



## ***Achieving Our Countywide Vision***

### **“THE IMPACT OF NEW STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS ON WATER MANAGEMENT AND LAND USE PLANNING”**

Countywide Vision Water Element Group  
City/County Managers Water Sustainability Subcommittee  
Building Industry Association, Baldy View Chapter

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 2014  
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Goldy S. Lewis Community Center at Central Park  
Etiwanda Room  
11200 Base Line Road  
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91701

#### **MEETING AGENDA**

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Vision Project Update and Purpose of the Meeting
3. Discussion: Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014
4. Discussion: Proposition 1 – The Water Quality, Supply and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014
5. Next Steps
6. Adjournment



# SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

## A Framework for Sustainability

The California Legislature enacted comprehensive legislation aimed at strengthening local control and management of groundwater basins throughout the state. Gov. Jerry Brown signed the three-bill package into law on Sept. 16, 2014.

Known as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014, the legislation provides a framework for sustainable management of groundwater supplies by local authorities, with a limited role for state intervention when necessary to protect the resource.

Multiple discussions and a public stakeholder process that began in late 2013 helped shape the legislation, which the Brown Administration identified as a top priority for 2014. It is considered one element of a comprehensive water action plan advanced by the Administration that also includes investment in water conservation, water recycling, expanded water storage, safe drinking water, wetlands and watershed restoration.

## The Act at a Glance

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 consists of three bills – AB 1739 (Dickinson), SB 1168 (Pavley) and SB 1319 (Pavley). Together the bills commit the state to locally controlled, sustainable groundwater management and provide tools and authorities for local agencies to achieve the sustainability goal over a 20-year implementation period.



## Key Steps on the Road to Sustainability

The legislation lays out a process and a timeline for local authorities to achieve sustainable management of groundwater basins. It also provides tools, authorities and deadlines to take the necessary steps to achieve the goal. For local agencies involved in implementation, the requirements are significant and can be expected to take years to accomplish.

- **Step one:** Local agencies must form local groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) within two years.
- **Step two:** Agencies in basins deemed high- or medium-priority must adopt groundwater sustainability plans (GSPs) within five to seven years, depending on whether a basin is in critical overdraft.
- **Step three:** Once plans are in place, local agencies have 20 years to fully implement them and achieve the sustainability goal.
- **State role:** The State Water Resources Control Board may intervene if locals do not form a GSA and / or fail to adopt and implement a GSP.



## Timeline for Sustainability

**June 30, 2017:** Local groundwater sustainability agencies formed.

**Jan. 31, 2020:** Groundwater sustainability plans adopted for critically overdrafted basins.

### News Tools for Local Agencies

The legislation gives local agencies new tools to manage groundwater sustainably. For example, groundwater sustainability agencies may:

- Require registration of wells and measurement of extractions
- Require annual extraction reports
- Impose limits on extractions from individual groundwater wells
- Assess fees to implement local groundwater management plans
- Request a revision of basin boundaries, including establishing new subbasins

### Creation of Groundwater Sustainability Plans

The legislation provides options for local agencies to develop the required groundwater sustainability plans. Agencies may opt to create a single plan covering the entire basin, or knit together multiple plans created by multiple agencies.

A plan must include measurable objectives and interim milestones to achieve the sustainability goal for the basin within a 20-year time frame. The plan also must include a physical description of the basin, including information on groundwater levels, groundwater quality, subsidence and groundwater-surface water interaction; historical and projected data on water demands and supplies; monitoring and management provisions; and a description of how the plan will affect other plans, including county and city general plans.

### State Technical and Financial Assistance

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) has several tasks under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. It must:

- Designate basins as high, medium, low or very low priority by Jan. 31, 2015
- Adopt regulations for basin boundary adjustments by Jan. 1, 2016
- Adopt regulations for evaluating adequacy of GSPs and GSA coordination agreements by June 1, 2016
- Publish a report estimating water available for groundwater replenishment by Dec. 31, 2016
- Publish groundwater sustainability best management practices by Jan. 1, 2017

### State Review and Intervention

The State Water Resources Control Board may intervene if a GSA is not formed or fails to adopt or implement compliant plans by certain dates.

DWR reviews the GSAs for adequacy after they are adopted at the local level. If DWR determines that an adequate groundwater sustainability plan is not in place, the State Board may designate the basin as “probationary.” If the local agency does not respond within 180 days, the State Board is authorized to create an interim plan that will remain in place until a local GSA is able to assume responsibility with a compliant plan.

### Financial Assistance

If approved by voters, Proposition 1 would provide \$100 million in funding to GSAs to develop and implement sustainable groundwater management plans.

**Jan. 31, 2022:** Groundwater sustainability plans adopted for high- and medium-priority basins not currently in overdraft.

**By 2040:**  
All high- and medium-priority groundwater basins must achieve sustainability.

## Probationary Status

In general, the State Water Resources Control Board may designate a basin as “probationary” if, after consulting with DWR, it is found that a groundwater sustainability plan has not been created, the plan is inadequate, or the plan is not being implemented in a way that will lead to sustainability.

Specifically, the State Board may designate a basin as probationary if:

- No local agency has formed a groundwater sustainability agency for the basin by the June 30, 2017, deadline
- No groundwater sustainability plan has been adopted for a high- or medium-priority basin in critical overdraft by the Jan. 31, 2020, deadline
- No groundwater sustainability plan has been adopted for a high- or medium-priority basin not currently in critical overdraft by the Jan. 31, 2022, deadline
- After Jan. 31, 2020, the groundwater sustainability plan for a basin in critical overdraft is found to be inadequate or is not being implemented to achieve sustainability
- After Jan. 31, 2022, the groundwater sustainability plan for any other high- or medium-priority basin is found to be inadequate, or is not being implemented to achieve sustainability, and the State Board determines the basin is in a condition of long-term overdraft
- After Jan. 31, 2025, a groundwater sustainability plan is found to be inadequate, or is not being implemented to achieve sustainability, and the State Board determines that groundwater extractions are resulting in significant depletions of interconnected surface waters

If a local agency fails to respond to a deficiency within 180 days, the State Board is authorized to create and develop an interim plan that would remain in place until a local groundwater sustainability agency is able to take over and manage the basin sustainably.



## About “High-Priority” and “Medium-Priority” Groundwater Basins

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act applies to basins or subbasins designated by the Department of Water Resources as high- or medium-priority basins, based on a statewide ranking that uses criteria including population and extent of irrigated agriculture dependent on groundwater. Final basin prioritization by DWR is due by Jan. 31, 2015.

It is anticipated that about 125 basins throughout the state will be designated as high- or medium-priority basins for which a plan must be developed. Those basins account for about 90% of California’s annual groundwater use. DWR’s California Groundwater Bulletin 118 identifies a total of 515 alluvial groundwater basins and subbasins in California.

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act does not apply to adjudicated basins that are managed by the courts, or to basins deemed by DWR to be low or very low priority.



## Implementation Schedule



## ACWA's Path on Advancing Sustainability

In response to mounting concerns about groundwater overdraft and subsidence in some areas of the state, ACWA's Board of Directors acted in November 2013 to establish a Groundwater Sustainability Task Force to help identify ways to address the issue.

Drawing on the expertise of ACWA Board members from across the state, the task force developed a series of recommendations on groundwater to build on the association's Statewide Water Action Plan as well as its 2011 Groundwater Framework.

The task force's work led to a suite of recommendations adopted by the ACWA Board in March 2014 as discussions intensified in the regulatory and legislative arenas to address groundwater.

ACWA's recommendations, issued formally on April 7, 2014, made a strong policy statement in support of sustainable, locally controlled management of the state's groundwater basins and called for new tools and authorities to help local agencies take action. At the same time, the recommendations recognized the need for a limited state backstop role in cases where locals cannot accomplish the goal.

ACWA's recommendations, together with recommendations from the California Water Foundation, provided the basis for many key provisions of the groundwater sustainability legislative package that ultimately emerged and was signed by Gov. Jerry Brown on Sept. 16, 2014.

### Resources:

**ACWA's Recommendations for Achieving Groundwater Sustainability**  
<http://www.acwa.com/content/groundwater/acwa-recommendations-achieving-groundwater-sustainability>

**California Department of Water Resources Groundwater Information Center**  
<http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/>

**California Water Foundation Information / Recommendations on Groundwater Sustainability**  
[www.californiawaterfoundation.org](http://www.californiawaterfoundation.org)

### Contacts:

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## Facts about Proposition 1

Proposition 1 – the Water Quality, Supply and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014 – is a \$7.5 billion general obligation bond measure placed on the November 4 ballot by a near-unanimous, bipartisan vote by the Legislature and the signature of Gov. Jerry Brown. If approved by voters, Proposition 1 would fund investments in water projects and programs as part of a statewide, comprehensive water plan for California.

In addition to funding programs from water conservation to recycling to groundwater cleanup to water storage, Proposition 1 is intended to leverage additional local and regional funds to provide a total investment of \$25 billion to \$30 billion to address California’s water needs.

### Key Funding Areas

#### Regional Water Reliability: \$810 million

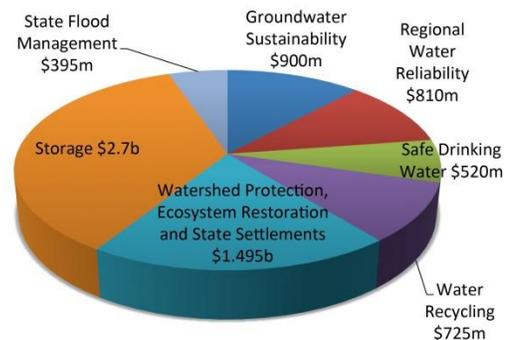
Proposition 1 funds programs such as water conservation and stormwater capture that increase local and regional water supplies and also serve other purposes, such as creating habitat and flood protection.

#### Water Storage Capacity: \$2.7 billion

Proposition 1 funds a share of new water storage projects to add flexibility to our water system and create more places to store water in wet times for use later. Funding is not tied to specific projects; dollars would be allocated on a competitive basis to projects ranging from local and regional surface storage to groundwater storage and cleanup to reservoir reoperation. Bond funds go to “public benefits” of projects only, such as improved water quality, flood control and habitat restoration.

#### Water Recycling: \$725 million

Proposition 1 funds water recycling and salt-removal projects to reuse water and maximize supplies. Funds could be used to build new recycled water pipelines, test new treatment technology or build desalination plants.



**Groundwater Sustainability: \$900 million**

Proposition 1 funds protection and cleanup of groundwater basins, and helps local agencies develop and implement groundwater sustainability plans required under new state legislation.

**Safe Drinking Water: \$520 million**

Proposition 1 funds safe drinking water and clean water programs, particularly for disadvantaged communities. These funds are designed to leverage additional federal funds and also pay for community wastewater programs and drinking water infrastructure.

**Watersheds and Flood Management: \$1.89 billion**

Proposition 1 funds habitat and watershed programs, enhancements for rivers and creeks, watersheds in designated areas, state commitments to restoration and statewide flood management.

**Source: Analysis of Proposition 1 by State’s Legislative Analyst**

**Background Information**

California is in a severe, multi-year drought that continues to stress our reservoirs, groundwater basins and ecosystems. Public concern about water is at an all-time high. Recent polls show that more than 82% of Californians identified drought and water shortages as the state’s most pressing issue. California’s aging water infrastructure, growing population and unpredictable weather patterns expected from climate change will continue to stress the state’s water system.

To address these challenges, Gov. Brown has put forth a statewide, comprehensive water plan that includes investments in increased water storage capacity, conservation, water recycling, stormwater capture, safe drinking water, groundwater cleanup, habitats and watersheds. Proposition 1 is intended to fund many elements included in that plan.

**Supporters and Opponents**

Proposition 1 has been endorsed by numerous water agencies, business groups, environmental organizations, agricultural interests and labor groups. A list of supporters can be found at [www.yesonprops1and2.com](http://www.yesonprops1and2.com). It is opposed by some taxpayer organizations and other groups. A list of opponents can be found at [www.noonprop1.com](http://www.noonprop1.com).

***What Supporters Say...***

- California’s severe, multi-year drought has highlighted the need for a comprehensive state water plan that improves and safeguards water supplies.
- Proposition 1 funds a diverse mix of programs strongly supported by the public – from water conservation to recycling to groundwater cleanup to water storage – as part of a statewide plan.

## Facts about Proposition 1

- Proposition 1 funds programs to help manage and prepare for drought, ensuring that communities, farms and businesses get reliable water during dry times.
- Proposition 1 provides a cost-share for 21st century water storage projects that create more places to put water in water times for later use in dry times. Projects would be selected through a competitive process.
- Proposition 1 is fiscally prudent; it doesn't raise taxes or fund "pork" projects.
- Proposition 1 invests in programs that support economic growth and jobs.

### ***What Opponents Say...***

- Proposition 1 makes the wrong investments and does little to relieve the drought.
- It does not produce new water and fails to achieve long-term regional water self-sufficiency.
- Proposition 1 adds billions of dollars of taxpayer debt and takes funding away from education and public health.
- Proposition 1 subsidizes private interests who want to build expensive dams that will only increase water supply by 1%. The dams would not even be usable for decades.
- Proposition 1 is bad for the environment, our rivers and our salmon.

## **Resources**

For more information visit these resources:

Official Voter Information Guide – Supplemental Ballot: <http://www.voterguide.sos.ca.gov/en/pdf/>

Yes on Proposition 1 and Proposition 2 campaign website: <http://www.yesonprops1and2.com/prop-1>

No on Proposition 1 campaign website: <http://www.noonprop1.org/>