



## **MPWMD**

**Bill Track: 3-16-2010**

AB 25 (Gilmore) Water discharges: mandatory minimum civil penalties.

Current Text: Amended: 1/13/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 12/1/2008

Last Amended: 1/13/2010

Status: 2/11/2010-Referred to Com. on EQ.

Location: 2/11/2010-S. E.Q.

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act . The act, with certain exceptions, imposes a mandatory minimum penalty of \$3,000 for each serious waste discharge violation or for certain other described violations if those violations occur 4 or more times in any period of 6 consecutive months. For these purposes, a "serious violation" is defined to include a failure to file a certain discharge monitoring report for each complete period of 30 days following the deadline for submitting the report if certain conditions are met. This bill would expand that definition to include a POTW serving a community of 20,000 persons or fewer. The bill also would authorize the state board or a regional board, in lieu of assessing all or a portion of the mandatory minimum penalties against a public school district, as defined, to elect to require the public school district to spend an equivalent amount towards the completion of a compliance project meeting prescribed requirements. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 49 (Feuer) Water conservation: urban and agricultural water management planning.

Current Text: Amended: 9/9/2009 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 12/1/2008

Last Amended: 9/9/2009

Status: 1/27/2010-To inactive file by unanimous consent.

Location: 1/27/2010-A. INACTIVE FILE

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to convene an independent technical panel to provide information to the department and the Legislature on new demand management measures, technologies, and approaches. "Demand management measures" means those water conservation measures, programs, and incentives that prevent the waste of water and promote the reasonable and efficient use and reuse of available supplies. This bill would require the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. The state would be required to make incremental progress towards this goal by reducing per capita water use by at least 10% on or before December 31, 2015. The bill would require each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, in accordance with

specified requirements. The bill would require agricultural water suppliers to implement efficient water management practices. The bill would require the department, in consultation with other state agencies, to develop a single standardized water use reporting form. The bill, with certain exceptions, would condition eligibility for certain water management grants or loans to urban water suppliers, beginning July 1, 2016, and agricultural water suppliers, beginning July 1, 2013, on the implementation of water conservation requirements established by the bill. The bill would repeal on July 1, 2016, an existing requirement that conditions eligibility for certain water management grants or loans to an urban water supplier on the implementation of certain water demand management measures. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 300 (Caballero) Subdivisions: water supply.

Current Text: Amended: 6/30/2009 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2009

Last Amended: 6/30/2009

Status: 7/7/2009-In committee: Set, first hearing. Testimony taken. Further hearing to be set.

Location: 7/7/2009-S. N.R. & W.

Summary:

The Subdivision Map Act prohibits approval of a tentative map, or a parcel map for which a tentative map was not required, or a development agreement for a subdivision of property of more than 500 dwelling units, except as specified, including the design of the subdivision or the type of improvement, unless the legislative body of a city or county or the designated advisory agency provides written verification from the applicable public water system that a sufficient water supply is available or, in addition, a specified finding is made by the local agency that sufficient water supplies are, or will be, available prior to completion of the project. This bill would require, until January 1, 2017, the public water system, or the local agency if there is no public water system, to review, verify for accuracy, and approve, as specified, the subdivider's water savings projections attributable to voluntary demand management measures, as defined. The public water system would be authorized to collect fees necessary to provide the additional analysis of the voluntary demand management measures. This bill would provide that a water supply assessment completed, as specified, satisfies the existing requirement of verifying sufficient water supply, unless the public water system receives specified new information. The public water system would be required to determine the projected water savings attributable to the voluntary demand management measures that will be incorporated into the subdivision. The projected water savings would be required to be calculated using specified data compiled or maintained by the public water system or the water savings projections adopted by the California Urban Water Conservation Council. If a project applicant proposes to use a new voluntary water demand management measure for which neither the California Urban Water Conservation Council nor the public water system has adopted an estimate or method to calculate the projected water savings of the proposed voluntary demand management measure, the projected water savings would be required to be made based on documented methodologies or calculations submitted in the record. Five years after the project has been fully developed, the public water system would be required to include within its next urban water management plan a report on the monitoring and compliance of voluntary water demand management measures and to determine, if practicable based on readily available information, whether they have resulted in the water savings necessary to achieve the agreed upon water demand offsets. The bill would also require the public water system to document the measured annual water use of the subdivision in comparison to the projected demand associated with the subdivision, and to calculate the water savings attributable to the voluntary mitigation measures financed by the Voluntary Water Demand Mitigation Fund for the subdivision. If the public water system bases its written verification of a sufficient water supply for the subdivision, in whole or in part, on the use of voluntary demand management measures within the subdivision, the written verification would be required to be conditioned on the maintenance and operation of the voluntary demand management measures, or measures that are at least as water efficient, as agreed to by the applicant and the public water system, and the recordation as a covenant running with the land for the lots within the

subdivision. The bill would provide that by acceptance of a deed to a lot, each purchaser would acknowledge the obligation to comply with the voluntary demand measures for the lot as described in the covenant. These covenants would be authorized to be enforced pursuant to the existing authority of a public water system. The bill would further require a builder, prior to the close of escrow, to give a purchaser information that would be required to be included in a maintenance manual that informs the purchaser of the existence of the home's unique water saving devices, including specified information. The bill would also encourage the public water system to commit to carrying out the water conservation measures funded by the Voluntary Water Demand Mitigation Fund within 24 months of the sale of the last unit of the proposed subdivision. The bill would require the public water system to choose water conservation measures that are the most cost-effective means to yield water savings. The bill would authorize expenditures from the fund to be made within the subdivision or elsewhere within the service area of the public water supplier, at its discretion. Not less than 40% of the proceeds from the voluntary water demand mitigation fund would be required to be directed to water conservation programs in any disadvantaged community, unless the public water system makes a specified finding. By adding to the duties of the public water system, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1594 (Huber) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: peripheral canal.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/4/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 1/4/2010

Status: 1/14/2010-Set for hearing. Referred to Com. on W.,P. & W.

Location: 1/14/2010-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar:

4/13/2010 9 a.m. - Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, HUFFMAN, Chair

Summary:

Existing law requires various state agencies to administer programs relating to water supply, water quality, and flood management in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. This bill would prohibit the construction of a peripheral canal, as defined, that conveys water from a diversion point in the Sacramento River to a location south of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, unless expressly authorized by the Legislature. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to complete an economic feasibility analysis prior to the enactment of a statute authorizing the construction of a peripheral canal. The bill would also require that the construction and operation of a peripheral canal not diminish or negatively affect the water supplies, water rights, or quality of water for water users within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta watershed.

AB 1774 (Saldana) Recycled water: state agency landscape irrigation.

Current Text: Amended: 3/16/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/9/2010

Last Amended: 3/16/2010

Status: 3/16/2010-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on W.,P. & W. Read second time and amended.

Location: 3/16/2010-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar:

3/23/2010 9 a.m. - Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, HUFFMAN, Chair

Summary:

Existing law sets forth legislative findings and declarations stating that the use of potable domestic water for the irrigation of residential landscaping is a waste or unreasonable use of water if recycled water is available for that use, as determined by the State Water Resources Control Board. Existing law authorizes a public agency to require the use of recycled water for the irrigation of residential landscaping if recycled water is available for that use, as determined by the board, and other requirements are met. This bill would state legislative findings

and declarations that the use of potable domestic water for the irrigation of landscaping generally is a waste or an unreasonable use of water if recycled water is available for that use, as determined by the board. The bill would authorize a public agency, including local public agencies, to require the use of recycled water for irrigation of landscaping by a state agency if certain requirements are met.

AB 1797 (Berryhill, Bill) State Water Resources Development System: Delta Corridors Plan.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/10/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/10/2010

Status: 2/18/2010-Referred to Com. on W.,P. & W.

Location: 2/18/2010-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar:

3/23/2010 9 a.m. - Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, HUFFMAN, Chair

Summary:

Under existing law, the Department of Water Resources operates the State Water Resources Development System that includes dams, reservoirs, and other infrastructure. This bill would require the department to undertake an expedited evaluation and feasibility study with regard to the implementation of a specified Delta Corridors Plan as part of the State Water Resources Development System. The department would be required to prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2012, a report that includes its feasibility findings. If the department determines the implementation of the plan is feasible, the department would be required to include recommendations with regard to specific facilities to be constructed, and to identify potential funding sources, for the purposes of implementing the plan.

AB 1834 (Solorio) Regional water management: stormwater.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/12/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/12/2010

Status: 2/16/2010-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Location: 2/12/2010-A. PRINT

Summary:

The Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Act of 2002 authorizes a regional water management group to prepare a regional plan for the implementation or operation of specified qualified projects or programs relating to water supply, water quality, flood protection, or related matters. A regional water management group is authorized to coordinate its planning activities to address or incorporate specified activities, including, among others, stormwater resource planning into its plan. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would encourage California water agencies that develop integrated regional water management plans retain as much stormwater runoff as reasonably possible to fulfill the water supply needs of their communities and reduce downstream water quality problems and that would require the costs of stormwater retention projects be borne equitably by all those who benefit from those projects.

AB 1843 (Gilmore) Water supply security: reports.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/12/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/12/2010

Status: 3/4/2010-Referred to Com. on G.O.

Location: 3/4/2010-A. G.O.

Summary:

Existing law, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002, an initiative approved by the voters, among other things, provides for funding to protect state, local, and regional drinking water systems from terrorist attacks or deliberate acts of destruction or degradation, and authorizes the Legislature to enact legislation as necessary to implement its provisions. This bill would require the California

Office of Homeland Security to submit confidential reports to the Legislature regarding the current security status of the state's existing drinking water systems and facilities, with a special focus on any vulnerability to terrorist attacks and recommended actions necessary to bring the security status to acceptable levels.

AB 1929 (Hall) Invasive aquatic species: mussels.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2010

Status: 3/4/2010-Referred to Coms. on W.,P. & W. and JUD.

Location: 3/4/2010-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar:

3/23/2010 9 a.m. - Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, HUFFMAN, Chair

Summary:

Existing law, until January 1, 2012, generally prohibits a person from possessing, importing, shipping, or transporting in the state, or from placing, planting, or causing to be placed or planted in any water within the state, dreissenid mussels, and authorizes the Director of Fish and Game or his or her designee to engage in various enforcement activities. Existing law exempts a public or private agency that operates a water supply system from those enforcement activities, if the operator of the facilities has prepared and implemented a prescribed plan to control or eradicate dreissenid mussels. This bill would provide that an operator of water delivery and storage facilities, who has prepared, initiated, and is in compliance with a plan to control and eradicate dreissenid mussels in accordance with the above existing provisions of law, would not be subject to any civil or criminal liability for the introduction of dreissenid mussel species as a result of operations of those facilities. The bill would provide that neither the director's enforcement activities, nor the prohibition on a person possessing, importing, shipping, or transporting dreissenid mussels in the state would apply to an operator who has prepared, initiated, and is in compliance with a plan to control and eradicate dreissenid mussels, unless the department had required the operator to update its plan and the operator failed to do so. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 1975 (Fong) Water charges and meters: multiunit residential structures.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2010

Status: 3/4/2010-Referred to Com. on W.,P. & W.

Location: 3/4/2010-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar:

4/13/2010 9 a.m. - Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, HUFFMAN, Chair

Summary:

The Water Measurement Law requires every water purveyor to require, as a condition of new water service on and after January 1, 1992, the installation of a water meter to measure water service. That law also requires urban water suppliers to install water meters on specified service connections, and to charge water users based on the actual volume of deliveries as measured by those water meters in accordance with a certain timetable. This bill, with a certain exception, would require every water purveyor that provides water service to a person residing in a multiunit residential structure for which a construction permit has been issued on or after January 1, 2011, to require the installation of meters or submeters on each individual rental unit as a condition of new water service to that property. The bill would authorize the owner or operator to charge tenants based on the actual volume of water delivered as measured by the water meter or submeter.

AB 2049 (Arambula) State Water Resources Development System: water delivery.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/18/2010

Status: 3/15/2010-In committee: Set, first hearing. Further hearing to be set.

Location: 3/4/2010-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar:

4/13/2010 9 a.m. - Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, HUFFMAN, Chair

Summary:

Under existing law, the Department of Water Resources administers water supply contracts pursuant to which water suppliers (contractors) are supplied water from the State Water Resources Development System, in accordance with the California Water Resources Development Bond Act and other provisions of law. This bill would prohibit the Director of Water Resources, to the extent permitted by law, from approving a transfer or assignment, for more than 10 years, of any contractual right to the delivery of a water supply from the State Water Resources Development System that is held by a contractor for agricultural use to another contractor for municipal use.

AB 2107 (Fuller) State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/18/2010

Status: 2/19/2010-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

Location: 2/18/2010-A. PRINT

Summary:

Existing law continuously appropriates state and federal funds in the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund to the State Water Resources Control Board for loans and other financial assistance for the construction of publicly owned treatment works by a municipality and other eligible projects in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the provision that establishes the fund.

AB 2108 (Fuller) State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Small Community Grant Fund.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/18/2010

Status: 2/19/2010-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

Location: 2/18/2010-A. PRINT

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Small Community Grant Fund in the State Treasury. Moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature to the State Water Resources Control Board, may be expended for grant for specified water quality projects that serve small communities with priority given to projects that serve severely disadvantaged communities. Existing law defines "small communities" to include a municipality with a population of 20,000 persons or fewer, with a financial hardship, as determined by the state board. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to that provision.

AB 2146 (Berryhill, Bill) Water resources.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/18/2010

Status: 2/19/2010-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

Location: 2/18/2010-A. PRINT

Summary:

The Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006, approved by the voters as Proposition 84 at the November 7, 2006, statewide general election, finds and declares that protecting the state's drinking water and water resources is vital to the public health, the state's economy, and the environment. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

AB 2163 (Mendoza) Graywater systems.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/18/2010

Status: 2/19/2010-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

Location: 2/18/2010-A. PRINT

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health and the Center for Irrigation Technology at California State University, Fresno, to adopt standards for the installation of graywater systems, as specified, for subsurface irrigation and other safe uses. Existing law authorizes the installation of a graywater system if the city or county having jurisdiction over the installation determines that the system complies with standards adopted by the department and authorizes a city or county to adopt standards that prohibit the use of graywater or standards that are more restrictive than the standards adopted by the department, as appropriate for the local area. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to these provisions.

AB 2304 (Huffman) Groundwater management plans: components.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/19/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/19/2010

Status: 3/11/2010-Referred to Coms. on W.,P. & W. and L. GOV.

Location: 3/11/2010-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar:

4/13/2010 9 a.m. - Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, HUFFMAN, Chair

Summary:

Existing law authorizes specified local agencies that provide water service to adopt and implement a groundwater management plan. Existing law requires a groundwater management plan that is adopted pursuant to that authority to include various components, including components relating to the monitoring and management of groundwater levels within the groundwater basin. Existing law authorizes a groundwater management plan to additionally include other components relating to, among other things, identification and management of wellhead protection areas and recharge areas, replenishment of groundwater, and review of land use plans and coordination with land use planning agencies. This bill would add coordination with local planning agencies to develop and implement land use strategies that protect priority recharge areas to the list of authorized components of a groundwater management plan.

AB 2717 (Skinner) State Coastal Conservancy.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/19/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/19/2010

Status: 2/22/2010-Read first time.

Location: 2/19/2010-A. PRINT

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy with prescribed powers and responsibilities for implementing a program of agricultural land protection, area restoration, and resource enhancement within the coastal zone, as defined. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to undertake projects and award grants for activities that are compatible with the preservation, restoration, or enhancement of ocean, coastal, or watershed resources, or that facilitate environmental education related to these resources. These projects or activities may include, but are not limited to, exhibits or events emphasizing coastal, watershed, or ocean resource education, or maritime history or the development of related amenities and structures. This bill would additionally include as projects low-impact development techniques that integrate stormwater management into site planning and

design to reduce runoff, increase onsite infiltration, or filter pollutants at or near the source. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 565 (Pavley) Water resources.

Current Text: Amended: 2/1/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/27/2009

Last Amended: 2/1/2010

Status: 2/1/2010-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to Com. on W.,P. & W.

Location: 2/1/2010-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary:

Existing law generally prohibits the state, or a county, city, district, or other political subdivision, or any public officer or body acting in its official capacity on behalf of any of those entities, from being required to pay any fee for the performance of an official service. Existing law exempts from this provision any fee or charge for official services required pursuant to specified provisions of law relating to water use or water quality. This bill would expand the exemption to other provisions relating to water use, including provisions that require the payment of fees to the State Water Resources Control Board (board) for official services relating to statements of water diversion and use. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1013 (Denham) Safe, Clean, Reliable Water Supply Act: Central Valley Project Improvement Program.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/10/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/10/2010

Status: 2/18/2010-To Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/18/2010-S. RLS.

Summary:

The Safe, Clean, Reliable Water Supply Act, a bond act approved by the voters as Proposition 204 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, authorizes the issuance and sale of a total of \$995,000,000 in general obligation bonds. The act continuously appropriates \$93,000,000 of the proceeds from the sale of those bonds to the Controller for allocation to the Department of Fish and Game or the Department of Water Resources to pay the state's share of the costs for fish and wildlife restoration measures required pursuant to the federal Central Valley Project Improvement Act and specified administrative costs of the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Water Resources. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

SB 1014 (Denham) Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection, and Flood Protection Bond Act: groundwater storage projects.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/10/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/10/2010

Status: 2/18/2010-To Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/18/2010-S. RLS.

Summary:

The Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection, and Flood Protection Bond Act (bond act), approved by the voters as Proposition 13 at the March 7, 2000, statewide primary election, authorizes the issuance and sale of a total of \$1,970,000,000 in general obligation bonds. The bond act requires that \$630,000,000 of the proceeds from the sale of those bonds be allocated for purposes of water supply reliability projects. Existing law authorizes the Department of Water Resources, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to use \$200,000,000 from the moneys allocated for water supply reliability projects for purposes of providing grants for groundwater storage projects that produce water supply benefits for local agencies and water users.



The bond act defines various terms for these purposes. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those definitions.

SB 1173 (Wolk) Recycled water.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/18/2010

Status: 3/10/2010-Set for hearing March 23.

Location: 3/4/2010-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar:

3/23/2010 9:30 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, PAVLEY, Chair

Summary:

Existing law declares that the use of potable domestic water for nonpotable uses is a waste or an unreasonable use of water if recycled water is available, as determined by the State Water Resources Control Board, and other requirements are met. This bill, instead, would declare that the use of nonrecycled water for nonpotable municipal or industrial uses is a waste or unreasonable use of water if recycled water is available, as determined by the board, and other requirements are met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1234 (Kehoe) Water: unreasonable use.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/19/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/19/2010

Status: 3/4/2010-To Com. on N.R. & W.

Location: 3/4/2010-S. N.R. & W.

Summary:

Under existing law, the right to water or to the use of water is limited to that amount of water that is reasonably required for the beneficial use to be served, and does not extend to the waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of water. Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board to take appropriate actions to prevent the waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of water. This bill would require the board, by January 1, 2012, to adopt regulations to identify unreasonable uses of water during various periods of water shortage, as specified, and would set forth related legislative findings and declarations.

SB 1284 (Ducheny) Water quality: mandatory minimum civil penalties.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/19/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/19/2010

Status: 3/4/2010-To Com. on EQ.

Location: 3/4/2010-S. E.Q.

Summary:

Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (state act). The state act, with certain exceptions, imposes a mandatory minimum penalty of \$3,000 for each serious waste discharge violation or for certain other described violations if those violations occur 4 or more times in any period of 6 consecutive months, as prescribed. Civil liability may be imposed administratively by the state board or a regional board or those boards may request the Attorney General to petition the superior court to impose the liability. This bill would provide that certain violations involving the failure to file a discharge monitoring report are not subject to those mandatory minimum penalties if certain requirements are met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1412 (Calderon) Water replenishment districts.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/19/2010 [pdf](#) [html](#)

Introduced: 2/19/2010

Status: 3/11/2010-To Com. on N.R. & W.

Location: 3/11/2010-S. N.R. & W.

Summary:

The Water Replenishment District Act provides for the formation of water replenishment districts. The act grants authority to a water replenishment district relating to the replenishment, protection, and preservation of groundwater supplies within that district. The act requires the board of directors of a water replenishment district to prepare annually an engineering survey and report that includes information relating to the groundwater supplies within the district. The act requires the board to make certain determinations in connection with a decision to impose a water replenishment assessment to purchase replenishment water or to remove contaminants from the groundwater supplies of the district. The act requires the water replenishment assessment to be fixed at a uniform rate per acre-foot of groundwater produced within the district. This bill, instead, would require information in that engineering survey and report, and those related determinations, to pertain to the groundwater in each basin within the district. The board of directors of a water replenishment district, upon determining to impose a water replenishment assessment on the production of groundwater from each groundwater basin, would be required, except as otherwise provided, to impose the assessment in an amount that is calculated to pay for costs that include the actual costs of replenishing the groundwater basin, removing contaminants from the groundwater basin, and the administrative costs of the district. The charge would be required to be fixed at a uniform rate. The bill would make other conforming changes. By establishing these requirements on a water replenishment district, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.