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**Legislative Advocacy
Committee Members:**

*Karen Paull, Chair
Alvin Edwards
Safwat Malek*

Alternate:

Mary L. Adams

Staff Contact

*Dave Stoldt,
General Manager*

*Joel G. Pablo,
Board Clerk*

*After staff reports have
been distributed, if
additional documents are
produced by the District
and provided to the
Committee regarding any
item on the agenda they
will be made available on
the District's website
prior to the meeting.
Documents distributed at
the meeting will be made
available upon request
and posted to the
District's website within
five days following the
meeting.*

**Agenda
Legislative Advocacy Committee
of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District**

Wednesday, October 19, 2022 at 1:00 p.m. | *Virtual Meeting*

*As a precaution to protect public health and safety, and pursuant to provisions of
AB 361, this meeting will be conducted via Zoom Video/Teleconference only.*

Join the meeting at this link:

<https://mpwmd-net.zoom.us/j/86178111696?pwd=Nlo5NFhtM012ZXlnQWhUcXNqODhiUT09>

Or paste the link into your browser, or join at zoom.us

Webinar ID: 861 7811 1696

Meeting password: 10192022

Participate by phone: (669) 900-9128

**For detailed instructions on connecting to the Zoom meeting
see page 2 of this agenda.**

Call to Order / Roll Call

Comments from Public

*The public may comment on any item within the District's jurisdiction. Please limit
your comments to three minutes in length.*

Action Items -- *Public comment will be received on all Action Items. Please limit your
comments to three minutes in length.*

1. Consider Adoption of June 16, 2022 Committee Meeting Minutes

Discussion Items – *Public comment will be received on all Discussion Items. Please
limit your comments to three minutes in length.*

2. Report from The Ferguson Group on Federal Legislative and Regulatory Activities
3. Report from JEA & Associates on Legislative Status and Bill Tracking
4. Report from General Manager on Recent or Upcoming Legislative Actions
(Verbal Report)

Other Items

5. Suggest Items to Place on a Future Committee Agenda

Adjournment

Upon request, MPWMD will make a reasonable effort to provide written agenda materials in appropriate alternative formats, or disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, to enable individuals with disabilities to participate in public meetings. MPWMD will also make a reasonable effort to provide translation services upon request. Please send a description of the requested materials and preferred alternative format or auxiliary aid or service by 5:00 pm on Monday, October 17, 2022. Requests should be forwarded to joel@mpwmd.net. Alternatively, you may reach Sara Reyes, Sr. Office Specialist at sara@mpwmd.net or (831) 658-5610.

Instructions for Connecting to the Zoom Meeting

Note: If you have not used Zoom previously, when you begin connecting to the meeting you may be asked to download the app. If you do not have a computer, you can participate by phone.

Begin: Within 10 minutes of the meeting start time from your computer click on this link: <https://mpwmd-net.zoom.us/j/86178111696?pwd=Nlo5NFhtM012ZXlnQWhUcXNqODhiUT09> or paste the link into your browser.

DETERMINE WHICH DEVICE YOU WILL BE USING (PROCEED WITH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS)

USING A DESKTOP COMPUTER OR LAPTOP

1. In a web browser, type: <https://www.zoom.us>
2. Hit the enter key
3. At the top right-hand corner, click on "Join a Meeting"
4. Where it says "Meeting ID", type in the Meeting ID# above and click "Join Meeting"
5. Your computer will begin downloading the Zoom application. Once downloaded, click "Run" and the application should automatically pop up on your computer. (If you are having trouble downloading, alternatively you can connect through a web browser – the same steps below will apply).
6. You will then be asked to input your name. It is imperative that you put in your first and last name, as participants and attendees should be able to easily identify who is communicating during the meeting.
7. From there, you will be asked to choose either ONE of two audio options: Phone Call or Computer Audio:

COMPUTER AUDIO

1. If you have built in computer audio settings or external video settings – please click "Test Speaker and Microphone".
2. The client will first ask "Do you hear a ringtone?" • If no, please select "Join Audio by Phone".
• If yes, proceed with the next question:
3. The client will then ask "Speak and pause, do you hear a replay?" • If no, please select "Join Audio by Phone"
• If yes, please proceed by clicking "Join with Computer Audio"

PHONE CALL

1. If you do not have built in computer audio settings or external video settings – please click "Phone Call"
2. Dial one of the numbers listed below using a phone. Select a phone number based on your current location for better overall call quality.

+1 669-900-9128 (San Jose, CA)

+1 253-215-8782 (Houston, TX)

+1 346-248-7799 (Chicago, IL)

+1 301-715-8592 (New York, NY)

+1 312-626-6799 (Seattle, WA)

+1 646-558-8656 (Maryland)

3. Once connected, it will ask you to enter the Webinar ID No. and press the pound key
4. It will then ask you to enter your participant ID number and press the pound key.
5. You are now connected to the meeting.

USING AN APPLE/ANDROID MOBILE DEVICE OR SMART PHONE

1. Download the Zoom application through the Apple Store or Google Play Store (the application is free).
2. Once download is complete, open the Zoom app.
3. Tap "Join a Meeting"
4. Enter the Meeting ID number
5. Enter your name. It is imperative that you put in your first and last name, as participants and attendees should be able to easily identify who is communicating during the meeting.
6. Tap "Join Meeting"
7. Tap "Join Audio" on the bottom left hand corner of your device
8. You may select either ONE of two options: "Call via Device Audio" or "Dial in"

DIAL IN

1. If you select "Dial in", you will be prompted to select a toll-free number to call into.
2. You may select any of the numbers listed below:

+1 669-900-9128 (San Jose, CA)

+1 253-215-8782 (Houston, TX)

+1 346-248-7799 (Chicago, IL)

+1 301-715-8592 (New York, NY)

+1 312-626-6799 (Seattle, WA)

+1 646-558-8656 (Maryland)

3. The phone will automatically dial the number, and input the Webinar Meeting ID No. and your Password.
4. Do not hang up the call, and return to the Zoom app
5. You are now connected to the meeting.

Present Public Comment

Receipt of Public Comment – the Chair will ask for comments from the public on all items. Limit your comment to 3 minutes.

- (a) Computer Audio Connection: Select the "raised hand" icon. When you are called on to speak, please identify yourself.
- (b) Phone audio connection **with** computer to view meeting: Select the "raised hand" icon. When you are called on to speak, please identify yourself.
- (c) Phone audio connection only: Press *9. Wait for the clerk to unmute your phone and then identify yourself and provide your comment. Press *9 to end the call.

Submit Written Comments

If you are unable to participate via telephone or computer to present oral comments, you may also submit your comments by e-mailing them to comments@mpwmd.net with one of the following subject lines "PUBLIC COMMENT ITEM #" (insert the item number relevant to your comment) or "PUBLIC COMMENT – ORAL COMMUNICATIONS". Comments must be received by 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday, October 19, 2022. Comments submitted by noon will be provided to the committee members and compiled as part of the record of the meeting.

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY COMMITTEE

ITEM: ACTION ITEM

1. CONSIDER ADOPTION OF DECEMBER 7, 2021 AND JUNE 16, 2022 COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

Meeting Date: October 19, 2022

**From: David J. Stoldt,
General Manager**

Prepared By: Joel G. Pablo

SUMMARY: Attached as **Exhibit 1-A and 1-B** are draft minutes of the December 7, 2021 and June 16, 2022 Legislative Advocacy committee meeting.

RECOMMENDATION: The Committee should review the draft minutes and approve them by motion.

EXHIBITS

1-A Draft Minutes of the December 7, 2021 Committee Meeting

(Provided under separate cover and posted on the District's website at:
<https://www.mpwmd.net/who-we-are/committees/board-committees/legislative-advocacy-committee/> and posted by end of day Friday, October 14, 2022)

1-B Draft Minutes of the June 16, 2022 Committee Meeting



EXHIBIT 1-B

Draft Minutes Legislative Advocacy Committee of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District Thursday, June 16, 2022

Pursuant to AB 361, the meeting was conducted with virtual participation via Zoom.

Call to Order

Chair Paull called the meeting to order at 11:00 a.m.

Committee members present: Karen Paull, Chair
Alvin Edwards
Safwat Malek

Committee members absent: None

Staff members present: David J. Stoldt, General Manager
Joel G. Pablo, Board Clerk

District Counsel present: David C. Laredo with De Lay and
Laredo

Legislative Consultant: None

Comments from the Public: No comments were directed to the committee.

Action Items

1. Consider Adoption of March 29, 2022 Committee Meeting Minutes

Chair Paull introduced the matter.

Opened Public Comment; no comments were directed to the Committee.

A motion was offered by Edwards with a second from Malek to approve the March 29, 2022 Committee meeting minutes. The motion passed on a roll-call vote of 3-Ayes (Paull, Edwards and Malek), 0-Noes and 0-Absent.

Discussion Items

2. Discuss Federal Lobbyist Consultant Contract

David J. Stoldt, General Manager introduced the matter, provided a brief overview of past accomplishments by The Ferguson Group (TFG) and answered committee questions. He commented TFG would like to continue working with the District and they recognized the needs of the District has been reduce thus they have agreed to reduce their monthly fixed rate fee to \$6,000.

Based on discussions had, Director Paull and Edwards are comfortable with keeping TFG as the District's federal lobbyist. Director Edwards stated he would like for the District to conduct an RFP for a federal lobbyist in the future and who can provide grant writing services to find funding opportunities for replenishment in the Seaside Basin. *In response to Committee Member Edwards*, Stoldt commented TFG can be tasked with writing grants on behalf of the District. After much deliberation, committee consensus was reached to keep TFG as the District's federal lobbyist for the current Fiscal Year.

Opened Public Comment; no comments were directed to the Committee.

3. Discuss State Lobbyist Consultant Contract

David J. Stoldt, General Manager provided introductory remarks, provided a brief overview of past accomplishments by JEA and Associates with the District and the Association of California Water Agencies, and answered committee questions. Director Edwards requested for JEA and Associates to provide: (1) Grant Writing Services; and (2) lobby and attempt to receive funding to subsidize replenishment water in the Seaside Basin. After much deliberation, committee consensus was reached to keep JEA and Associates as the District's state lobbyist for the current Fiscal Year.

Opened Public Comment; no comments were directed to the Committee.

4. Update on Recent Legislative and Regulatory Activities

David J. Stoldt, General Manager introduced the item, provided an overview of his staff note and answered committee questions. The following points were made:

1. SB1157 (Hertzberg): The District signed onto a coalition letter of opposition to the bill. The bill changes the standards for interior water use and commented going from 52 to 42 would difficult to achieve.
2. Edwards requested clarification on Exhibit 4-A: Proposed Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) language. *In response to Edwards*, Stoldt commented the bill is moving along in the process with the House and Senate working out their differences in the various versions submitted and deliberated on. If successful further discussion with the Army Corps of Engineers will be had and access to the funding to be made available in the Fiscal 2024 appropriation.
3. Stoldt stated the District previously submitted and was denied for a fish barrier removal grant offered through the California Fish Passage Forum. He noted the District intends to apply for a similar grant funding opportunity through the National Marine Fisheries Services.

Other Items

5. Suggest Items to Place on a Future Committee Agenda

Chair Paull remarked that she would like to hear an update on funding to subsidize replenishment water in the Seaside Basin.

Adjournment:

There being no further business, Chair Paull adjourned the meeting at 12:20 p.m.

/ s/ Joel G. Pablo, Board Clerk for the MPWMD Legislative Advocacy Committee

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY COMMITTEE

ITEM: DISCUSSION ITEM

2. REPORT FROM THE FERGUSON GROUP ON FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY ACTIVITIES

Meeting Date: October 19, 2022 **Budgeted:** N/A

From: David J. Stoldt, **Program/** N/A
General Manager **Line Item No.:**

Prepared By: David J. Stoldt **Cost Estimate:** N/A

SUMMARY: The Ferguson Group will provide an update on activities related to federal legislation and regulatory activities.

EXHIBIT

2-A Quarterly Legislative Report

Memo



TO: Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

FROM: The Ferguson Group

RE: Federal Legislative Report

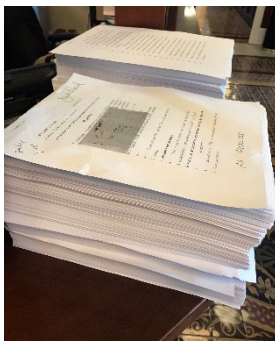
DATE: October 13, 2022

Quarterly Legislative Report

The Monterey Peninsula Water Management District's (MPWMD) legislative report covers federal legislative and agency activities related to appropriations, budget, water and natural resources, environmental protection, as well as other water agency-related issues.

Advocacy Update

We report in the "Washington News" section that one of the "must pass" pieces of legislation that Congress must pass before adjourning at the end of the year is the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. The Senate just released its 2,962-page version of the bill, which includes the Senate version of the Water Resources Development Act for 2022, signaling congressional intent to include this year's WRDA bill in the final version of the measure. The House version of the WRDA bill, at the request of Rep. Panetta on behalf of MPWMD, includes a \$20 million authorization for the Corps of Engineers to participate in a wide variety of water resource-related projects on the Monterey Peninsula.



While MPWMD's earmark request for FY 23 was not included in either the House or Senate versions of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies appropriations bills, earmarks are likely to again be available in next year's FY 24 appropriations process. At that time, the District will have an opportunity to renew its request that Congress add \$900,000 to the budget of the National Marine Fisheries Service to accelerate a solution to the fish passage problems at Los Padres Dam and promote the recovery of the federally listed South-Central California Coast steelhead population.

Washington News – Executive Summary

Congressional Calendar. The House and Senate are in recess until November 14, 2022, following the mid-term elections.

FY 2022/2023 Appropriations. Congress passed a stopgap spending bill – commonly referred to as the continuing resolution (CR) – to continue FY 22 funding past the September 30th fiscal year deadline until December 16th. This will allow appropriators to finish their work and both chambers time to pass all 12 FY 23 appropriations bills before the end of the calendar year.

Inflation Reduction Act Implementation. The \$737 billion FY22 budget reconciliation package signed into law on August 16th – the Inflation Reduction Act – includes \$369 billion for energy security and climate change

initiatives focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions in every sector of the economy, including electricity production, transportation, industrial manufacturing, and agriculture. The bill also includes a provision that will allow MPWMD and other public agencies to benefit directly from financial assistance to construct renewable energy projects. The first round of rulemaking is expected before the end of calendar year 2022.

Biden Administration Announces \$20 Million for Small Water Storage Projects. The Bureau of Reclamation has announced an FY 2023 funding opportunity for \$20 million in 25% cost-shared grants through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) for small surface and groundwater storage projects (having a water storage capacity of not less than 2,000 af and not more than 30,000 af). The BIL allocated \$8.3 billion for Reclamation water infrastructure projects over the next five years, including \$100 million to this new program to support small, non-federal water storage projects.

Applications for these small-scale water storage grants are due December 9, 2022. A completed feasibility study must first be submitted to Reclamation by October 31 to determine project eligibility under this funding. The funding opportunity is available [here](#). Additional funds will be available under this new authority in the coming four fiscal years.

Energy and Environment. There is a “changing of the guard” at White House’s climate leadership team. The Government Accountability Office released a new study highlighting the financial risks of climate change to the federal government. And, two House committees held hearings highlighting concerns regarding the implementation of the Clean Water Act and the security of water facilities nationwide.

Cybersecurity. The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) has [announced](#) a series of public listening sessions to receive input as CISA develops proposed regulations required by the *Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2022* (CIRCA). The goal of this program is to assist local, state, and territorial governments with managing and reducing systemic cyber risk. The Department of Homeland Security has also announced the *new* Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [FY 2022 State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program](#). The goal of this program is to assist local, state, and territorial governments with managing and reducing systemic cyber risk.

Water Bills. On July 29th, the House passed a package of more than 40 previously introduced bills, the Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act, which includes provisions of Rep. Huffman’s *FUTURE Western Water Infrastructure and Drought Resiliency Act*, [H.R. 3404](#). Among other things, the bill authorizes additional federal support for water reuse, desalination, and drinking water projects in underserved communities. A hearing is expected soon on Senator Feinstein’s bill, the *STREAM Act*, [S. 4231](#), which also provides additional spending authority for several water supply-related programs under the Bureau of Reclamation. And the entire California House Republican Delegation joined together on September 29th to introduce the *WATER for California Act*, [H.R. 9084](#), which would require the State Water Project and the federal Central Valley Project to be operated consistent with the 2019 BiOp and authorize additional funding for the water storage and other purposes.

FY 2022/2023 Appropriations

Congress Passes Stopgap Budget And Averts A Shutdown

Just before the end of the September 30th deadline, the House passed the *Continuing Appropriations and Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023* ([HR 6833](#)) – continuing resolution (CR) – by a bipartisan vote of 230-201, while the Senate passed the CR on a bipartisan vote as well by a 72-25 margin. President Biden promptly signed the bill into law, keeping the government operating at FY 22 levels through Friday, December 16, 2022.

In addition to extending federal government operations through mid-December, the CR includes the following provisions:

- \$1 Billion in LIHEAP funding

- \$12.4 billion to provide training, equipment, weapons, logistics, and financial support for the government of Ukraine to defend against Russia's invasion
- \$2 billion for domestic disaster relief for a block grant program for communities impacted by natural disasters in 2021 and 2022
- \$2.5 billion for New Mexico wildfires from the Hermit's Peak/Calf Canyon fire
- \$1 billion in home heating assistance for the upcoming winter season
- \$20 million to address the water crisis in Jackson, Mississippi
- \$3 billion for Afghan refugee resettlement operations.
- An extension of Food and Drug Administration user fees for five years, averting a planned layoff

Left out of the final CR was Senator Joe Manchin's (D-WV) permitting reform bill, which would have moved the government's regulatory process toward streamlining renewable energy, fossil fuels, and minerals projects. A vote on the permitting bill was originally promised to Sen. Manchin in exchange for his support for the Democrats' party-line Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) vote back in August.

Also, the CR did not include the Biden Administration's requests for COVID-19 and monkeypox aid, as well as for broadened USDA disaster assistance, including for drought-impacted areas of California and other areas in the west.

When Congress reconvenes in November, the House and Senate will have four short weeks to complete work on the FY 2023 Omnibus by mid-December. This long-term funding bill would keep the government open through September 30, 2023, and will likely include disaster aid for Florida, Puerto Rico, and Alaska.

Other items left for Congress to deal with before the end of the year include:

- Passing the FY 2023 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). This must-pass legislation began debate on the Senate floor last week. The deal to begin debate – even with low attendance – will allow the Senate to bring the bill for a vote in mid-November. The NDAA will then undergo a conference between both chambers to resolve bill differences.
- Completing the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2022. WRDA authorizes much-needed investments in the projects and programs of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers across the country. This bill needs to undergo a conference before it can be signed into law by President Biden.

Inflation Reduction Act Implementation

Key Fish Recovery Funds Included

The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, signed into law in mid-August contains key elements of the “Build Back Better” legislation including key fish recovery-related provisions:

- In total, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will receive \$3.2 billion in appropriated funding from the IRA. That funding includes:
 - \$2.6 billion for assistance to coastal state, tribal, and local governments for the conservation of coastal and marine habitats and resources.
 - \$490 million for weather and climate research and related equipment, including \$150 million for research, observation systems, modeling, forecasting, and information dissemination.
 - \$200 million for the construction of facilities to support national marine sanctuaries. Of that total, \$150 million will remain available until 2026 for construction including new facilities in need of replacement, piers, marine operation facilities, and fish laboratories.

The IRA also included extensions and modifications to the Section 45 Production Tax Credit (PTC) and Section 48 Investment Tax Credit (ITC) for renewable energy facilities, including the establishment of direct pay options to allow municipal and cooperative utilities, along with other local governments, to take direct advantage of these credits for the first time. The US Treasury Department is in the process of developing and

implementing rules and procedures governing the availability of the new clean energy tax credits, including the “direct pay” provisions of the ITC and PTC.

Water and Environment

Biden Administration Climate Team Leadership Shuffle / IRA Bill Climate Provision Implementation Next Steps

The Biden White House energy and climate team is changing with the announced departure of Gina McCarthy, the climate czar who previously served as the head of the Obama Administration EPA. Replacing McCarthy as climate advisor will be her deputy, Ali Zaidi. [John Podesta](#) will also be joining the Biden White House. He is a long-time Washington insider, who has played many roles in and outside of government, including as former senior White House climate advisor in the Obama Administration. Podesta is expected to head up the implementation of the climate and energy provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act.

Government Watchdog Calls on Feds to Do More on Climate

The federal government faces potential financial risk from increased climate change and action is needed, according to a just-released [study by the Government Accountability Office](#) (GAO). The government faces exposure in part because it ensures property and crops and provides disaster aid, according to the agency. GAO recommendations include designating a federal entity to develop and create a [national climate information system](#) -- an idea that has been advocated for by various groups previously.

The watchdog agency also recommends that the federal government incorporate climate resilience actions into agencies' infrastructure and facility planning. GAO also suggests that Congress and agencies develop a clear strategic plan to guide national climate adaptation efforts.

House Holds Hearings on Clean Water Act and Water Security Concerns

The House Transportation and Infrastructure (T&I) Committee held a hearing on September 20 on the “lessons learned” in the 50 years since the passage of the Clean Water Act (CWA). One topic of the hearing was the Supreme Court’s decision to take up a clean water case in Idaho. Over 165 members of Congress recently wrote to the Supreme Court citing years of water quality progress under the CWA and asking the Court to support the Biden Administration’s position that the CWA’s jurisdiction over “waters of the U.S.”, or WOTUS should not be limited by the Court’s pending decision in *Sackett v. EPA*.

In the same week, the House Homeland Security Committee discussed critical water infrastructure preparedness and resilience, especially after the water treatment plant failure in Jackson, MS.

Cybersecurity

Critical Infrastructure Cyber Incident Reporting

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) has [announced](#) a series of public listening sessions to receive input as CISA develops proposed regulations required by the *Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2022* (CIRCIA). CISA is interested in receiving public input on potential aspects of the proposed regulations prior to their publication in a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) and issued a request for information.

CISA CII RFI

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) issued a [Request for Information](#) seeking public input to inform the agency's rules for critical infrastructure operations regarding the reporting of cyber incidents and ransom payments to the government. Comments are due November 14, 2022.

FY 2022 State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program

The Department of Homeland Security has announced the *new* Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [FY 2022 State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program](#). The goal of this program is to assist local, state, and territorial governments with managing and reducing systemic cyber risk.

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY COMMITTEE

ITEM: DISCUSSION ITEM

3. REPORT FROM JEA & ASSOCIATES ON LEGISLATIVE STATUS AND BILL TRACKING

Meeting Date: October 19, 2022 **Budgeted:** N/A

From: David J. Stoldt, **Program/** N/A
 General Manager **Line Item No.:**

Prepared By: Joel G. Pablo **Cost Estimate:** N/A

SUMMARY: JEA & Associates will provide an update on activities to California legislation and regulatory activities, as described in **Exhibit 3-A. Exhibit 3-B**, attached, is the State bill tracker.

EXHIBITS

3-A Memo from JEA & Associates dated October 13, 2022

3-B MPWMD Legislative Track

EXHIBIT 3-A



Date: October 13, 2022

To: Dave Stoldt, General Manager, Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

From: John E. Arriaga and Laurie Johnson, JEA & Associates

RE: Legislative Committee – October 19, 2022

Legislation

The 2021-22 Legislative Session wrapped up with some relevant legislation going to the Governor, but a vast majority failing in Appropriations Committees days prior. Some of the significant pieces signed were a new major housing density tandem; an effort to curb non-disclosure agreements; a farmworker unionization bill and a series of far-reaching climate initiatives. Below are bills that MPWMD have taken positions on, submitted letters and advocated on:

AB 2811 (Bennett) - Would require, commencing January 1, 2024, all newly constructed nonresidential buildings be constructed with dual plumbing to allow the use of recycled water for all applicable nonpotable water demands, as defined, if that building is located within an existing or planned recycled water service area, as specified.

Position: Support

Status: Dead

AB 2387 (E. Garcia) - Would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$7,430,000,000 pursuant to the State General

Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.

Position: Support (Signed onto ACWA Coalition Letter)

Status: Most provisions included in budget

SB 1157 (Hertzberg) - This bill changes the change the standards for indoor residential water use beginning 2025 to 47 gallons per capita daily (gpcd) and beginning 2030 to 42 gpcd.

Position: Oppose (Signed onto ACWA Coalition Letter)

Status: Signed by Governor

SB 1188 (Laird) - The bill would delete the requirement that a water system serve a severely disadvantaged community in order to be provided with up to 100% grant funding or principal forgiveness and instead authorize providing that grant funding or principal forgiveness to certain other water systems. By making moneys in the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, available for new purposes, the bill would make an appropriation.

Position: Support

Status: Signed by Governor

SB 1197 (Caballero) - This bill, the Water Innovation and Drought Resiliency Act of 2022, would create the Initiative to Advance Water Innovation and Drought Resiliency at the office for the furtherance of new technologies and other innovative approaches in the water sector.

Position: Support

Status: Dead

Budget/Drought

In late-June, the Governor signed AB 179, a \$308 billion budget bill, as well as over seventeen budget trailer bills. The 2022-23 budget continued his investments in housing, climate reform, consumer tax rebates, education and most importantly, water/drought issues. Building upon his executive order he issued in late-March, the

Governor was steadfast in maintaining his January drought funding priorities in the final budget bill. Below are the drought funding highlights:

Drought Response and Water Resilience package:

- \$530 million to support water recycling and groundwater cleanup; advance drinking water and clean water projects that leverage significant federal infrastructure funds; and continue aqueduct solar pilots.
- \$553 million to provide grants to urban water districts and smaller community water suppliers for drought-relief projects; support data, research, and public education campaigns; support local technical assistance emergency drinking water response, including the purchase and pre-positioning of water storage tanks; enhance water rights enforcement and modernization tools; and support food assistance programs for farmworkers impacted by drought.
- \$280 million to address fish and wildlife impacts associated with drought and climate change, and to build aquatic habitat and water resilience projects to support implementation of voluntary agreements with water suppliers.
- \$187 million to support agricultural water conservation practices; incentivize farmers to install more efficient irrigation equipment and provide on-farm technical assistance; provide direct relief to small farm operators; and support additional water conservation projects.

Additional Water Investments:

- \$500 million in the 2025-'26 General Fund, to serve as a multi-year commitment to promote strategic water storage projects in the state that benefit water supply reliability and the environment.
- \$200 million for water and wastewater arrearages through the Low Income Household Water Assistance Program, administered by the Department of Community Services and Development.
- \$1.2 million ongoing for the Judicial Council to address climate, environmental and water-related legal disputes
- \$75 million in one-time General Fund expenditures to support the California Small Agricultural Business Drought Relief Grant Program and provide direct assistance to eligible agriculture-related businesses that have been impacted by severe drought conditions.
- \$10 million for Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operations and \$6.7 million for the airborne snow observatory program.

Additionally, in regards to the state's/Governor's drought response, he signed AB 2142 (Gabriel) which exempts local rebates for turf replacement from state income tax, ensuring more dollars can be spent on transforming grass lawns into water-wise yards.

All of these efforts are building upon his release the state's new water strategy in mid-August. The actions, outlined in a strategy document published by the Administration called "California's Water Supply Strategy, Adapting to a Hotter, Drier Future" calls for investing in new sources of water supply, accelerating projects and modernizing how the state manages water through new technology.

The Administration asserts that to help make up for the water supplies California could lose over the next two decades, the strategy prioritizes actions to capture, recycle, de-salt and conserve more water. These actions include:

- Creating storage space for up to 4 million acre-feet of water, which will allow us to capitalize on big storms when they do occur and store water for dry periods
- Recycling and reusing at least 800,000 acre-feet of water per year by 2030, enabling better and safer use of wastewater currently discharged to the ocean.
- Freeing up 500,000 acre-feet of water through more efficient water use and conservation, helping make up for water lost due to climate change.
- Making new water available for use by capturing stormwater and desalinating ocean water and salty water in groundwater basins, diversifying supplies and making the most of high flows during storm events.

MPWMD Funding

In terms of direct funding for MPWMD in the state budget, we, along with the General Manager have been working closely with Senator Laird's office in trying to secure funds through the "Member Request" process since late last year. We were ultimately successful in securing \$4.8 million for MPWMD for the Pure Water Monterey Deep Injection Well #6 in AB 178. The General Manager is currently working with the SWRCB in the administration of the funds, which is expected at the first of the year.

Upcoming Legislative Meetings

JEA & Associates and the General Manager are currently working on scheduling a meeting with Senator Laird to discuss several key issues for MPWMD. The first being discussing options and possibility for securing state funds for the Seaside water basin. Second, we would like to revisit upon potential legislation to clarify the sell of potable water. And lastly, due to the Senator's efforts in this year's budget, we would like to keep him and his staff updated on our progress with Well #6 as we moved forward.

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MPWMD Legislative Track 10-19-22

Measure	Author	Topic	Status	Brief Summary
<u>AB 1642</u>	<u>Salas D</u>	California Environmental Quality Act: water system well and domestic well projects: exemption.	9/30/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 859, Statutes of 2022.	The California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Current law establishes the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury to help water systems provide an adequate and affordable supply of safe drinking water in both the near and long terms. Current law requires the state board to annually adopt, and update every 3 years, a fund expenditure plan that contains specified information, including, but not limited to, a list of water systems that consistently fail to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. Current law requires the state board to develop a drinking water needs assessment to inform the board's annual fund expenditure plan. This bill would, until January 1, 2028, exempt from CEQA a well project, as defined, that meets specified conditions, including that the domestic well or the water system to which the well is connected has been designated by the state board as high risk or medium risk in the state board's drinking water needs assessment. The bill would require a lead agency, before determining that a well project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to these provisions, to contact the state board to determine whether claiming the exemption will affect the ability of the well project to receive federal financial assistance or federally capitalized financial assistance. The bill would require a lead agency that determines that a well project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to these provisions to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk, as provided.
<u>AB 2016</u>	<u>Bauer-Kahan D</u>	State Water Resources	8/12/2022- Failed	Current law requires the Department of Water Resources, not later than July 1, 2004, to report to the Legislature on potential opportunities and

		Control Board: desalination plant: feasibility study.	Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/2/2022)	impediments for using seawater and brackish water desalination, and to examine what role, if any, the state should play in furthering the use of desalination technology. Current law requires the department to convene a Water Desalination Task Force, composed of representatives from listed agencies and interest groups, to advise the department in carrying out these duties and in making recommendations to the Legislature. This bill would repeal those provisions.
<u>AB 2041</u>	<u>Garcia, Eduardo D</u>	California Safe Drinking Water Act: primary drinking water standards: compliance.	5/20/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/11/2022)	Would require the State Water Resources Control Board to take specified actions if the state board adopts a primary drinking water standard with a compliance period for which public water systems are given a designated period of time to comply with the primary drinking water standard without being held in violation of the primary drinking water standard. Specifically, the bill would require the state board to determine which public water system may not be able to comply with the primary drinking water standard without receiving financial assistance and develop a compliance plan, including a financial plan to assist that public water system in complying with the primary drinking water standard. The bill would also require the state board, if a public water system is in violation of the primary drinking water standard after the compliance period, to take into consideration whether or not the public water system implemented the compliance plan.
<u>AB 2106</u>	<u>Rivas, Robert D</u>	Water quality: permits.	9/28/2022- Vetoed by Governor.	Would require, on or before December 31, 2025, the State Water Resources Control Board to update its stormwater data collection systems and software through specified actions.
<u>AB 2387</u>	<u>Garcia, Eduardo D</u>	Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought	8/31/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to	Would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of

		Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.	Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/11/2022)	\$7,430,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.
<u>AB 2412</u>	<u>Villapudua D</u>	Agriculture: State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program.	5/20/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/11/2022)	The Cannella Environmental Farming Act of 1995 requires the Department of Food and Agriculture to establish and oversee an environmental farming program that provides incentives to farmers whose practices promote the well-being of ecosystems, air quality, and wildlife and their habitat. The act requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to convene the Scientific Advisory Panel on Environmental Farming to advise the secretary on the implementation of the Healthy Soils Program and the State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program, and to assist federal, state, and local government agencies, as appropriate or necessary, on issues relating to the impact of agricultural practices on air, water, and wildlife habitat, as specified. This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature of additional funds, to administer the State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program to provide grants to agricultural operations to implement irrigation, water reclamation, water storage, or groundwater recharge systems that reduce greenhouse gases and energy use or increase water use efficiency.
<u>AB 2421</u>	<u>Rubio, Blanca D</u>	Water: unlicensed cannabis cultivation.	7/5/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14).	Current law makes it unlawful to deposit, permit to pass, or place where it can pass, specified pollutants into the waters of this state, including any substance or material deleterious to fish, plant life, mammals, or bird life. A violation of this provision is a crime under the Fish and Game Code. Current law also subjects a violation of that provision to a civil penalty of no more than \$25,000 for each violation and an

			(Last location was S. N.R. & W. on 6/8/2022)	additional civil penalty of no more than \$10 for each gallon or pound of material discharged, and requires the civil action to be brought by the Attorney General upon complaint by the Department of Fish and Wildlife or by the district attorney or city attorney in the name of the people of the State of California. Current law provides that a specified affirmative defense to a violation of the criminal provision does not apply to an action for civil penalties or injunctive relief pursuant to that civil provision. This bill would provide that the specified affirmative defense to a violation of the criminal provision also does not apply in any other civil action that alleges a violation resulting from unlicensed cannabis cultivation.
<u>AB 2451</u>	<u>Wood D</u>	State Water Resources Control Board: drought planning.	8/12/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/8/2022)	(1)Current law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards. Current law requires the work of the state board to be divided into at least 2 divisions, known as the Division of Water Rights and the Division of Water Quality. Current law requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policy for water quality control. This bill would create a Drought Section within the state board, as specified. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to adopt principles and guidelines for diversion and use of water in coastal watersheds, as specified, during times of water shortage for drought preparedness and climate resiliency. The bill would require that the principles and guidelines provide for the development of watershed-level contingency plans to support public trust uses, public health and safety, and the human right to water in times of water shortage, among other things. The bill also would require the state board, prior to adopting those principles and guidelines, to allow for public comment and hearing, as provided. The bill would require the state board to adopt those principles and guidelines no later than March 31, 2024.
<u>AB 2536</u>	<u>Grayson D</u>	Development	7/19/2022-	The Mitigation Fee Act requires a local agency that establishes,

		fees: impact fee nexus studies: connection fees and capacity charges.	Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 128, Statutes of 2022.	increases, or imposes a fee as a condition of approval of a development project to, among other things, determine a reasonable relationship between the fee's use and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed. Current law requires a local agency that conducts an impact fee nexus study to follow certain standards and practices, as specified. Current law also requires a local agency to hold at least one open and public meeting prior to levying a new fee or service charge, as specified. This bill would require a local agency, prior to levying a new fee or capacity charge or approving an increase in an existing fee or capacity charge, to evaluate the amount of the fee or capacity charge. The bill would require the evaluation to include evidence to support that the fee or capacity charge does not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing service, as specified.
<u>AB 2647</u>	<u>Levine D</u>	Local government: open meetings.	9/30/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 971, Statutes of 2022.	Current law, the California Public Records Act, requires state agencies and local agencies to make public records available for inspection, subject to specified criteria, and with specified exceptions. Current law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires the meetings of the legislative body of a local agency to be conducted openly and publicly, with specified exceptions. Current law makes agendas of public meetings and other writings distributed to the members of the governing board disclosable public records, with certain exceptions. This bill would instead require a local agency to make those writings distributed to the members of the governing board available for public inspection at a public office or location that the agency designates and list the address of the office or location on the agenda for all meetings of the legislative body of the agency unless the local agency meets certain requirements, including the local agency immediately posts the writings on the local agency's internet website in a position and manner that makes it clear that the writing relates to an agenda item for an upcoming meeting.
<u>AB 2677</u>	<u>Gabriel D</u>	Information Practices Act of	9/19/2022- Vetoed by	Existing law, the Information Practices Act of 1977, prescribes a set of requirements, prohibitions, and remedies applicable to agencies, as

		1977.	Governor.	defined, with regard to their collection, storage, and disclosure of personal information, as defined. Existing law exempts from the provisions of the act counties, cities, any city and county, school districts, municipal corporations, districts, political subdivisions, and other local public agencies, as specified. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2025, recast those provisions to include, among other things, genetic information, IP address, online browsing history, and location information, if reasonably capable of identifying or describing an individual, within the definition of “personal information,” and revise the definition of “regulatory agency” to include the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, for the act’s purposes. The bill would make other technical, nonsubstantive, and conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.
<u>AB 2811</u>	<u>Bennett D</u>	California Building Standards Commission: recycled water: nonpotable water systems.	4/29/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/17/2022)	Would require, commencing January 1, 2024, all newly constructed nonresidential buildings be constructed with dual plumbing to allow the use of recycled water for all applicable nonpotable water demands, as defined, if that building is located within an existing or planned recycled water service area, as specified.
<u>SB 832</u>	<u>Dodd D</u>	Water rights: measurement of diversion.	5/20/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last	Current law defines various terms applicable to the Water Code. This bill would define “water year,” unless otherwise specified, to mean the 12-month period beginning October 1 and ending September 30.

			location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/25/2022)	
<u>SB 938</u>	<u>Hertzberg D</u>	The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000: protest proceedings: procedural consolidation.	7/1/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 89, Statutes of 2022.	The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, provides the exclusive authority and procedure for the initiation, conduct, and completion of changes of organization and reorganization for cities and districts, except as specified. Under existing law, in each county there is a local agency formation commission (commission) that oversees these changes of organization and reorganization. Current law authorizes a commission to dissolve an inactive district if specified conditions are satisfied. This bill would also authorize a commission to initiate a proposal for the dissolution of a district, as described, if the commission approves, adopts, or accepts a specified study that includes a finding, based on a preponderance of the evidence, that, among other things, the district has one or more documented chronic service provision deficiencies, the district spent public funds in an unlawful or reckless manner, or the district has shown willful neglect by failing to consistently adhere to the California Public Records Act. The bill would require the commission to adopt a resolution of intent to initiate a dissolution based on these provisions and to provide a remediation period of at least 12 months, during which the district may take steps to remedy the stated deficiencies.
<u>SB 1059</u>	<u>Becker D</u>	Privacy: data brokers.	5/20/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last	Current law requires data brokers to register with, and provide certain information to, the Attorney General. Current law defines a data broker as a business that knowingly collects and sells to third parties the personal information of a consumer with whom the business does not have a direct relationship, subject to specified exceptions. Current law subjects data brokers that fail to register to injunction and liability for civil penalties, fees, and costs in an action brought by the Attorney

			location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2022)	General, with any recovery to be deposited in the Consumer Privacy Fund, as specified. Current law imposes a \$100 civil penalty for each day a data broker fails to register. This bill would include in the definition of data broker a business that knowingly collects and shares, as defined, certain personal information to third parties. The bill would transfer all authority and responsibilities under the provisions relating to data broker registration from the Attorney General to the CCPA, including by requiring data brokers to annually register with the CPPA on or before January 31. However, the bill would authorize the Attorney General to also bring an action against a data broker that fails to register.
<u>SB 1124</u>	<u>Archuleta D</u>	Public health goal: primary drinking water standard: manganese.	8/12/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2022)	Would require, on or before July 1, 2025, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to prepare a public health goal for manganese, as provided. The bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board, after OEHHA publishes a public health goal for manganese, to adopt a primary drinking water standard, as defined, for manganese and to establish for that standard, and for the period before adoption of that standard, monitoring requirements for manganese, as specified. The bill would require, on or before January 31, 2024, the state board to consider establishing a notification and response level for manganese that would remain in place until the state board adopts a primary drinking water standard for manganese. The bill would authorize the state board, before adopting a primary drinking water standard for manganese, to continue to provide funding for treatment, source protection, and alternative water supplies and to continue to require community water systems to monitor manganese in their source water and within their distribution systems, as provided.
<u>SB 1157</u>	<u>Hertzberg D</u>	Urban water use objectives.	9/28/2022- Approved by the Governor.	Current law requires the Department of Water Resources, in coordination with the State Water Resources Control Board, and including collaboration with and input from stakeholders, to conduct necessary studies and investigations and authorizes the department and

			<p>Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 679, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>the board to jointly recommend to the Legislature a standard for indoor residential water use. Current law, until January 1, 2025, establishes 55 gallons per capita daily as the standard for indoor residential water use. Current law establishes, beginning January 1, 2025, the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use, and beginning January 1, 2030, establishes the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use. Current law requires the board, in coordination with the department, to adopt by regulation variances recommended by the department and guidelines and methodologies pertaining to the calculation of an urban retail water supplier's urban water use objective recommended by the department. This bill would eliminate the option of using the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily and the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily, as applicable, or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use. The bill would instead require that from January 1, 2025, to January 1, 2030, the standard for indoor residential water use be 47 gallons per capita daily and beginning January 1, 2030, the standard be 42 gallons per capita daily.</p>
<u>SB 1188</u>	<u>Laird D</u>	Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund: financial assistance.	<p>9/28/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 680, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>Current law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board, to the extent permitted by federal law, to provide up to 100% grant funding, and principal forgiveness and 0% financing on loans, from the fund to a project for a water system that serves a severely disadvantaged community. Current law requires the interest rate for repayable financing provided from the fund to be 0% if the financing is for a public water system that serves a disadvantaged community with a financial hardship or if the financing is for a public water system that provides matching funds. This bill would delete those provisions relating to 0% financing and interest and would instead generally authorize the board, to the extent authorized by federal law, to provide</p>

				reduced or 0% financing to further the purposes of the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997. The bill would delete the requirement that a water system serve a severely disadvantaged community in order to be provided with up to 100% grant funding or principal forgiveness and instead authorize providing that grant funding or principal forgiveness to certain other water systems. By making moneys in the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, available for new purposes, the bill would make an appropriation.
<u>SB 1197</u>	<u>Caballero D</u>	Water Innovation and Drought Resiliency Act of 2022.	5/20/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/2/2022)	Current law declares that the protection of the public interest in the development of the water resources of the state is of vital concern to the people of the state and that the state shall determine in what way the water of the state, both surface and underground, should be developed for the greatest public benefit. Current law creates the Office of Planning and Research to serve the Governor as staff for long-range planning and research and as a comprehensive state planning agency. This bill, the Water Innovation and Drought Resiliency Act of 2022, would create the Initiative to Advance Water Innovation and Drought Resiliency at the office for the furtherance of new technologies and other innovative approaches in the water sector. The bill would require the office, as part of the initiative, to take specified measures on or before December 31, 2024, to advance innovation in the water sector and ensure a drought-resilient economy.
<u>SB 1205</u>	<u>Allen D</u>	Water rights: appropriation.	9/16/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 369,	Would require the State Water Resources Control Board to develop and adopt regulations to govern consideration of climate change effects in water availability analyses used in the board's review of applications for water rights permits, including consideration of the effects of climate change, as specified, upon watershed hydrology, as specified. The bill would require the board to consult with the Department of Water Resources, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and qualified hydrologists and climate change scientists, among others, in preparing

			Statutes of 2022.	the regulations. The bill would prohibit the board from refusing to accept or delay processing or approval of an application on the grounds that the regulations have not yet been adopted.
<u>SB 1220</u>	<u>Hurtado D</u>	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: groundwater sustainability plans.	5/6/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was S. N.R. & W. on 3/2/2022)	Current law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. This bill would provide that nothing in those provisions relating to making submissions to the department shall be construed to prohibit groundwater sustainability agencies that have developed multiple groundwater sustainability plans for a basin from amending the coordination agreement following department issuance of an assessment of the plans. This bill contains other existing laws.
<u>SB 1372</u>	<u>Stern D</u>	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: groundwater sustainability plans: groundwater rights.	9/28/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 682, Statutes of 2022.	The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. This bill would provide that the approval of a groundwater sustainability plan by the department shall not be construed to be a determination by or otherwise an opinion of the department that the allocation of groundwater pumping rights in the plan are consistent with

				groundwater rights law.
<u>SB 1426</u>	<u>Caballero D</u>	Cannabis: water pollution crimes.	8/31/2022- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2022)	Would amend the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA) by making it a misdemeanor or felony to plant, cultivate, harvest, dry, or process more than 50 living cannabis plants, or any part thereof, and where that activity involves unauthorized tapping into a water conveyance or storage infrastructure or digging or extracting groundwater from an unpermitted well. The bill would also clarify that causing substantial environmental harm to public resources includes groundwater. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.
Total Measures: 23				
Total Tracking Forms: 23				

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