater incentives to low-income homeowners who could not otherwise afford to participate in the landscape water conversion program. No less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the funds allocated to this program shall be spent on programs benefitting residential property owners. The department shall make awards to nonresidential applicants on the basis of cost-effectiveness with respect to water supply. Each grant must reduce water consumption by at least fifty percent (50%) compared to current water use.

(2) The most cost-effective projects and those projects that provide the greatest environmental benefits based on the state investment shall receive highest priority for funding. Environmental benefits shall include, but not be limited to, planting appropriate drought resistant native and other plants, reduction in consumptive water use, and increased availability of water for environmental benefits.

(3) The department shall not reject or reduce eligibility to residents residing in service areas which have previously offered turf removal rebate programs as long as the resident was not a participant in the program.

(4) The department shall cooperate with eligible entities as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166 and the California Public Utilities Commission to develop an on-bill repayment mechanism to pay for the consumer's share of the landscape conversion project.

(b) Leak detection.

(1) Competitive grants on a matching basis to public water systems to reduce leaks in their water distribution systems, eliminate leaks in the water systems of their customers if the water system operator determines that customer leak detection and elimination is a cost-effective way to improve the water system operator's water supply and provides a public benefit, and install instrumentation to detect leaks at residential, institutional, and commercial properties. The department shall make awards on the basis of cost-effectiveness with respect to water supply. Water system operators receiving grants pursuant to this subdivision shall give highest priority to leak detection and water waste elimination programs in disadvantaged communities and economically distressed areas.

(2) No grant award shall exceed fifty percent (50%) of the cost of the project. Cost sharing may be reduced or eliminated for a grant award that primarily benefits residential property owners in a disadvantaged community or an economically distressed area.

(c) Toilet replacement. Competitive grants on a matching basis to public water systems or eligible entities as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166 to replace toilets using more than three gallons per flush with new toilets that conserve water and flush 1.28 gallons per flush or less. The department shall make awards on the basis of cost-effectiveness with respect to water supply. Entities receiving grants pursuant to this subdivision shall give highest priority to toilet replacement programs in disadvantaged communities and economically distressed areas.

(d) Water meters. Installation of water meters in disadvantaged communities that are not metered.

(e) Energy saving water conservation. Competitive grants on a matching basis to public water systems to undertake water conservation projects that promote saving energy. These projects shall document the greenhouse gas emission reductions coming from water conservation programs. The department shall make awards on the basis of cost-effectiveness with respect to water supply as well as energy savings. Highest priority shall be given to programs in disadvantaged communities and economically distressed areas.

(f) In determining how to allocate the funds appropriated pursuant to this section, the department shall determine which technologies are most cost-effective, produce the greatest environmental benefits, and provide the most benefit to disadvantaged communities and economically distressed areas.

(g) Any entity receiving a grant pursuant to this section may use grant funds to establish a revolving fund from which the entity may make loans to implement water conservation programs. The interest rate shall be established by the entity, and the entity may charge a reasonable administration fee to be paid along with the interest on the loan over the lifetime of the loan. Payments made on loans made pursuant to this program shall be returned to the revolving fund to be used for additional loans to implement water conservation programs. Loans made pursuant to this section may be for up to 15 years, or for the useful life of the water conservation project, whichever is shorter.

86031. The sum of fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the California Energy Commission for the Water Energy Technology Program to accelerate the deployment of innovative water and energy saving technologies and help continue to make water conservation a California way of life.

86032. (a) The purpose of this section is to help make it possible to improve flows in tributaries to the Delta, and to expedite the transfer of conserved agricultural water while minimizing impacts on water rights holders.

(b) The sum of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the department for matching grants to local agencies to aid in the construction and implementation of agricultural water conservation projects, and for grants in accordance with Section 79158.

(c) For the purposes of approving a grant under this section, the department shall determine if there will be a net savings of water as a result of each proposed project and if the project is cost-effective and technically sound.

(d) A project under this section shall not receive more than five million dollars (\$5,000,000) in grant proceeds from the department.

(e) The department shall give preference to the most cost-effective and technically sound projects.

(f) Priority shall be given to grants that result in water savings which are used to improve the quality of fish and wildlife through increased flows in tributaries to the Delta. Grants improving internal water district efficiency for other uses and transfers are also eligible for funding.

(g) No project may cause adverse impacts to fish or wildlife without mitigating those impacts below a level of significance. The cost of mitigation may be included in grant funds.

CHAPTER 5.4. Flood Management for Improved Water Supply.

86040. (a) The sum of two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the Central Valley Flood Protection Board for:

(1) Enlargement and environmental enhancement of existing floodways and bypasses within the jurisdiction of the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, including providing recreation opportunities.

(2) Improvement of flood control facilities and environmental enhancement within the jurisdiction of the Central Valley Flood Protection Board.

(b) To be eligible for funding under this section, a project shall provide reduced flood risk, reduced liability, or reduced maintenance responsibility for state agencies or local flood control districts or both.

(c) The Central Valley Flood Protection Board shall give preference to:

(1) Those projects that primarily benefit disadvantaged communities or economically distressed areas.

(2) Multi-benefit projects designed to reduce flood risk and enhance fish and wildlife habitat by allowing rivers and floodplains to function more naturally. These projects create additional public benefits such as protecting farms and ranches, improving water quality, increasing groundwater recharge, and providing public recreation opportunities.

(3) Those projects that include matching funds, including but not limited to matching funds from other state agencies. Matching fund requirements may be reduced or eliminated to the extent the project directly benefits disadvantaged communities or economically distressed areas.

(d) The Central Valley Flood Protection Board may make grants to eligible entities as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166 to implement this section.

(e) The Central Valley Flood Protection Board may use up to one million (\$1,000,000) of these funds to develop a programmatic permit for authorization of habitat restoration and related multi-benefit floodplain restoration projects whose primary purpose is restoration and that meet the criteria described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(f) Of the amount appropriated in paragraph (a), fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) shall be awarded for matching grants to public agencies to construct flood control improvements to existing dams on rivers in the Sacramento Valley that provide flood protection to urbanized areas. If these funds are not awarded for this purpose by January 1, 2032, they may be used for the other purposes of this section.

86041. (a) The sum of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the department for grants to local agencies on a fifty percent (50%) matching basis to repair or reoperate reservoirs that provide flood control either as a principal purpose or as an indirect effect of their operation. Grantees must demonstrate that the proposed repair or reoperation will increase the amount of water stored in those reservoirs that could be put to beneficial use. No funds appropriated under this section shall be used to raise the height of any dam. Spillway modification projects that do not raise the

crest height of the dam are eligible for grant funds.

(b) (1) To be eligible for funding under this section, a project must provide substantial increases in recreational opportunities, such as trails along river channels, and significant net improvements to fish and wildlife habitat in and adjacent to the river channel downstream of the reservoir, and to the extent compatible with safe reservoir operation, within the reservoir. At least ten percent (10%) of project costs shall be allocated to these recreational and habitat purposes. The funds to carry out these purposes shall be allocated by the department directly to a state conservancy if there is a conservancy with jurisdiction over the area of the project. If there is no conservancy, the Natural Resources Agency's California River Parkways Program shall contract with an eligible entity as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166 to carry out these purposes. The agency operating the reservoir being repaired or reoperated shall approve the recreational and habitat elements of the project and shall not charge any fees for review, plan check, permits, inspections, or any other related costs associated with the project, and shall provide permanent operation and maintenance of the entire project, including the habitat and recreational elements. Projects may include grants to eligible entities as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166 to implement this paragraph.

(2) All costs associated with the requirements of this subdivision may be paid for with funds provided to local agencies by this section, and do not have to be matched by the agency.

(c) Grants made pursuant to this section may be for the purpose of seismic retrofit.

(d) No grants made pursuant to this section shall be for reservoir maintenance or sediment removal from the reservoir or upstream of the reservoir, except as necessary to complete projects authorized under paragraphs (a), (b), and (c).

(e) Applicants shall certify that projects paid for by funds provided by this section will be permanently operated and maintained.

(f) First priority shall be given to projects that benefit disadvantaged communities.

(g) Projects to assist in the reoperation of eligible reservoirs shall increase water supply for beneficial uses through the purchase and installation of water measuring equipment, acquisition of information systems, and the use of technologies and data to improve reservoir management.

(h) (1) A local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization that receives funding under this chapter to create recreational facilities or wildlife habitat may use up to twenty percent (20%) of those funds to establish a trust fund that is exclusively used to help pay for the maintenance and monitoring of those recreational facilities or wildlife habitat.

(2) A local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization that acquires an interest in land, recreation facilities or wildlife habitat with money from this chapter and transfers the interest in land, recreation facilities or wildlife habitat to another public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization shall also transfer the ownership of the trust fund that was established to maintain that interest in the land, recreation facilities or wildlife habitat.

(3) This subdivision does not apply to state agencies.

(4) If the local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization does not establish a trust fund

pursuant to this subdivision, the agency, tribe or organization shall certify to the state agency making the grant that it can maintain the land, recreational facilities or wildlife habitat to be acquired or developed from funds otherwise available to the agency, tribe or organization.

(5) If the interest in land, recreational facilities or wildlife habitat is condemned or if the local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization determines that the interest in land, recreational facilities or wildlife habitat is unable to fulfill the purposes for which money from this chapter was expended, the trust fund and any unexpended interest are appropriated to the agency that provided the money. The funds returned to the agency may be utilized only for projects pursuant to this section.

(i) The department shall give preference to those projects that coordinate reservoir reoperation with the provision of water for groundwater recharge through conjunctive use or other integrated surface/groundwater projects.

86042. The sum of two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority to provide matching grants for flood management, wetlands restoration, and other projects consistent with Article 2 (commencing with Section 66704.5) of Chapter 5 of Title 7.25 of the Government Code. For purposes of this section, matching funds may include funds provided by local governments, regional governments, the federal government, private parties, or other funds raised by the San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority. No grant shall exceed fifty percent (50%) of the cost of the project.

86043. (a)(1) A local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization that receives funding under this chapter to acquire an interest in land may use up to twenty percent (20%) of those funds to establish a trust fund that is exclusively used to help pay for the maintenance and monitoring of that interest in land.

(2) A local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization that acquires an interest in land with money from this chapter and transfers the interest in land to another public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization shall also transfer the ownership of the trust fund that was established to maintain that interest in land.

(3) This subdivision does not apply to state agencies.

(b) If the local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization does not establish a trust fund pursuant to subdivision (a), the agency, tribe or organization shall certify to the state agency making the grant that it can maintain the land to be acquired from funds otherwise available to the agency, tribe or organization.

(c) If the interest in land is condemned or if the local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization determines that the interest in land is unable to fulfill the purposes for which money from this chapter was expended, the trust fund and any unexpended interest are appropriated to the agency that provided the money. The funds returned to the agency may be utilized only for projects pursuant to this chapter.

CHAPTER 5.5. Funding for Water Measurement and Information.

86048. The sum of sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund for water measurement and information systems, as follows:

(a) The sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) is appropriated to the department for development of

methods and installation of water measuring equipment to improve estimates of water balance, water budgets, diversions and water use to support water allocations, drought management, groundwater management, water quality management and water rights.

(b) The sum of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) is appropriated to the State board for development of information systems, technologies, and data that improve the State board's ability to manage water rights. These systems will include, but not be limited to, digitizing and making available the 10 million pages of paper records on water rights within the State board and in other repositories and the creation of a digital repository for water diversion and use data.

(c) The sum of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) is appropriated to the Water Data Administration Fund established pursuant to Section 12420, to be used by the department in consultation with the State board for the purpose of making California water information interoperable, consistent with Part 4.9 of Division 6 of the Water Code.

(d) The sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) is appropriated as follows:

(1) Five million dollars (\$5,000,000) is appropriated to the University of California for its multi-campus Water Security and Sustainability Research Initiative to develop core elements of a water resources information system, in cooperation with the department and the State board.

(2) Five million dollars (\$5,000,000) is appropriated to the California Water Institute at California State University, Fresno to undertake research leading to improvement and conservation of water supplies and improved water quality in California.

(3) Five million dollars (\$5,000,000) is appropriated to the Irrigation Training and Research Center at California Polytechnic State University San Luis Obispo to undertake research leading to improvement and conservation of water supplies and improved water quality in California.

(4) Five million dollars (\$5,000,000) is appropriated to the Office of Water Programs at California State University, Sacramento to undertake research leading to improvement and conservation of water supplies and improved water quality in California.

(5) The institutions of higher education receiving funds pursuant to this paragraph shall work together to assure that their efforts do not conflict or overlap, but are complementary to each other.

CHAPTER 5.6. Capture and Use of Urban Runoff and Stormwater.

86050. (a) The sum of four hundred million dollars (\$400,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the State board for projects to capture and use urban dry weather runoff and stormwater runoff. All grants made pursuant to this section by the State board for construction projects must be to counties or cities, a city and county, or a joint powers authority containing a city, county, or city and county with responsibility for flood control or management. The State board may spend up to fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) for grants to eligible entities as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166 to develop Stormwater Resource Plans. Funds available pursuant to this section shall be allocated to projects serving and providing a direct benefit to disadvantaged and severely disadvantaged communities. The State board may use these funds to make grants for technical assistance and outreach to disadvantaged communities.

(b) The sum of thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the California Tahoe Conservancy for projects to capture and use dry weather runoff and stormwater runoff in the Lake Tahoe Basin pursuant to Title 7.42 (commencing with Section 66905) of the Government Code.

(c) The sum of forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy for projects to capture and use dry weather runoff and stormwater runoff pursuant to Division 23 (commencing with Section 33000) of the Public Resources Code in the area defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 86080.

(d) The sum of forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy for projects to capture and use dry weather runoff and stormwater runoff pursuant to Division 22.8 (commencing with Section 32600) of the Public Resources Code.

(e) The sum of forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the State Coastal Conservancy for projects to capture and use dry weather runoff and stormwater runoff pursuant to Division 21 (commencing with Section 31000) of the Public Resources.

(f) Funds spent pursuant to this section shall be used for competitive grants for projects that develop, implement, or improve multi-benefit projects identified and prioritized in Stormwater Resource Plans consistent with Part 2.3 (commencing with Section 10560) of Division 6, as that part may be amended, and shall include as many as possible of the following benefits: capture and treatment of stormwater or dry weather runoff for beneficial uses; removal of pollutants from the captured and treated runoff; creation or restoration of habitat or parkland to capture and treat stormwater or dry weather runoff for beneficial uses by using best management practices that improve environmental quality; removal of pollutants from the captured and treated runoff; creation or restoration of habitat or parkland; storage, infiltration or use of the captured and treated runoff to augment local water supplies; creation or restoration of native habitat, trails, park land or other natural open space; reduction of urban heat islands; and provision of other public recreational opportunities. Projects that include wetlands and native habitat or project elements designed to mimic or restore natural watershed functions shall be given the highest priority.

(g) Of the amount appropriated pursuant to subdivision (a), at least forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) shall be available for projects that reduce the flow of trash and other pollutants: (1) into a National Estuarine Research Reserve, onto beaches, or into near-shore coastal waters in San Diego County, or (2) into San Diego Bay. Priority shall be given to projects that reduce the flow of trash or other pollutants into one or more units of the State Parks System.

86051. (a) Each state agency receiving funds pursuant to this chapter shall require at least a fifty percent (50%) cost share by recipients of grant funds, but may eliminate or reduce the matching requirements for that portion of projects primarily benefiting disadvantaged communities or economically distressed areas.

(b) Projects funded by this section must comply with water quality policies or regulations adopted by the State board or the regional water quality control board with jurisdiction over the project.

(c) Project costs may include development of decision support tools, data acquisition, and geographic information system data analysis to identify and evaluate the benefits and costs of potential stormwater capture and reuse projects.

(d) Preference shall be granted to projects that divert stormwater or dry weather runoff from storm drains or channels and put it to beneficial use.

(e) Agencies receiving funds pursuant to this section shall give high priority to projects benefitting disadvantaged communities. Each agency receiving funds pursuant to this chapter shall allocate at least thirty-five percent (35%) of the funds they receive for projects that benefit disadvantaged communities.

(f) In implementing this chapter, each agency receiving funds pursuant to this chapter shall consult with the Natural Resources Agency regarding the integration and prioritization of the habitat, park land, open space, recreational and public use components of stormwater and dry weather runoff capture and reuse projects, and shall seek assistance from the Natural Resources Agency in the review and scoring of proposed projects.

(g) Projects may prevent stormwater and dry weather runoff from entering storm drains or channels.

86052. Entities defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166 are eligible to receive funds under subdivisions (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Section 86050.

86053. Funds allocated pursuant to this chapter may be granted to an eligible applicant for single or multiple small-scale projects that are consistent with Chapter 6.5 of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code, regardless of whether that Chapter is still in effect.

Chapter 5.7. Integrated Regional Water Management.

86054. The sum of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) is allocated to the department to provide direct funding support to approved Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) regional water management groups for the purpose of maintaining ongoing IRWM planning and implementation efforts, thereby sustaining the significant investment made through IRWM for regional collaboration on water management.

CHAPTER 6. Watershed, Land, and Fisheries Improvements.

CHAPTER 6.1. Watershed Improvement for Water Supply and Water Quality Enhancement.

86080. The sum of two billion three hundred fifty-five million dollars (\$2,355,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to protect, restore and improve the health of watershed lands, including forest lands (including oaks, redwoods and sequoias), meadows, wetlands, chaparral, riparian habitat and other watershed lands, including lands owned by the United States, in order to protect and improve water supply and water quality, improve forest health, reduce fire danger consistent with the best available science, mitigate the effects of wildfires on water quality and supply, increase flood protection, remediate aquifers, or to protect or restore riparian or aquatic resources. No grants made pursuant to this section shall be for reservoir maintenance or sediment removal from a reservoir or upstream of a reservoir, except as necessary for field research required pursuant to subdivision (a). Funds shall be allocated as follows:

(a) Two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) to the Sierra Nevada Conservancy for the protection, restoration and improvement of Sierra Nevada watersheds, pursuant to Division 23.3 (commencing with Section 33300) of the Public Resources Code and including the purposes outlined in Section 33320 of the Public Resources Code. Funds shall also be spent for the implementation and to further the goals and

purposes of the Sierra Nevada Watershed Improvement Program. Projects eligible for funding under the Sierra Nevada Watershed Improvement Program may include research and monitoring to measure the impact of forest restoration work on water supply, climate and other benefits, including long-term air quality, water quality and quantity, greenhouse gas emissions, carbon storage, habitat, recreational uses, and community vitality. Projects funded under the Sierra Nevada watershed Improvement Program shall be based on the best available science regarding forest restoration and must be undertaken to improve water supply and quality, protect and restore ecological values and to promote forest conditions that are more resilient to wildfire, climate change, and other disturbances. The Sierra Nevada Conservancy may make grants to federal agencies if it determines such grants are the most efficient way to implement the intent of this division on federally managed lands.

(b) Sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000) to the California Tahoe Conservancy for the protection and restoration of watersheds of the Lake Tahoe Basin, pursuant to Title 7.42 (commencing with Section 66905) of the Government Code. Funds shall be spent for implementation and to further the goals and purposes of the Lake Tahoe Environmental Improvement Program, pursuant to Article 6 of Chapter 1.692 of Division 5 (commencing with Section 5096.351) of the Public Resources Code.

(c) One hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) to the San Francisco Bay Area Conservancy Program of the Coastal Conservancy for the protection and restoration of watersheds of the San Francisco Bay Area, pursuant to Chapter 4.5 of Division 21 of the Public Resources Code (commencing with Section 31160).

(d) One hundred eighty million dollars (\$180,000,000) for the protection and restoration of watersheds of Los Angeles, Ventura, and Orange Counties as follows:

(1) Sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000) to the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy for the protection and restoration of the watersheds of the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers pursuant to Division 22.8 (commencing with Section 32600) of the Public Resources Code.

(2) Sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000) to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, for the protection and restoration of the watersheds of Santa Monica Bay, the Upper Los Angeles River and the Upper Santa Clara River pursuant to Division 23 (commencing with Section 33000) of the Public Resources Code, and the watersheds defined in subdivision (c) of Section 79570.

(3) Thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000) to the Santa Ana River Conservancy Program of the Coastal Conservancy for the protection and restoration of watersheds of the Santa Ana River pursuant to Chapter 4.6 of Division 21 of the Public Resources Code (commencing with Section 31170).

(4) Thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000) to the Baldwin Hills Conservancy for the protection and restoration of the Baldwin Hills and Ballona Creek watersheds, and for projects to capture dry weather runoff and stormwater runoff pursuant to Division 22.7 (commencing with Section 32550) of the Public Resources Code.

(e) Forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) to the San Diego River Conservancy for the protection and restoration of watersheds in San Diego County pursuant to Division of 22.9 (commencing with Section 32630) of the Public Resources Code.

(f) One hundred thirty-five million dollars (\$135,000,000) to the State Coastal Conservancy for the protection and restoration of coastal watersheds pursuant to Division 21 (commencing with Section

31000) of the Public Resources Code.

(g) One hundred fifty million dollars (\$150,000,000) for the protection and restoration of the watersheds of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers as follows:

(1) One hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy for protection and restoration of the Delta pursuant to Division 22.3 (commencing with Section 32300) of the Public Resources Code. Highest priority shall be given to projects that benefit the restoration of native species and that reduce the negative impacts of excessive salinity intrusion. Highest priority shall also be given to projects that restore habitat important to species listed pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. Chapter 35) and the California State Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code Sections 2050-2100). The funds may also be used for improvement of public recreational facilities in the Delta, and for grants to local agencies and nonprofit organizations to increase community access to parks and recreational opportunities for underserved urban communities in the Delta. The Conservancy may implement programs designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the Delta.

(2) Twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to the San Joaquin River Conservancy for the implementation of the San Joaquin River Parkway pursuant to Division 22.5 (commencing with Section 32500) of the Public Resources Code.

(3) Thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000) to the Lower American River Conservancy Fund created by Section 5845.9 of the Public Resources Code. The Wildlife Conservation Board shall use these funds to implement Chapter 10.5 of Division 5 of the Public Resources Code (commencing with Section 5845).

(h) One hundred and seventy million dollars (\$170,000,000) for river parkways, as follows:

(1) Seventy million dollars (\$70,000,000) to the California Natural Resources Agency for projects pursuant the California River Parkways Act of 2004, Chapter 3.8 (commencing with Section 5750) of Division 5 of the Public Resources Code. The Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency shall allocate at least sixty-five percent (65%) of these funds for projects that benefit disadvantaged communities. With the remaining funds, the Secretary shall seek to benefit poorer communities that do not qualify as disadvantaged communities.

(2) Ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) to the State Coastal Conservancy for grants to nonprofit organizations and local public agencies to implement river parkway projects for habitat restoration, public recreation, and water quality improvement along the Guadalupe River corridor.

(3) Ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) to the State Coastal Conservancy for grants to nonprofit organizations and local public agencies to implement river parkway projects for habitat restoration, public recreation, and water quality improvement along the Russian River corridor.

(4) Ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) to the State Coastal Conservancy for grants to nonprofit organizations and local public agencies to implement river parkway projects for habitat restoration, public recreation, and water quality improvement along the Santa Clara River corridor.

(5) Ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) to the State Coastal Conservancy for grants to nonprofit organizations and local public agencies to implement river parkway projects for habitat restoration, public recreation, and water quality improvement along the Tijuana River corridor.

(6) Ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) to the State Coastal Conservancy for grants to nonprofit organizations and local public agencies to implement river parkway projects for habitat restoration, public recreation, and water quality improvement along the Carmel River corridor.

(7) Ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) to the State Coastal Conservancy for grants to nonprofit organizations and local public agencies to implement river parkway projects for habitat restoration, public recreation, and water quality improvement along the Napa River corridor.

(8) Fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) to the State Coastal Conservancy for river parkway projects within the San Diego Bay watershed.

(9) Fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) to the State Coastal Conservancy for river parkway projects along the Santa Margarita River in San Diego County.

(10) Ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) to the California Tahoe Conservancy to implement habitat restoration, public recreation, and water quality improvements along the Upper Truckee River corridor.

(i) One hundred fifty million dollars (\$150,000,000) shall be available for projects that restore, protect and preserve the Los Angeles River and its tributaries, as follows:

(1) Seventy-five million dollars (\$75,000,000) to the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy pursuant to Division 22.8 (commencing with Section 32600) of the Public Resources Code, and Section 79508 of the Water Code.

(2) Seventy-five million dollars (\$75,000,000) to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy pursuant to Division 23 (commencing with Section 33000) of the Public Resources Code, and Section 79508 of the Water Code.

(j) Three hundred million dollars (\$300,000,000) to the Wildlife Conservation Board for the following:

(1) For the protection and restoration of the watersheds of the Sacramento, Smith, Eel, and Klamath Rivers and other rivers of Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, and the Carrizo Plain pursuant to Chapter 4 of Division 2 (commencing with Section 1300) of the Fish and Game Code.

(2) For protection and restoration of oak woodlands and rangelands pursuant to Division 10.4 (commencing with Section 10330) of the Public Resources Code and Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 1360) of Chapter 4 of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code.

(3) For acquisition and restoration of riparian habitat, migratory bird habitat, anadromous fisheries, wetland habitat and other watershed lands pursuant to Chapter 4 of Division 2 (commencing with Section 1300) of the Fish and Game Code.

(4) Grants may include funding to help fulfill state commitments to implement Natural Community Conservation Plans adopted pursuant to Chapter 10 of Division 3 (commencing with Section 2800) of the Fish and Game Code, and to large scale regional Habitat Conservation Plans adopted pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. Chapter 35).

(5) Of the amount made available pursuant to this subdivision, the sum of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) shall be available to assist farmers in integrating agricultural activities with watershed restoration and wildlife protection. Priority shall be given to projects that include partnerships with resource conservation districts.

(6) Of the amount made available pursuant to this subdivision, the sum of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) is appropriated to the Oak Woodlands Conservation Fund established by Section 1363 of the Fish and Game Code, and may be expended pursuant to Article 3.5 of Chapter 4 of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code.

(7) Of the amount made available pursuant to this subdivision, the sum of thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000) shall be available for grazing land protection pursuant to the California Rangeland, Grazing Land and Grassland Protection Act, commencing with Section 10330 of Division 10.4 of the Public Resources Code.

(8) Of the amount made available pursuant to this subdivision, not less than sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000) shall be available for projects that advance the conservation objectives of natural community conservation plans adopted pursuant to the Natural Community Conservation Planning Act, Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 2800) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code. First priority shall be given to plans that include protection of aquatic ecosystems. Funding pursuant to this paragraph shall not be used to offset mitigation obligations otherwise required.

(k) Twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000) to the Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy for the protection and restoration of the Coachella Valley watershed pursuant to Division 23.5 (commencing with Section 33500) of the Public Resources Code.

(l) One hundred fifty million dollars (\$150,000,000) to the Department of Parks and Recreation for protection and restoration of watershed lands within and affecting units of the State Parks System, with high priority to redwood and other forest land important to protecting river and stream flows and quality. In addition to other purposes authorized pursuant to this section, the Department of Parks and Recreation may allocate funds to improve and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of State Park water supply and wastewater treatment systems.

(m) Sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000) to the Department of Conservation for watershed restoration and conservation projects on agricultural lands, rangelands, managed wetlands, and forested lands.

(1) No less than thirteen million dollars (\$13,000,000) shall be used for grants pursuant to Section 9084 of the Public Resources Code.

(2) No less than thirty-one million dollars (\$31,000,000) shall be used for the purposes of Division 10.2 (commencing with Section 10200) of the Public Resources Code.

(3) Ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) shall be used for the Watershed Coordinator Grant Program.

(n) One hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) to the California Ocean Protection Council for projects that: (1) reduce the amount of pollutants that flow to beaches, bays, coastal estuaries, and near-shore ecosystems; and (2) protect coastal and near-shore ocean resources from the impacts of rising sea levels, storm surges, ocean acidification and related hazards, including, but not limited to, increasing the resiliency of near-shore ocean habitats. Projects may include, but are not limited to, projects that protect

or restore beaches, coastal estuaries and watersheds, bays, and near-shore ecosystems including marine protected areas. Of this amount, the Council shall use at least five million dollars (\$5,000,000) for the Local Coastal Program sea level rise grant program that supports Local Coastal Program updates to address sea level rise, including sea-level rise modeling, vulnerability assessments, and adaptation planning and policy development.

(o) The sum of two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the Natural Resources Agency, for water-related projects that implement the Natural Resources Agency's Salton Sea Management Program consistent with provisions of Article 2 (commencing with Section 2940) of Chapter 13 of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code, and in fulfillment of the obligations of the State of California to comply with the terms of Chapters 611, 612, 613, and 614 of the Statutes of 2003. These statutes were enacted to facilitate the execution and implementation of the Quantification Settlement Agreement, including restoration of the Salton Sea. The Natural Resources Agency may expend these funds on projects that provide multiple benefits of ecosystem restoration, air quality improvement, and economic recovery for severely disadvantaged communities.

(1) Of the amount appropriated pursuant to this paragraph, not less than twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) shall be available for purposes consistent with the New River Water Quality, Public Health, and River Parkway Development Program, as described in Section 71103.6 of the Public Resources Code.

(2) Of the amount allocated pursuant to this section, the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) shall be available for a Salton Sea Integrated Watershed Plan providing technical assistance for, outreach to, and engagement with severely disadvantaged communities.

(p) Five million dollars (\$5,000,000) to the Delta Stewardship Council for the Delta Science Program as described in Section 85280.

(q) Fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) to the department for Urban Streams Restoration Program competitive grants pursuant to Section 7048. The department shall allocate at least sixty-five (65%) of these funds for projects that benefit disadvantaged communities. With the remaining funds, the department shall seek to benefit poorer communities that do not qualify as disadvantaged communities.

(r) Twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for grants for urban forestry projects that manage, capture or conserve stormwater, recharge local groundwater supplies or improve water supplies or water quality through infiltration, sediment management and erosion control pursuant to the California Urban Forestry Act, Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 4799.06) of Part 2.5 of Division 4 of the Public Resources Code.

(s) Fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) to the Delta Protection Commission for expenditures, grants, or loans for projects that improve water quality by improving wastewater treatment in Delta legacy communities (as described in section 32301(f) of the Public Resources Code) and at recreational facilities in the Delta. Funds may be expended on wastewater improvement projects serving Delta legacy communities, or Delta legacy community households with failing septic systems which threaten the quality of groundwater or surface water supplies used for urban, agricultural or fisheries purposes. Funds may also be allocated to improve and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Delta recreational facility wastewater treatment systems. Priority shall be given to projects that address public health hazards. Projects may identify, plan, design, and implement regional mechanisms to consolidate wastewater systems or provide affordable treatment technologies.

(t) Twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to the Department of Parks and Recreation for projects that provide access to rivers for non-motorized recreation, and for grants to eligible entities as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166 for this purpose. First priority shall be given to projects that include matching funds, and to projects that serve disadvantaged communities and economically distressed areas, whether or not they include cost sharing.

(u) (1) Twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to the Wildlife Conservation Board for the construction of a Pacific Flyway Center in the vicinity of the Suisun Marsh, to be operated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The Department of Fish and Wildlife may contract with a nonprofit organization to operate the Center. The Center shall be used to educate the public about the importance of California's wetlands, agricultural lands (including rice) and riparian areas in benefitting waterfowl, shorebirds, native plants and animals, the value of wetlands in absorbing gases that cause climate change, and similar educational purposes. The operator of the Center shall make special efforts to bring people, and especially students, from disadvantaged communities to the Center for educational purposes. If the Wildlife Conservation Board determines that all or part of these funds is not needed to complete this project, it may allocate the unneeded part of the funds to the purposes of paragraph (j) of this section.

(2) (A) Of the amount appropriated by paragraph (1), the Wildlife Conservation Board may make a grant of up to four million dollars (\$4,000,000) to a nonprofit organization whose principal purpose is wildlife conservation to establish a trust fund, the interest from which shall be used exclusively to operate the Pacific Flyway Center and bring people from disadvantaged communities to the Center.

(B) With the approval of the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the nonprofit organization can transfer the operation of the Pacific Flyway Center to another nonprofit organization. If such a transfer takes place, the trust fund shall be transferred to the new nonprofit organization.

(3) If the funds allocated by this section are not all used to construct the Pacific Flyway Center by January 1, 2028, any remaining funds are appropriated to the Wildlife Conservation Board for the purposes of Section 86123.

(v) Eighty million dollars (\$80,000,000) to the Coastal Conservancy for the removal of Matilija Dam, and for associated levee and flood control improvements, water supply improvements, and related projects on Matilija Creek and the Ventura River, and for river parkway projects along the Ventura River. The Conservancy may grant all or part of these funds to Ventura County. Highest priority for the river parkway projects shall be those which benefit disadvantaged communities. If the Coastal Conservancy determines that all or part of these funds is not needed to complete this project, it may allocate the unneeded part of the funds to the purposes of paragraph (f) of this section.

(w) The sum of twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000) to the University of California for the Natural Reserve System for matching grants for land acquisition and for the construction and development of facilities that will be used for research and training to improve the management of aquatic ecosystems, natural lands and the preservation or conservation of California's wildlife resources. Priority shall be given to projects that advance research on the impacts of climate change, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and adaptation of natural systems to the impacts of climate change.

(x) (1) The sum of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the Sierra Nevada Conservancy for the purpose of awarding grants within the jurisdiction of the Conservancy to eligible entities as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166 for the purpose of reducing the threat of wildfires which would negatively impact watershed health. Projects may be for the purpose of hazardous fuel

reduction, postfire watershed rehabilitation, forest management practices that promote forest resilience to severe wildfire, climate change, and other disturbances, and development of local plans to reduce the risk of wildfires that could adversely affect watershed health. Preference shall be given to grants which include matching funds, but this preference may be reduced or eliminated for grants which benefit disadvantaged communities or economically distressed areas.

(2) The sum of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for the purpose of awarding grants in areas outside the jurisdiction of the Sierra Nevada Conservancy to eligible entities as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166 for the purpose of reducing the threat of wildfires which would negatively impact watershed health. Projects may be for the purpose of hazardous fuel reduction, postfire watershed rehabilitation and restoration, forest management practices that promote forest resilience to severe wildfire, climate change, and other disturbances, and development of local plans to reduce the risk of wildfires that could adversely affect watershed health. Preference shall be given to grants which include matching funds, but this preference may be reduced or eliminated for grants which benefit disadvantaged communities or economically distressed areas.

86083. Consistent with the other requirements of this chapter, funds spent pursuant to this chapter may be used for grants to eligible entities as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166. Funds awarded to eligible entities may be used for projects on land owned by a state or federal agency. With the exception of funds allocated to grant programs, funds may also be used directly by the state agency receiving the funds to implement watershed improvement projects consistent with this chapter. In making grants pursuant to this chapter, agencies shall give high priority to applications that include cost sharing, and to grants that benefit disadvantaged communities and economically distressed areas whether or not they include cost sharing.

86084. (a) For a project to be eligible for funding pursuant to this chapter, the project shall have watershed protection and restoration, water supply or water quality benefits, or ecosystem benefits relating to rivers, streams, forests, meadows, wetlands or other water-related resources.

(b) (1) Funds appropriated pursuant to this chapter may be used for protection and restoration of forests, meadows, wetlands, riparian habitat, coastal resources, and near-shore ocean habitat; to acquire land and easements to protect these resources and avoid development that may reduce watershed health, and to take other measures that protect or improve the quality or quantity of water supplies downstream from projects funded in whole or in part by this chapter. Forest restoration projects, including but not limited to hazardous fuel reduction, post-fire watershed rehabilitation, and forest management and tree planting using appropriate native plants shall be based on the best available science regarding forest restoration and must be undertaken to protect and restore ecological values and to promote forest conditions that are more resilient to wildfire, climate change, and other disturbances.

(2) Fuel hazard reduction activities on United States Forest Service lands in the Sierra Nevada and similar forest types shall be generally consistent with objectives of the Sierra Nevada Watershed Improvement Program and the best available science, including United States Forest Service General Technical Report 220 as it may be updated.

86085. Any entity receiving funds pursuant to this chapter that expends funds on private lands shall secure an agreement or interest in the private lands to assure the purpose of the expenditure is maintained for such time as is commensurate with the best practices for the type of project.

86086. (a)(1) A local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization that receives funding for a project pursuant to this chapter may use up to twenty percent (20%) of those funds to establish a trust fund that is exclusively used to help pay for the maintenance and monitoring of that project.

(2) A local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization that acquires an interest in a project with money from this chapter and transfers the interest in the project to another public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization shall also transfer the ownership of the trust fund that was established to maintain that interest in the project.

(3) This subdivision does not apply to state agencies.

(b) If the local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization does not establish a trust fund pursuant to subdivision (a), the agency, tribe or organization shall certify to the state agency making the grant that it can maintain the project to be undertaken using funds otherwise available to the agency, tribe or organization.

(c) The interest from the trust fund shall be used only to monitor the implementation of a project, and maintain a project and its water supply and water quality benefits implemented pursuant to this chapter.

(d) If an interest in a project is condemned or if the local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization determines that the interest in the project is unable to fulfill the purposes for which money from this chapter was expended, the trust fund and any unexpended interest are appropriated and shall be returned to the agency that provided the money. The funds returned to the agency may be utilized only for projects pursuant to this chapter.

86087. Funds allocated pursuant to this chapter may be granted to an eligible applicant for single or multiple small-scale projects that are consistent with Chapter 6.5 of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code, regardless of whether that Chapter is still in effect.

86088. By April 30, 2019, the Natural Resources Agency shall recommend provisions for grant approval guidelines to each state agency that receives an appropriation pursuant to this chapter in order to ensure appropriate consistency of the guidelines. Each agency shall consider the recommendations of the Natural Resources Agency as they adopt their own guidelines.

86089. Agencies receiving funds pursuant to this chapter shall give high priority to projects that benefit the native wildlife, birds and fishes of California.

CHAPTER 6.2. Land and Water Management for Water Supply Improvement.

86090. The sum of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the Wildlife Conservation Board for the purpose of awarding competitive grants to eligible entities as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166 to improve the quality of public and private rangelands, wildlands, meadows, wetlands, riparian areas and aquatic areas for the purpose of increasing groundwater recharge and water supply from those lands, and for improving water quality consistent with protecting and restoring ecological values.

86091. Funds allocated pursuant to this chapter may be granted to an eligible applicant for single or multiple small-scale projects that are consistent with Chapter 6.5 of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code,

regardless of whether that Chapter is still in effect.

86094. In making grants pursuant to this chapter, the Wildlife Conservation Board shall give highest priority to projects which:

(a) Are most cost-effective in producing improved water supply or water quality, and which provide the greatest fish and wildlife benefits.

(b) Include matching funds.

(c) Benefit disadvantaged communities and economically distressed areas.

(d) Are for the purpose of invasive plant control and eradication, restoration of riparian habitat, meadows and wetlands, and other projects that improve the flow of water from the lands, and reduce the use of water by invasive plant species.

86096. For a project to be eligible for funding pursuant to this chapter, the project shall have water supply or water quality benefits or both. A project that targets the removal of invasive plants to increase water supply shall only be funded if the applicant guarantees that the land from which plants will be removed will be maintained.

86097. (a)(1) A local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization that receives funding under this chapter may use up to twenty percent (20%) of those funds to establish a trust fund that is exclusively used to help pay for the maintenance and monitoring of the funded project.

(2) A local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization that undertakes a project with money from this division and can no longer maintain the project shall transfer the ownership of the trust fund to another public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization that is willing and able to maintain that project.

(3) This subdivision does not apply to state agencies.

(b) If the local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization does not establish a trust fund pursuant to subdivision (a), the agency, tribe or organization shall certify to the state agency making the grant that it can maintain the project in an appropriate condition.

(c) The interest from the trust fund established from the funds available pursuant to this section shall be used only to maintain a project and its water supply and water quality benefits implemented pursuant to this chapter.

(d) If the interest in a project is condemned or if the local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization determines that the interest in the project is unable to fulfill the purposes for which money from this chapter was expended, the trust fund and any unexpended interest are appropriated and shall be returned to the Wildlife Conservation Board. The funds returned may be utilized only for projects authorized by this chapter.

86098. In implementing this chapter, the Wildlife Conservation Board may provide incentives to landowners for conservation actions on private lands or use of voluntary habitat credit exchange mechanisms.

86099. At least ten percent (10%) of the funds available pursuant to this section shall be allocated for projects that provide a direct benefit to disadvantaged communities. These benefits may include range improvement, among other benefits. These projects may include technical assistance for, outreach to, and engagement with disadvantaged communities.

CHAPTER 6.3. Conservation Corps.

86105. The sum of forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the California Conservation Corps for projects to protect, restore, and improve the health of watershed lands, including forest lands, meadows, wetlands, chaparral, riparian habitat and other watershed lands. Projects may include, but are not limited to, regional and community fuel hazard reduction projects on public lands, invasive species removal, and stream, river, and riparian restoration projects. The California Conservation Corps shall allocate at least fifty percent (50%) of the funds pursuant to this section for grants to certified local conservation corps. Projects shall improve water quality, water supply reliability, or riparian or watershed health. Projects shall be undertaken in coordination with a nonprofit organization or public agency.

CHAPTER 6.4. Central Valley Fisheries Restoration.

86106. (a) The people of California find and declare that the protection, restoration and enhancement of native fish populations (including anadromous salmonids) of the Central Valley is necessary for the ecological and economic health of the State of California.

(b) Fish need both suitable habitat and appropriately timed flows in rivers and their tributaries.

(c) The State Water Resources Control Board shall take note of the funding provided by this chapter and the resulting fish habitat restoration as the Board determines flows necessary to restore Central Valley native fish populations and fisheries.

(d) Many state and federal agencies, including the Department of Water Resources, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Delta Stewardship Council, Delta Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Board, Central Valley Flood Protection Board, and federal Bureau of Reclamation, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Marine Fisheries Service have prepared policies and plans to restore Central Valley native fish and fisheries habitat, but these policies and plans are not fully funded.

(e) Many state and federal laws require the restoration of Central Valley native fish populations and fisheries habitat, but funding has not been fully available to carry out the requirements of these laws.

(f) The sum of four hundred million dollars (\$400,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the California Natural Resources Agency for the restoration of Central Valley populations of native fish and fisheries habitat.

(1) (A) The Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency shall appoint a Central Valley Fisheries Advisory Committee made up of representatives from the Central Valley Salmon Habitat Partnership, appropriate local, state and federal fish and water management and other agencies, nonprofit organizations, commercial fishing organizations, universities, local agencies and Indian tribes with relevant scientific expertise including representation from the upper watersheds. The committee shall advise the Secretary on the annual expenditure of funds appropriated pursuant to this Chapter. The

committee may solicit projects, and direct the creation of projects pursuant to this chapter, subject to approval by the Secretary.

(B) The committee shall work closely with representatives from each river basin in the Central Valley, including local government and water agencies, Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations, to develop projects that are most suitable for the conditions in the basin, and which meet the other requirements of this section.

(C) In proposing projects, the committee shall take into account the entire life cycle of the fish species to be benefitted, and shall consider the interaction of the effects of each project within a river basin with projects in other river basins. The committee shall also consider adverse impacts resulting from poor watershed health, including severe wildfire and extensive tree mortality.

(2) Projects funded pursuant to this section shall increase self-sustaining populations of native fish, or contribute to an existing fish population becoming self-sustaining in the future, with a minimal requirement of expenditures to continue to operate the project. No funds may be expended on fish hatcheries.

(3) The committee shall give high priority to projects that provide multiple benefits, such as improved flood management, improved water quality, improved water supply, enhanced groundwater sustainability, aquifer remediation and reduction of emission of greenhouse gases, while also improving conditions for native fish species and their habitats. The committee shall also give high priority to projects that can be integrated into an existing flow regime and provide multi-species benefits over a range of flow conditions. The committee shall also give high priority to projects that are consistent with recovery plan and resiliency strategies for native California fish species.

(4) Expenditures shall be for capital outlay projects, such as conservation easements, water measurement needed to measure the effects of the project, projects that restore or enhance fisheries habitat such as floodplain expansion, reintroductions of fish into their historical habitat, improved fish passage opportunities, creation or enhancement of spawning and rearing habitat and other projects. Acquisition of land or easements as part of a fisheries enhancement project must be from willing sellers. Project costs shall include the costs of planning, environmental review, mitigation of the impacts of the project, and permitting. High priority shall be given to projects that provide adult and juvenile fish access to or fish passage through agricultural fields or floodplain habitats that will provide enhanced juvenile rearing and food production opportunities.

(5) Of the funds authorized by this section, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency may allocate up to ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) for one or more grants for capital outlay and related programmatic purposes to institutions of higher education for facilities that can be used to improve scientific and technical coordination, communication and training among those institutions, the department, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the State board and other state agencies to assure that developments in ecosystem and fisheries science and management are deployed and employed across higher education institutions and state government agencies.

(g) Based on the recommendations of the committee, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency may make grants to any state or local agency, Indian tribe, or nonprofit organization to carry out the purpose of this section. The Secretary shall give high priority to projects that include matching funds, projects with a local agency as the lead agency, and projects supporting proposed actions in the Sacramento Valley Salmon Resiliency Strategy (as published by the California Natural Resources Agency in June 2017, and as

it may be amended), the National Marine Fisheries Service California Central Valley Steelhead Recovery Plan and other similar strategies as they are adopted.

(h) Of the amount appropriated pursuant to this section, not less than thirty-five million dollars (\$35,000,000) shall be available for projects to restore rivers and streams in support of fisheries and wildlife, including, but not limited to, reconnection of rivers with their floodplains, riparian and side-channel habitat restoration pursuant to the California Riparian Habitat Conservation Program, Chapter 4.1 (commencing with Section 1385) of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code, and restoration and protection of upper watershed forests and meadow systems that are important for fish and wildlife resources. Subdivision (f) of Section 79738 of the Water Code applies to this subdivision. Priority shall be given to projects supported by multi-stakeholder public or private partnerships, or both, using a science-based approach and measurable objectives to guide identification, design, and implementation of regional actions to benefit salmon and steelhead.

(i) Of the amount appropriated pursuant to this section, five million dollars (\$5,000,000) shall be available to assist in the development of the Central Valley Salmon Partnership Habitat Implementation Plan.

(j) The Secretary shall give high priority to the removal of Dennett Dam on the Tuolumne River, if additional funds are still needed to complete removal of the Dam.

(k) A local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization receiving funding under this chapter may use up to twenty percent (20%) of those funds to establish a trust fund, the proceeds of which shall be used exclusively to pay or help pay for the maintenance and monitoring of the project being funded.

(1) If the local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization is unable to continue to maintain and monitor the project, it may transfer ownership of the trust fund to another public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization, with the approval of the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency.

(2) This subdivision does not apply to state agencies.

(3) If the local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization does not establish a trust fund pursuant to paragraph (1), the agency, tribe or organization shall certify to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency that it can maintain the project from funds otherwise available to the agency, tribe or organization.

(4) If all or part of the project cannot be maintained or is condemned, the trust fund and any unexpended interest are appropriated to the California Natural Resources Agency. The funds returned to the Agency may be utilized only for projects pursuant to this chapter.

(l) Of the amount appropriated to the California Natural Resources agency pursuant to this section, seven million dollars (\$7,000,000) is appropriated to the Department of Fish and Wildlife for native fish restoration projects on the upper Feather River below Oroville dam for gravel restoration, streambed restoration, and salmon habitat restoration projects.

CHAPTER 7. Groundwater Sustainability and Storage.

86110. (a) The sum of six hundred seventy-five million dollars (\$675,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the department for projects and programs that support sustainable groundwater management

consistent with Part 2.74 of Division 6 (commencing with Section 10720). The funds shall be used for competitive grants that advance sustainable groundwater management through implementation of groundwater sustainability plans and projects that protect, enhance, or improve groundwater supplies. At least ten percent (10%) of all grants made pursuant to this paragraph shall be made to groundwater sustainability agencies whose groundwater basins underlie disadvantaged communities.

(b) The sum of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) is appropriated from the fund to the State board, for use by the Office of Sustainable Water Solutions to implement a multidisciplinary technical assistance program for small and disadvantaged communities, and support the involvement of disadvantaged communities and the public in groundwater sustainability agencies and in the development and implementation of groundwater sustainability plans.

86111. (a) Of the funds authorized by section 86110, six hundred forty million dollars (\$640,000,000) shall be available for grants to groundwater sustainability agencies implementing groundwater sustainability plans pursuant to subdivision (k) of Section 10721 for the following purposes:

(1) Groundwater recharge and storage projects including but not limited to acquisition of land and groundwater pumping allocations from willing sellers, planning of facilities such as feasibility studies and environmental compliance, distribution systems, and monitoring facilities. No grant made pursuant to this section shall exceed twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000).

(2) Projects that implement groundwater sustainability plans pursuant to Part 2.74 of Division 6 (commencing with Section 10720). Projects eligible for funding include but are not limited to feasibility studies, environmental compliance, engineering work used to develop groundwater use and sustainable yield for specific projects, well use measurement and innovative decision support tools.

(3) Projects that assess and address saltwater intrusion including future impacts related to climate change.

(4) Matching grants to groundwater sustainability agencies to develop groundwater sustainability plans pursuant to subdivision (k) of Section 10721. No grant shall exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000), and no groundwater sustainability agency shall receive more than one grant.

(b) Of the funds authorized by this section, the sum of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) shall be available for research to guide investments made pursuant to this section. Research activities may include, but are not limited to, geophysical surveys, system-level modeling and analysis, development of novel methods and tools that can be applicable to local decision-making, cross-sector economic and policy analysis of novel recharge methods, and development of new approaches to significantly enhance groundwater recharge and fit-for-purpose water treatment and reuse.

(c) Of the funds authorized by this section, the department may allocate up to ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) for the development of publicly accessible decision support tools to assist groundwater sustainability agencies in conducting drinking water quality analysis, including the development and assessment of sustainable yield, undesirable results, measurable objectives and other required targets. The decision support tools should also support vulnerability assessments to help determine communities that may be at risk of facing water supply or contamination challenges. The tools should be available for other efforts such as drought vulnerability assessments and shall be linked to the Human Right to Water indicator housed at the State board.

(d) Of the funds authorized by this section, the department may allocate up to five million dollars (\$5,000,000) for one or more grants for capital outlay and related programmatic purposes to institutions of higher education for facilities that can be used to improve communication and coordination among these institutions, the department and the State board in order to assure that developments in groundwater science and management are efficiently deployed and employed across higher education institutions and state government agencies.

(e) A local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization receiving funding under this section may use up to twenty percent (20%) of those funds to establish a trust fund used exclusively to pay or help pay for the maintenance and monitoring of the agency's or organization's interest in land acquired pursuant to this section.

(1) If the local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization that acquired an interest in land with money from this section decides to transfer that interest to another public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization, the ownership of the trust fund established to maintain that interest in land shall also be transferred.

(2) This subdivision does not apply to state agencies.

(3) If the local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization does not establish a trust fund pursuant to this subdivision the agency, tribe or organization shall certify to the state agency making the grant that it can maintain the land to be acquired from funds otherwise available to the agency, tribe or organization.

(4) If the interest in land is condemned or if the local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization determines that the interest in land is unable to fulfill the purposes for which money from this chapter was expended, the trust fund and any unexpended interest are appropriated to the agency that provided the money. The funds returned to the agency may be utilized only for projects pursuant to this chapter.

86112. (a) The department shall give priority for funding pursuant to this chapter to the following in equal priority:

(1) Groundwater basins designated by the department as critically overdrafted basins, groundwater basins which are in danger of becoming critically overdrafted, and groundwater basins where surface and groundwater are interconnected.

(2) Groundwater basins with documented water quality problems, land subsidence, impacts on surface streams or groundwater dependent ecosystems, or other undesirable results as defined by subdivision (x) of Section 10721.

(3) Groundwater basins that protect important state-owned resources, such as state parks and wildlife areas.

(4) Projects that support the use of floodwaters of acceptable water quality to recharge groundwater basins. This innovative multi-benefit concept brings together four important California water management objectives, including flood hazard reduction, sustainable groundwater management, ecosystem restoration, and water supply reliability.

(A) Projects may include adaptive modification of flood and conservation storage operations at reservoirs, modifications to spillway facilities at existing reservoirs, inundation of new or expanded flood bypasses or temporary flood storage land areas, application of floodwaters to agricultural lands during fallow or dormant seasons, or increased use of existing groundwater recharge facilities.

(B) Projects may include using floodwaters for recharge of groundwater projects, with both flood hazard reduction and groundwater sustainability benefits.

(C) Projects that provide benefits in flood hazard reduction and groundwater sustainability. Project feasibility can also be supported by ecosystem restoration and water supply benefits.

(b) Of the amount appropriated in section 86110, the department may use up to ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) for the following purposes:

(1) Assess statewide potential for use of floodwaters for recharge and prioritize locations based upon proximity and conveyance connections in the State with flood hazard reduction and groundwater sustainability needs.

(2) Complete a pilot study of a priority location to demonstrate potential water resources management innovations to facilitate flood hazard reduction and groundwater recharge.

(3) Identify and demonstrate use of analytical tools and innovative water management techniques to support development of available floodwaters and recharge of groundwater basins.

(4) Develop economic monetization techniques of groundwater recharge benefits.

(5) Demonstrate application of the department's climate change methodology to both water supply and flood management applications.

(6) Provide technical assistance to groundwater sustainability and local flood management agencies, as well as coordination with state and federal flood agencies.

(c) The department shall consider the following criteria when awarding grants:

(1) The potential of the project to prevent or correct undesirable results due to groundwater use.

(2) The potential of the project to maximize groundwater storage, reliability, recharge or conjunctive use.

(3) The potential of the project to support sustainable groundwater management.

(4) The annualized cost-effectiveness of the project to achieve the goals of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, Chapter 2.74 of Division 6 (commencing with Section 10720).

(d) Eligible entities as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166, including groundwater sustainability agencies, shall be eligible for grants. Priority for funding shall be given to local agencies implementing the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

(e) For purposes of awarding funding under this chapter, a local cost share of not less than fifty percent (50%) of the total cost of the project shall be required. The cost-sharing requirement may be waived or reduced for that portion of a project that directly benefits a disadvantaged community or economically distressed area, or for projects the majority of whose benefits are to restore ecosystems dependent on groundwater.

(f) No grant may be made unless the Department of Fish and Wildlife certifies that harm done to fish or wildlife as a result of the project will be mitigated to ensure any potential impacts are less than significant.

(g) Eligible projects may include such infrastructure improvements such as improved canal and infiltration capacity.

86113. (a) For purposes of this section, "District" means the Borrego Water District.

(b) Of the amount appropriated in Section 86110, thirty-five million dollars (\$35,000,000) shall be awarded as a grant to the District for the following programs:

(1) Acquisition of land and acquisition of the right to pump groundwater from willing sellers to reduce groundwater pumping in order to bring groundwater pumping within the boundaries of the Borrego Springs Subbasin of the Borrego Valley Groundwater Basin to a level that is sustainable on a long-term basis pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, Chapter 2.74 of Division 6 (commencing with Section 10720). Lands acquired may be transferred to the Department of Parks and Recreation, a nonprofit organization or another public agency for future management.

(2) Water end-use efficiency, including urban and agricultural water conservation, and water conservation on recreational facilities such as golf courses.

(3) Restoration of lands acquired pursuant to this section.

(4) Stormwater capture for groundwater basin recharge and re-use.

(5) Other District projects implementing the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

(c) (1) No cost sharing by the District is required to implement this section. This is justified because the community of Borrego Springs is a severely disadvantaged community, and because excessive groundwater pumping can impact important resources in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park whose 500,000 annual visitors contribute an estimated forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) annually to the region, as well as support 600 jobs.

(2) The District may require cost sharing by beneficiaries when making grants pursuant paragraphs (2) and (4) of subdivision (b).

(d) As a condition of this grant, the District must agree to:

(1) Implement measures which assure that lands not presently being irrigated will not come into irrigation, and that presently irrigated lands will not become more intensively irrigated; and

(2) Require new development to pay all costs of water purchases the District incurs, and all costs of water projects the District undertakes in order to accommodate that development.

(e) (1) The District or a nonprofit organization that receives funding pursuant to this chapter to acquire an interest in land may use up to twenty percent (20%) of those funds to establish a trust fund that is exclusively used to help pay for the maintenance, monitoring and restoration of that interest in land.

(2) The District or a nonprofit organization that acquires an interest in land with money from this chapter and transfers the interest in land to another public agency or nonprofit organization shall also transfer the ownership of the trust fund that was established to maintain that interest in land.

(3) This subdivision does not apply to state agencies.

(4) If the District or nonprofit organization does not establish a trust fund pursuant to this subdivision, the agency or organization shall certify to the department that it can maintain the land to be acquired from funds otherwise available to the agency or organization.

(5) If the interest in land is condemned or if the District or nonprofit organization determines that the interest in land is unable to fulfill the purposes for which money from this chapter was expended, the trust fund and any unexpended interest are appropriated to the District. The funds returned to the District may be utilized only for projects pursuant to this chapter.

(f) Any funds not needed by the District to implement the program described in this section may be granted by the District to a nonprofit organization or the California Department of Parks and Recreation to acquire lands adjacent to or in the immediate proximity of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park to prevent development or irrigation of that land which might impact groundwater resources in the Park. These lands may be inside or outside the boundaries of the District, but must be within the boundaries of the Borrego Springs Subbasin of the Borrego Valley Groundwater Basin, which is the source of all potable water for the Borrego Springs community and visitors to the Park. The lands may be used for wildlife habitat.

(g) The District may award grants to nonprofit organizations in order to carry out all or part of the programs authorized by this section.

CHAPTER 8. Water for Wildlife, Pacific Flyway Restoration, and Dynamic Habitat Management.

86120. The sum of three hundred million dollars (\$300,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the Wildlife Conservation Board (hereinafter in this section "the Board") to acquire water from willing sellers and to acquire storage and delivery rights to improve conditions for fish and wildlife in streams, rivers, wildlife refuges, wetland habitat areas and estuaries. High priority shall be given to meeting the water delivery goals of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Title 34 of Public Law 102-575). The Board may arrange for acquisition, long-term lease agreements, or transfer of water rights if it determines such actions are beneficial to wildlife conservation. The Board may sell, transfer, or store water or storage rights purchased pursuant to this section, if the Board finds that the sale, transfer or storage will not cause harm to fish and wildlife. In years when the Board does not require the water for fish and wildlife purposes, the Board may temporarily sell or lease the water or delivery rights. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the proceeds of any water sales pursuant to this section by the Board are appropriated directly to the Board without regard to fiscal year. The Board shall use the proceeds of the sale, lease or transfer of water or delivery rights to achieve conservation purposes authorized by this

section. The acquisition of water using funds expended pursuant to this chapter shall only be used for projects that will provide fisheries, wildlife or ecosystem benefits.

86121. The sum of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife for the purpose of improving water supply and water quality conditions for fish and wildlife on private lands. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife may provide incentives to landowners for conservation actions on private lands or use of voluntary habitat credit exchange mechanisms. Such incentives shall be designed to be appropriately flexible and responsive to the highly variable amounts of water required by fish and wildlife.

The Department of Fish and Wildlife shall use a portion of the funds provided by this section to develop a programmatic authorization to expedite approval of habitat restoration and water quality improvement projects not covered under Chapter 6.5 of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code, and for the implementation of that Chapter.

86122. The sum of three hundred million dollars (\$300,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the Wildlife Conservation Board for coastal and Central Valley salmon and steelhead fisheries restoration projects. The Wildlife Conservation Board shall give priority to projects that contribute to the recovery of salmon and steelhead species listed pursuant to the state or federal endangered species acts, to enhance commercial and recreational salmon fisheries and to achieve the goals of Chapter 8 of Part 1 of Division 6 (commencing with Section 6900) of the Fish and Game Code.

(a) Of the amount appropriated by this section, up to one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) shall be spent for matching grants to local agencies for capital outlay projects to implement programs to improve fish passage opportunities and to restore anadromous salmonid habitats, particularly juvenile rearing habitat for spring run salmon, on rivers in the Sacramento Valley that have dams blocking the main stem of the river.

(b) Of the amount appropriated by this section, at least one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) shall be spent to install fish screens on the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries and in the Delta to screen anadromous fish from water intakes. High priority shall go to projects identified as high priority in the Sacramento Valley Salmon Resiliency Strategy (as published by the California Natural Resources Agency in June 2017, and as it may be amended).

86123. (a) The sum of two hundred eighty million dollars (\$280,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the Wildlife Conservation Board for projects to protect migratory birds through habitat acquisition, easements, restoration, or other projects, and to provide water for wildlife refuges and wildlife habitat areas to fulfill the purposes identified in the Central Valley Joint Venture Implementation Plan, as it may be amended, including:

(1) Projects to implement this section which may include conservation actions on private lands.

(2) Protection and restoration of riparian and wetland habitat in the Sacramento River Basin.

(3) Protection and restoration of riparian and wetland habitat in the San Joaquin and Tulare Basins.

(b) Of the amount appropriated by this section, forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) shall be deposited in the California Waterfowl Habitat Preservation Account established pursuant to Section 3467 of the Fish

and Game Code, for the purposes of implementing the California Waterfowl Habitat Program pursuant to Article 7 (commencing with Section 3460) of Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Division 4 of the Fish and Game Code, the California Landowner Incentive Program of the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Permanent Wetland Easement Program of the Wildlife Conservation Board, and the establishment or enhancement of waterfowl nesting and other wildlife habitat cover on fallowed lands including projects authorized pursuant to Section 1018.

(c) Of the amount appropriated by this section, ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) shall be deposited in the Shared Habitat Alliance for Recreational Enhancement (SHARE) Account established pursuant to Section 1572 of the Fish and Game Code and administered by the Department of Fish and Wildlife for the purposes of providing hunting and other wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities to the public through voluntary agreements with private landowners.

(d) Of the amount appropriated by this section, at least one hundred and ten million dollars (\$110,000,000) shall be expended for acquisition and delivery of water to wildlife refuges, and associated infrastructure projects, to achieve full compliance with the terms of subsection (d) of Section 3406 of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Title 34 of Public Law 102-575).

CHAPTER 8.6. Sacramento Region Water Reliability and Habitat Protection.

86124. (a) Ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the department for grants to the Regional Water Authority and to the City of Sacramento on behalf of the Sacramento Area Water Forum for projects that are consistent with the coequal objectives of the Water Forum Agreement. Eligible projects include facilities, studies and other actions to improve flow and temperature conditions and habitat in the lower American River, increase water use efficiency and conservation, or improve the integration of surface water and groundwater supplies to provide for dry year water supply reliability.

(b) The Regional Water Authority and the Water Forum shall jointly develop and approve studies, projects, or programs to be funded by the grants. Highest priority shall be given to improving water temperature conditions in the lower American River, and to projects or programs that contribute to both of the Water Forum's coequal objectives of improving water supply and protecting the environment. The Regional Water Authority will be the grantee for water supply and water efficiency projects. The City of Sacramento, on behalf of the Water Forum, will be the grantee for environmental protection, water temperature studies, and habitat restoration projects.

(c) The amount allocated in aggregate to the package of projects shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the projects' total cost.

(d) No funds appropriated pursuant to this section may be spent to build new surface storage or raise existing reservoirs.

CHAPTER 9. Bay Area Regional Water Reliability.

86125. Two hundred and fifty million dollars (\$250,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the department for a grant to the group of eight water agencies collectively known as the Bay Area Regional Reliability Partnership (BARR) for new facilities that extend the benefits of surface water storage for region-wide benefits in any of the following areas: drought supply reliability, drinking water quality, and emergency storage, as generally described in the Final Mitigation Project List contained in the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Reliability Drought Contingency Plan. The Contra Costa Water District may

receive the grant on behalf of the Partnership unless the BARR Partnership has a governance structure in place at the time of the grant award that makes its eligible to receive the funds directly. The participating water agencies in the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Reliability Drought Contingency Plan will determine and designate funds to one or any of the listed projects, however in no case will the amount determined for any single project be more than 50% of the project's total cost. No funds appropriated pursuant to this section may be spent to build new surface storage, or raise existing reservoirs.

CHAPTER 10. Improved Water Conveyance and Water Conservation.

86126. Even though the drought has eased, the effects of the drought are still being felt in many areas throughout the state, including the San Joaquin Valley. Further exacerbating the impact of drought conditions on water users were legal requirements restricting pumping from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. One of the consequences of both the drought and pumping restrictions was a significant increase in groundwater pumping as a means to replace reduced surface supplies. Such increase in groundwater pumping lowers groundwater tables, which in turn causes wells to go dry and land to subside, which has particularly been the case on the east side of the San Joaquin Valley. The Friant-Kern Canal has lost 60% of its capacity to convey water for both consumptive uses and groundwater recharge. Unless conveyance capacity is restored and increased, the subsidence will continue to get worse and those local communities, including disadvantaged communities, who largely rely on groundwater to serve their citizens, will continue to suffer adverse effects. Significant public benefits will result from this state investment, including avoiding increased unemployment, stabilization of groundwater, and securing a more stable food supply for California.

86127. The sum of seven hundred fifty million dollars (\$750,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the department for a grant to the Friant Water Authority for water conveyance capital improvements, including restored and increased conveyance capacity to and in the Madera and Friant-Kern canals, resulting in greater groundwater recharge, improved conveyance and utilization of floodwaters, and for water conservation. Improvements with funds provided by this paragraph shall be completed consistent with applicable state and federal laws and contracts.

86128. The sum of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the Natural Resources Agency for actions that support projects defined in paragraph 11 in the settlement agreement to restore the San Joaquin River referenced in Section 2080.2 of the Fish and Game Code. Before expenditure may occur, formal concurrence on specific projects to be undertaken is required by the settling parties to the agreement.

86129. The diversion of water from Barker Slough to the North Bay Aqueduct adversely impacts listed fish species, and also adversely impacts water quality served to a large urban area. There would be multiple public benefits to relocating the diversion to the North Bay Aqueduct to the Sacramento River.

86130. The sum of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) is appropriated from the fund to the department to plan for a diversion of water from the Sacramento River to the North Bay Aqueduct to reduce the adverse impact on listed fish species, and provide a higher quality of drinking water to those served by the Aqueduct.

CHAPTER 11. Oroville Dam Flood Safety.

86131. Oroville Dam provides flood control for the Sacramento Valley. The inclusion of flood control at Oroville Dam was not an obligation of the public water agencies that receive water from Oroville Dam. The flood control function of Oroville Dam was paid for by the federal government.

86132. The sum of two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the department for repair and reconstruction of the spillways at the Oroville Dam.

86133. The sum of twenty-one million dollars (\$21,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the department. Fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) shall be spent for Feather River sediment management and removal between Live Oak and Verona in coordination with the Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency. Six million dollars (\$6,000,000) of these funds shall be awarded as a grant to the Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency for floodwater attenuation projects at the Oroville Wildlife Area that provide downstream flood control relief and ecosystem restoration.

86134. The sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the department for a grant to Butte County for capital outlay projects and equipment for emergency preparedness coordination and communications consistent with the California Office of Emergency Services Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

CHAPTER 12. General Provisions.

86151. (a) In projects involving voluntary habitat restoration, water quality improvement and multi-benefit floodplain restoration each agency administering provisions of this division shall encourage interagency coordination and develop and utilize efficient project approval and permitting mechanisms, including but not limited to the provisions of Chapter 6.5 of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code (regardless of whether that chapter is still in effect) and programmatic permits for voluntary habitat restoration, so as to avoid project delays and maximize the amount of money spent on project implementation.

(b) Projects designed to primarily protect migratory birds through acquisition, easements, restoration or other projects shall be consistent with the plans and recommendations established by the federal Migratory Bird Joint Venture partnerships that encompass parts of California.

(c) Any agency providing funds pursuant to this division to disadvantaged communities or economically distressed areas may provide funding to assist these communities in applying for that funding, including technical and grant writing assistance. These funds may be provided to nonprofit organizations and local public agencies assisting these communities.

(d) Any agency receiving funds pursuant to this division may contract for the services of resource conservation districts pursuant to Section 9003 of the Public Resources Code.

(e) Agencies may count in-kind contributions up to twenty-five percent (25%) of the total project cost as part of cost sharing. Agencies may count the value of the donated land in a bargain sale as part of cost sharing.

(f) Agencies considering proposals for acquisition of lands shall also consider the ability of the proposed final owner of the land to maintain it in a condition that will protect the values for which it is to be acquired, and to prevent any problems that might occur on neighboring lands if the land is not properly managed.

(g) Trust funds established pursuant to this act shall be managed pursuant to the requirements of the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act, Part 7 (commencing with Section 18501) of Division 9 of the Probate Code.

(h) Projects designed to primarily protect riparian habitat through acquisition, easements, restoration or other projects shall consider the plans and recommendations established by the California Riparian Habitat Conservation Program pursuant to Chapter 4.1 of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code (commencing with Section 1385).

(i) The administering agency shall provide advance payment of 50% of grant awards for those projects that satisfy both of the following criteria:

(1) The project proponent is a disadvantaged community or eligible entity as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166, or the project benefits a disadvantaged community.

(2) The grant award for the project is less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000).

(j) Eligible grant costs shall include indirect costs as defined in federal Office of Management and Budget guidelines, as well as reasonable overhead costs.

(k) Agencies receiving funds designated for specific programs or grantees shall expedite the expenditure or transfer of those funds with the least amount of process necessary to comply with existing state laws and regulations, and the requirements of this division. It is the intent of this division that the expenditure or transfer of funds shall be efficient, cost-effective, and expeditious, and generally should occur no later than 90 days from demonstrated eligibility by the recipient for the funds requested.

86152. Agencies shall, to the extent practicable, quantify the amount of water generated for human and environmental use resulting from proposed expenditures they make pursuant to this division. Agencies shall, to the extent practicable, quantify the improvement in the quality of water generated for human and environmental use resulting from proposed expenditures they make pursuant to this division.

86153. To the extent consistent with the other provisions of this division, statewide agencies making grants pursuant to this division shall seek to allocate funds equitably to eligible projects throughout the state, including northern and southern California, coastal and inland regions, and Sierra and Cascade foothill and mountain regions.

86154. Applicants for grants pursuant to this division shall indicate whether the grant proposal is consistent with the local Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, if one exists. However, consistency with the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan shall not be required as a condition of any grant, and grant proposals shall not be given lower priority if they are not consistent with Integrated Regional Water Management Plans.

86155. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, a local public agency with a population of less than 100,000 and a median household income of less than one hundred percent (100%) of the state average household income shall be required to provide matching funds of no more than thirty-five percent (35%) for a grant for a project entirely within their jurisdiction. State agencies making grants to these local public agencies may provide funding in advance of construction of portions of the project, if the state agency determines that requiring the local public agency to wait for payment until the project is completed would make the project infeasible.

(b) Nothing in this section prohibits a state agency from making a grant to a disadvantaged community or economically distressed area that does not require cost sharing.

86156. Any repayment of loans made pursuant to this division, including interest payments, and interest earnings shall be deposited in the Fund and shall be available solely for the purposes of the chapter or section that authorized the loan.

86157. (a) Each state agency that receives an appropriation of funding made available by this division shall be responsible for establishing metrics of success and reporting the status of projects and all uses of the funding on the state's bond accountability Internet Web site.

(b) Each state agency that receives an appropriation of funding made available by this division shall do the following:

(1) Evaluate the outcomes of projects funded by this division.

(2) Include in the agency's reporting pursuant to Section 86003 the evaluation described in subdivision (a) of this section.

(3) Hold a grantee of funds accountable for completing projects funded by this division on time and within scope.

86158. (a) For projects carried out by state agencies pursuant to this division, up to ten percent (10%) of funds allocated for each program funded by this division may be expended for planning, monitoring and reporting necessary for the successful design, selection, and implementation of the projects and verification of benefits. An eligible entity receiving a grant for a project pursuant to this division may also receive sufficient funds for planning, monitoring and reporting necessary for the successful design, selection, and implementation of the projects. This section shall not otherwise restrict funds ordinarily used by an agency for "preliminary plans," "working drawings," and "construction" for a capital outlay project or grant project.

(b) Permit and plan check fees and reasonable administrative and indirect project fees and costs related to managing construction shall be deemed part of construction costs. Project costs allocated for project planning and design, and direct and indirect administrative costs shall be identified as separate line items in the project budget.

86159. Notwithstanding Section 16727 of the Government Code, funding provided pursuant to Chapters 6 and 8 may be used for grants and loans to nonprofit organizations to repay financing described in Section 22064 of the Financial Code related to projects that are consistent with the purposes of those chapters.

86160. Not more than a total of five percent (5%) of the funds allocated to any state agency under this division may be used to pay for its costs of administering programs and projects specified in this division.

86161. (a) Water quality monitoring data shall be collected and reported to the State board in a manner that is compatible and consistent with surface water monitoring data systems or groundwater monitoring data systems administered by the State board, consistent with Part 4.9 of Division 6. Watershed monitoring data shall be collected and reported to the Department of Conservation in a manner that is compatible and consistent with the statewide watershed program administered by the Department of Conservation.

(b) State agencies making grants or loans pursuant to this division may include specific expenditures for compliance with local, state and federal permitting and other requirements.

(c) Up to one percent (1%) of funds allocated for each program funded by this division may be expended for research into methods to improve water supply, water related habitat, and water quality relevant to that program, in addition to any other amounts provided for in this division.

86162. (a) Prior to disbursing grants or loans pursuant to this division, each state agency that receives an appropriation from the funding made available by this division to administer a grant or loan program under this division shall develop and adopt project solicitation and evaluation guidelines. The guidelines shall include monitoring and reporting requirements and may include a limitation on the dollar amount of each grant or loan to be awarded. The guidelines shall not include a prohibition on the recovery of reasonable overhead or indirect costs by local public agencies, Indian tribes or nonprofit organizations. If the state agency has previously developed and adopted project solicitation and evaluation guidelines that comply with the requirements of this division, it may use those guidelines. Overhead or indirect costs incurred by a local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization are eligible for reimbursement and shall not weigh negatively in the evaluation of funding proposals pursuant to this division.

(b) Prior to disbursing grants or loans, the state agency shall conduct three regional public meetings to consider public comments prior to finalizing the guidelines. The state agency shall publish the draft solicitation and evaluation guidelines on its website at least 30 days before the public meetings. One meeting shall be conducted at a location in northern California, one meeting shall be conducted at a location in the Central Valley of California, and one meeting shall be conducted at a location in southern California. Agencies without jurisdiction in one or more of these three regions may omit the meetings in the region or regions within which they do not have jurisdiction. Upon adoption, the state agency shall transmit copies of the guidelines to the fiscal committees and the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature.

(c) At least 45 days prior to soliciting projects pursuant to this division, a state agency administering funds pursuant to this division shall post an electronic form of the guidelines for grant applicants on its website. Project solicitation and evaluation guidelines shall only include criteria based on the applicable requirements of this division.

(d) Nothing in this division restricts agencies from enforcing and complying with existing laws.

86163. Each project funded from this division shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) The investment of public funds pursuant to this division will result in public benefits that address the most critical statewide needs and priorities for public funding, as determined by the agency distributing the funds.

(b) In the appropriation and expenditure of funding authorized by this division, priority will be given to projects that leverage private, federal, or local funding or produce the greatest public benefit. All state agencies receiving funds pursuant to this division shall seek to leverage the funds to the greatest extent possible, but agencies shall take into account the limited ability to cost share by small public agencies, and by agencies seeking to benefit disadvantaged communities and economically distressed areas.

(c) A funded project shall advance the purposes of the chapter from which the project received funding.

(d) In making decisions regarding water resources pursuant to this division, state and local agencies will use the best available science to inform those decisions.

(e) To the extent practicable, a project supported by funds made available by this division will include signage informing the public that the project received funds from the Water Supply and Water Quality Act of 2018.

(f) To the extent feasible, projects funded with proceeds from this division shall promote state planning priorities consistent with the provisions of Section 65041.1 of the Government Code and sustainable communities strategies consistent with the provisions of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 65080 of the Government Code.

(g) To the extent feasible, watershed objectives for private lands included in this division should be achieved through use of conservation easements and voluntary landowner participation, including, but not limited to, the use of perpetual conservation easements pursuant to Division 10.2 (commencing with Section 10200) and Division 10.4 (commencing with Section 10330) of the Public Resources Code, voluntary habitat credit exchange mechanisms, and conservation actions on private lands.

86164. Funds provided by this division shall not be expended to pay the costs of the design, construction, operation, mitigation, or maintenance of Delta water conveyance facilities. Those costs shall be the responsibility of the water agencies that benefit from the design, construction, operation, mitigation, or maintenance of those facilities.

86165. (a) This division does not diminish, impair, or otherwise affect in any manner whatsoever any area of origin, watershed of origin, county of origin, or any other water rights protections, including, but not limited to, rights to water appropriated prior to December 19, 1914, provided under the law. This division does not limit or affect the application of Article 1.7 (commencing with Section 1215) of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of Division 2, Sections 10505, 10505.5, 11128, 11460, 11461, 11462, and 11463, and Sections 12200 to 12220, inclusive.

(b) For the purposes of this division, an area that utilizes water that has been diverted and conveyed from the Sacramento River hydrologic region, for use outside the Sacramento River hydrologic region or the Delta, shall not be deemed to be immediately adjacent thereto or capable of being conveniently supplied with water therefrom by virtue or on account of the diversion and conveyance of that water through facilities that may be constructed for that purpose after January 1, 2018.

(c) Nothing in this division supersedes, limits, or otherwise modifies the applicability of Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 1700) of Part 2 of Division 2, including petitions related to any new conveyance constructed or operated in accordance with Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 85320) of Part 4 of Division 35.

(d) Unless otherwise expressly provided, nothing in this division supersedes, reduces, or otherwise affects existing legal protections, both procedural and substantive, relating to the State board's regulation of diversion and use of water, including, but not limited to, water right priorities, the protection provided to municipal interests by Sections 106 and 106.5, and changes in water rights. Nothing in this division expands or otherwise alters the State board's existing authority to regulate the diversion and use of water or the courts' existing concurrent jurisdiction over California water rights.

(e) Nothing in this division shall be construed to affect the California Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Chapter

1.4 (commencing with Section 5093.50) of Division 5 of the Public Resources Code) or the federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. Section 1271 et seq.) and funds authorized pursuant to this division shall not be available for any project that could have an adverse effect on the values upon which a wild and scenic river or any other river is afforded protections pursuant to the California Wild and Scenic Rivers Act or the federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

(f) Nothing in this division supersedes, limits, or otherwise modifies the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009 (Division 35 (commencing with Section 85000)) or any other applicable law, including, but not limited to, Division 22.3 (commencing with Section 32300) of the Public Resources Code.

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any agency or nonprofit organization acquiring land pursuant to this division may make use of the Natural Heritage Preservation Tax Credit Act of 2000 (Division 28 (commencing with Section 37000) of the Public Resources Code). Funds appropriate pursuant to this division that are not designated for competitive grant programs may also be used for the purposes of reimbursing the General Fund pursuant to the Natural Heritage Preservation Tax Credit Act of 2000.

(h) Funds provided pursuant to this division, and any appropriation or transfer of those funds, shall not be deemed to be a transfer of funds for the purposes of Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 2780) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code.

86166. (a) Applicants eligible to receive grants, loans and contracts pursuant to this division are public agencies, state universities (including university-managed national laboratories), resource conservation districts, nonprofit organizations, public utilities, mutual water companies, public water systems as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code, urban water suppliers as defined in Section 10617 of the Water Code, federally recognized Indian tribes, federal agencies owning or managing land in California, and state Indian tribes listed on the Native American Heritage Commission's California Tribal Consultation List. State agencies granting funds pursuant to this division shall give priority to eligible applicants with experience in planning, designing, and developing the types of projects receiving funding from the agencies, or which have access to consulting help in these areas.

(b)(1) To be eligible for funding under this division, a project proposed by a public utility that is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, or a mutual water company, shall have a clear and definite public purpose and the project shall benefit the customers of the watersystem and not the investors.

(2) To be eligible for funding under this division, an urban water supplier shall have adopted and submitted an urban water management plan in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act, Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) of Division 6.

(3) To be eligible for funding under this division, an agricultural water supplier shall have adopted and submitted an agricultural water management plan in accordance with the Agricultural Water Management Planning Act, Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) of Division 6.

(4) In accordance with Section 10608.56, an agricultural water supplier or an urban water supplier is ineligible for grant funding under this division unless it complies with the requirements of Part 2.55 (commencing with Section 10608) of Division 6.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, agencies receiving funds pursuant to this division may reduce or eliminate cost sharing requirements when making grants of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) or less to nonprofit organizations with budgets less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) if

the agency determines that such grants would be the most effective way to achieve the purposes of this division.

86167. Where feasible, projects funded pursuant to this division may use the services of the California Conservation Corps or certified community conservation corps, as defined in Section 14507.5 of the Public Resources Code. Public agencies receiving funding under this division shall give additional priority to projects that involve the services of the California Conservation Corps or a certified community conservation corps, or other nonprofit entities that provide job training and education opportunities for veterans, foster care recipients, farmworkers or local youth in conservation or restoration projects.

86168. Each state agency that receives an appropriation of funding made available by this division shall be responsible for establishing and reporting on the state's bond accountability website each of the following: metrics of success, metrics for benefitting disadvantaged communities and economically distressed areas, progress in meeting those metrics, status of projects funded under this division, and all uses of the funding the state agency receives under this division. The Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency shall annually report to the Legislature expenditures made pursuant to this division, and the benefits derived from those expenditures.

86169. The proceeds of bonds issued and sold pursuant to this division (excluding the proceeds of any refunding bonds issued in accordance with Section 86192) shall be deposited in the Water Supply Reliability and Drought Protection Fund of 2018, which is hereby created in the State Treasury.

86169.1 Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, moneys in the Water Supply Reliability and Drought Protection Fund of 2018 are continuously appropriated without regard to fiscal year for the purposes of this division in the manner set forth in this division. Funds authorized by, and made available pursuant to this division shall be available and expended only as provided in this division, and shall not be subject to appropriation or transfer by the Legislature or the Governor for any other purpose.

86170. Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code does not apply to the development or implementation of programs or projects authorized or funded under this division.

86171. (a) Funds provided by this division shall not be used to support or pay for the costs of environmental mitigation, except for the costs of environmental mitigation for projects funded pursuant to this division.

(b) Funds provided by this division shall be used for environmental enhancements or other public benefits.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the costs of mitigation of the environmental impacts directly related and limited to expenditures under this division may be paid for by funds provided by this division.

(d) Funds available pursuant to this division shall not be expended to pay the costs of the design, construction, operation, mitigation, or maintenance of Delta conveyance facilities.

86172. Every entity implementing this division shall give highest priority to funding projects that combine relatively high cost-effectiveness, durability, and enhanced environmental quality.

86174. Acquisitions pursuant to Chapter 6 of this division shall be from willing sellers only.

86177. The requirement that a project be cost-effective does not require a full benefit/cost analysis.

86178. Agencies implementing this division shall give special consideration to projects that employ new or innovative technology or practices, including decision support tools that support the integration of multiple strategies and jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, water supply, wildfire reduction, habitat improvement, invasive weed control, flood control, land use, and sanitation.

86179. Any contract (including a contract to provide a grant) between a public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization and the Department of Fish and Wildlife or the Wildlife Conservation Board for work funded pursuant to this division, or pursuant to Division 26.7 shall be considered a contract subject to the requirements of Section 1501.5 of the Fish and Game Code, and therefor shall not be considered a public work or a public improvement, and is not subject to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

86179.1. Priority shall be given to the expenditure of funds on activities that affect the Delta and the species that rely on it that are generally consistent with the report "A Delta Renewed: A Guide to Science-Based Ecological Restoration in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta" prepared in 2016 by the San Francisco Estuary Institute-Aquatic Science Center.

86179.2. In the awarding of grants to be made by any agency pursuant to this act or Division 26.7 after the effective date of this act, overhead or indirect costs incurred by a local public agency, Indian tribe or nonprofit organization are eligible for reimbursement and shall not weigh negatively in the evaluation of funding proposals. Eligible grant costs shall include indirect costs as defined in federal Office of Management and Budget guidelines, as well as reasonable overhead costs. For nonprofit organizations, grants shall provide for reimbursement of indirect costs by applying the organization's federally negotiated indirect cost rate, if one exists. If a negotiated rate does not exist, the organization may elect to use the default indirect cost rate of 10 percent (10%) of its modified total direct costs as defined by the Office of Management and Budget.

86179.3. No grants made pursuant to this division shall result in an unmitigated increase in a community's exposure to flood hazards or in a net reduction in flood conveyance capacity of any publicly owned flood protection facility.

86179.4. In awarding grants for land acquisition, the Wildlife Conservation Board shall give preference to organizations that voluntarily pay property taxes.

CHAPTER 13. Fiscal Provisions.

86180. (a) Bonds in the total amount of eight billion eight hundred seventy-seven million dollars (\$8,877,000,000), or so much thereof as is necessary, not including the amount of any refunding bonds issued in accordance with Section 86192 may be issued and sold to provide a fund to be used for carrying out the purposes expressed in this division and to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code. The bonds, when sold, shall be and constitute a valid and binding obligation of the State of California, and the full faith and credit of the State of California is hereby pledged for the punctual payment of both principal of, and interest on, the bonds as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The Treasurer shall from time to time sell the bonds authorized by the committee pursuant to Section 86182. Bonds shall be sold upon the terms and conditions specified in one or more resolutions to be adopted by the committee pursuant to Section 16731 of the Government Code.

86181. The bonds authorized by this division shall be prepared, executed, issued, sold, paid, and redeemed as provided in the State General Obligation Bond Law, and all of the provisions of that law, as that law may be amended, apply to the bonds and to this division and are hereby incorporated in this division as though set forth in full in this division, except subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 16727 of the Government Code.

86182. (a) Solely for the purpose of authorizing the issuance and sale pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law of the bonds authorized by this division, the Water Supply Reliability and Drought Protection Finance Committee is hereby created. For purposes of this division, the Water Supply Reliability and Drought Protection Finance Committee is the "committee" as that term is used in the State General Obligation Bond Law.

(b) The finance committee consists of the Director of Finance, the Treasurer, and the Controller. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any member may designate a representative to act as that member in his or her place for all purposes, as though the member were personally present.

(c) The Treasurer shall serve as chairperson of the finance committee.

(d) A majority of the finance committee may act for the finance committee.

86183. The finance committee shall determine whether or not it is necessary or desirable to issue bonds authorized by this division in order to carry out the actions specified in this division and, if so, the amount of bonds to be issued and sold. Successive issues of bonds may be authorized and sold to carry out those actions progressively, and it is not necessary that all of the bonds authorized to be issued be sold at any one time.

86184. For purposes of the State General Obligation Bond Law, "board," as defined in Section 16722 of the Government Code, means the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency.

86185. There shall be collected each year and in the same manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected, in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, a sum in an amount required to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds each year. It is the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of the revenue to do and perform each and every act that is necessary to collect that additional sum.

86186. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, there is hereby appropriated from the General Fund in the State Treasury, for the purposes of this division, an amount that will equal the total of the following:

(a) The sum annually necessary to pay the principal of, and interest on, bonds issued and sold pursuant to this division, as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The sum that is necessary to carry out the provisions of Section 86189, appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

86187. The board may request the Pooled Money Investment Board to make a loan from the Pooled Money Investment Account in accordance with Section 16312 of the Government Code for the purpose of carrying out this division less any amount withdrawn pursuant to Section 86189. The amount of the request shall not exceed the amount of the unsold bonds that the committee has, by resolution, authorized to be sold (excluding any refunding bond authorized pursuant to Section 86192) for the purpose of carrying out this division. The board shall execute those documents required by the Pooled Money Investment Board to obtain and repay the loan. Any amounts loaned shall be deposited in the Fund to be allocated in accordance with this division.

86188. Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, or of the State General Obligation Bond Law, if the Treasurer sells bonds that include a bond counsel opinion to the effect that the interest on the bonds is excluded from gross income for federal tax purposes under designated conditions or is otherwise entitled to any federal tax advantage, the Treasurer may maintain separate accounts for the bond proceeds invested and for the investment earnings on those proceeds, and may use or direct the use of those proceeds or earnings to pay any rebate, penalty, or other payment required under federal law or take any other action with respect to the investment and use of those bond proceeds, as may be required or desirable under federal law in order to maintain the tax-exempt status of those bonds and to obtain any other advantage under federal law on behalf of the funds of this state.

86189. For the purposes of carrying out this division, the Director of Finance may authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of an amount or amounts not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds that have been authorized by the committee to be sold (excluding any refunding bond authorized pursuant to Section 86192) for the purpose of carrying out this division less any amount borrowed pursuant to Section 86187. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the Fund. Any moneys made available under this section shall be returned to the General Fund, with interest at the rate earned by the moneys in the Pooled Money Investment Account, from proceeds received from the sale of bonds for the purpose of carrying out this division.

86190. All moneys deposited in the Fund that are derived from premium and accrued interest on bonds sold pursuant to this division shall be reserved in the Fund and shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest, except that amounts derived from premium may be reserved and used to pay the cost of bond issuance prior to any transfer to the General Fund.

86191. Pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, the cost of bond issuance shall be paid out of the bond proceeds, including premiums, if any. To the extent the cost of bond issuance is not paid from premiums received from the sale of bonds, these costs shall be shared proportionately by each program funded through this division by the applicable bond sale.

86192. The bonds issued and sold pursuant to this division may be refunded in accordance with Article 6 (commencing with Section 16780) of Chapter 4 of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code, which is a part of the State General Obligation Bond Law. Approval by the voters of the state for the issuance of the bonds under this division shall include approval of the issuance of any bonds issued to refund any bonds originally issued under this division or any previously issued refunding bonds. Any bond refunded with the proceeds of refunding bonds as authorized by this section may be legally defeased to the extent permitted by law in the manner and to the extent set forth in the resolution, as amended from time to time, authorizing such refunded bonds.

86193. The proceeds from the sale of bonds authorized by this division are not "proceeds of taxes" as that term is used in Article XIII B of the California Constitution, and the disbursement of these proceeds is

not subject to the limitations imposed by that article.

SECTION 2. Section 1 of this act shall take effect immediately upon approval by the voters of the Water Supply and Water Quality Act of 2018, as set forth in that section at the November 6, 2018, statewide general election. In order to fund a water supply reliability and drought protection program at the earliest possible date, it is necessary that this act take effect immediately.

SECTION 3. Conflicting Provisions.

(a) The provisions and intent of the Water Supply and Water Quality Act of 2018 shall be given precedence over any state law, statute, regulation or policy that conflicts with this section, and the policy and intent of this act shall prevail over any such contrary law, statute, regulation or policy.

(b) If this division is approved by the voters, but superseded by any other conflicting ballot division approved by more voters at the same election, and the conflicting ballot division is later held invalid, it is the intent of the voters that this act shall be given the full force of law.

(c) If any rival or conflicting initiative regulating any matter addressed by this act receives the higher affirmative vote, then all non-conflicting parts of this act shall become operative.

SECTION 4. If any provision of this act or the application thereof is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this act that can be given effect without the invalid provisions or applications, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

SECTION 5.

Section 2799.7 is added to the Fish and Game Code to read:

2799.7. Subdivision (f) of Section 2787 does not apply to Section 2795. Notwithstanding other provisions of this article and Section 13340 of the Government Code, as of July 2, 2020 funds transferred pursuant to Section 2795 shall be continuously appropriated to the Wildlife Conservation Board for purposes of Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 86120) of Division 38 of the Water Code.

SECTION 6.

Part 12 is added to Division 6 of the Water Code to read:

Section 11860. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including Section 13340 of the Government Code and Sections 39710 through 39723 of the Health and Safety Code), the fees paid, the cost of compliance instruments acquired, and the increased cost of power purchased by the Department of Water Resources, hereafter "Department," as a result of the implementation of Division 25.5 of the Health and Safety Code are continuously appropriated to the Department from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, as defined in Section 16428.8 of the Government Code, and the fees paid, the cost of compliance instruments acquired and the increased cost of power purchased by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Statutes 1969, chapter 209, as amended), hereafter "District," as a result of the implementation of Division 25.5 of the Health and Safety Code are continuously appropriated to the District from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, as defined in Section 16428.8 of the Government Code.

(b) The funds appropriated to the Department pursuant to this section shall be expended within the State Water Resources Development System, and on consumer water conservation programs within the jurisdiction of the State Water Resources Development System.

(c) The funds appropriated to the District pursuant to this section shall be expended within the water storage, treatment, conveyance, and distribution system of the District and on consumer water conservation programs within the jurisdiction of the District.

(d) Of the consumer water conservation programs authorized by subdivisions (b) and (c), highest priority shall be given to those benefitting disadvantaged communities (as defined subdivision (a) of Section 79505.5, as it may be amended) and economically distressed areas (as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 79702, as it may be amended).

(e) All expenditures pursuant to this section shall meet the requirements of Chapter 4.1 of Part 2 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code. The Department and District will provide an annual report to the Air Resources Board on the prior-year's project implementation along with a plan for current year implementation.

(f) No funds provided by this part shall be expended to pay the costs of the design, construction, operation, mitigation, or maintenance of new Delta water conveyance facilities. No funds provided by this section shall be expended to pay the costs of construction of new surface water storage facilities or to expand the capacity of the California Aqueduct or the Colorado River Aqueduct. Those costs shall be the responsibility of the water agencies that benefit from the design, construction, operation, mitigation, or maintenance of those facilities.

(g) All reasonable and feasible measures shall be taken to reduce, avoid, or mitigate significant negative environmental impacts from projects undertaken pursuant to this section.

Section 11861. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including Section 13340 of the Government Code and Sections 39710 through 39723 of the Health and Safety Code), the fees paid, the cost of compliance instruments acquired, and the increased cost of power purchased by the Contra Costa Water District, hereafter "District," as a result of the implementation of Division 25.5 of the Health and Safety Code are continuously appropriated to the District from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, as defined in Section 16428.8 of the Government Code, and the fees paid, the cost of compliance instruments acquired and the increased cost of power purchased by the San Luis and Delta Mendota Water Authority hereafter "San Luis Authority," as a result of the implementation of Division 25.5 of the Health and Safety Code are continuously appropriated to the San Luis Authority from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, as defined in Section 16428.8 of the Government Code.

(b) (1) The funds appropriated to the Contra Costa Water District pursuant to this section shall be expended within the boundaries of the District, and on consumer water conservation programs within the District.

(2) The funds appropriated to the San Luis Authority pursuant to this section shall be expended within the water storage, treatment, conveyance, and distribution system of the San Luis Authority and on water conservation, water quality improvement, water treatment, water supply and similar water programs within the jurisdiction of the Authority.

(c) Of the funds appropriated pursuant to subdivision (b), highest priority shall be given to those projects

benefitting disadvantaged communities (as defined subdivision (a) of Section 79505.5, as it may be amended) and economically distressed areas (as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 79702, as it may be amended).

(d) All expenditures pursuant to this section shall meet the requirements of Chapter 4.1 of Part 2 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code. The District and San Luis Authority will provide an annual report to the Air Resources Board on the prior-year's project implementation along with a plan for current year implementation.

(e) All reasonable and feasible measures shall be taken to reduce, avoid, or mitigate significant negative environmental impacts from projects undertaken pursuant to this section.

Short Summary of major programs in the Water Supply and Water Quality Bond Act of 2018

- **Watershed Improvement \$2355 million to a wide variety of state agencies.** Pays for better management of watersheds throughout the state to improve water quality and water supply.
 - Watershed restoration after fires in the Sierra Nevada and elsewhere receives \$100 million. Funds state conservancies and state parks to better manage watersheds.
 - \$100 million for the Delta Conservancy, which helps fund the governor's Eco-Restore program.
 - \$150 million for the Los Angeles River
 - \$200 million for ecological restoration and dust control at the Salton Sea.
 - \$80 million for the removal of Matilija Dam, a silted in dam in Ventura County.
- **Safe drinking water and wastewater treatment for disadvantaged communities. \$750 million.** Provides safe drinking water and wastewater treatment for disadvantaged communities, especially in the Central Valley.
- **Improvement to Friant Kern Canal and other Friant water interconnections. \$750 million.** Restores lost capacity to Friant Kern Canal, pays for groundwater recharge programs, water conservation and possibly new water conveyance in the Friant area.
- **Groundwater. \$675 million.** Implements the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, stabilizing groundwater levels in overdraft groundwater basins.
- **Stormwater management \$600 million for a variety of state agencies.** Capture and treatment of stormwater flows improved river and ocean water quality and increasing water supplies
- **Water and specific habitat improvements for fisheries. \$500 million.** Purchase of water for fish and waterfowl.
- **Fisheries restoration. \$400 million.** Restoring fish habitat. Supplements necessary stream flows.
- **Wastewater recycling. \$400 million.** Recycles wastewater mainly for landscaping and industrial uses
- **Groundwater desalination. \$400 million.** Converts salty groundwater to usable water supply.
- **Urban water conservation. \$300 million.** Leak detection, toilet replacement, landscape conversion.
- **Waterfowl habitat. \$280 million.** Helps meet waterfowl obligations under the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, and other waterfowl habitat improvement programs.
- **Bay Area Regional Reliability. \$250 million.** Improves interconnections between Bay Area water agencies, making it easier to survive droughts.
- **San Francisco Bay Wetlands and flood improvements. \$200 million.** Improves wetlands in San Francisco Bay to provide flood protection and mitigate sea level rise.
- **Oroville Dam Spillway Repair. \$200 million.** Makes Oroville Dam more flood safe. The initiative also allows state and federal water contractors to recover the funds they pay in climate change charges due to implementation of AB 32, and use those funds in their own systems for water and energy conservation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Attachment 2

- **Land Management for Water Yield. \$100 million.** Removal of invasive weeds, which use excessive amounts of surface and groundwater such as tamarisk, yellow starthistle, and Arundo. Estimates of water savings are in excess of one million acre feet per year.
- **Central valley flood management, including flood plain restoration. \$100 million.** Makes farms and communities more flood safe, and makes flood plains for habitat friendly. Additional \$50 million for retrofit of a reservoir (probably Bullard's Bar) for better flood management.
- **Completion of fish screens in Central Valley. \$100 million.** Will prevent baby fish from being diverted into irrigation systems.
- **San Joaquin River fisheries Restoration. \$100 million.** Restoration of Spring Run Chinook Salmon downstream of Friant dam.
- **Data management. \$60 million.** Better data collection and management: streamflow, etc.
- **Agricultural water conservation. \$50 million.** Improves inefficient irrigation systems, increasing river flows

Water Supply and Water Quality Act of 2018: Funding Sources Relevant to MROSD

Each of the provisions below may afford the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District additional grant opportunities for public access, natural resource restoration, land acquisition and protection, among others. However, this will be subject to the guidelines that are developed by each respective agency.

- **86042.** The sum of two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority to provide matching grants for flood management, wetlands restoration, and other projects consistent with Article 2 (commencing with Section 66704.5) of Chapter 5 of Title 7.25 of the Government Code. For purposes of this section, matching funds may include funds provided by local governments, regional governments, the federal government, private parties, or other funds raised by the San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority. No grant shall exceed fifty percent (50%) of the cost of the project.
- **86080 (c)** One hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) to the San Francisco Bay Area Conservancy Program of the Coastal Conservancy for the protection and restoration of watersheds of the San Francisco Bay Area, pursuant to Chapter 4.5 of Division 21 of the Public Resources Code (commencing with Section 31160).
- **86080 (f)** One hundred thirty-five million dollars (\$135,000,000) to the State Coastal Conservancy for the protection and restoration of coastal watersheds pursuant to Division 21 (commencing with Section 20 31000) of the Public Resources Code
- **86080 (j)** Three hundred million dollars (\$300,000,000) to the Wildlife Conservation Board for land acquisitions, protection and restoration of oak woodlands, and community conservation plans
- **86080 (m)** Sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000) to the Department of Conservation for watershed restoration and conservation projects on agricultural lands, rangelands, managed wetlands, and forested lands.
- **86080 (t)** Twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to the Department of Parks and Recreation for projects that provide access to rivers for non-motorized recreation, and for grants to eligible entities as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166 for this purpose. First priority shall be given to projects that include matching funds, and to projects that serve disadvantaged communities and economically distressed areas, whether or not they include cost sharing.
- **86080 (x)(2)** The sum of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for the purpose of awarding grants in areas outside the jurisdiction of the Sierra Nevada Conservancy to eligible entities as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166 for the purpose of reducing the

Attachment 3

threat of wildfires which would negatively impact watershed health. Projects may be for the purpose of hazardous fuel reduction, post-fire watershed rehabilitation and restoration, forest management practices that promote forest resilience to severe wildfire, climate change, and other disturbances, and development of local plans to reduce the risk of wildfires that could adversely affect watershed health. Preference shall be given to grants, which include matching funds, but this preference may be reduced or eliminated for grants, which benefit disadvantaged communities or economically distressed areas.

- **86090.** The sum of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the Wildlife Conservation Board for the purpose of awarding competitive grants to eligible entities as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 86166 to improve the quality of public and private rangelands, wildlands, meadows, wetlands, riparian areas and aquatic areas for the purpose of increasing groundwater recharge and water supply from those land
- **86105.** The sum of forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) is appropriated from the Fund to the California Conservation Corps for projects to protect, restore, and improve the health of watershed lands, including forest lands, meadows, wetlands, chaparral, riparian habitat and other watershed lands. Projects may include, but are not limited to, regional and community fuel hazard reduction projects on public lands, invasive species removal, and stream, river, and riparian restoration projects. The California Conservation Corps shall allocate at least fifty percent (50%) of the funds pursuant to this section for grants to certified local conservation corps. Projects shall improve water quality, water supply reliability, or riparian or watershed health. Projects shall be undertaken in coordination with a nonprofit organization or public agency.

Attachment 4 – Water Bond Endorsements as of June 20, 2018*

- <https://waterbond.org/official-endorsement-list-for-the-water-supply-and-water-quality-act-of-2018/>

Conservation Groups

- American River Conservancy
- American River Parkway Foundation
- American Woodland Conservancy
- Amigos de Bolsa Chica
- Anza-Borrego Desert Natural History Association
- Anza Borrego Foundation
- Arroyo Seco Foundation
- Arroyos and Foothills Conservancy
- Bear-Yuba Land Trust
- California Invasive Plant Council
- California Native Plant Society
- California Urban Streams Partnership
- California Waterfowl Association
- California Watershed Network
- California Wildlife Foundation/California Oaks Fund
- Carmel River Watershed Conservancy
- Carrizo Plain Conservancy
- Catalina Islands Conservancy
- CLEAN South Bay
- Climate Resolve
- Conservation Corps of Long Beach
- Delta Waterfowl
- Dry Creek Conservancy
- Ducks Unlimited
- Eastern Sierra Land Trust
- Endangered Habitats League
- Freshwater Trust
- Friends of Orinda Creeks
- Friends of San Leandro Creek
- Friends of the Napa River
- Friends of the Santa Clara River
- Friends of Wild Cherry Canyon
- Glendora Community Conservancy
- Lake Tahoe Bicycle Coalition
- Landpaths
- Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County
- Lower Putah Creek Coordinating Committee
- Marin Agricultural Land Trust
- Mattole Salmon Group
- National Wildlife Federation
- National Wild Turkey Foundation

- Natural Heritage Institute
- Nor-Cal Guides & Sportsmens Association
- Northcoast Regional Land Trust
- Noyo Headlands Urban Design Group, Fort Bragg
- Pheasants Forever
- Planning and Conservation League
- Putah Creek Council
- Quail Forever
- Sacramento River Watershed Program
- Sacramento Urban Creeks Council
- Salmonid Restoration Federation
- San Gabriel Mountains Regional Conservancy
- Sanctuary Forest
- Santa Barbara Urban Creeks Council
- Santa Clara River Conservancy
- Save our Shores
- Save the Bay (formerly Save San Francisco Bay Association)
- Save the Waves
- Sequoia Riverlands Trust
- Sierra Foothill Conservancy
- Sierra Fund
- Sierra Nevada Alliance
- Sonoma Ecology Center
- Sustainable Conservation
- Sutter-Buttes Regional Land Trust
- Transition Habitat Conservancy
- Truckee Donner Land Trust
- Tubb Canyon Desert Conservancy
- Tuolumne River Preservation Trust
- Valley Foothill Watershed Collaborative
- Wildcat San Pablo Creeks Watershed Council
- Wildcoast
- Worth a Dam

Agricultural organizations

- Agricultural Council of California
- California Agricultural Aircraft Association
- California Association of Pest Control Advisers
- California Citrus Mutual

- California Cotton Ginners and Growers Association
- California Dairies, Inc.
- California Farm Bureau Federation
- California Fresh Fruit Association
- American Pistachio Growers
- California Rice Commission
- California Rice Industry Association
- Fresno County Farm Bureau
- Tulare County Farm Bureau
- Western Growers

Resource Conservation Districts

- California Association of Resource Conservation Districts
- Fall River Resource Conservation District
- Honey Lake Resource Conservation District
- Marin Resources Conservation District
- Mariposa County Resource Conservation District
- Northwest Kern Resource Conservation District
- Pit Resource Conservation District
- San Mateo County Resource Conservation District
- Sierra Resource Conservation District
- Suisun Resource Conservation District

Environmental Justice Organizations

- California Greenworks
- Center for Sustainable Neighborhoods
- Community Water Center
- Grassroots Ecology
- Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability
- Urban Tilth
- The Watershed Project

Social Justice Organizations

- Community Housing Improvement Systems and Planning Association, Inc. (CHISPA)

Water agencies and organizations

- Alameda County Water District
- Arvin Edison Water Storage District

- Association of California Water Agencies
- Bear Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency
- Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
- Big Bear City Community Services District
- Big Bear Municipal Water District
- Borrego Water District
- Calaveras County Water District
- CalDesal
- Calleguas Municipal Water District
- Casitas Municipal Water District
- City of Big Bear Lake, Department of Power and Water
- Coachella Valley Water District
- Colusa Groundwater Authority
- Contra Costa Water District
- Delano-Earlimart Irrigation District
- Fresno Irrigation District
- Friant Water Authority
- Glenn Groundwater Authority
- Imperial Irrigation District
- Kern-Tulare Water District
- Kings Basin Water Authority Integrated Regional Water Management Group.
- Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
- Lindmore Irrigation District
- Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation District
- Madera Irrigation District
- Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
- Mountain Counties Water Resources Association
- Northern California Water Association
- Orange Cove Irrigation District
- Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency
- Petaluma Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency
- Porterville Irrigation District
- Salton Sea Authority
- San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Water Authority
- Santa Rosa Plain Groundwater Sustainability Agency
- Saucelito Irrigation District
- Scotts Valley Water District

- Shandon-San Juan Water District
- Solano County Water Agency
- Solano Irrigation District
- Sonoma County Water Agency
- Sonoma Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency
- Soquel Creek Water District
- South Valley Water Association
- Southern California Water Coalition
- Tulare Irrigation District
- Tuolumne Utilities District
- Upper Ventura River Groundwater Sustainability Agency
- Valley of the Moon Water District
- Wheeler Ridge/Maricopa Water Storage District
- Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
- Yuba County Water Agency

Labor

- Contra Costa Building and Construction Trades Council

Individuals

- Linda Adams, former Director, California Department of Water Resources
- Phil Angelides, former State Treasurer
- Edwin Camp
- Michael Frantz, Director, Turlock Irrigation District
- Brigadier General Gerald Galloway, United States Army (Retired)
- Ron Gastelum, Former CEO and GM of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
- Brian Jordan, Vice President, Tetra Tech
- Fred Keeley, former Speaker Pro Tem, California State Assembly
- Richard Morrison, former Senior Vice President and head of Environmental Policies and Programs for Bank of America. (retired.)
- Peter B Moyle, Distinguished Professor Emeritus, University of California, Davis

- Mel Nutter, former chair, California Coastal Commission
- Ann L. Riley, Ph.D.
- Dyan Whyte, water quality scientist (Past Assistant Executive Officer of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board)

Local Government

- California Special Districts Association

Cities

- Dinuba
- Farmersville
- Livingston
- Orange Cove
- Parlier
- Truckee

Counties

- Regional Council of Rural Counties
- Contra Costa
- Fresno
- Imperial
- Plumas
- Tulare

Local elected officials

- Vinnie Bacon, Vice Mayor, City of Fremont
- Bruce Gibson, San Luis Obispo County Supervisor, District 2
- John Gioia, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors
- Susan Gorin, Sonoma County Board of Supervisors
- Dave Pine, President, San Mateo County Board of Supervisors
- Greg Scharff, Council Member, City of Palo Alto
- Kate Sears, Marin County Board of Supervisors

Business

- American Council of Engineering Companies- California
- Bay Area Council
- Bay Planning Coalition
- Biz Fed Los Angeles County
- California Building Industry Association

- California Business Properties Association
- California Chamber of Commerce
- DM Camp & Sons
- ESA (Environmental Science Associates)
- Fresno Chamber of Commerce
- Kern Machinery Inc
- Madera Chamber of Commerce
- Sierra Business Council
- Silicon Valley Leadership Group
- Tahoe Mountain Sports
- Valley Industry and Commerce Association
- Visalia Chamber of Commerce
- Western Power Products, Inc.

- Northern California Water Association
Water Bond Support (November 2017),
and members:
Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District
B&B Ranch
Brophy Water District
Browns Valley Irrigation District
City of Colusa
City of Redding
Crain Orchards, Inc.
Danna & Danna Inc.
Edwards Ranch
Feather Water District
Fedora Farms
G&K Farms, LLC.
Garden Highway Mutual Water Co.
Garner, Garner & Stoy
Glenn Colusa Irrigation District
Hallwood Irrigation District
Henle Family Limited Partnership
Hershey Land Row Crop, LLC.
J.A. Driver
Joint Water Districts Board
Biggs-West Gridley Water District
Butte Water District
Richvale Irrigation District
Sutter Extension Water District
Knaggs Ranch
Larry Pires Farms
Lindauer River Ranch, Inc.
Llano Seco Rancho
M&T Ranch
Maxwell Irrigation District

Meridian Farms Water Co.
Natomas Mutual Water Co.
North Yuba County Water District
Oji Brothers Farms, Inc.
Pacific Farms & Orchards
Pacific Gold Agriculture
Paul Bertagna
Pelger Mutual Water Company
Pleasant Grove-Verona Mutual Water Co.
Plumas Mutual Water Co.
Princeton-Codora-Glenn Irrigation Dist.
Provident Irrigation District
R. Gorrill Ranch Enterprises
Ramirez Water District
Reclamation District 1004
Reclamation District 108
Reclamation District 2035
Richter Brothers, Inc.
Rising Eagle Ranch
River Garden Farms
Riverview Land & Equipment, Inc.
South Sutter Water District
South Yuba Water District
Sutter Bypass-Butte Slough WUA
Sutter Mutual Water Company
Sycamore Trust
Taylor Brothers Farms
Tehama Angus Ranch, Inc.
Thermalito Irrigation District
Tudor Mutual Water Co.
Tuttle Ranches
Western Canal Water District
William P. Locket
Yolo County Flood Control & WCD
Yuba County Water Agency

Members of Congress

- Jim Costa
- John Garamendi



June 2018

The “Water Supply and Water Quality Bond Act of 2018”: A Fiscally Irresponsible Approach to California’s Water Problems

Sierra Club California has taken an oppose position on a water bond on the November 2018 statewide ballot. This decision follows internal discussion, consultation with allies, and votes by various entities, including the Sierra Club California executive committee and the California Nevada Regional Conservation Committee.

The ballot measure is formally known as the Water Supply and Water Quality Bond Act of 2018 and would provide \$8.877 billion for various water projects and programs.

Key Concerns About the Bond

Here is a brief list of key concerns about the proposed bond measure, leading us to oppose it.

- 1. It flies in the face of good governance by being written behind the scenes by those who would gain funds from it, rather than through a legislative process.** This bond presents an example of the “pay-to-play” approach to policy making. Many interests participated in writing the bond, but those special interests who are funding the measure’s campaign reap a disproportionate amount of the bonds benefits. California’s ballot process requires millions of dollars to pass a bond. The proponents of the bond have added many wasteful items to attract rich investors to help support the campaign who will ultimately profit from the bond at the taxpayers’ expense. Critical bond measure proposals for drinking water and ecosystems are best created through a legislative process that is transparent and open to the public. Tax funds should be used for projects that will benefit taxpayers, not billionaires.
- 2. It would not require any legislative oversight of the spending or programs it would create,** unlike almost every other environmental bond passed by voters. It provides no avenue for public oversight or control of the effectiveness of its programs or the allocation of its funds. All of the bond funds are continuously appropriated, meaning that there is no legislative appropriation, removing the public from overseeing how funds are spent or if the programs are effective.
- 3. It will waste taxpayer funds for water projects, including dam-related projects, and undercut the principle of beneficiary pays.** Specifically, Chapter 10 in the measure provides \$750 million to the Friant Water Authority for water conveyance capital improvements and water conservation projects. We do not support providing public bond funding to the Friant Water Authority because it could—and likely will—be used to fund

projects that are harmful to the environment and strongly opposed by the environmental community. The Friant-Kern Canals are units of the Federal Central Valley Project, which is funded under a beneficiary pays principle, not through taxpayer funds. Purported needs for additional funding cite increased groundwater pumping that has led to subsidence, which has damaged the canals. Those who pumped the water and caused the damage should pay to repair the canals. The bond would send \$850 million of California taxpayer revenues to the Federal Government to pay for maintenance on infrastructure owned and managed by the Federal Government. This money could be better and more responsibly spent on maintaining our aging locally owned and operated canal infrastructure. Finally, Chapter 11 of the bond measure provides \$200 million for Oroville dam repairs. This dam is a unit of the State Water Project, which has been funded under a beneficiary pays principle, not by general taxpayers.

- 4. It could open new funding pathways for ill-conceived dams.** Only chapters 8 and 9 and the new Section 6 (page 49-50) prohibits the expenditure of funds on new surface storage or raising existing reservoirs. We are concerned that the only clear prohibition is found in 3 specific places in the bond and nowhere else. This raises the issue that the other chapters are not subject to that prohibition. Also, the bond measure's proponents rejected requests by environmental groups to overtly prohibit funds from being used to construct, expand or improve conveyance facilities associated with any surface storage project listed in the CalFed decision of 2000. We take this as a sign that it is possible—and maybe probable—that funds in this bond will be used to advance several dam projects we have opposed.
- 5. It could create incentives that harm threatened and endangered species.** Section 86032 of the bond provides funding for agricultural water conservation in the tributaries of the Delta for the benefit of flow and to expedite water transfers. This section does not explicitly prohibit the expenditure of funds on activities that create adverse impacts to wildlife, such as eliminating flooding of rice fields for decomposition or the disking of fallowed agricultural lands to prevent the growth of plants that provide for upland habitat for birds and other species. This section could provide perverse incentives that decrease migratory bird habitat and habitat for other wildlife such as the threatened giant garter snake.
- 6. It shifts money away from important upland habitat conservation.** The bond's proposed addition of Section 2799.7 to the Fish and Game Code would send the Habitat Conservation Fund money to water acquisition after 2020. We do not believe that 100 percent of that money should go only to acquire water. That fund has been important to non-water related habitat. If there is to be a re-allocation of that fund, a substantial percentage should go to wildlife corridor conservation in the face of climate change.

- 7. Money that should be used to reduce climate pollution would be spent ineffectively.** Section 6 that adds Part 12 to Division 6 of the Water Code would provide for a continuous appropriation from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) revenues obtained through the cap-and-trade auction proceeds. Cap-and-trade related costs here has a very broad definition, including the direct costs for complying with the cap-and-trade regulation (i.e., the purchase of compliance instruments), the costs incurred by the AB 32 Cost of Implementation regulation (which is a fee paid by greenhouse gas emitters to cover the costs of carrying out regulations), and even the indirect costs of increased of power from cap-and-trade that affects the selected entities as downstream power purchasers. Further, the language "Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including...Sections 39710 through 39723 of the Health and Safety Code)" provides that this appropriation bypasses the normal statutory controls for GGRF monies, e.g., the section 39712 language on facilitating the achieving of greenhouse gas reductions, etc. It is not likely that the big water agencies that will now be eligible for these funds will use them as effectively or efficiently as needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, particularly if they are given this guarantee that they will get these funds.
- 8. Californians just passed a bond measure to support water cleanup and restoration, and adding this new bond will substantially add to the natural resource debt dependent on the general fund for payback.** This bond would add \$400 million of debt service annually to the general fund, and bring the Natural Resources Agency's debt to over 50% of its budget. Because much of the general fund is dedicated to K-12 schools because of Proposition 98, this could mean that other social and environmental programs could be cut to pay for this debt. An economic downturn could worsen these impacts.

June 21, 2018

**WATER SUPPLY AND WATER QUALITY ACT OF 2018
THE WATER BOND**

Sierra Club California has released a new statement of opposition to the November water bond. The water bond has continued to gain support from environmental groups across the state, and Sierra Club California remains the one group publically opposed to the measure. Our response to these concerns follows below:

1) It flies in the face of good governance by being written behind the scenes by those who would gain funds from it, rather than through the legislative process.

General obligation water and park bonds have a history of being written and passed through the citizen's initiative process rather than the legislature. Prop. 50 (2002) and Prop. 84 (2006) were citizen's initiative bonds supported by the Sierra Club. Over 200 individuals including water agencies, agriculture, environmental groups, environmental justice groups, business, and many other sectors were all involved in the creation of the November water bond, which was designed and structured to fund the Governor's Water Action Plan. Governing through the legislative process is always preferable but sometimes has limitations, and the wide support for this measure demonstrates that this is quite the opposite of a narrow private-interest measure.

Sierra Club has strongly supported other funding ballot initiatives, including Proposition 70 (Park and Wildlife bond, 1988), Proposition 117 (Mountain Lion and funding, 1990), Proposition 180 (Park Bond, 1994), and Proposition 21 (License plate fee for parks, 2010).

2) It would bypass legislative oversight of the spending or programs it would create.

The water bond allows for full legislative oversight. The Legislature has always reviewed the expenditures of programs created and funded through the initiative process. Just because the funds are continuously appropriated to the agencies, the Legislature is not prevented from having public hearings to carefully review the implementation of the programs.

The funding in this measure is appropriated directly to the state agencies, and would allow the agencies to fund their priorities in a strategic and public manner. Nearly all of the programs funded in this measure already exist within state agencies and continuous appropriation allows these agencies to pursue their strategic plans.

The Legislature itself has approved measures which do not require later legislative appropriation. Proposition 1 in 2014 directly appropriated \$2.7 billion to the California Water Commission for water storage programs, and did not require subsequent legislative action to appropriate these funds.

Proposition 204, a 1996 water bond placed on the ballot by the Legislature, continuously appropriated all the funds to state agencies, and did not require later legislative appropriation.

Both these measures were approved by the voters, and have been very successfully implemented, with careful legislative oversight.

3) It opens up state general funds to pay for repairs of water supply projects funded by local water agencies, and undercuts the principle of beneficiary pays.

Bonds are created to reduce costs for local agencies, allowing them to pursue projects that they might otherwise be forced to delay or forgo. Sierra Club California has supported many bond measures, including the June ballot's Prop 68, and all these measures serve to reduce local agency cost in constructing and repairing local water supply projects.

Many important projects can't be built without state assistance. Leaving infrastructure to decay because local agencies cannot afford to fix it is not a sustainable practice, and goes against the Sierra Club's own water priorities of investing in repairing existing infrastructure rather than pursuing new projects. To quote our previous response,

"the beneficiary pays principle can be a slippery slope. The Sierra Club has often supported the use of state funds to build wastewater recycling plants, undertake water conservation and clean up polluted groundwater basins. In each case, it would have been possible to identify urban water users who would benefit from these programs. They could have been required to pay. But the idea that these were appropriate uses of general funds to better manage water prevailed, and the Sierra Club endorsed it. This was the right decision. Repairing the Friant-Kern Canal benefits a significant part of the state, populated by millions of Californians. It is not substantially different from urban water programs the Sierra Club has long supported."

4) The bond appropriates cap-and-trade revenues from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to State Water Project and Central Valley Project water agencies.

As we originally responded to Sierra Club California, "This measure INCREASES the protection of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Instead of allowing the Legislature and Governor to spend the funds generated by water agencies for any purpose, regardless of how questionable its climate benefits, this measure requires that the water agency funds be used for water and energy conservation purposes which directly result in greenhouse gas reduction. Moreover, highest priority is given to projects which benefit disadvantaged communities." This funding must go to projects held to AB32 standards.

5) California just passed a bond measure to support water cleanup and restoration, and adding this new bond will substantially add to the natural resource debt dependent on the general fund for payback.

Attachment 6

Proposition 68, the parks and water bond that appeared on the June 2018 ballot was a great measure, providing critical funding for urban park projects, conservancies, open space, and some water projects. However, the November water bond focuses fully on water, with only an 18% overlap with Proposition 68. In each area of overlap there is a much greater need than the cumulative amounts provided in the two measures. Examples include funding for Salton Sea restoration, flood management, safe drinking water and wastewater recycling. The need for water investment in this state is enormous, and Prop 68 made an important contribution, but insufficient when compared to the need. With Prop. 1 (2014 water bond) mostly allocated, demand for water grant funding over the coming years will only continue to increase.

6) Some of the projects funded by this bond would worsen environmental quality.

This is simply not true.

This measure provides more environmental funding than any previous measure, with nearly half the funding going to watershed, land, and habitat restoration. There is no evidence whatsoever that this bond would worsen environmental quality, in fact quite the opposite. The two main repair projects funded by this bill, Oroville Dam and the Friant-Kern Canal will result in improved flood management and a canal that can continue to serve one of its main purposes in groundwater recharge, stabilizing groundwater basins in the South San Joaquin. These are not “new” infrastructure projects that could cause environmental damage, but rather projects that improve existing water infrastructure, a priority for Sierra Club California. Moreover, this bond measure provides no funding dedicated to new dams.

The environmental benefits from this bond will be enormous and help continue the important work that the Wildlife Conservation Board, state conservancies, and local environmental groups do on a daily basis. The bond is supported by 75 national, state and local environmental groups, such as Save the Bay, Planning and Conservation League, Sustainable Conservation, and the National Wildlife Federation.